



Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2024 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Database and the QC Minimodel

Final Report

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Joshua Leftin, Mia Monkovic, Francisco Yang, Sam Bonelli, and John Carlo Maula

Submitted to:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Food and Nutrition Service
1320 Braddock Place
Alexandria, VA 22314
Project Officer: Aja Weston
Contract Number: 12-3198-24-Q-0029

Submitted by:

Mathematica
1100 1st Street, NE, 12th Floor
Washington, DC 20002-4221
Telephone: (202) 484-9220
Facsimile: (202) 863-1763
Project Director: Joshua Leftin
Reference Numbers: 52163.500

Disclaimer

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and should not be construed to represent any official USDA or U.S. Government determination or policy.

Acknowledgments

Joshua Leftin, Mia Monkovic, Francisco Yang, Sam Bonelli, and John Carlo Maula of Mathematica prepared this report for the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), Evidence, Analysis, and Regulatory Affairs Office. Many individuals made important contributions to this report. The authors thank Karen Cunnyngham, Alma Vigil, and Tracy Vericker for providing guidance and reviewing the report; and Stephanie Barna for preparing the manuscript. The authors also thank Aja Weston, Kathryn Law, John McCleskey, Shawnee Anderson, Jess Luna, Alexandra Schklair, and Maxwell Hill of FNS for providing guidance and program information.

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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) 2024, SNAP served an average of 41.4 million people monthly and paid out \$92.8 billion in benefits.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.

Chapter II provides an overview of the SNAP QC System (SNAP-QCS), 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 2024 SNAP QC database into the format required by the QC Minimodel and to document the QC-specific portions of the QC Minimodel.³

Chapter V contains the codebook for the FY 2024 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 2024 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

¹ The estimates of 41.4 million participants and \$92.8 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 QC Database, because the database is adjusted to exclude ineligible households issued benefits in error and households that received disaster assistance.

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 2020 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer’s Guide, Technical Description, and Codebook (Molinari et al. 2025).

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 2024 SNAP QC database, as well as those that were removed. Appendix D describes the derivation of the monthly sampling weights. 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 2024, 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.

The remainder of this chapter summarizes key program changes (Section A) and database changes (Section B) since FY 2023.

A. Key program changes since FY 2023

Several pieces of legislation affected federal SNAP program rules between FY 2023 and FY 2024, in turn affecting variables on the FY 2024 SNAP QC database. The Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA) gradually increased the age at which adults who do not meet certain exceptions, such as having a disability or dependents, could be subject to time-limited SNAP benefits. The upper age limit increased from 50 to 52 effective October 1, 2023, and to 54 effective October 1, 2024. It also added new groups of individuals exempted from the time limits—individuals experiencing homelessness, veterans, and certain individuals age 24 or younger who were in foster care. FNS’s website provides comprehensive details (USDA FNS 2023).

Two pieces of legislation enacted during the COVID-19 federal public health emergency expired before FY 2024—the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (FFCRA) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (CAA). FFCRA and the CAA provided for temporary changes to federal SNAP rules that authorized State agencies to provide emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits, partially suspended time limits for individuals otherwise subject to them, and expanded student eligibility. More details are available in the *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2023* report (Monkovic and Ward 2025).

The FY 2024 SNAP QC database newly reflects two State policy changes:

- Effective October 2023, Kentucky implemented a standard medical deduction demonstration program. This program allows certain eligible SNAP households to receive a fixed deduction amount for out-of-pocket medical expenses in place of reporting actual costs.
- Although not noted in the previous documentation in this series, effective July 2022, Maine increased the gross income limit of its broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policy from 185 to 200 percent of poverty. The gross income limit of Maine’s BBCE policy did not change between FY 2023 and FY 2024.

See Chapter III for more information about State standard medical deduction demonstrations and Appendix B for more information about State BBCE policies.

B. Key changes to the FY 2024 SNAP QC database

The contents of the FY 2024 SNAP QC database differ in several ways from the contents of earlier databases. The changes result from four factors: (1) changes to the raw data file; (2) changes to file

editing procedures; (3) federal and State policy changes; and (4) variables added to or removed from the edited database.

1. Changes to the raw data file

Person-level variables in the raw data file usually include data for up to 16 household members. However, the FY 2024 data file included one 18-person household. We added variables for the 17th and 18th household members to accommodate this household.

The QC review codes for several variables changed in FY 2024. These variables include ABAWD status (ABWDSTi), categorical eligibility status (CAT_ELIG), citizenship status (CTZNi), employment status–amount (EMPSTBi), receipt of expedited service (EXPEDSER), SNAP case affiliation (FSAFILi), indicator of homelessness (HOMEDED), reporting requirement (REP_SYS), sex (SEXi), and work registration status (WRKREGi). In addition, there were minor changes to detailed error findings variables, including AGENCY, ELEMENT, and NATURE codes. We updated the SNAP QC database to accommodate these new definitions, as described in Chapter V and Appendix C.

The format of income variables in the raw data file changed in FY 2024, with four available fields for income amounts and types. Previously, income amounts were reported in columns named by income type. In addition, 14 new countable income types were added to the data file: one earned income type and 13 unearned income types. This resulted in changes to the definitions of earned income (FSEARN) and unearned income (FSUNEARN). In addition, one income type–receipt of an earned income tax credit (EITCi)–was removed. These changes are described in Chapter V and Appendix C.

2. Changes to file editing procedures

We made an improvement to check for a new inconsistency between the relationship (RELi) and age (AGEi) codes—a child age 13 to 15 coded as a spouse and who was at least 15 years younger than the household head. We changed the child’s relationship in these cases from spouse to daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson (RELi = 4).

We updated the definition of the person-level working indicator (WORKi) to consider individuals on medical or parental leave (coded as EMPSTBi = 6) as working.

3. Federal policy changes affecting contents of the file

We updated two variables in response to the higher age limit for adults subject to time-limited benefits—NDICSCAi, which is an indicator for adults potentially subject to time limits, and FSNDISCA, which is the count of the number of these individuals in the SNAP unit.⁴

4. Additional variables added to or removed from the edited database

We added two variables describing the disability and child in unit status of adults age 18 to 64—NDISCA64_i, which identifies adults age 18 to 64 without a disability in a home with no child younger than age 14, and DIS64_i, which identifies individuals age 64 and younger with a disability. We also

⁴ In this technical documentation, “SNAP unit” or simply “unit” refers to individuals who together are certified for and receive SNAP benefits. A household may contain multiple SNAP units and/or individuals who do not receive SNAP benefits. However, because QC sampling is done at the unit level (see discussion of QC sampling in Chapter 2), each record contains data on only one SNAP unit.

added household-level variables (FSNDISCA_64 and FSNDIS_64), counting the number of these individuals, respectively, in each SNAP unit, as well as FSDIS_64, which is an indicator of whether a SNAP unit contains an individual age 64 or younger with a disability. These additions reflect policy changes introduced in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBB), signed into law on July 4, 2025, which expanded work requirements for SNAP eligibility. Under OBBB, adults age 18 to 64 without a disability and without a child younger than age 14 in the home are subject to work requirements.

We added a variable describing the timeliness of application processing (TIMELINESS). This variable has always been included in the raw data file but was excluded from the edited file because it historically had a large amount of missing data. After reviewing its distribution in FY 2024, we found that all records include valid values for this variable, so we included it in the edited database.

We removed two variables related to pandemic emergency allotments that were no longer applicable in FY 2024—an indicator of eligibility for emergency allotment (SUPP_BEN) and the calculated amount of the emergency allotment (FSBENSUPP).

II. Overview of the SNAP QC Database

The SNAP QC database is an edited version of the raw data file generated by the SNAP-QCS. The FY 2024 SNAP QC database contains detailed demographic, economic, and SNAP eligibility information for a nationally representative sample of 44,891 SNAP units. The SNAP QC data, produced annually, are well suited for tabulating characteristics of SNAP units and simulating the effect 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 SNAP-QCS. The primary objective of QC reviews is to assess the accuracy of eligibility determinations and benefit calculations in sampled cases.⁵ Participating cases, or *active cases*, are reviewed to determine whether they are indeed eligible to participate and are receiving the correct benefit amount. Cases that had their participation denied, terminated, or suspended, called *negative cases*, are reviewed to determine whether the denial, termination, or suspension was correct. This information is factored into States’ overall case and procedural error rate (CAPER).⁶ The SNAP QC database is based on the sample of active cases drawn each month for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

State QC reviewers check data for the sampled cases. They gather financial and demographic information from the sampled unit’s case file, reinterview the 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 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. State agencies 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 data 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. 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.”

⁵ QC reviewers follow guidelines from the SNAP Quality Control Review Handbook (FNS Handbook 310) and the Quality Control Review Schedule 380-1.

⁶ The CAPER accounts for both the accuracy of the State agency’s determination and their compliance with federal procedural requirements around the determination. See <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/qc/caper> for more information.

- 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 2024, error amounts of \$56 or less were not included in the calculation of State error rates.⁷
- 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 determine 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. 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.

In a typical year, including FY 2024, 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. States must use the following guidelines when determining their standard annual QC sample sizes:

⁷ This error amount, called the tolerance threshold, is adjusted each year to account for inflation.

- 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:

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

where N is the average monthly caseload.

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

- If the average monthly caseload is under 12,942, the optional minimum sample size is 300.
- If the average monthly caseload is 60,000 or 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:

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

where N is the average monthly caseload.

In FY 2024, 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. More information on State payment error rates and adjustments to them is available on FNS's website at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/qc>.

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.⁸ 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 for not meeting conditions of eligibility (STATUS = 4) or ineligible for non-compliance with a required process for issuing or continuing benefits (STATUS = 5)

⁸ See the codebook in Chapter V for the valid values for each variable.

- 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)
- 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

Table II.1 shows the number and percentage of cases that were dropped from the FY 2024 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 2024

Category	FY 2024 SNAP QC sample	Percentage of cases sampled	Percentage of cases subject to review
Number of cases sampled	55,268	100.0	n.a.
Cases not subject to review	2,518	4.6	n.a.
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0	0.0	n.a.
Cases subject to review	52,750	95.4	100.0
Incomplete cases	6,332	11.5	12.0
Cases completed	46,418	84.0	88.0
Not eligible for SNAP	1,037	1.9	2.0
Not eligible for a positive benefit	406	0.7	0.8
Eligible for a positive benefit	44,975	81.4	85.3
Dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies	84	0.2	0.2
SNAP units in the final SNAP QC database	44,891	81.2	85.1

Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC sample.

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 a member who is elderly or has a disability are not subject to the cap. Units with a homeless household shelter deduction will not have an excess shelter expense deduction.⁹
- Total deductions must equal the sum of the following:
 - Standard deduction
 - Earned income deduction
 - Dependent care deduction
 - Medical expense deduction
 - Child support payment deduction¹⁰
 - Excess shelter expense deduction or homeless household shelter deduction

Households participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or a Supplemental Security Income Combined Application Project (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 a disability) 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

⁹ 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 2024, the value of the mandated homeless shelter deduction was \$179.66.

¹⁰ 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.¹¹

4. Weighting

We weight the observations in the raw SNAP QC data file such that the weighted totals match as closely as possible to three adjusted SNAP program data totals: (1) the monthly number of SNAP units by State and sampling stratum (if applicable); (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 (NDB) and reflect actual levels of participation and benefit issuance. For the FY 2024 file, we used NDB data that excluded units receiving benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program, along with disaster benefits for ongoing SNAP recipients and replacement benefits. We used Form 388 (State Issuance and Participation Estimates) data for SNAP units and individuals¹² and Form 46 (Issuance Reconciliation Report) data for SNAP benefit issuance.¹³

For FY 2024, we revised the disaster-adjusted benefit values for Georgia, Massachusetts, and Texas to correct irregular month-to-month fluctuations identified through the mean absolute deviation of average per-person benefits and information from FNS. We applied one of two methods, selecting the simpler approach appropriate for each State’s data:

1. For isolated irregular months, we replaced the reported value with the average of the adjacent months.
2. For multiple affected months, we used the average across the consecutive months requiring revision.

In Georgia and Texas, the irregularities reflected apparent overestimates in a single month; consequently, we applied the adjacent-month averaging method. In Massachusetts, two months showed offsetting irregularities—one overestimate and one underestimate; therefore, we used the consecutive-month averaging method to smooth the series. After finalizing the edits to the State program data, we applied a correction to account for ineligible units, which do not appear in the SNAP QC database. We relied on the raw QC data file to estimate the share of units and individuals receiving benefits in error and the associated total value of payments made in error. As a result of these adjustments, the targets used to weight the FY 2024 SNAP QC database do not match SNAP Program Operations data directly generated from the NDB.

In addition, weighted estimates from the SNAP QC database differ slightly from the targets because the weighting program was unable to match the targets for individuals and benefits in Alaska in December 2023. This can happen when QC sample sizes are small or the QC sample is not well-aligned with the program data. Consequently, the weighting program reverted to use of the same weight for all households

¹¹ 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.

¹² Specifically, we used Form 388, part 3a, which is limited to regular ongoing SNAP participating individuals, and part 4a, which is limited to regular ongoing SNAP participating households.

¹³ Specifically, we used Form 46, part 6a, which is limited to regular ongoing benefits.

in that State and month. As shown in Table II.2, this approach resulted in negligible differences in the national weighted totals for individuals and benefits, and differences between 1 and 2 percent in the fiscal year weighted totals for individuals and benefits in Alaska.

Table II.2. FY 2024 weighting targets versus SNAP QC data file weighted totals

	Number of individuals			Amount of benefits (\$000)		
	Adjusted target	SNAP QC weighted total	Percentage difference from the target	Adjusted target	SNAP QC weighted total	Percentage difference from the target
National	40,343,352	40,344,418	0.00	7,402,335	7,401,988	0.00
Alaska	64,441	65,506	1.65	21,329	20,982	-1.63

Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC database.

In Table II.3, we show the derivation of the SNAP QC database weighting targets from program data as well as the final edited SNAP QC values. In Table II.4, we compare average unit size, benefit per person, and household size for the Program Operations data, SNAP QC database weighting targets, and SNAP QC database estimates. The weighted unit, individual, and benefit totals by State and month appear in Appendix Tables D.1 through D.3. The corresponding adjustments to the Program Operations data that yielded the target numbers for those weighted totals appear in Appendix Tables D.4 through D.6. In Chapter III, Section C, we describe the derivation of the sampling weights in detail.

Table II.3. Derivation of SNAP QC database targets and final edited SNAP QC database values, FY 2024

Category	Average monthly values		
	Number of households	Number of participants	Value of benefits (dollars)
Program data ^a	22,211,841	41,714,419	7,981,425,441
Adjustments to program data for the following:			
Disaster assistance ^b	(1,910)	(4,089)	(1,443,795)
Smoothing the data ^c	-	-	(17,443,508)
Ineligible SNAP units	(527,913)	(1,366,978)	(560,203,128)
Target numbers for edited SNAP QC database	21,682,018	40,343,352	7,402,335,010
Edited SNAP QC database	21,682,018	40,344,418	7,401,988,076

Source: FY 2024 Program Operations data and SNAP QC database.

^a Program data values are based on data received from FNS on December 9, 2025, and include regular ongoing SNAP and D-SNAP. These numbers differ from those on FNS's website, which also include disaster supplements, investigator issuances, and replacements.

^b Disaster assistance represents D-SNAP households, participants, and benefits (including D-SNAP benefits to ongoing households). It may also include return issuances for D-SNAP participants.

^c We made smoothing adjustments for Georgia, Massachusetts, and Texas.

Table II.4. Average values for Program Operations data, weighting targets, and edited SNAP QC database, FY 2024

Category	Average monthly value		
	Average SNAP unit size	Average benefit per person (dollars)	Average benefit per household (dollars)
Program Operations data	1.88	191.33	359.33
Target numbers for edited SNAP QC database	1.86	183.48	341.40
Edited SNAP QC database	1.86	183.47	341.39

Sources: FY 2024 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 2024 SNAP QC File Development Process

A. Developing the SNAP QC file

In this chapter and in Figure III.1, we describe the programs and data used to develop the FY 2024 SNAP QC file.¹⁴

Step 1. Obtain data

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

INPUT FILE	FY2024	(ASCII file)
	Record length 1,296	
	55,268 records	

Step 2. Read in and prepare file

We converted the specified fields from the raw FNS file into SAS format and created the unique record identifier (HHLDNA).

PROGRAM NAME	10_SASIFY.SAS	
INPUT FILE	FY2024	(ASCII; 55,268 records)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2024_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,268 records; 1,058 variables)

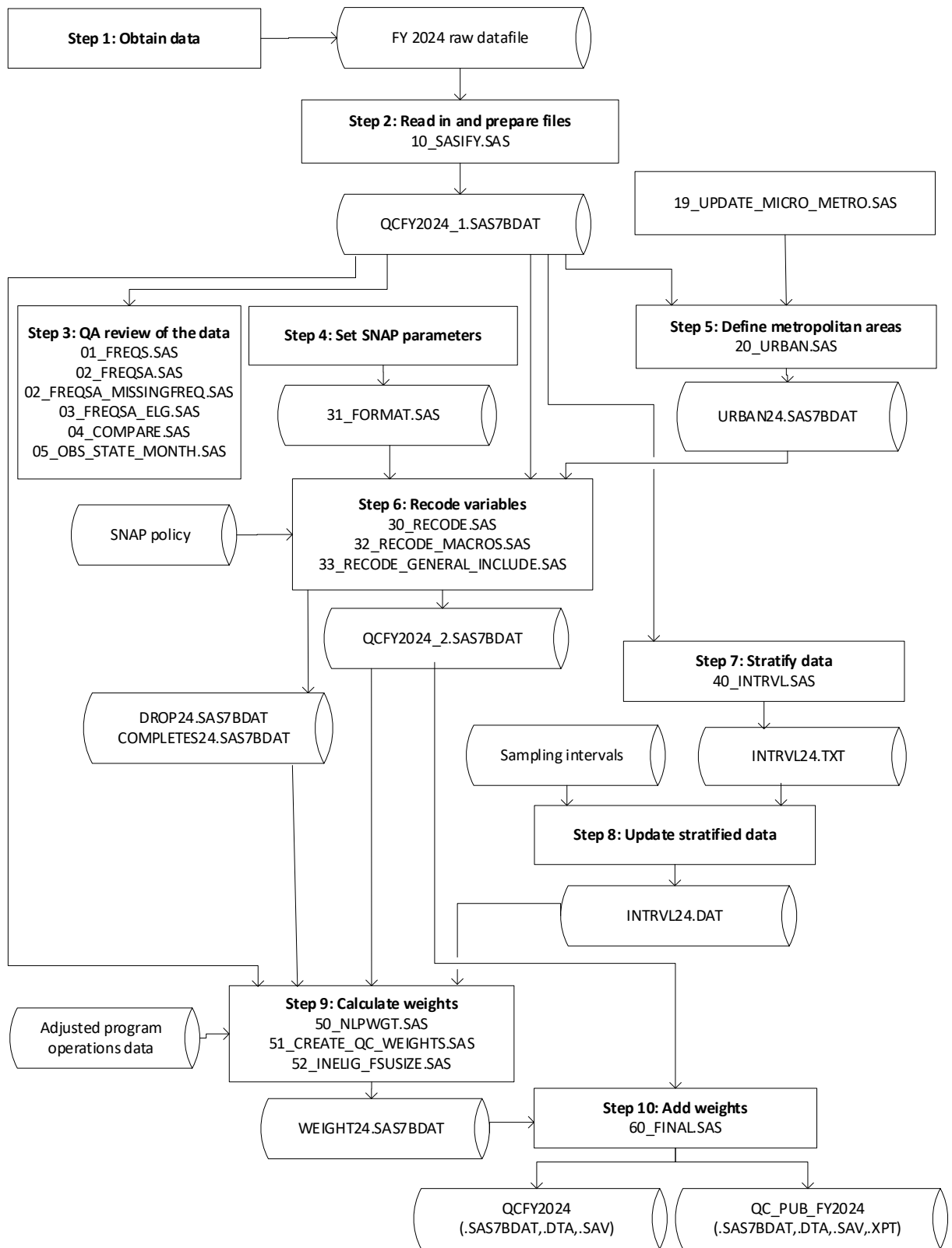
Step 3. Conduct quality assurance (QA) review of the data

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 from the previous year.

PROGRAM NAMES	01_FREQS.SAS	
	02_FREQSA.SAS	
	03_FREQS_EL.G.SAS	
	04_COMPARE.SAS	
	05_OBS_STATE_MONTH.SAS	
INPUT FILE	QCFY2024_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,268 records; 1,058 variables)

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

Figure III.1. FY 2024 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 Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and Supplemental Security Income Combined Application Projects (SSI-CAPs) by State.¹⁵ 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 July 2023 Census Bureau files of metropolitan and micropolitan areas by using State and county codes.

Beginning in the 2023 Census Bureau files, Connecticut replaced their counties with regions, and there is no direct mapping between the former counties and the new regions. Consequently, for Connecticut only, we retained the 2020 metropolitan and micropolitan classifications. For all other States, we coded units as metropolitan or micropolitan based on their match to the July 2023 Census Bureau file. We coded units with matches not found in the Census Bureau file as rural, except those associated with State-wide local agency codes, which we coded as having missing metropolitan status.

We assigned Alaska units with missing or unknown local agency codes a metropolitan status based on their region (Alaska Urban, Alaska Rural I, or Alaska Rural II). Cases not subject to review and incomplete cases were excluded from the output file.

PROGRAM NAME	20_URBAN.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2024_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,268 records; 1,058 variables)
	METRO2_20_23.TXT	(ASCII; 1,259 records; 4 variables) (Census 2020 and 2023 Metropolitan File)
	MICRO2_20_23.TXT	(ASCII; 664 records; 4 variables) (Census 2020 and 2023 Micropolitan File)
	FIPS_LAC.TXT	(ASCII; 5,314 records; 6 variables) (Concordance of local area codes)
OUTPUT FILE	URBAN24.SAS7BDAT	(46,418 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 case 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 30_RECODE.SAS 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 the following conditions were written

¹⁵ States may use a SUA in place of actual utility costs to calculate a household’s total shelter expenses. SUAs are mandatory in some States and optional in others.

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.

PROGRAM NAME	30_RECODE.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2024_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,268 records; 1,058 variables)
	31_FORMAT.SAS	(Format library)
OUTPUT FILES	URBAN24.SAS7BDAT	(46,418 records; 5 variables)
	QCFY2024_2.SAS7BDAT	(44,891 records; 2,567 variables)
	COMPLETES24.SAS7BDAT	(46,418 records; 2,569 variables)
	DROP24.SAS7BDAT	(84 records; 2,568 variables)

Step 7. Stratify data

Although no State had a stratified sample in FY 2024, to maintain the consistency of the QC file development process over time, 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	QCFY2024_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,268 records; 1,058 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL24.TXT	(ASCII; 53 records, 4 variables)

Step 8. Update stratified data

We saved the INRVL24.TXT file as INTRVL24.DAT.

INPUT FILE	INTRVL24.TXT	(ASCII; 53 records; 4 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL24.DAT	(ASCII; 53 records, 4 variables)

Step 9. Calculate weights

As described in Section III.C, we calculated a weight for each eligible SNAP unit (STATUS = 1, 2, or 3) 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	QCFY2024_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,268 records; 1,058 variables)
	QCFY2024_2.SAS7BDAT	(44,891 records; 2,567 variables)
	INTRVL24.DAT	(ASCII; 53 records, 4 variables)
	FY2024_ADJUSTED.XLSX	(Excel spreadsheet containing FNS Program Operations data adjusted for disasters)
OUTPUT FILE	COMPLETES24.SAS7BDAT	(46,418 records; 2,569 variables)
	DROP24.SAS7BDAT	(84 records; 2,568 variables)
	WEIGHT24.SAS7BDAT	(46,333 records; 27 variables)

Step 10. Add weights

We merged the file containing weights with the edited SNAP QC file to produce the final FY 2024 SNAP QC file. The QCFY2024 file is for internal use and includes all variables. The QC_PUB_FY2024 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	QCFY2024_2.SAS7BDAT	(44,891 records; 2,567 variables)
	WEIGHT24.SAS7BDAT	(46,333 records; 27 variables)
OUTPUT FILES ¹⁶		
SAS DATA FILES	QCFY2024.SAS7BDAT	(44,891 records; 1,182 variables)
	QC_PUB_FY2024.SAS7BDAT	(44,891 records; 1,175 variables)
STATA DATA FILES	QCFY2024.DTA	(44,891 records; 1,182 variables)
	QC_PUB_FY2024.DTA	(44,891 records; 1,175 variables)
SPSS DATA FILES	QCFY2024.SAV	(44,891 records; 1,181 variables)
	QC_PUB_FY2024.SAV	(44,891 records; 1,174 variables)
SAS TRANSPORT FILES	QC_PUB_FY2024.XPT	(44,891 records; 1,175 variables)

After developing the final QCFY2024 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	QCFY2024.SAS7BDAT	(44,891 records; 1,182 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	MATHPC.BIN	(44,891 unit records; 86,191 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 or 5)

¹⁶ The SPSS version omits the variable “statename” due to inconsistencies in the way SPSS treats such variables.

- 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

- 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 variable to count the number of members in the SNAP unit under review.

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 a disability (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 2024 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 (WAGES_i), self-employment income (SLFEMP_i), rental income when managing the property for an average of at least 20 hours per week (RENTMINC_i), and other earned income (OTHERN_i).
- Unearned income variables include the following:
 - Alimony (ALIMNY_i)
 - Annuities (ANNUITY_i)
 - Contributions (CONT_i)
 - Child support payments (CSUPRT_i)
 - Deemed income (DEEM_i)
 - State diversion payments (DIVER_i)
 - Educational grants and loans (EDLOAN_i)
 - Energy assistance (ENERGY_i)
 - Foster care income (FOSTER_i)
 - State general assistance (GA_i)
 - Government-sponsored dividends (GOVDIV_i)
 - Government-sponsored interest (GOVINTER_i)
 - Government-sponsored royalties (GOVROY_i)
 - Interest income (INTER_i)
 - Old age benefits (OLDAGE_i)
 - Other government benefits (OTHGOV_i)
 - Other unearned income (OTHUN_i)
 - Pensions (PENSION_i)
 - Rental income when not managing the property for an average of at least 20 hours per week (RENTINC_i)
 - Social Security income (SOCSEC_i)
 - Supplemental Security Income (SSI_i)
 - Striker benefits (STRIKE_i)
 - Survivor's benefits (SURV_i)
 - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF_i)
 - Trust fund monies (TRUST_i)
 - Unemployment compensation (UNEMP_i)
 - Income from an unknown source (UNK_i)
 - Veterans' benefits (VET_i)

- Workers' compensation (WCOMP_i)
- Wage supplementation income (WGESUP_i)

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 0.¹⁷
- 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 income from outside the unit, and (4) all household income.¹⁸ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ "Unit" income is income associated with participating household members. We allow a \$5 difference to account for potential rounding differences.

- 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 one of these combinations matches reported net income, 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 one of these combinations matches reported net income, 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.
- 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 using a similar process to the one used 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

In this step, we create TPOV (gross income/poverty ratio) and WRK_POOR (indicator of working poor unit). Both variables help facilitate analyses.

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.¹⁹ 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.
- 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.²⁰

For each condition, we check benefit calculations with and without allotment adjustments. FY 2024 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,²¹ 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.

¹⁹ Many State agencies 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.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ By the end of FY 2024, standard medical deduction demonstrations were operating in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

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.

Step 17. Determine eligibility

We assess whether units that are not identified as categorically eligible 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).^{22, 23} 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).²⁴
- Units without an elderly member or an individual with a disability must have total countable assets of \$2,750 or less. Units with an elderly member or an individual with a disability are allowed up to \$4,250 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.

²² 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.

²³ 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 12), the household is excluded from the gross income test.

²⁴ This test is not performed on SNAP units identified as participating in MFIP or an SSI-CAP demonstration in a State using standard benefits.

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 and Nebraska has an 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.²⁵ 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 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 (see Step 5, below, for details on the food assistance benefit calculation). 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 2024 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 2024 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:²⁶

²⁵ More information is available from Minnesota’s Department of Human Services website (<http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/>).

²⁶ 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).

- 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.²⁷ 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.

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.

²⁷ 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.

c. *SSI-Combined Application Project units*

In FY 2024, 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, and three provide a standard shelter expense deduction.

Starting in December 2021, New York implemented a new SSI-CAP policy, called NYSCAP, that 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.²⁸ However, under NYSCAP, households receive either the minimum benefit or, if they provide sufficient household information, a benefit amount equal to the regular SNAP benefit calculated under federal rules.

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 agency-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)

²⁸ See <https://hungersolutionsny.org/federal-nutrition-programs/snap/snap-and-seniors/nysnip/>.

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

- 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 or mortgage expenses (RENT) value or total shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) and unit size.

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

State	Start date	Unit composition	Age	Allowed income	Shelter categories	Benefit calculation
Arizona (AZSNAP)	February 2009	Single-person unit	65 or older	Unearned	\$0 to less than \$100; \$100 to less than \$200; \$200 to less than \$300; \$300 or more	Table F.9
Kentucky (KYSAFE)	2007	Single-person unit or married	60 or older	Earned and unearned	From October 2023 to December 2023: less than \$275; \$275 or more From January 2024 to September 2024: less than \$50; \$50 or more	Table F.10
Louisiana (LaCAP)	2007	Single-person unit	60 or older	Earned and unearned	Less than \$425; \$425 to less than \$749; \$749 or more	Table F.11
Maryland (MSNAP)	July 2010	Single-person unit	60 or older	Unearned	From October 2023 to December 2023, less than \$525; \$525 or more From January 2024 to September 2024, less than \$715; \$715 or more	Table F.12
Michigan (MiCAP)	April 2009	Single-person unit	18 or older	No income except SSI	From October 2023 to March 2024, less than \$525, \$525 to less than \$750, \$750 or greater From April 2024 to September 2024, less than \$450, \$450 to less than \$750, \$750 or more	Table F.13
Mississippi (MSCAP)	October 2001*	Single-person unit	No age requirement	Unearned	\$405 or less; more than \$405	Table F.14
New Jersey (NJ SNAS)	May 2009	Single-person unit	65 or older	Unearned	\$925 or less; more than \$925	Table F.15
New York (NYSNIP) ^a	March 2003*	Single-person unit	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	Single-person unit	65 or older	Earned and unearned	\$150 or less; more than \$150	Table F.17
Pennsylvania (PACAP)	2007	Single-person unit	18 or older	Unearned	Less than \$196; \$196 or more	Table F.18
South Carolina (SCCAP)	October 1995*	Single-person unit	No age requirement	Unearned	\$410 or less; greater than \$410	Table F.19
South Dakota (SD IN)	January 2010	Single-person unit or married	18 or older	Earned and unearned	Less than \$400; \$400 to less than \$800; \$800 to less than \$950; \$950 or more	Table F.20
Texas (SNAP-CAP)	September 2002*	Single-person unit or married	50 or older	Earned or unearned	\$440 or less; more than \$440	Table F.21
Virginia (VaCAP)	August 2006	Living alone	65 or older	Unearned	Less than \$500; \$500 or more	Table F.22

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

^a NYSNIP replaced NYSNIP for units certified or recertified beginning in December 2021. However, this table summarizes the NYSNIP policy because it provides standard benefits.

We use additional 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 participants

State	Identifying participants	Recoding values	Calculating benefits
Arizona	X		
Kentucky	X		
Louisiana	X		
Mississippi	X	X	X
New Jersey	X		
New York	X		X
Pennsylvania	X		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 participating in an SSI-CAP 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.

New York. The certification period for NYSNIP is 48 months, with interim contact at 24 months. We identify as NYSNIP participants one-person units that receive SSI benefits and belong to one of the following groups:^{30, 31}

- 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.
- 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.

Kentucky (treatment of married couples) and South Dakota. Married couples may participate in KYSAFE and SD IN, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria and be treated as a member of

³⁰ 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.

³¹ 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.

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.

Texas. Married individuals who are both age 50 or older and receive SSI benefits may participate in SNAP-CAP but each is treated as a one-person unit. We edit all household members other than the first qualifying SNAP-CAP participant to be outside of the unit.

Kentucky (treatment of SSI receipt) and Texas. QC reviewers do not include information on SSI receipt for KYSAFE and SNAP-CAP units. We identify units in Kentucky and Texas that appeared to be SSI-CAP cases based on their household composition, certification periods, and benefit amounts as SSI-CAP participants, even if they are not coded as receiving SSI.

Mississippi and South Carolina. QC reviewers record income and deductions that are 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 or mortgage amount for SCCAP to be inconsistent).³²
- The recorded benefit adjusted for errors equals a standard benefit, and the recorded utility amount equals the MSCAP SUA or standard rent or 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 or mortgage amount equals the standard rent or 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).³³

Pennsylvania. QC reviewers follow a consistent pattern when recording shelter expenses for PACAP units. They record either utility amounts equal to the LUA and rent amounts equal to \$0 or a shelter standard (\$154 or \$392). We identify PACAP units using the criteria listed in Table III.1 and note these patterns in shelter expenses.

Recodes

Mississippi and South Carolina. We perform the following recodes for MSCAP and SCCAP units:

- **Shelter expenses.** For most MSCAP participants, QC reviewers record the utility expenses as the MSCAP SUA. For units where this is not the case, we recode the utility expense value to the MSCAP SUA. In addition to a utility expense, some QC reviewers record a rent or mortgage value for

³² If the recorded benefit equals the minimum benefit, we require both gross income and net income to be consistent with the pattern.

³³ 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.

MSCAP units. We recode this value as 0 because the MSCAP SUA reflects combined shelter expenses, including rent or mortgage.

- For most SCCAP participants, QC reviewers record the utility expense value as zero and include utility expenses with rent or mortgage expenses. We leave these utility values as zero because households may have a rent or mortgage expenses value lower than the HCSUA.
- **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 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 by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

Texas. We perform the following recodes for units identified as SNAP-CAP participants:

- **SNAP participation and unit size.** If a unit consists of a married couple, both partners are age 50 or older and coded as SNAP participants, and the unit receives a SNAP-CAP standard benefit, we keep the first person as an eligible member of the SNAP case under review (FSAFILi = 1) and recode the other as “Eligible SNAP participant in another unit, not currently under review” (FSAFILi = 70). We adjust the variable indicating unit size accordingly.
- **Income.** In SNAP-CAP units that originally had more than one individual coded as a SNAP participant, we reset raw gross income 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

Mississippi. We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard MSCAP benefit that corresponds to the utility and raw gross income values in Appendix F, Table F.14.

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.

Pennsylvania. We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard PACAP benefit that corresponds to the unit’s rent and presence or absence of unearned income other than SSI, as listed in Appendix F, Table F.18.

South Carolina. We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SCCAP benefit that corresponds to the rent and raw gross income value listed in Appendix F, Table F.19.

South Dakota. We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SD IN benefit that is consistent with unit size, shelter expenses, presence or absence of earned income, and presence or absence of medical expenses as listed in Appendix F, Table F.20.

ii. SSI-CAP programs with a standard shelter expense

Agencies in the States listed in Table III.3 operate programs that assign participants a standard “high” or “low” shelter expense, with benefit calculations derived from 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 calculated deductions are set to missing, the underlying raw variables representing the actual expenses are typically 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	Single-person unit	18 or older	Earned and unearned	From October 2023 to January 2024, \$305 or less; greater than \$305. From February 2024 to September 2024, \$395 or less; greater than 395,
Massachusetts (BAY STATE CAP)	February 2005	Single-person unit	18 or older	Earned and unearned	Less than \$481; \$481 or greater
Washington (WASHCAP) ^a	December 2001*	Single-person unit	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 units meeting the eligibility criteria outlined in Table III.3 who have recorded rent or mortgage amounts equal to any of the standard rent or mortgage allowances for that State.

Massachusetts. If the recorded rent or 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 or mortgage amount to be the standard allowance and flag the unit as a BAY STATE CAP participant.

Recodes

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

- **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

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**

By the end of FY 2024, 25 States had 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), with Kentucky newly implementing the program effective October 2023. 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 2023	HCSUA was reduced by \$8.
Arizona	May 2023	HCSUA was reduced by \$6.
Arkansas	October 2020	HCSUA was reduced by \$4.
California	October 2021	HCSUA was reduced by \$3.
Colorado	October 2020	HCSUA was reduced by \$7.
Georgia	April 2020	HCSUA was reduced by \$4.
Idaho	November 2022	HCSUA was reduced by \$4.
Illinois	June 2021	The standard deduction was reduced by \$4.
Iowa	October 2017	HCSUA and limited utility allowance were reduced by \$4.
Kansas	January 2021	HCSUA was reduced by \$10.
Kentucky ^a	October 2023	HCSUA was reduced by \$4.
Louisiana	April 2023	HCSUA was reduced by \$4.

State	Start date of current waiver	Cost neutrality adjustment
Massachusetts	June 2024	HCSUA was reduced by \$7.
Michigan	December 2020	HCSUA was reduced by \$6.
Missouri	October 2020	HCSUA was reduced by \$7.
New Hampshire	October 2019	HCSUA was reduced by \$6.
North Dakota	April 2022	HCSUA was reduced by \$10.
Oregon	February 2021	HCSUA was reduced by \$7.
Rhode Island	October 2021	HCSUA was reduced by \$7.
South Carolina	October 2023	HCSUA was reduced by \$9.
South Dakota	May 2022	HCSUA was reduced by \$14.
Texas	January 2022	HCSUA and limited utility allowance were reduced by \$4.
Vermont	December 2022	HCSUA was reduced by \$10.
Virginia	October 2021	HCSUA was reduced by \$6.
Wyoming	January 2017	HCSUA and limited utility allowance were reduced by \$10.

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

^a Kentucky newly implemented its standard medical deduction demonstration. The other States with new waivers beginning in October 2023 were already operating standard medical deduction demonstrations prior to FY 2024 under a previous waiver.

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, excluding 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 confirm that the Program Operations counts in the months of the disaster do not include 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).³⁴ (No State had a stratified sample in FY 2024.)
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 5) 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 rate³⁵ (Column i).

³⁴ Column omitted from Appendix D tables due to space limitations but available upon request.

³⁵ 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.

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. For the FY 2024 database, the weighting program was unable to match the disaster- and error-adjusted program targets for individuals and benefits in Alaska in December 2023 and so reverted to using the same weight for all households for that State and month. This approach resulted in negligible differences in the national weighted totals for individuals and benefits, and differences of between 1 and 2 percent in the fiscal year weighted totals for individuals and benefits in Alaska.

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 loops over descending minimum allowed values for the replicate weights as a percentage of the preliminary weight, using thresholds of 10 percent, 5 percent, 2 percent, and 1 percent in that order. For each threshold, the algorithm attempts to match increasingly less restrictive combinations of benefit and household size (for eligible households and all households) constraints. If no solution is found, the algorithm defaults to setting the replicate weight equal to the preliminary weight (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.

IV. Development of the 2024 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 “2020 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer’s Guide, Technical Description and Codebook” (Molinari et al. 2025).

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

QCFY2024.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 FSNONGR.

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 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
01/27/2026	CREATION DATE
09:41:54.00	CREATION TIME
FY2024	BASE YEAR
FY2024	YEAR AGED TO
10/2023 - 9/2024 avg	SIMULATION MONTH
44891	HOUSEHOLD COUNT
QC MINI	MODEL LABEL
2024.00	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 $CTZNI > 2$; and sets FSNONCIT to 0 for all other individuals
- Creates a person-level variable FSNABAWD (the number of adults ages 18 to 52 without disabilities who are in childless homes) on the unit head's record, by summing over individuals in the unit with $NDISCA_i = 1$; 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 ($FSAFIL_i = 8, 9, 11, \text{ or } 12$); 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:

- SHELAP1 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.³⁶
 - 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 “2020 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer’s Guide, Technical Description and Codebook” (Molinari et al. 2025).

³⁶ NYSCAP participants are retained on the file because, unlike other SSI-CAP units, all SNAP deductions apply to those units.

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
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 ³⁷

3b. Output files

MATHPC.HDR ³⁸	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 ³⁹ 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.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ Note that MATHPC.HDR and MATHPC.BIN are created only when the WRFILE is set to T (true).

³⁹ JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation, and is defined and documented in ECMA-404 The JSON Data Interchange Syntax.

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.
db_fs_set_fsgptest	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	FSBEN 1	HOMEDDED	SEX
AK_AREA	FSCSDED	HOMELSDED	SLFEMP
ALIMNY	FSDIS_64	INTER	SOCSEC
ANNUITY	FSMEDEXP	MED_DED_DEMO	SSI
CAT_ELIG	FSNDIS 1	MINIMUM_BEN	SSI_CAP
CONT	FSNDIS_64	MN_FIP	STATE
CSUPRT	FSNDISCA_64	NDISCA	STRIKE
CTZN	FSNELDER 1	NDISCA64	SURV
DEEM	FSNKID 1	OLDAGE	TANF
DIS	FSNONGR	OTHERN	TRUST
DIS64	FSSLTEXP	OTHGOV	UNEMP
DIVER	FSUN 1	OTHUN	UNK
DPCOST	FSUSIZE 1	PENSION	UTIL
EDLOAN	FSVEHAST	PURE_PA	VET
EMPRG	FYWGT	RACETH	WAGES
ENERGY	GA	RCNTACTN	WCOMP
EXFSCSDED	GOVDIV	REL	WGESUP
FOSTER	GOVINTER	RENT	WRKREG
FSAFIL	GOVROY	RENTINC	YRMONTH
FSASSET 1	HDEPDED	RENTMINC	

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_fssltxp = l_original_fssltxp%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, ctprrh
  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, ctprrh
  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, ctprrh
  if (fsun(ip) == 0) cycle
  if (fsun(fsun(ip)) /= fsun(ip)) then
    do jp = ip+1, ctprrh
      if (fsun(jp) == fsun(ip)) fsun(jp) = ip
    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:⁴⁰

```

do iunit = 1, ctprrh
  do ip = 1, ctprrh
    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)
    if (l_rentmnc%iper(ip) > 0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + l_rentmnc%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_csupt%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_csupt%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_foster%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_foster%iper(ip)
    if (l_alimny%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_alimny%iper(ip)
    if (l_annuity%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_annuity%iper(ip)
    if (l_govdiv%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_govdiv%iper(ip)
    if (l_govinter%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_govinter%iper(ip)
    if (l_govroy%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_govroy%iper(ip)
    if (l_inter%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_inter%iper(ip)
    if (l_oldage%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_oldage%iper(ip)
    if (l_pension%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_pension%iper(ip)
    if (l_rentinc%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_rentinc%iper(ip)
    if (l_strike%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_strike%iper(ip)
    if (l_surv%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_surv%iper(ip)
    if (l_trust%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_trust%iper(ip)
    if (l_unk%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_unk%iper(ip)
  
```

⁴⁰All individuals in the household include all individuals in the SNAP unit under review, plus individuals outside the unit who contribute income to the unit.

```

end do ! end of person loop
fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + fsearn(iunit) + fsssi(iunit) &
                                     + fstanf(iunit) + fsga(iunit)
fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) - 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 younger than age 2), and number of children older than toddlers
- Number of elderly members (adults age 60 and older)
- Number of noncitizens
- Number of adults without disabilities who are in childless households and within the age range subject to time limits
- Number of members with a disability
- Number of female members and number of male members

```

do iunit = 1, ctprrh
  do ip = 1, ctprrh
    if (fsun(ip) /= iunit) cycle ! cycle if person not in the SNAP unit
    fsusize(iunit) = fsusize(iunit) + 1
    if (l_age%iper(ip) > max_kid_age .or. l_age%iper(ip) < 0) then
      fsnadult(iunit) = fsnadult(iunit) + 1
      if (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:

```
fssltxp(iunit) = nint( orig_fssltxp * 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, ctprrh
        !--- 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 25 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 (fststate == med_demo_state(i) .and. 1_yrmonth%ihhld >= med_demo_date(i) ) j = i
end do

if (j > 0) then
  if (fsmedexp(iunit) > 0 .and. fsmedexp(iunit) <= (med_demo_thres(j)-35))
    fsmedexp(iunit) = med_demo_min(j)
    fsstdded(iunit) = fsstdded(iunit) - med_demo_stddedred(j)
  end if
end if

```

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 (1_homeded%ihhld == 3)
  fshomeDED(IUNIT) = 1_home1sded%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, ctprrh
  fspart(iunit) = 0
  if (fsun (iunit) /= iunit) cycle ! not the SNAP unit head
  if (fsben(iunit) > 0) fspart(iunit) = 1 ! all eligible units participate
end do
```

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

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V. Codebook for the FY 2024 SNAP QC Database

In this chapter, we describe the variables on the FY 2024 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 2024 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 maximum benefit amounts and the net income screen. Constructed variables are the best variables for analytic 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
FSERNCED	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 because of 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 2024 SNAP QC database has 44,891 observations for sample months ranging from October 2023 through September 2024 for all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. This file includes data from all 12 sample months of the fiscal year for all States, territories, and the District of Columbia.

To conduct analyses for a specific calendar month, the user should select observations sampled in that month by using the year-month (YRMONTH) variable. This 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 2024, the user should select all observations with a YRMONTH code equal to 202401.

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 HWGT variable. However, if the analysis is based on more than one month, and the user wants to calculate an average monthly estimate, the user should divide HWGT by the number of months to be analyzed. The FYWGT variable can be used to tabulate fiscal year averages; it was constructed by averaging HWGT across the number of months for which there are data in the file. Specifically, FYWGT equals HWGT divided by 12.

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 18, representing up to 18 people in a household, is attached to each person-level variable.⁴¹ 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.

⁴¹ In a typical year, the SNAP QC database accommodates up to 16 people in a household. However, there was an 18-person household in the FY 2024 data file; consequently, we expanded the upper integer from 16 to 18. See also Chapter I and Appendix C.

B. Codebook

In this codebook, we first list the unit-level variables, followed by the person-level variables, and then the detailed error findings variables. There are a total of nine categories, as 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.

We present two codebooks, 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. It also includes recommendations for using variables for which there are 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 Minnesota Family Investment Program 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
TIMELINESS	R	Timeliness of application processing
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 individual age 59 or younger with a disability in unit
FSDIS_64	C	Indicator of individual age 64 or younger with a disability in unit
FSELDER	C	Indicator of elderly individual in unit
FSKID	C	Indicator of child in unit
FSNDIS	C	Number of individuals ages 59 and younger with a disability in unit
FSNDIS_64	C	Number of individuals ages 64 and younger with a disability in unit
FSNDISCA	C	Number of adults ages 18 to 52 without a disability in a childless unit
FSNDISCA_64	C	Number of adults ages 18 to 64 without a disability in a unit without a child younger than age 14
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

Variable	Origin*	Description
FSNK5T17	C	Number of school-age children in unit
FSNKID	C	Number of children in unit
FSNONCIT	C	Number of noncitizens in unit
FSUSIZE	C	Constructed certified unit size
FYWGT	C	Weight used for full-year calculations
HWGT	C	Monthly sample weight
NONCIT_HEAD	C	Unit head citizenship indicator
RAWHSIZE	R	Reported number of people in household
REGION	C	Constructed census region code
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)		
FSALIMNY	C	Countable unit income from alimony
FSANNUITY	C	Countable unit income from annuities
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
FSENERGY	C	Countable unit energy assistance income
FSFOSTER	C	Countable unit foster care income
FSGA	C	Countable unit General Assistance benefits
FSGOVDIV	C	Countable unit government-sponsored dividends
FSGOVINTER	C	Countable unit government-sponsored interest
FSGOVROY	C	Countable unit government-sponsored royalties
FSGRINC	C	Final gross countable unit income
FSINTER	C	Countable unit interest income
FSNETINC	C	Final net countable unit income
FSOLDAGE	C	Countable unit income from old age benefits
FSOTHERN	C	Countable unit other earned income
FSOTHGOV	C	Countable unit income from other government benefits
FSOTHUN	C	Countable unit other unearned income
FSPENSION	C	Countable unit income from pensions
FSRENTMINC	C	Countable unit rental income when managing property for an average of at least 20 hours per week

Variable	Origin*	Description
FSRENTINC	C	Countable unit rental income when not managing property for an average of at least 20 hours per week
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
FSSTRIKE	C	Countable unit striker benefits
FSUNEARN	C	Countable unit unearned income
FSUNEMP	C	Countable unit unemployment compensation benefits
FSSURV	C	Countable unit survivor's benefits
FSTRUST	C	Countable unit trust fund monies
FSUNK	C	Countable unit income from an unknown source
FSVET	C	Countable unit veterans benefits
FSWAGES	C	Countable unit wages and salaries
FSWCOMP	C	Countable unit workers' compensation benefits
FSWGESUP	C	Countable unit wage supplementation income
RAWGROSS	R	Reported gross countable unit income
RAWNET	R	Reported net countable unit income
Unit countable and reported assets		
FSASSET	C	Total countable assets under State rules
FSVEHAST	C	Countable 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

Variable	Origin*	Description
FSSLTDED	C	Calculated excess shelter expense deduction
FSSLTDE2	C	Marginal effectiveness of excess shelter expense deduction
FSSLTEXP	C	Calculated shelter expenses
FSSTDDDED	C	Standard deduction
FSSTDDDE2	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
RAWERNND	R	Reported earned income deduction
RENT	R	Rent/mortgage amount
SHELCPAP	C	Maximum allowable shelter expense deduction
SHELDED	R	Reported shelter deduction
SUA1	R	Standard utility allowance—usage and entitlement
SUA2	R	Standard utility allowance—prorated
UTIL	R	Utility amount
Unit benefits		
AMTERR	R	Amount of benefit in error
ASSLIM	C	Asset limit
BENMAX	C	Maximum benefit amount
FSASTEST	C	Indicator of passing asset test
FSBEN	C	Final calculated benefit
FSGRTEST	C	Indicator of passing gross income test
FSMINBEN	C	Received minimum benefit
FSNETEST	C	Indicator of passing net income test
GROSSCRN	C	Gross income screen
MINIMUM_BEN	C	Minimum benefit amount
NETSCRN	C	Net income screen
RAWBEN	R	Reported SNAP benefit received
Person-level characteristics: i = 1 to 18		
ABWDSTi	R	ABAWD status
AGEi	R	Age
CTZNi	R	Citizenship status
DISi	C	Disability status of individuals age 59 and younger
DIS64_i	C	Disability status of individuals age 64 and younger
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	Disability and child in home status of adults age 18 to 52

Variable	Origin*	Description
NDISCA64_i	C	Disability and child in home status of adults age 18 to 64
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 18		
ALIMNYi	R	Countable income from alimony
ANNUITYi	R	Countable income from annuities
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
ENERGYi	R	Countable energy assistance income
FOSTERi	R	Countable foster care income
GAi	R	Countable General Assistance benefits
GOVDIVi	R	Countable government-sponsored dividends
GOVINTERi	R	Countable government-sponsored interest
GOVROYi	R	Countable government-sponsored royalties
INTERi	R	Countable interest income
OLDAGEi	R	Countable old age benefits
OTHERNi	R	Countable other earned income
OTHGOVi	R	Countable income from other government benefits
OTHUNi	R	Countable other unearned income
PENSIONi	R	Countable income from pensions
RENTMINCi	R	Countable rental income when managing property for an average of at least 20 hours per week
RENTINCi	R	Countable rental income when not managing property for an average of at least 20 hours per week
SLFEMPi	R	Countable self-employment income
SOCSECi	R	Countable Social Security income
SSi	R	Countable SSI benefits
STRIKEi	R	Countable striker benefits
SURVi	R	Countable survivor's benefits
TANFi	R	Countable TANF payments
TRUSTi	R	Countable trust fund monies
UNEMPi	R	Countable unemployment compensation benefits
UNKi	R	Countable income from an unknown source
VETi	R	Countable veterans' benefits
WAGESi	R	Countable wages and salaries

Variable	Origin*	Description
WCOMP_i	R	Countable workers' compensation benefits
WGESUP_i	R	Countable wage supplementation income
Detailed error findings: i = 1 to 9		
AGENCY_i	R	Agency or client responsibility
AMOUNT_i	R	Variance dollar amount
DISCOV_i	R	Variance discovery
E_FINDG_i	R	Error finding
ELEMENT_i	R	Variance element
NATURE_i	R	Nature of variance
OCCDATE_i	R	Variance occurrence date
TIMEPER_i	R	Variance time period
VERIF_i	R	Variance verification

* 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, 1838)
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, 6531)
CASE	R	CASE CLASSIFICATION
		Range = (1, 3)
		1 = Included in error rate calculation
		2 = Excluded from error rate calculation
		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, 3)
		0 = Unit not categorically eligible for benefits
		1 = Unit reported as eligible through traditional categorical eligibility conferred through SSI, TANF cash assistance, or general assistance and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests; unit subject to State-determined income and/or asset limit on cash public assistance
		2 = Unit reported as categorically eligible (including BBCE) conferred through any noncash or in-kind TANF/Maintenance of Effort (MOE) benefit and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests; unit subject to State-determined income and/or asset limit on noncash TANF-funded benefit used to confer categorical eligibility
		3 = Unit recoded as categorically eligible after being identified as pure cash public assistance 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, 62)
		Number of months SNAP unit was certified to participate during current certification or recertification period
EXPEDSER	R	RECEIVED EXPEDITED SERVICE
		Range = (1, 4)
		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
		4 = Not applicable—recertification action
HHLDNA	C	SNAP HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
		Range = (1, 55265)
		Position of unit in unedited SNAP QC file (unique unit identifier)

Variable	Origin	Description
LASTCERT	C	MONTHS SINCE LAST SNAP CERTIFICATION Range = (0, 52)
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 Please note that MN_FIP may 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 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 = (20080117, 20240926) Date the case was certified or recertified for participation in sample month under review (in yyyyymmdd format)
REP_SYS	R	REPORTING REQUIREMENT Range = (1, 9) 1 = Change reporting 3 = Simplified reporting (no periodic reporting requirements) 4 = Simplified reporting (periodic reporting requirements) 5 = Quarterly reporting 6 = Monthly reporting 7 = Transitional benefits 9 = Other
REVNUM	R	STATE QC REVIEW NUMBER (not retained on public-use file) Range = (1, 960546)
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 in some States. See Appendix A for details. Range = (0, 4) 0 = Not in SSI-CAP 1 = SSI-CAP case with standard shelter expenses 2 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, consistent with program rules 3 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, inconsistent with program rules 4 = NYSCAP case

Variable	Origin	Description
STATUS	R	STATUS OF CASE ERROR FINDINGS
		Range = (1, 3)
		1 = Amount correct
		2 = Overissuance
		3 = Underissuance
TIMELINESS	R	TIMELINESS OF APPLICATION PROCESSING
		Range = (1, 4)
		1 = Timely
		2 = Not timely: 7-day time frame
		3 = Not timely: 30-day time frame
		4 = Other (cases where no new application was filed within the last 12 months prior to the sample month, the most recent application was a recertification [including those filed within 30 days after the certification period expired], and cases in which the new application was properly pending for incomplete verification)
YRMONTH	R	SAMPLE YEAR AND MONTH
		Range = (202310, 202409)
		Allows user to select one or more sample months from the full-year file for analyses. The first four digits indicate the sample year and the last two indicate the month. To select observations from January 2024, for example, YRMONTH should equal 202401.

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, 15)
COMPOSITION	C	UNIT COMPOSITION
		Range = (0, 6)
		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
		6 = Child(ren) with one adult, sex not specified or missing
COUNTYCD	C	FIPS CODE FOR COUNTY (not retained on public-use file)
		Range = (1, 840)
CTPRHH	C	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD
		Range = (1, 18)
		Number of people in household with nonmissing person-level information
FSDIS	C	INDICATOR OF INDIVIDUAL AGE 59 OR YOUNGER WITH A DISABILITY IN UNIT
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		A SNAP unit with one or more participating individuals age 59 or younger with a disability (DISi = 1)
FSDIS_64	C	INDICATOR OF INDIVIDUAL AGE 64 OR YOUNGER WITH A DISABILITY IN UNIT
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		A SNAP unit with one or more participating individuals age 64 or younger with a disability (DIS64_i = 1)
FSELDER	C	INDICATOR OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUAL IN UNIT
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		A SNAP unit with one or more participating elderly individuals age 60 or older
FSKID	C	INDICATOR OF CHILD IN UNIT
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		A SNAP unit with one or more participating children younger than age 18
FSDIS	C	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS AGES 59 AND YOUNGER WITH A DISABILITY IN UNIT
		Range = (0, 5)
		Number of participating individuals in the unit ages 59 and younger that are defined as disabled (DISi = 1)

Variable	Origin	Description
FSNDIS_64	C	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS AGES 64 AND YOUNGER WITH A DISABILITY IN UNIT
		Range = (0, 5)
		Number of participating individuals in the unit ages 64 and younger that are defined as disabled (DIS64_j = 1)
FSNDISCA	C	NUMBER OF ADULTS AGES 18 TO 52 WITHOUT A DISABILITY IN A CHILDLESS HOME
		Range = (0, 6)
		Number of participating adults ages 18 to 52 without a disability in a home without a child (NDISCAi = 1)
FSNDISCA_64	C	NUMBER OF ADULTS AGES 18 TO 64 WITHOUT A DISABILITY IN A HOME WITHOUT A CHILD YOUNGER THAN AGE 14
		Range = (0, 7)
		Number of participating adults ages 18 to 64 without a disability in a home without a child younger than age 14 (NDISCA64_i = 1)
FSNELDER	C	NUMBER OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS IN UNIT
		Range = (0, 2)
		Number of participating adults ages 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 participating adult and one or more participating children; the adult is female
FSNK0T4	C	NUMBER OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT
		Range = (0, 5)
		Number of participating children younger than age 5 in SNAP unit
FSNK5T17	C	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT
		Range = (0, 9)
		Number of participating children ages 5 to 17 in SNAP unit
FSNKID	C	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN UNIT
		Range = (0, 12)
		Number of participating children younger than age 18 in SNAP unit
FSNONCIT	C	NUMBER OF NONCITIZENS IN UNIT
		Range = (0, 11)
		Number of participating noncitizens in SNAP unit (CTZNi > 3)
FSUSIZE	C	CONSTRUCTED CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE
		Range = (1, 15)
		Number of participants (FSAFILI = 1) in SNAP unit
FYWGT	C	WEIGHT USED FOR FULL-YEAR CALCULATIONS
		Range = (4.39, 6592.27)
		Calculated as HWGT/12
HWGT	C	MONTHLY SAMPLE WEIGHT
		Range = (52.65, 79107.19)
		Allows user to replicate adjusted 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.

Variable	Origin	Description
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, 18)
REGION	C	CONSTRUCTED CENSUS REGION CODE
		Range = (1, 4)
		1 = Northeast
		2 = Midwest
		3 = South
		4 = West
		See Appendix E (Table E.3) for a list of States in each region.
REGIONCD	R	FNS REGION CODE
		Range = (1, 7)
		1 = Northeast
		2 = Mid-Atlantic
		3 = Southeast
		4 = Midwest
		5 = Southwest
		6 = Mountain Plains
		7 = West
		See Appendix E (Table E.2) for a list of States in each region.
STATE	R	FIPS CODE FOR STATE OR TERRITORY
		Range = (1, 78)
		See Appendix E (Table E.1) for FIPS code list.
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
		SNAP unit receives TANF income (FSTANF > 0 or MN_FIP = 1).
TPOV	C	GROSS INCOME/POVERTY LEVEL RATIO
		Range = (0, 1481)
		SNAP unit's poverty level based on the SNAP net income threshold. 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 within a State. We recommend against the use of URBRUR for State-level tabulations in 11 States and territories where we cannot identify metropolitan status for at least 10 percent of weighted SNAP units. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (1, 3)
		Location of agency at which unit's SNAP application was processed.

Variable	Origin	Description
		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
		SNAP unit with countable earnings (FSEARN > 0) or multiple indicators of earnings in the unedited SNAP QC file

Unit countable income (monthly dollar amounts)

Variable	Origin	Description
FSALIMNY	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM ALIMONY
		Range = (0, 1742)
		Sum of ALIMNY1 through ALIMNY18
FSANNUITY	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM ANNUITIES
		Range = (0, 3354)
		Sum of ANNUITY1 through ANNUITY18
FSCONT	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS
		Range = (0, 16270)
		Sum of CONT1 through CONT18
FSCSUPRT	C	COUNTABLE UNIT CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME
		Range = (0, 3000)
		Sum of CSUPRT1 through CSUPRT18
FSDEEM	C	COUNTABLE UNIT DEEMED INCOME
		Range = (0, 3922)
		Sum of DEEM1 through DEEM18
FSDIVER	C	COUNTABLE UNIT STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS
		Range = (0, 342)
		Sum of DIVER1 through DIVER18
FSEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT EARNED INCOME
		Range = (0, 17992)
		Sum of FSWAGES, FSSLFEMP, FSOTHERN, and FSRENTMINC
FSEDLOAN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS
		Range = (0, 3231)
		Sum of EDLOAN1 through EDLOAN18
FSENERGY	C	COUNTABLE UNIT ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME
		Range = (0, 331)
		Sum of ENERGY1 through ENERGY18
FSFOSTER	C	COUNTABLE UNIT FOSTER CARE INCOME
		Range = (0, 3183)
		Sum of FOSTER1 through FOSTER18
FSGA	C	COUNTABLE UNIT GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 2382)
		Sum of GA1 through GA18
FSGOVDIV	C	COUNTABLE UNIT GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED DIVIDENDS
		Range = (0, 0)
		Sum of GOVDIV1 through GOVDIV18
FSGOVINTER	C	COUNTABLE UNIT GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTEREST
		Range = (0, 313)
		Sum of GOVINTER1 through GOVINTER18
FSGOVROY	C	COUNTABLE UNIT GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ROYALTIES
		Range = (0, 336)
		Sum of GOVROY1 through GOVROY18
FSGRINC	C	FINAL GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME
		Range = (0, 20831)
		Total monthly gross income of unit (sum of FSEARN and FSUNEARN)

Variable	Origin	Description
FSINTER	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INTEREST INCOME
		Range = (0, 687)
		Sum of INTER1 through INTER18
FSNETINC	C	FINAL NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME
		Range = (0, 19721)
		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
FSOLDAGE	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM OLD AGE BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 1727)
		Sum of OLDAGE1 through OLDAGE18
FSOTHERN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER EARNED INCOME
		Range = (0, 3055)
		Sum of OTHERN1 through OTHERN18
FSOTHGOV	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 2778)
		Sum of OTHGOV1 through OTHGOV18
FSOTHUN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER UNEARNED INCOME
		Range = (0, 3924)
		Sum of OTHUN1 through OTHUN18
FSPENSION	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM PENSIONS
		Range = (0, 2673)
		Sum of PENSION1 through PENSION18
FSRENTMINC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT RENTAL INCOME WHEN MANAGING PROPERTY FOR AN AVERAGE OF AT LEAST 20 HOURS PER WEEK
		Range = (0, 1906)
		Sum of RENTMINC1 through RENTMINC18
FSRENTINC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT RENTAL INCOME WHEN NOT MANAGING PROPERTY FOR AN AVERAGE OF AT LEAST 20 HOURS PER WEEK
		Range = (0, 1436)
		Sum of RENTINC1 through RENTINC18
FSSLFEMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
		Range = (0, 5821)
		Sum of SLFEMP1 through SLFEMP18
FSSOCSEC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME
		Range = (0, 4024)
		Sum of SOCSEC1 through SOCSEC18
FSSSI	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SSI BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 4622)
		Sum of SSI1 through SSI18
FSTANF	C	COUNTABLE UNIT TANF PAYMENTS
		We recommend against using FSTANF for Minnesota because it is not included as gross income in that State. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (0, 2264)
		Sum of TANF1 through TANF18
FSSTRIKE	C	COUNTABLE UNIT STRIKER BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 0)
		Sum of STRIKE1 through STRIKE18

Variable	Origin	Description
FSSURV	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 1916)
		Sum of SURV1 through SURV18
FSTRUST	C	COUNTABLE UNIT TRUST FUND MONIES
		Range = (0, 2165)
		Sum of TRUST1 through TRUST18
FSUNEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT UNEARNED INCOME
		Range = (0, 16270)
		Sum of FSALIMNY, FSANNUITY, FSCONT, FSCSUPRT, FSDEEM, FSDIVER, FSEDLOAN, FSENERGY, FSFOSTER, FSGA, FSGOVDIV, FSGOVINTER, FSGOVROY, FSINTER, FSOLDAGE, FSOTHGOV, FSOTHUN, FSPENSION, FSRENTINC, FSSOCSEC, FSSSI, FSSTRIKE, FSSURV, FSTANF, FSTRUST, FSUNEMP, FSVET, FSWCOMP, FSUNK, and FSWGESUP
FSUNEMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 3679)
		Sum of UNEMP1 through UNEMP18
FSUNK	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM AN UNKNOWN SOURCE
		Range = (0, 500)
		Sum of UNK1 through UNK18
FSVET	C	COUNTABLE UNIT VETERANS' BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 5395)
		Sum of VET1 through VET18
FSWAGES	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGES AND SALARIES
		Range = (0, 17992)
		Sum of WAGES1 through WAGES18
FSWCOMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 3044)
		Sum of WCOMP1 through WCOMP18
FSWGESUP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME
		Range = (0, 0)
		Sum of WGESUP1 through WGESUP18
RAWGROSS	R	REPORTED GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME
		Range = (0, 20831)
		Reported total monthly countable income of unit before applying deductions (see FSGRINC for final value)
RAWNET	R	REPORTED NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME
		Range = (0, 9351)
		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
		Please note that only 6 percent of SNAP units have countable assets. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (0, 4240)
		Sum of LIQRESOR, FSVEHAST, OTHNLRES, and REALPROP
FSVEHAST	C	COUNTABLE NON-EXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE UNDER STATE RULES
		Please note that less than 1 percent of SNAP units have non-excluded vehicles. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (0, 4075)
LIQRESOR	C	COUNTABLE LIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES
		Range = (0, 4240)
OTHNLRES	C	COUNTABLE OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES
		Range = (0, 1990)
RAWLQRES	R	REPORTED LIQUID ASSETS
		Range = (0, 89347)
RAWOTRES	R	REPORTED OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS
		Range = (0, 8000)
RAWRPROP	R	REPORTED REAL PROPERTY
		Range = (0, 19081)
		Does not include home
RAWHAST	R	REPORTED NON-EXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE
		Range = (0, 8980)
REALPROP	C	COUNTABLE REAL PROPERTY UNDER STATE RULES
		Range = (0, 3743)
		Does not include home
VEHICLEA	R	REPORTED CATEGORY FOR FIRST VEHICLE
		We recommend against using VEHICLEA because of a history of coding inconsistencies. See Appendix A for 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 because of categorical eligibility
		5 = Vehicle excluded under State TANF standard (vehicle of non-categorically eligible unit members only)
		6 = Vehicle registered and attributable to an adult unit member or used by a person younger than age 18 for employment or education (subject to fair market value only)
		7 = Vehicle not registered (equity test only)
		8 = Vehicle not excluded and not included in code 6 (subject to fair market value or equity test, whichever is greater)
VEHICLEB	R	REPORTED CATEGORY FOR SECOND VEHICLE
		We recommend against using VEHICLEB because of a history of coding inconsistencies. See Appendix A for 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 because of categorical eligibility

Variable	Origin	Description
		5 = Vehicle excluded under State TANF standard (vehicle of non-categorically eligible unit members only)
		6 = Vehicle registered and attributable to an adult unit member or used by a person younger than 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, 300) Child support expenses excluded before gross income test rather than before net income test for eligibility
FSCSDED	C	CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT DEDUCTION
		Range = (0, 3969) 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, 3969) Some State agencies 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 details. Range = (0, 3228) Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with DPCOST1 to DPCOST18 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 DEDUCTION⁴²
		Range = (0, 3228) 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, 3598) 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, 3598) 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, 3323) The deduction is for units with elderly members or individuals with a disability 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. Because the combined value of deductions a unit is entitled to 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, 2733)
		Calculated as $FSMEDDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$, where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSSLT4 - FSDEPDED - FSERNDED - FSSTDDDED - FSCSDED - HOMELESS_DED)$ and where FSSLT4 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSMEDDED.
		Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units except for NYSCAP units.
FSMEDEXP	R	REPORTED MEDICAL EXPENSES
		Range = (0, 3323)
		Allowable medical expenses in excess of \$35 for elderly adults or individuals with a disability
FSSLTDED	C	CALCULATED EXCESS SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION
		Range = (0, 4276)
		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 SHELFCAP for units without elderly members or individuals with disabilities, where $XCOST = \text{MAX}(0, FSSLTEXP - HALFNET)$ and $HALFNET = \text{MAX}(0, \text{ROUND}(FSGRINC - FSSTDDDED - FSERNDED - FSDEPDED - FSMEDDED - FSCSDED) / 2)$. 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, 2708)
		Calculated as $FSSLTDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$, where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSDEPDED - FSERNDED - FSMEDDED - FSSTDDDED - FSCSDED - HOMELESS_DED)$.
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
FSSLTEXP	C	CALCULATED SHELTER EXPENSES
		Range = (0, 5248)
		Sum of RENT and UTIL
FSSTDDDED	C	STANDARD DEDUCTION
		Range = (174, 558)
		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, 837)
		Calculated as $FSSTDDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$, where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSSLT1 - FSDEPDED - FSERNDED - FSMEDDED - FSCSDED - HOMELESS_DED)$ and where FSSLT1 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSSTDDDED
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit.
FSTOTDED	C	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS
		Range = (0, 4905)
		Sum of FSSTDDDED, 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, 4016)
		Calculated as $FSGRINC - FSNETINC$
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit.
HOMEDDED	R	INDICATOR OF HOMELESSNESS
		Range = (1, 4)
		1 = Not homeless
		2 = Homeless, not receiving standard homeless shelter deduction
		3 = Homeless, receiving standard homeless shelter deduction
		4 = Homeless, applying actual expenses toward excess shelter expense deduction

Variable	Origin	Description
HOMELESS_DED	C	AMOUNT OF HOMELESS HOUSEHOLD SHELTER DEDUCTION
		Range = (0, 180)
		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, 4688)
		Some values for SSI-CAP units have been edited to apply standard shelter allowances.
SHELCAP	C	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION
		Range = (529, 1073)
		SHELCAP varies by region. See Appendix F for values.
SHELDED	R	REPORTED SHELTER DEDUCTION
		Range = (0, 9999)
		See FSSLTDED for the final value.
SUA1	R	STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–USAGE AND ENTITLEMENT
		Range = (1, 9)
		1 = No utilities and no LIHEAP
		2 = Uses actual expenses
		3 = Uses HCSUA based on LIHEAP of more than \$20
		4 = Uses HCSUA and does not receive LIHEAP
		5 = Uses lower, or limited, standard
		6 = Uses telephone-only standard
		7 = Uses individual standards
		8 = Uses HCSUA, LIHEAP status unknown (code added by Mathematica)
		9 = Other
		Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with UTIL. See Appendix B for details.
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
		LIHEAP is the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
		HCSUA is an SUA based on payment of heating or cooling and includes all utilities.
		Lower, or limited, standard is an SUA based on all utilities but is for households that do not incur heating or cooling costs or receive LIHEAP.
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 details.
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit.
UTIL	R	UTILITY AMOUNT
		Range = (0, 1134)
		Some values have been edited to improve the final benefit calculation. See Appendix B for details.

Unit benefits

Variable	Origin	Description
AMTERR	R	AMOUNT OF BENEFIT IN ERROR
		Range = (0, 2377)
		Dollar amount of any identified error, or the difference between the benefits the State agency authorized and the benefits the State agency should have authorized.
ASSLIM	C	ASSET LIMIT
		Range = (2750, 4250)
		SNAP asset eligibility limit. Categorically eligible units are not subject to an asset limit. See Appendix F.
BENMAX	C	MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT
		Range = (291, 3958)
		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, 3923)
		Calculated as $FSBEN = \text{MAX}(\text{minimum benefit}, \text{BENMAX-ROUND}(.3*FSNETINC))$ if $FSUSIZE$ is 2 or less. Otherwise, $FSBEN = \text{MAX}(0, \text{BENMAX-ROUND}(.3*FSNETINC))$ for all units, except for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits where the benefit is calculated by using a State-specific formula.
FSGRTEST	C	INDICATOR OF PASSING GROSS INCOME TEST
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
FSMINBEN	C	RECEIVED MINIMUM BENEFIT
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		$FSMINBEN = 1$ when $FSBEN = 8$ percent of the maximum one-person benefit for the unit's geographic region and $FSUSIZE = 1$ or 2 . $FSMINBEN$ is always set to 0 for units participating in an SSI-CAP program that uses standard SSI-CAP benefits.
FSNETEST	C	INDICATOR OF PASSING NET INCOME TEST
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program that uses standard SSI-CAP benefits.
GROSSCRN	C	GROSS INCOME SCREEN
		Range = (1580, 9377)
		SNAP gross income 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 = (23, 46)
		See Appendix Table F.6 for minimum monthly SNAP benefit amounts.

Variable	Origin	Description
NETSCRN	C	NET INCOME SCREEN
		Range = (1215, 7217)
		SNAP net income 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, 7075)
		Reported amount of SNAP benefits that the unit was certified to receive during the sample month (see FSBEN for the final edited benefit amount).

Person-level characteristics: i = 1 to 18

Variable	Origin	Description
ABWDST1 to ABWDST18	R	ABAWD STATUS
		We recommend against using ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations in Guam, Missouri, Vermont, the Virgin Islands, and Wyoming due to small ABAWD sample sizes and recommend caution when using ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations in Florida, New Hampshire, and South Carolina due to somewhat small ABAWD sample sizes. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (1, 10)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		1 = Ineligible householder
		2 = Able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) meeting work requirements in 7 CFR.273.24(a)(1)
		3 = ABAWD in a waived area
		4 = ABAWD exempt for one month based on discretionary exemption
		5 = ABAWD receiving a time-limited month and not meeting work requirements
		6 = Not an ABAWD (meets veteran exception)
		7 = Not an ABAWD (meets exception for homeless individuals)
		8 = Not an ABAWD (meets exception for individuals age 24 or younger and in foster care on their 18th birthday or older age if the State offers extended foster care to an older age)
		9 = Not an ABAWD (meets another exemption listed in 7 CFR 273.24(c))
		10 = Ineligible householder also coded as an eligible member of the SNAP unit (FSAFILI = 1)
AGE1 to AGE18	R	AGE
		Range = (0, 98)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		0 = Age less than 1 year
		1 to 97 = Age in years
		98 = Age 98 years or older
CTZN1 to CTZN18	R	CITIZENSHIP STATUS
		Range = (1, 10)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		1 = U.S.–born citizen
		2 = Naturalized citizen
		3 = Legal permanent resident with 40 quarters of work, military service, five years' legal U.S. residency, disability, or younger than age 18
		4 = Person admitted as refugee, granted asylum, or given stay of deportation
		5 = Other eligible noncitizen
		6 = 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
		7 = Other ineligible legal noncitizen (for example, visitor, tourist, student, or diplomat)
		8 = Undocumented noncitizen
		9 = [Not used]
		10 = Noncitizen, status unknown
DIS1 to DIS18	C	DISABILITY STATUS OF INDIVIDUALS AGE 59 AND YOUNGER
		Range = (0, 1)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		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
DIS64_1 to DIS64_18	C	DISABILITY STATUS OF INDIVIDUALS AGE 64 AND YOUNGER
		Range = (0, 1)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		0 = Not disabled
		1 = Disabled
		Non-elderly individuals age 64 and younger identified as having a disability based on receipt of SSI or a combination of hours worked, work registration status, receipt of Social Security, veterans benefits, or workers' compensation and/or unit medical expense deduction. See Appendix B for details.
DPCOST1 to DPCOST18	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 details.
		Range = (0, 2580)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with FSDEPDED. See Appendix B for details.
EMPRG1 to EMPRG18	R	SNAP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM STATUS
		Range = (0, 9)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		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 EMPSTA18	R	EMPLOYMENT STATUS—TYPE
		Please note that this variable is best used in conjunction with other work-related variables, such as receipt of earnings, to determine participants' employment status. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (1, 8)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		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

Variable	Origin	Description
EMPSTB1 to EMPSTB18	R	EMPLOYMENT STATUS—AMOUNT
		Please note that this variable is best used in conjunction with other work-related variables, such as receipt of earnings, to determine participants' employment status. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (1, 6)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		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)
		6 = On medical or parental leave
FSAFIL1 to FSAFIL18	R	SNAP CASE AFFILIATION
		We recommend against using FSAFILi for tabulations of nonparticipants in the home but not part of the SNAP household (FSAFILi = 19) or ineligible for unknown reasons (FSAFILi = 99) because the SNAP QC data may not include all such people in the home. In addition, we recommend against using FSAFIL to identify the reason for ineligibility in the 10 States and territories with fewer than 25 unweighted nonparticipants with a known reason for ineligibility. We recommend caution when using FSAFILi to identify reason for ineligibility in States and territories with between 25 and 29 unweighted nonparticipants with a known reason for ineligibility—Connecticut, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, and Minnesota. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (1, 99)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		1 = Eligible member of SNAP case under review and entitled to receive benefits
		2 = Member is ineligible noncitizen and is participating in State-funded SNAP
		3 = 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 80 hours per month, to participate in at least 80 hours per month in qualifying work program, or to participate in workfare and became verified by the State
		11 = Fleeing felon or parole and probation violator
		12 = Convicted drug felon
		13 = Social Security Number disqualified
		14 = Prisoner in detention center
		15 = Foster care
		19 = Individual in the home but not part of SNAP household
		70 = Eligible SNAP participant in another unit, not currently under review (code added by Mathematica for use in certain SNAP-CAP units)
		99 = Unknown

Variable	Origin	Description
FSUN1 to FSUN18	C	POSITION OF HEAD OF SNAP UNIT
		Range = (0, 9)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		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 NDISCA18	C	DISABILITY AND CHILD IN HOME STATUS OF ADULTS AGES 18 TO 52
		Range = (0, 2)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		0 = Not in universe (younger than age 18 or older than age 52)
		1 = Adult age 18 to 52 without a disability in childless home
		2 = Adult age 18 to 52, but with either a disability or a child in the home
NDISCA64_1 to NDISCA64_18		DISABILITY AND CHILD IN HOME STATUS OF ADULTS AGES 18 TO 64
		Range = (0, 2)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		0 = Not in universe (younger than age 18 or older than age 64)
		1 = Adult age 18 to 64 without a disability and without a child younger than age 14 in unit
		2 = Adult age 18 to 64 but with either a disability or a child younger than age 14 in the unit
RACETH1 to RACETH18	R	RACE/ETHNICITY
		We recommend against using RACETHi for national tabulations, due to a high prevalence of unreported race/ethnicity data. In addition, we recommend against using RACETHi in 20 States where at least 10 percent of participants have unreported race/ethnicity, and we recommend caution when using RACETHi in six States and the District of Columbia, where 5 to 10 percent of participants have unreported race/ethnicity. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (1, 22)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		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)

Variable	Origin	Description
		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 REL18	R	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
		Range = (1, 7)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		1 = Head of household
		2 = Spouse
		3 = Parent
		4 = Daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson
		5 = Other related person (brother, sister, niece, nephew, grandchild, great-grandchild, cousin)
		6 = Foster child
		7 = Unrelated person
SEX1 to SEX18	R	SEX
		Range = (1, 3)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		1 = Male
		2 = Female
		3 = Prefer not to answer
WORK1 to WORK18	C	PERSON-LEVEL WORKING INDICATOR
		Range = (0, 1)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		Identifies individuals coded as being employed ($EMPSTAi > 2$) who either (1) have positive earnings ($WAGESi + OTHERNi + SLFEMPi + RENTMNCi > 0$) and work one or more hours per week ($EMPSTBi > 1$) or (2) are on medical or parental leave ($EMPSTBi = 6$).
WRKREG1 to WRKREG18	R	WORK REGISTRATION STATUS
		Please note that the variable is best used in conjunction with other work-related variables to identify reasons for exemption from work registration. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (0, 9)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		0 = Not required to register, younger than age 16, a high school student age 16 or 17, or an adult age 60 or older
		1 = Work registrant
		2 = Federal exemption, physically or mentally unfit for employment
		3 = Federal exemption, care of a child younger than age 6 or an incapacitated person
		4 = Federal exemption, working and/or earning the equivalent of 30 hours per week
		5 = Federal exemption, other
		6 = Federal exemption, complying with work requirement under Title IV of the Social Security Act
		7 = Federal exemption, applied for or receiving unemployment compensation
		8 = Federal exemption, regular participation in a drug addiction or alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation program

Variable	Origin	Description
		Federal exemption, student enrolled at least half-time in any recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education
YRSED1 to YRSED18	R	HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPLETED
		We recommend against using YRSEDi for national tabulations and State-level tabulations in 14 States where at least 10 percent of adults were coded with missing values. We recommend caution when using YRSEDi in 10 States and the District of Columbia, where between 5 and 10 percent of adults were coded with missing values. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (0, 14)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		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 18

Variable	Origin	Description
ALIMNY1 to ALIMNY18	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM ALIMONY
		Range = (0, 1742)
		Person 1 through Person 18
ANNUITY1 to ANNUITY18	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM ANNUITIES
		Range = (0, 3354)
		Person 1 through Person 18
CONT1 to CONT18	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS
		Range = (0, 16270)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		Amount of contributions, charity, and in-kind income
CSUPRT1 to CSUPRT18	R	COUNTABLE CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME
		Range = (0, 3000)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		Court-ordered child support payments received from absent parent or responsible person.
DEEM1 to DEEM18	R	COUNTABLE DEEMED INCOME
		Range = (0, 3922)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		Income deemed from sponsor of noncitizen member of unit.
DIVER1 to DIVER18	R	COUNTABLE STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS
		Range = (0, 342)
		Person 1 through Person 18
EDLOAN1 to EDLOAN18	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS
		Range = (0, 3231)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		Educational grants, scholarships, and loans.
ENERGY1 to ENERGY18	R	COUNTABLE ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME
		Range = (0, 331)
		Person 1 through Person 18
FOSTER1 to FOSTER18	R	COUNTABLE FOSTER CARE INCOME
		Range = (0, 1937)
		Person 1 through Person 18
GA1 to GA18	R	COUNTABLE GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 2382)
		Person 1 through Person 18
GOVDIV1 to GOVDIV18	R	COUNTABLE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED DIVIDENDS
		Range = (0, 0)
		Person 1 through Person 18
GOVINTER1 to GOVINTER18	R	COUNTABLE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTEREST
		Range = (0, 313)
		Person 1 through Person 18
GOVROY1 to GOVROY18	R	COUNTABLE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ROYALTIES
		Range = (0, 336)
		Person 1 through Person 18

Variable	Origin	Description
INTER1 to INTER18	R	COUNTABLE INTEREST INCOME
		Range = (0, 687)
		Person 1 through Person 18
OLDAGE1 to OLDAGE18	R	COUNTABLE OLD AGE BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 1727)
		Person 1 through Person 18
OTHERN1 to OTHERN18	R	COUNTABLE OTHER EARNED INCOME
		Range = (0, 3055)
		Person 1 through Person 18
OTHGOV1 to OTHGOV18	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 2719)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		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 OTHUN18	R	COUNTABLE OTHER UNEARNED INCOME
		Range = (0, 3924)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		Includes dividends, interest, 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.
PENSION1 to PENSION18	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM PENSIONS
		Range = (0, 2673)
		Person 1 through Person 18
RENTMINC1 to RENTMINC18	R	COUNTABLE RENTAL INCOME WHEN MANAGING PROPERTY FOR AN AVERAGE OF AT LEAST 20 HOURS PER WEEK
		Range = (0, 1906)
		Person 1 through Person 18
RENTINC1 to RENTINC18	R	COUNTABLE RENTAL INCOME WHEN NOT MANAGING PROPERTY FOR AN AVERAGE OF AT LEAST 20 HOURS PER WEEK
		Range = (0, 1436)
		Person 1 through Person 18
SLFEMP1 to SLFEMP18	R	COUNTABLE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
		Range = (0, 5757)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		Net income from any self-employment enterprise
SOCSEC1 to SOCSEC18	R	COUNTABLE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME
		Range = (0, 3329)
		Person 1 through Person 18
SSI1 to SSI18	R	COUNTABLE SSI BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 2416)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		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
STRIKE1 to STRIKE18	R	COUNTABLE STRIKER BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 0)
		Person 1 through Person 18

Variable	Origin	Description
SURV1 to SURV18	R	COUNTABLE SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 1462)
		Person 1 through Person 18
TANF1 to TANF18	R	COUNTABLE TANF PAYMENTS
		Range = (0, 2264)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		Assigned to payee or principal person of assistance group
TRUST1 to TRUST18	R	COUNTABLE TRUST FUND MONIES
		Range = (0, 2165)
		Person 1 through Person 18
UNEMP1 to UNEMP18	R	COUNTABLE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
		Range = (0, 3679)
		Person 1 through Person 18
UNK1 to UNK18	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM AN UNKNOWN SOURCE
		Range = (0, 500)
		Person 1 through Person 18
VET1 to VET18	R	COUNTABLE VETERANS' BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 5395)
		Person 1 through Person 18
WAGES1 to WAGES18	R	COUNTABLE WAGES AND SALARIES
		Range = (0, 17992)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		Amount of wages, salaries, tips, and commission
WCOMP1 to WCOMP18	R	COUNTABLE WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS
		Range = (0, 3044)
		Person 1 through Person 18
WGESUP1 to WGESUP18	R	COUNTABLE WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME
		Range = (0, 0)
		Person 1 through Person 18
		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
		22 = Agency budgeted an incorrect amount
		23 = Agency failed to follow recertification procedure related to notices/forms
		24 = Agency failed to follow recertification procedure related to interviews
		25 = Agency failed to follow recertification procedure related to time frames
		26 = Change was not required to be reported by the client or acted upon by the State agency based on time frames and reporting requirements
		99 = Other
AMOUNT1 to AMOUNT9	R	VARIANCE DOLLAR AMOUNT
		Range = (0, 2377)
		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

Variable	Origin	Description
		8 = Government agency or public records, automated match
		9 = Other
E_FINDG1 to E_FINDG9	R	ERROR FINDING
		Range = (2, 4)
		Variance 1 through Variance 9
		Impact of variance
		2 = Overissuance
		3 = Underissuance
		4 = Ineligible
ELEMENT1 to ELEMENT9	R	VARIANCE ELEMENT
		Range = (111, 820)
		Variance 1 through Variance 9
		Element of variance
		111 = Student status
		130 = Citizenship and noncitizen status
		140 = Residency
		150 = Unit composition
		151 = Recipient disqualification
		160 = Employment and training programs
		161 = Time-limited participation
		162 = Work registration requirements
		163 = Voluntary quit/reduced work effort
		164 = Workfare and comparable workfare
		165 = Employment status/job availability
		166 = Acceptance of employment
		170 = Social Security number
		211 = Bank accounts or cash on hand
		212 = Nonrecurring lump-sum payment (includes non-substantial lottery or gambling winnings)
		213 = Other liquid assets
		214 = Substantial lottery or gambling winnings
		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

Variable	Origin	Description
		342 = Contributions
		343 = Deemed income
		344 = TANF, PA, or GA
		345 = Educational grants/scholarships/loans
		346 = Other unearned income
		350 = Child support payments received from absent parent
		361 = Standard deduction
		362 = Homeless shelter 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
		540 = Missing reports
		542 = Expired certification period
		560 = Reporting systems
		810 = SNAP simplification project
		820 = Demonstration projects
NATURE1 to NATURE9	R	NATURE OF VARIANCE
		Range = (6, 314)
		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
		33 = Failed to consider the income of an eligible 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

Variable	Origin	Description
		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)
		56 = Incorrect deduction amount included-budgeted too much
		57 = Incorrect deduction amount included-budgeted too little
		58 = Income should have been excluded (no other coding option applies)
		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 = Income 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
		310 = Unit did not return report
		311 = Unit was never provided mandatory report form (no other nature code applies)
		312 = Unit returned incomplete report
		313 = Unit returned report, report is missing
		314 = Unit receiving benefits without proper recertification

Variable	Origin	Description
OCCDATE1 to OCCDATE9	R	VARIANCE OCCURRENCE DATE
		Range = (200304, 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
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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Appendix A

Assessment of the Quality of the Selected Variables in the FY 2024 SNAP QC Database

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We assessed the quality of the data for variables in the FY 2024 SNAP QC database that have changed in recent years or have a history of coding inconsistencies. Based on this assessment, we recommend avoiding the use of certain variables, exercising caution with others, and understanding specific limitations before using several additional. Table A.1 summarizes our recommendations, which are also listed and described below. The codebook in Chapter V also summarizes our recommendations regarding the use of the variables listed here.

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

A. Summary of recommendations for the use of certain variables

Table A.1. Overview of variable recommendations

Variable	Recommend against use in all instances	Recommend against use in some instances	Recommend caution in some or all instances	Recommend understanding limitations before use
ABWDSTi		X	X	
DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED		X		
EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi				X
FSAFILi		X	X	
FSASSET and FSVEHAST				X
FSTANF		X		
MN_FIP				X
RACETHi		X	X	
SSI_CAP			X	
URBRUR		X	X	
VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB	X			
WRKREGi				X
YRSEDi		X	X	

Note: Recommendations for some variables differ depending on whether they are being used for national or State tabulations, and, for State tabulations, depending on the State.

1. Recommend against use in all instances

We recommend against using the following variables in all instances:

- VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB

2. Recommend against use in some instances

We recommend against using the following variables in some instances:

- ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations in Guam, Missouri, Vermont, the Virgin Islands, and Wyoming
- DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED for State-level tabulations
- FSAFILi for (1) tabulations of nonparticipants who live in the home but are not part of the SNAP household (FSAFIL = 19) or who are ineligible for unknown reasons (FSAFIL = 99), and

(2) identifying reasons for ineligibility in the 10 States and territories that have fewer than 25 unweighted nonparticipants with a known reason for ineligibility

- FSTANF in Minnesota
- RACETHi for national tabulations and State-level tabulations in the 20 States where at least 10 percent of weighted participants have unknown or unavailable RACETHi values
- URBRUR for identifying metropolitan status in 11 States and territories where we cannot identify metropolitan status for at least 10 percent of weighted SNAP units (this variable is not retained in the public-use file)
- YRSEDi for national tabulations and State-level tabulations in the 14 States where at least 10 percent of adults were coded with missing values

3. Recommend caution in some or all instances

We advise caution when using the following variable in all instances:

- SSI_CAP

We advise caution when using the following variables in some instances:

- ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations in Florida, New Hampshire, and South Carolina.
- FSAFILi for identifying reasons for ineligibility in Connecticut, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, and Minnesota.
- RACETHi for State-level tabulations in Alaska, the District of Columbia, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and West Virginia
- URBRUR for identifying metropolitan status in all States or territories (this variable is not retained in the public-use file)
- YRSEDi for State-level tabulations in the 10 States and the District of Columbia where 5 to 10 percent of adults were coded with missing values

4. Recommend understanding limitations before use

We recommend understanding potential limitations of the following variables before using them:

- EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi, which are best used in conjunction with other work-related variables, such as receipt of earnings, to determine employment status
- FSASSET and FSVEHAST, which are greater than \$0 for only 5.6 percent of SNAP units (unweighted) and less than 1 percent of SNAP units (unweighted), respectively.
- MN_FIP, which may slightly underestimate the number of participating Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) units
- WRKREGi, which is best used in conjunction with other work-related variables

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

B. Variables not recommended for use in any instance

1. 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 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.

C. Variables not recommended for use in some instances

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

We recommend against using ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations in Guam, Missouri, Vermont, the Virgin Islands, and Wyoming due to small, unweighted sample sizes (fewer than 25 people coded as ABAWDs in the State or territory). This recommendation is in addition to the one to exercise caution when using ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations in three States due to somewhat small sample sizes, as described in Section E.

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

DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED may be used for national tabulations. However, unweighted sample sizes are small (fewer than 25 units) in all but 13 States and somewhat small in others; 2 percent of units have a positive dependent care deduction, positive dependent care costs, or both. 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 in all instances, but we recommend against its use for tabulations of nonparticipants in the home but not part of the SNAP household (FSAFILi = 19) or ineligible for unknown reasons (FSAFIL = 99) because the SNAP QC data may not include all such people in the home. Additionally, we recommend against using FSAFIL to identify the reason for ineligibility in States and territories with fewer than 25 unweighted nonparticipants who have a known reason for ineligibility. These States and territories include Alaska, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, the Virgin Islands, West Virginia, and Wyoming. These recommendations are in addition to our guidance to exercise caution when using FSAFIL to identify reasons for ineligibility in States and territories with somewhat small sample sizes of nonparticipants (25 to 29 unweighted people) who have a known reason for ineligibility, as described in Section E.

4. SNAP units with TANF income (FSTANF)

We recommend against using FSTANF for State-level tabulations in Minnesota because TANF income is not included as gross income and is most likely recorded incorrectly, if at all. See Section F for more details about coding of TANF income for Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) units.

5. 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 17 percent of weighted

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 for national tabulations. We also recommend against using the variable for State-level tabulations in States where at least 10 percent of weighted participants have unknown or unavailable RACETHi values. These include 20 States—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. This recommendation is in addition to the one to exercise caution when using RACETHi for State-level tabulations in six States and the District of Columbia, where 5 to 10 percent of participants were coded with unknown or unavailable values, as described in Section E.

6. Locality (URBRUR)

We recommend against using URBUR in 11 States and territories where we cannot identify metropolitan status for at least 10 percent of weighted SNAP units in the State, as described below. Nebraska and Utah exclusively use Local Agency Codes (LACs) that do not align with geographic areas. Kansas uses LACs that correspond to SNAP offices serving multiple counties, so we can only identify metropolitan status in one region within the State. We do not have information on the geographical status of areas in Guam and the Virgin Islands, so we recode all units in these two territories as having an unknown status. Finally, we could not identify locality for at least 10 percent of weighted units in Alabama, Arizona, Kentucky, Nevada, Tennessee, and Washington, mostly because of LACs that do not align with geographic regions. This recommendation is in addition to the one to exercise caution when using URBRUR for State-level tabulations because of concerns about the representativeness of the sample within a State, as described in Section E.

7. Highest educational level completed (YRSEDi)

We recommend against using YRSEDi for national tabulations because of the high number of missing values. We also recommend against using YRSEDi for State-level tabulations in the 14 States (Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Virginia) where at least 10 percent of adults were coded with missing values. This recommendation is in addition to the one to exercise caution when using YRSEDi for State-level tabulations in 10 States and the District of Columbia, where 5 to 10 percent of adults were coded with missing values, as described in Section E.

D. Variable recommended for use with caution in all instances

1. 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 to identify, recode, and assign benefits for SSI-CAP units in States with these projects.⁴³

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

⁴³ Section III.2 has details on States that had SSI-CAP programs in place during FY 2024.

E. Variables recommended for use with caution in some instances

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

We recommend caution when using ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations in Florida, New Hampshire, and South Carolina, due to somewhat small, unweighted sample sizes (between 25 and 29 people coded as ABAWDs in the State). This recommendation is in addition to the one against using ABWDSTi where fewer than 25 people (unweighted) are coded as ABAWDs in the State, as described in Section C.

2. SNAP case affiliation (FSAFILi)

We recommend caution when using FSAFIL to identify the reason for ineligibility in States and territories with between 25 and 29 unweighted nonparticipants with a known reason for ineligibility. These include Connecticut, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, and Minnesota. This guidance is in addition to our recommendation against using FSAFILi for tabulations of nonparticipants who reside in the home but are not part of the SNAP household or who are ineligible for unknown reasons, as well as our recommendation against using FSAFIL to identify reasons for ineligibility in States and territories with fewer than 25 unweighted nonparticipants with a known reason for ineligibility, as described in Section C.

3. Race and ethnicity (RACETHi)

In six States and the District of Columbia, between 5 and 10 percent of participants in the weighted database were coded with unknown or unavailable values for RACETHi. For this reason, we recommend caution when using RACETHi for State-level tabulations in Alaska, the District of Columbia, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and West Virginia. This recommendation is in addition to the one against using RACETHi for national-level tabulations and in State-level tabulations for 20 States, as described in Section C.

4. 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 one against using URBRUR in States and territories where locality could not be determined for at least 10 percent of the caseload, as described in Section C.

5. Highest educational level completed (YRSEDi)

In 10 States and the District of Columbia, between 5 and 10 percent of adults in the weighted database were coded with missing values for YRSEDi. For this reason, we recommend caution when using YRSEDi for State-level tabulations in Colorado, the District of Columbia, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. This recommendation is in addition to the one against using YRSEDi for national-level tabulations and in State-level tabulations for 14 States, as described in Section C.

F. Variables recommended for use after understanding potential limitations

1. Employment status (EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi)

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 and employment status variables (EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi).

2. Assets (FSASSET and FSVEHAST)

We edit positive values of FSVEHAST, LIQRESOR, OTHNLRES, and REALPROP to \$0 for those 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 5.6 percent of unweighted SNAP units have recorded assets (FSASSET > 0) in the edited FY 2024 database, 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.

3. Indicator of Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) participation (MN_FIP)

In general, we code units in Minnesota with TANF income (FSTANF) as MFIP units. The reported TANF amounts for these units are typically very small, likely because of federal QC System constraints, and may not be recorded at all. Specifically, when State agencies transmit a QC record, the national computer system checks that the gross income of the unit is equal to the sum of all reported income types. TANF income is not used in the MFIP benefit calculation, so it is not included in reported gross income. If it were to be recorded on the file, a fatal error in the data transmission would occur. Because TANF receipt may not be recorded for some units receiving MFIP cash assistance, we recommend using MN_FIP with the understanding that it may slightly underestimate the number of MFIP units.

4. Work registration status (WRKREGi)

The values for the WRKREGi variable changed in FY 2024. Accounting for the variable definition changes, the national distribution of work registration statuses changed only modestly from FY 2023 to FY 2024. However, the distribution changed substantially in certain States and territories. For example, the weighted number of SNAP participants coded as work registrants increased in Delaware by 6.7 percentage points and decreased in Oklahoma and Kansas by 10.9 percentage points and 6.8 percentage points, respectively. Some States also had substantial changes in the weighted 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. For these reasons, even though we recommend using WRKREGi to identify work registrants, we recommend using it in conjunction with other work-related variables to identify reasons for exemption from work registration.

Appendix B

Automated Edits to SNAP Units

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This appendix describes the automated edits applied to the FY 2024 SNAP QC data to resolve inconsistencies, ensure that treatment of units and individuals across States aligns with State policies, and construct additional variables designed to enhance the analytic usefulness of the data. Value definitions for each variable discussed in this appendix appear in the codebook in Chapter V.

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 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, described below:

- 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.
- 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).
- Beginning in the FY 2024 SNAP QC database, we set the affiliation code to 70 in certain SNAP-CAP units in Texas where there was an eligible SNAP participant in another unit not currently under review. In previous years, we set the affiliation code for these units to 2, but that code is now defined in the raw data file.
- Beginning in the FY 2024 SNAP QC database, the definition of FSAFILi changed, such that the codes of 4 and 18 were not defined. When we found codes of 4 (ineligible noncitizen not participating in State-funded SNAP) and 18 (ineligible noncitizen participating in State-funded SNAP) in the data, we recoded 4 to 3 (the new code for ineligible noncitizen not participating in State-funded SNAP) and 18 to 2 (the new code for ineligible noncitizen participating in State-funded SNAP).

B. Vehicle assets

Agencies in the following States consider the value of some vehicles when determining asset eligibility for households that are not categorically eligible or for BBCE households with an asset test: 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. In the remaining States, the value of all vehicles when determining asset eligibility is excluded, so we reset any reported vehicle assets in these States to \$0.

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 subject to the gross income test (meaning it was not categorically eligible and did not include a member who was elderly or had a disability), and would have passed the gross income test if child support expenses were excluded from gross income, but would not have passed 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 instead of 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

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, if necessary. 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 both full and half SUA values (Table F.7).⁴⁴ 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 SUA2.⁴⁵

These edits excluded 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”).

⁴⁴ 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.

⁴⁵ Throughout FY 2024, 47 States and the District of Columbia mandated the use of an SUA rather than actual utility costs. The 47 States include Alaska, which mandates the use of an SUA for the Central geographic region.

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

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. Units meeting such State-determined eligibility criteria are exempt from the Federal SNAP income and asset tests. Units' categorical eligibility status is reported in the raw data through CAT_ELIG, which is set to 0 for units that are not categorically eligible, 1 for units that are categorically eligible through SSI, TANF cash assistance, or general assistance, and 2 for units that are categorically eligible through any noncash or in-kind TANF or Maintenance of Effort benefit, including BBCE. Most units in States with BBCE policies were already identified as categorically eligible. We recoded CAT_ELIG to 3 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, New Jersey, and Vermont.** All units with gross income at or below 185 percent of federal poverty guidelines
- **California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, 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 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
- **Nebraska.** All units with countable financial assets at or below \$25,000, net income at or below 100 percent of Federal poverty guidelines, 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
- **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
- **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 countable assets at or below \$5,000 and gross income at or below 165 percent of federal poverty guidelines
- **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

We recoded CAT_ELIG to 0 for a small number of cases with a missing value for CAT_ELIG if the cases were in States without BBCE policies, not identified as pure PA, and pass federal SNAP eligibility tests.

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 added these types of income to SSI (and removed 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. We used the following procedure to flag non-elderly individuals likely to have a disability:

- We identified most participants who were younger than 60 with SSI as having a disability. We made exceptions if they were the only individual in the unit receiving SSI and their work registration status indicated a federal exemption for a reason other than a disability ($WRKREG_i = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, \text{ or } 9$), and met any of the following conditions:
 1. Individual was an adult (age 18 to 59) living with at least one individual who (a) did not have earned income and (b) had a work registration status indicating disability ($WRKREG_i = 2$). In these cases, we coded the first child in the unit with $WRKREG_i = 2$ as having a disability; if there were no children in the unit, we coded the first adult in the unit with $WRKREG_i = 2$ as having a disability. We did not code the adult with SSI and $WRKREG_i = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, \text{ or } 9$ as having a disability.
 2. Individual was a child (age 0 to 17) living with at least one other child who (a) did not have earned income and (b) had a work registration status indicating a disability. In these cases, we coded the first child in the unit with $WRKREG_i = 2$ as having a disability. We did not code the child with SSI and $WRKREG_i = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, \text{ or } 9$ 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. 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 adult participants who satisfied all three of the following conditions:
 1. Coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week or on medical or parental leave ($EMPSTBi = 1, 2, 3, \text{ or } 6$) and either of the following:
 - a. Had monthly earnings less than the equivalent of the monthly federal minimum wage for someone working 30 hours a week
 - b. Did not have a related dependent (age 17 or younger, $RELi = 4 \text{ or } 5$) receiving Social Security in the unit
 2. Coded as exempt from work registration due to disability ($WRKREG_i = 2$)
 3. Received Social Security, veterans benefits, or workers' compensation
- We also identified as having a disability all non-elderly adult participants in single-person units who met either of the following conditions:
 1. Received Social Security and there were no individuals outside of the unit
 2. Coded as $WRKREG_i = 2$, 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 an elderly individual or individual with a disability
- In units in which no individual was identified as having a disability per the above criteria (for example, by receiving SSI income), but the unit received a medical expense deduction and had no participating elderly individuals or nonparticipating elderly members with $FSAFIL_i = 8, 9, 11, \text{ or } 12$, we coded at least one individual as having a disability. We did so by looking for the following types of individuals among those with $FSAFIL_i = 1$ (participating individuals) and $FSAFIL_i = 8, 9, 11, \text{ or } 12$ (nonparticipating individuals), stopping when a step coded 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)
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. Children coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week (we coded the first such child as having a disability)
5. Adults 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.

J. Homeless household shelter deduction

The 2018 Farm Bill mandated a standard shelter deduction for homeless households with qualifying shelter expenses that were not claiming the excess shelter expense deduction, and it required that this deduction be indexed to inflation. In FY 2024, the value of the homeless shelter deduction was \$179.66. Because this value was consistently rounded up across States, we identified households as receiving the homeless shelter deduction if the reported shelter deduction (SHELDED) was \$180.

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 seven types of inconsistencies: (1) children age 12 or younger coded as a spouse or parent; (2) children age 13 to 15 and at least 15 years younger than the head of household coded as a spouse; (3) children age 14 or younger coded as the head of the SNAP household although there was someone older in the SNAP household; (4) adults age 22 or older coded as a foster child; (5) adults age 98 coded as a daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson; (6) SNAP households with a child of the household head in which the difference between ages of the older of the household head or their spouse and the child was less than 15 years; and (7) SNAP households with a parent of the household head where the age difference between the oldest parent and household head was less than 15 years. We recoded these inconsistencies as follows:

- If a child age 12 or younger was coded as a spouse (RELi = 2) or parent (RELi = 3), we changed the child's relationship to daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson (RELi = 4).
- If a child age 13 to 15 was coded as a spouse (RELi = 2) and was at least 15 years younger than the head of household (REL = 1), 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 and there was someone older in the SNAP unit, 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), 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, 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 any child was less than 15 years, then for those children with an age difference of less than 15 years, 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 the ages of any such parents and the household head was less than 15 years, then for those parents with an age difference of less than 15 years, we changed the parent's relationship to other related person ($RELi = 5$).

L. Citizenship status

We checked for child-only SNAP units where the participating child was coded as a noncitizen. If a participating minor child of the household head ($FSAFILi = 1$, $AGEi < 18$, and $RELi = 4$) had a citizenship status indicating that the child was not an eligible participant ($CTZNi > 6$), and there was no one outside of the unit ($FSAFILi > 1$), we changed the child's citizenship status to the value for the household head. If the household head was not eligible ($FSAFIL > 1$), we changed the child's citizenship status to 5 (other eligible noncitizen).

M. Disability and child in home status of adults age 18 to 64

In FY 2024, we constructed new person-level variables to identify individuals age 64 and younger with a disability ($DIS64_i$) and the status of individuals age 18 to 64 with no children younger than age 14 in the home and without a disability ($NDISCA64_i$).

We constructed $DIS64_i$ using an algorithm adapted from the person-level disability variable described in Section I. The $DISi$ variable identifies participants age 59 and younger with a disability. For $DIS64_i$, we identify additional participants age 60 to 64 as having a disability if they:

- Received SSI, unless they:
 1. Were the only individual in the unit receiving SSI,
 2. Were exempt from work registration for a reason other than a disability, and
 3. Either (a) had earned income and no Social Security (ages 60 and 61), veterans benefits, or workers' compensation and were living with at least one child, or (b) were living with someone who had no earned income and was exempt from work registration due to a disability.
- Did not receive SSI, but they:
 1. Received Social Security (ages 60 or 61), veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation,
 2. Were exempt from work registration due to disability, and
 3. Worked fewer than 30 hours per week and either (a) had earnings less than 30 hours times the minimum wage or (b) did not have a related dependent age 17 or younger who received Social Security.
- Were age 60 or 61, received Social Security, and lived alone (including no one outside the SNAP household).

We constructed NDISCA64_i status based on whether the individual (1) was age 18 to 64 without a disability and in a home without a child younger than age 14, (2) was age 18 to 64 but not did not meet these conditions, or (3) was not age 18 to 64

We also added household-level variables to count the number of these individuals in each household (FSNDIS_64 and FSNDISCA_64) and to indicate whether a household contains an individual age 64 or younger with a disability (FSDIS_64). These additions reflect policy changes introduced in OBBB, which expanded work requirements for SNAP eligibility. Under OBBB, adults age 18 to 64 who do not have a disability and are in a home without a child younger than age 14 are subject to work requirements. Including NDISCA64_i and DIS64_i makes it possible to identify individuals subject to these expanded requirements:

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Appendix C

New Variables and Variables That Changed in the FY 2024 SNAP QC Database

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This appendix summarizes the variable additions, modifications, and removals incorporated into the FY 2024 SNAP QC database. These changes reflect updates to program rules, revisions to the QC review process, and enhancements intended to improve the clarity, completeness, and analytic usefulness of the data. The tables below describe newly added variables, updates to existing variables, and variables no longer included in the database, along with brief explanations of their purpose and the reasons for each change.

A. New variables in the FY 2024 SNAP QC database

Table C.1. New variables in the FY 2024 SNAP QC database

Variable names or description	Explanation
All person-level variables for 17th and 18th household members	Person-level variables usually include data for up to 16 household members. We added variables for 17th and 18th household members to accommodate an 18-person household in the FY 2024 data file.
Person-level income variables: ALIMNYi, ANNUITYi, GOVDIVi, GOVINTERi, GOVROYi, INTERi, OLDAGEi, PENSIONi, RENTINCi, RENTMINCi (earned income), STRIKEi, SURVi, TRUSTi, UNKi	Fourteen new countable income types were added to the SNAP QC data file in FY 2024: one earned income type and 13 unearned income types. These income types included rental income (RENTINCi and RENTMINCi), income from investments (ANNUITYi, GOVDIVi, GOVINTERi, GOVROYi, and INTERi), and new forms of assistance (STRIKEi and SURVi), among other types. Previously, these income types were likely grouped into other earned income (OTHERNi), other unearned income (OTHUNi), or other government benefits (OTHGOVi).
Unit-level income variables: FSALIMNY, FSANNUITY, FSGOVDIV, FSGOVINTER, FSGOVROY, FSINTER, FSOLDAGE, FSPENSION, FSRENTINC, FSRENTMINC (earned income), FSSTRIKE, FSSURV, FSTRUST, FSUNK	We constructed countable unit income variables for each of the 14 new types. We also updated FSEARN and FSUNEARN to include these new income types.
DIS64_i, FSDIS_64, FSNDIS_64, NDISCA64_i, FSNDISCA_64	<p>We added two variables to describe the disability and child in unit status of adults age 18 to 64. DIS64_i identifies participating individuals age 64 and younger with a disability. NDISCA64_i classifies participating adults age 18 to 64 based on whether they have a disability and whether the home includes children younger than age 14.</p> <p>We also added unit-level variables. FSDIS_64 is an indicator of whether the SNAP unit contains a participating individual age 64 or younger with a disability. FSNDIS_64 counts the number of participating adults in a unit who are age 64 and younger and have a disability. FSNDISCA_64 counts the number of participating individuals in a home with no children younger than age 14 who are age 18 to 64 and do not have a disability.</p> <p>These additions reflect policy changes introduced in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBB), which expanded work requirements for SNAP eligibility. Under OBBB, adults age 18 to 64 who do not have a disability and do not have a child younger than age 14 in the home are subject to work requirements.</p>
TIMELINESS	This variable describes the timeliness of application processing for the most recent application in the last 12 months. In FY 2024, all records include valid values for this variable, so it is included in the edited database.

B. Variables that changed in the FY 2024 SNAP QC database

Table C.2. Variables updated to reflect changes to the instructions for Completing Form 380-1, Quality Control Review Schedule

Variable names or description	Explanation
ABWDSTi	The ABWDSTi value definitions changed substantially from those in the FY 2023 SNAP QC database, with new values added. We updated the coding accordingly.
CAT_ELIG	We updated the definition of CAT_ELIG to distinguish between SNAP units reported as categorically eligible through SSI, TANF cash assistance, or general assistance (code of 1) and units reported as categorically eligible (including BBCE) through any non-cash or in-kind TANF or Maintenance of Effort benefit (code of 2). Units we recoded as categorically eligible now have a code of 3.
CTZNi	We updated the numbering of the CTZNi codes, shifting values of 5 through 9 in the FY 2023 and earlier SNAP QC databases to 4 through 8, in accordance with the variable's new definition.
ELEMENTi	We updated the ELEMENTi variable to include four new variance element codes—substantial lottery or gambling winnings (214), homeless shelter deduction (362), missing reports (540), and expired certification period (542).
EMPSTBi	We updated the EMPSTBi codes to include a new code of 6, “On medical or parental leave.”
EXPEDSER	We updated the EXPEDSER codes to include a new code of 4, “Not applicable – recertification action.”
FSAFILi	We updated the FSAFILi codes, renumbering some codes and removing others in accordance with the variable's new definition.
FSEARN, FSUNEARN	We updated FSEARN to include one new income type (FSRENTMINC) and FSUNEARN to include 13 new income types (FSALIMNY to FSUNK), noted in Section A.
HOMEDED	We updated the HOMEDED codes to include a new code of 4, “Homeless, applying actual expenses toward excess shelter deduction.”
NATUREi	We updated the NATUREi variable to include several new nature of variance codes, such as “Failed to consider the income of an eligible member” (33).
REP_SYS	We updated the definition of REP_SYS, combining some categories into one, separating some categories into several categories, and changing the labeling of some categories.
SEXi	We updated the SEXi codes to include a new code of 3, “Prefer not to say.” Three individuals in the FY 2023 SNAP QC database were also assigned the new code even though it was not yet defined in the FNS Handbook 310.
WORKi	We updated WORKi to consider individuals on medical or parental leave (EMPSTBi = 6) to be working. We also updated WORKi to use an updated version of FSEARN that includes rental income when managing property for at least 20 hours a week (RENTMINCi).
WRKREGi	We updated the WRKREGi codes to include new codes of 0, “Not required,” and 6 through 9, which identify new federal exemption categories effective during the fiscal year.

Table C.3. Variables updated to reflect SNAP policy changes

Variable names or description	Explanation
NDISCAi	NDISCAi identifies adults without a disability or dependents who could potentially be subject to time-limited SNAP benefits. Effective October 2023, the upper limit of the age range of individuals subject to time limits increased from 50 to 52. We updated the NDISCAi variable to reflect this increase.

C. Variables removed from the FY 2024 SNAP QC database

Table C.4. Variables removed from the FY 2024 SNAP QC database

Variable names or description	Explanation
EITCi, FSEITC	We removed income from the Earned Income Tax Credit, which is no longer included in the raw SNAP QC data file.
SUPP_BEN, FSBENSUPP	We removed two variables related to pandemic emergency allotments that were no longer applicable in FY 2024—an indicator of eligibility for emergency allotment (SUPP_BEN) and the calculated amount of the emergency allotment (FSBENSUPP).

Information on variables in the FY 2023 SNAP QC database appears in Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2023 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Database and the QC Minimodel (Leftin et al. 2025).

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Appendix D

Derivation of Weights by State and Month

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We provide a description of the how we derive the sampling weights in Chapter III, Section C. This appendix presents final weighted estimates and some intermediate data we used to derive the weights in the FY 2024 SNAP QC database. Tables D.1a through D.3b present the final weighted counts of SNAP units, individuals, and benefit amounts. Tables D.4a through D.6b present the corresponding adjustments to the Program Operations data that produced the weighted counts. Tables D.7 through D.18 display the preliminary monthly weights and the steps used to derive them for each State and stratum, if applicable. The preliminary 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	Adjusted administrative Program Operations data used for target
SNAP units in stratum (edited)	f [^]	d*e
Units with complete QC 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 ^a	k	Raw data
Stratum sampling size	l	g-h-k
Stratum-specific preliminary weight	m	j/l

[^] Column omitted from published tables due to space limitations; calculated values are available on request.

^a These units were dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies, also shown in Table II.1.

As described in Chapter III, Section C, the preliminary monthly unit weights (Column m) are the starting point for creating the final weights. We use the preliminary weights and 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.

Table D.1a. Weighted unit counts by State (October 2023 to April 2024)

State	October 2023	November 2023	December 2023	January 2024	February 2024	March 2024	April 2024
Alabama	370,376	377,225	358,840	373,948	367,074	367,575	374,554
Alaska	21,789	18,963	22,253	25,691	29,844	32,732	33,472
Arizona	446,546	442,878	433,726	430,849	421,667	447,358	442,767
Arkansas	122,268	123,772	120,000	124,317	125,043	122,831	119,951
California	3,068,940	3,026,308	2,998,680	3,097,449	2,975,546	3,021,133	3,146,842
Colorado	299,884	291,129	289,446	306,823	292,892	305,200	312,567
Connecticut	227,169	224,014	227,888	227,629	222,362	230,760	227,501
Delaware	58,345	57,845	56,517	57,538	56,496	55,169	56,542
District of Columbia	81,912	80,095	79,795	79,829	79,067	83,377	84,660
Florida	1,605,961	1,631,632	1,638,829	1,574,594	1,576,034	1,584,934	1,553,587
Georgia	654,196	637,234	671,793	680,622	669,092	664,745	626,714
Hawaii	92,286	90,804	88,399	81,239	86,894	83,337	83,779
Idaho	61,381	62,547	63,157	64,584	65,199	65,823	66,416
Illinois	1,031,269	1,048,582	1,056,293	1,053,180	1,040,558	1,067,492	1,050,950
Indiana	288,450	281,219	288,572	293,992	290,512	289,654	280,743
Iowa	129,268	127,278	129,472	125,120	123,329	126,212	127,719
Kansas	89,665	86,034	88,572	85,209	87,292	89,637	87,851
Kentucky	233,378	246,708	250,190	266,370	265,547	268,702	277,022
Louisiana	419,825	429,129	424,850	413,174	406,874	410,089	410,385
Maine	98,473	97,675	97,096	96,394	96,301	99,236	98,095
Maryland	360,192	355,325	377,110	378,251	363,689	351,091	373,315
Massachusetts	658,726	656,202	653,039	647,347	668,745	662,512	673,837
Michigan	787,625	786,465	781,530	782,261	773,943	775,120	755,792
Minnesota	234,533	231,333	232,925	231,772	232,323	232,317	231,286
Mississippi	194,267	193,395	185,640	184,713	179,960	185,540	186,338
Missouri	298,915	297,910	303,860	306,686	311,371	312,868	304,003
Montana	41,323	40,519	41,182	40,568	38,667	41,057	41,043
Nebraska	72,050	73,961	75,735	72,653	74,331	74,359	74,886
Nevada	264,689	263,417	261,001	254,865	264,437	258,581	264,884
New Hampshire	41,737	42,120	41,874	41,930	39,669	41,538	42,363
New Jersey	414,604	417,085	421,589	426,517	431,369	436,132	440,812
New Mexico	233,950	212,926	209,470	208,788	215,125	222,368	229,956
New York	1,597,970	1,630,076	1,599,688	1,616,928	1,674,338	1,610,289	1,635,258
North Carolina	710,157	724,879	710,840	682,885	691,976	699,607	697,467
North Dakota	23,257	22,549	23,334	23,725	23,910	22,564	24,499
Ohio	686,990	710,230	677,898	711,317	680,131	701,051	690,991
Oklahoma	325,292	333,039	304,673	321,475	318,011	324,103	332,471
Oregon	393,425	416,949	404,278	428,111	411,962	421,709	424,735
Pennsylvania	1,028,488	1,027,884	1,042,407	1,064,248	1,076,534	1,039,944	1,076,852
Rhode Island	88,736	87,047	87,031	88,275	86,838	90,283	90,514
South Carolina	272,717	267,372	270,116	271,887	271,143	275,318	274,828
South Dakota	36,172	35,094	36,724	37,378	37,765	37,377	36,942
Tennessee	342,241	328,648	339,364	336,772	327,770	330,784	328,116
Texas	1,457,902	1,455,579	1,377,065	1,368,989	1,375,564	1,413,055	1,424,608
Utah	81,341	78,085	81,867	83,033	77,831	82,517	85,183
Vermont	39,949	38,470	39,841	39,301	39,944	38,305	38,252
Virginia	409,043	407,266	420,338	411,595	405,153	416,414	425,171
Washington	493,922	492,862	497,119	508,087	510,701	498,516	507,687
West Virginia	146,826	142,847	141,176	142,542	143,052	143,530	141,596
Wisconsin	369,000	368,176	372,761	373,194	363,410	370,736	362,992
Wyoming	13,186	13,712	13,721	13,838	13,163	13,247	13,919
Guam	11,737	9,447	11,665	11,712	11,238	11,906	11,954
Virgin Islands	10,970	10,571	10,553	11,058	10,849	10,749	10,608
United States	21,543,314	21,552,511	21,431,782	21,581,253	21,422,533	21,561,481	21,715,277

Table D.1b. Weighted unit counts by State (May 2024 to September 2024) and FY average

State	May 2024	June 2024	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024	FY average 2024
Alabama	366,891	371,110	376,313	362,250	373,191	369,946
Alaska	35,068	34,676	32,493	32,606	29,306	29,074
Arizona	457,054	448,874	450,010	433,048	453,635	442,368
Arkansas	116,413	122,787	117,149	117,229	117,575	120,778
California	3,169,329	3,169,324	3,108,695	3,146,974	3,159,064	3,090,690
Colorado	314,719	312,300	307,368	314,207	316,820	305,280
Connecticut	224,957	230,121	226,430	223,979	231,171	226,998
Delaware	56,468	59,640	58,216	59,035	58,414	57,519
District of Columbia	82,142	83,601	83,114	82,487	82,214	81,858
Florida	1,584,008	1,577,459	1,589,854	1,606,189	1,620,932	1,595,334
Georgia	665,933	688,348	688,696	693,747	676,524	668,137
Hawaii	80,231	83,442	83,772	81,003	83,214	84,867
Idaho	66,201	66,361	66,549	66,385	65,584	65,016
Illinois	1,024,662	1,042,947	1,068,495	1,053,202	1,036,148	1,047,815
Indiana	280,442	284,717	278,579	286,234	280,734	285,321
Iowa	128,054	128,495	126,460	125,742	125,487	126,886
Kansas	90,648	87,557	85,299	83,745	90,761	87,689
Kentucky	265,820	281,385	261,675	293,458	288,406	266,555
Louisiana	406,190	414,880	413,068	414,239	400,827	413,628
Maine	99,598	101,611	100,220	101,562	100,405	98,889
Maryland	368,149	362,020	353,436	376,374	378,362	366,443
Massachusetts	668,462	661,687	687,643	642,290	664,985	662,123
Michigan	749,080	739,890	782,084	745,599	755,516	767,909
Minnesota	232,675	232,360	233,126	237,115	234,278	233,004
Mississippi	177,786	178,324	178,988	181,188	176,038	183,515
Missouri	307,980	319,706	310,816	318,441	318,343	309,242
Montana	41,982	42,109	41,981	40,927	36,299	40,638
Nebraska	76,669	76,669	74,672	74,060	73,513	74,463
Nevada	256,791	271,867	267,456	265,506	273,297	263,899
New Hampshire	42,579	41,843	41,916	41,200	42,619	41,782
New Jersey	448,120	434,274	447,995	448,065	448,593	434,596
New Mexico	244,930	254,048	244,662	254,503	266,111	233,070
New York	1,621,205	1,590,148	1,580,254	1,663,192	1,699,369	1,626,560
North Carolina	688,617	694,154	658,798	687,520	677,252	693,679
North Dakota	24,941	25,819	25,430	25,704	26,583	24,360
Ohio	723,870	691,720	710,076	720,266	694,548	699,924
Oklahoma	322,824	325,994	332,763	336,659	332,688	325,833
Oregon	436,215	425,332	433,012	427,130	438,732	421,799
Pennsylvania	1,044,766	1,065,464	1,018,957	1,055,848	1,049,199	1,049,216
Rhode Island	89,637	90,663	88,528	89,782	86,838	88,681
South Carolina	271,796	273,194	273,836	275,201	277,036	272,870
South Dakota	36,954	36,972	37,614	37,640	35,692	36,860
Tennessee	310,099	350,785	349,214	349,224	337,254	335,856
Texas	1,454,413	1,431,472	1,500,449	1,518,791	1,524,259	1,441,846
Utah	82,571	82,050	81,650	83,483	82,667	81,856
Vermont	37,978	39,110	38,983	38,087	38,151	38,864
Virginia	415,848	411,007	418,967	423,166	425,039	415,751
Washington	517,663	511,220	505,860	501,611	508,294	504,462
West Virginia	147,473	143,087	145,497	144,562	145,534	143,977
Wisconsin	365,646	365,721	366,445	370,490	370,733	368,275
Wyoming	13,282	13,137	13,046	13,512	12,898	13,388
Guam	12,044	11,406	14,643	12,509	12,505	11,897
Virgin Islands	10,717	10,712	10,675	10,757	10,583	10,734
United States	21,758,590	21,793,597	21,791,930	21,987,725	22,044,219	21,682,018

Table D.2a. Weighted individual counts by State (October 2023 to April 2024)

State	October 2023	November 2023	December 2023	January 2024	February 2024	March 2024	April 2024
Alabama	718,554	753,477	706,538	746,939	735,025	731,551	748,584
Alaska	47,686	43,059	63,579	57,281	66,693	71,948	73,727
Arizona	907,407	898,055	878,418	886,676	816,818	916,636	878,490
Arkansas	236,544	241,354	234,017	242,203	238,206	229,212	225,928
California	5,307,404	5,261,960	5,092,083	5,335,531	4,983,934	4,940,023	5,405,404
Colorado	561,923	545,312	543,818	575,162	548,971	565,362	584,416
Connecticut	384,997	381,425	389,776	387,807	374,069	393,485	385,786
Delaware	114,562	114,407	105,881	115,726	112,292	103,266	111,527
District of Columbia	135,687	126,276	127,489	129,417	124,884	135,510	133,591
Florida	2,934,484	3,008,108	2,915,121	2,744,321	2,784,601	2,813,632	2,738,258
Georgia	1,322,049	1,287,653	1,400,835	1,401,114	1,338,588	1,345,183	1,283,197
Hawaii	172,031	167,915	162,978	140,789	162,186	148,044	156,019
Idaho	122,042	125,851	126,203	129,895	131,185	132,490	133,661
Illinois	1,821,922	1,919,522	1,936,364	1,923,443	1,885,656	1,922,117	1,872,160
Indiana	602,566	572,695	590,586	614,546	597,884	600,577	566,976
Iowa	259,949	250,200	260,253	249,436	243,922	250,379	257,442
Kansas	181,914	171,039	178,762	168,522	175,027	179,611	173,258
Kentucky	499,369	520,778	533,814	570,985	567,481	583,486	590,736
Louisiana	855,913	869,570	854,584	833,023	818,245	825,848	830,334
Maine	168,704	168,145	165,277	160,892	156,548	167,727	160,701
Maryland	669,319	680,594	689,267	689,214	644,896	648,512	677,641
Massachusetts	1,067,176	1,068,334	1,042,114	979,253	1,087,713	1,050,484	1,086,630
Michigan	1,478,749	1,480,217	1,457,026	1,435,184	1,451,200	1,437,648	1,386,617
Minnesota	456,032	445,806	452,292	451,575	452,735	451,824	444,860
Mississippi	388,925	389,305	365,143	374,222	362,396	375,964	372,837
Missouri	622,750	596,042	633,979	635,907	635,561	641,429	627,540
Montana	81,182	78,893	81,011	77,622	76,731	81,170	76,994
Nebraska	147,346	149,681	154,629	143,848	148,314	152,385	150,149
Nevada	489,416	501,483	483,622	473,587	483,874	469,759	497,705
New Hampshire	75,667	77,451	76,712	76,669	69,215	74,881	76,760
New Jersey	798,380	801,868	809,378	816,641	823,883	831,648	838,368
New Mexico	440,895	377,052	396,237	390,280	384,737	389,799	401,689
New York	2,671,259	2,761,907	2,751,180	2,662,320	2,892,500	2,669,181	2,782,762
North Carolina	1,363,142	1,450,461	1,414,954	1,371,928	1,372,342	1,402,015	1,397,364
North Dakota	45,952	42,348	45,785	46,632	47,001	43,675	48,710
Ohio	1,239,955	1,374,119	1,220,810	1,376,970	1,290,601	1,344,776	1,326,896
Oklahoma	662,087	682,639	606,814	659,064	635,786	676,038	684,213
Oregon	627,070	731,508	682,587	748,069	688,749	711,320	708,384
Pennsylvania	1,911,263	1,852,576	1,958,718	1,984,531	1,996,706	1,888,640	1,969,518
Rhode Island	143,089	134,885	132,776	140,172	134,864	144,212	144,444
South Carolina	558,630	571,803	545,990	556,060	573,332	577,605	576,442
South Dakota	73,313	64,924	73,949	75,082	75,564	75,063	73,285
Tennessee	669,232	654,743	680,463	672,228	648,158	668,229	659,727
Texas	3,218,844	3,196,449	3,074,256	2,991,825	3,028,083	3,085,626	3,030,851
Utah	158,916	155,817	163,134	164,871	160,345	165,396	168,729
Vermont	67,876	64,686	67,491	66,864	67,438	65,541	63,710
Virginia	795,816	804,158	815,678	801,746	796,880	813,476	829,227
Washington	846,488	837,105	872,757	883,902	886,832	858,708	881,227
West Virginia	267,836	265,618	267,451	261,149	258,198	272,734	261,591
Wisconsin	696,795	704,014	707,744	707,530	693,670	705,061	687,321
Wyoming	26,936	28,868	28,956	29,374	28,737	27,789	29,574
Guam	32,131	24,816	31,824	32,012	31,700	32,362	32,491
Virgin Islands	21,806	21,441	20,629	21,998	21,571	21,337	20,966
United States	40,169,976	40,498,414	40,071,731	40,212,037	39,812,528	39,910,370	40,325,415

Table D.2b. Weighted individual counts by State (May 2024 to September 2024) and FY average

State	May 2024	June 2024	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024	FY average 2024
Alabama	729,073	733,578	753,988	712,847	744,061	734,518
Alaska	77,706	76,769	73,009	70,035	64,585	65,506
Arizona	926,803	897,612	896,095	890,469	910,598	892,006
Arkansas	224,081	233,440	224,747	216,675	223,772	230,848
California	5,444,031	5,444,022	5,281,137	5,331,289	5,373,977	5,266,733
Colorado	588,019	587,031	556,891	571,929	589,159	568,166
Connecticut	369,279	391,480	380,088	369,723	392,528	383,370
Delaware	109,960	118,918	113,199	112,286	114,118	112,179
District of Columbia	133,526	135,715	135,486	133,072	133,361	132,001
Florida	2,806,098	2,755,314	2,811,391	2,767,771	2,840,089	2,826,599
Georgia	1,387,774	1,426,432	1,439,551	1,448,823	1,411,940	1,374,428
Hawaii	145,362	155,254	156,352	146,600	156,788	155,860
Idaho	132,881	132,943	132,956	132,302	129,731	130,178
Illinois	1,787,518	1,854,416	1,946,490	1,916,909	1,856,854	1,886,948
Indiana	570,446	594,747	564,806	588,982	575,272	586,674
Iowa	258,850	260,146	257,473	247,975	247,469	253,625
Kansas	182,357	177,413	167,390	166,361	182,427	175,340
Kentucky	570,393	596,429	558,937	629,123	618,798	570,027
Louisiana	821,879	842,491	837,893	841,329	809,401	836,709
Maine	163,566	170,863	166,915	173,092	168,143	165,881
Maryland	665,294	659,601	654,075	681,642	682,644	670,225
Massachusetts	1,050,726	1,068,177	1,126,907	970,472	1,043,136	1,053,427
Michigan	1,405,144	1,404,204	1,474,220	1,365,623	1,368,673	1,428,709
Minnesota	450,824	442,936	450,453	455,604	448,839	450,315
Mississippi	359,292	364,763	363,943	362,580	360,224	369,966
Missouri	637,639	649,299	640,132	656,542	653,642	635,872
Montana	81,980	82,166	81,885	80,587	69,111	79,111
Nebraska	155,110	155,141	152,531	150,181	145,274	150,382
Nevada	478,607	507,169	495,379	489,490	499,558	489,137
New Hampshire	77,041	75,166	74,443	71,446	76,472	75,160
New Jersey	850,015	821,777	846,819	844,138	843,810	827,227
New Mexico	432,327	466,577	423,115	464,212	489,106	421,335
New York	2,741,963	2,605,343	2,489,762	2,749,286	2,902,813	2,723,356
North Carolina	1,372,773	1,403,524	1,283,829	1,377,567	1,367,282	1,381,432
North Dakota	48,564	50,819	48,589	51,267	52,278	47,635
Ohio	1,401,313	1,305,496	1,379,464	1,400,725	1,330,732	1,332,655
Oklahoma	646,441	660,318	670,113	679,471	671,821	661,234
Oregon	750,488	710,147	731,460	718,302	763,091	714,264
Pennsylvania	1,908,531	1,932,722	1,853,040	1,928,194	1,906,660	1,924,258
Rhode Island	141,119	144,541	138,734	140,778	136,538	139,679
South Carolina	573,822	573,253	578,880	573,306	583,185	570,192
South Dakota	73,772	72,088	75,884	75,933	72,406	73,439
Tennessee	621,403	710,897	715,505	721,494	671,735	674,484
Texas	3,146,408	3,112,556	3,260,479	3,313,274	3,322,565	3,148,435
Utah	166,973	164,679	164,611	167,202	168,580	164,104
Vermont	63,360	65,376	65,116	63,285	64,123	65,405
Virginia	809,641	807,002	816,442	830,700	823,540	812,025
Washington	892,304	873,594	836,644	851,004	885,088	867,138
West Virginia	274,353	265,207	271,276	269,013	268,713	266,928
Wisconsin	684,694	685,965	688,416	704,758	705,516	697,624
Wyoming	28,790	27,602	27,468	28,711	27,254	28,338
Guam	32,661	31,950	35,108	33,535	33,524	32,009
Virgin Islands	21,192	21,227	21,214	21,378	21,055	21,318
United States	40,474,165	40,506,297	40,390,728	40,759,291	41,002,059	40,344,418

Table D.3a. Weighted benefit amounts by State (October 2023 to April 2024)

State	October 2023	November 2023	December 2023	January 2024	February 2024	March 2024	April 2024
Alabama	139,392,349	138,837,008	137,344,567	143,407,974	135,630,440	138,724,572	138,414,694
Alaska	16,378,809	14,107,119	15,528,605	24,245,880	28,124,834	19,436,039	22,606,132
Arizona	166,358,531	165,928,186	162,507,384	149,173,007	147,266,631	163,736,323	158,476,526
Arkansas	42,275,745	43,922,815	43,188,522	43,374,646	41,209,561	41,106,416	40,251,540
California	960,658,441	935,687,316	953,677,173	961,324,429	994,701,400	873,541,126	922,085,488
Colorado	106,663,235	99,392,727	104,562,591	108,231,483	100,477,194	108,813,041	102,133,053
Connecticut	76,318,726	72,722,753	74,195,675	73,170,801	68,597,812	71,647,545	72,882,017
Delaware	21,757,194	19,609,712	17,960,246	20,750,168	20,751,591	18,026,077	20,217,204
District of Columbia	25,572,124	23,839,052	25,192,635	23,261,095	25,044,290	25,895,886	25,619,724
Florida	528,613,604	503,557,288	515,637,427	489,448,662	486,036,842	525,213,002	522,115,504
Georgia	239,283,995	230,132,732	256,753,676	248,021,768	237,255,160	237,419,178	217,872,321
Hawaii	64,912,635	62,762,723	64,492,054	54,667,524	61,432,191	59,085,437	57,895,818
Idaho	21,962,853	22,003,264	22,446,391	22,712,861	23,077,020	23,541,207	23,878,460
Illinois	339,889,774	368,035,815	374,785,063	341,889,211	351,891,347	313,769,057	342,786,612
Indiana	119,568,567	114,436,835	118,481,153	119,829,239	113,486,348	116,914,539	118,118,535
Iowa	44,116,523	42,994,275	43,950,087	41,757,022	41,758,025	43,496,756	43,237,415
Kansas	33,376,245	32,483,639	32,460,124	30,011,949	30,043,082	32,030,161	31,671,263
Kentucky	90,881,803	88,373,974	96,027,080	93,817,697	97,770,050	101,527,130	102,677,991
Louisiana	156,505,785	160,092,321	164,357,326	153,197,999	141,503,395	150,274,848	148,919,618
Maine	28,700,074	28,637,148	28,155,892	29,219,967	28,189,003	27,748,102	28,113,183
Maryland	126,767,838	122,761,337	123,509,530	126,326,056	125,529,125	119,412,688	128,659,966
Massachusetts	177,856,608	201,801,178	199,187,631	186,528,592	195,182,503	205,545,969	200,068,808
Michigan	244,037,970	257,904,237	242,549,375	217,521,266	221,176,260	239,906,601	224,787,885
Minnesota	74,358,032	67,511,821	72,388,577	69,503,486	67,886,038	69,856,779	70,668,608
Mississippi	71,772,336	68,276,593	65,572,284	64,322,149	61,025,119	66,696,222	69,147,939
Missouri	121,579,499	114,809,962	121,512,410	122,051,822	120,179,672	125,334,421	119,096,411
Montana	14,187,967	13,306,516	14,000,013	13,121,447	12,611,136	14,312,487	12,687,071
Nebraska	26,666,198	27,399,500	27,214,326	26,076,928	27,762,537	28,082,187	27,142,255
Nevada	83,889,081	83,784,749	79,567,647	77,804,483	76,755,610	79,702,489	82,311,610
New Hampshire	12,960,026	13,628,608	13,626,219	12,581,993	12,767,440	11,924,265	12,798,844
New Jersey	161,530,540	167,632,611	160,930,300	161,321,657	154,361,147	156,806,079	162,119,489
New Mexico	81,714,362	68,667,703	76,251,586	72,488,499	78,016,650	74,282,617	79,176,050
New York	590,449,405	547,037,211	601,105,734	602,316,936	599,030,712	581,182,633	570,711,323
North Carolina	238,043,611	234,672,382	233,288,761	227,526,606	227,627,096	234,072,337	236,218,997
North Dakota	8,743,277	8,286,218	8,940,261	7,356,840	8,632,650	8,645,450	9,082,884
Ohio	253,628,987	257,962,237	235,716,758	250,145,388	237,031,779	248,601,656	251,936,530
Oklahoma	123,601,740	126,315,498	110,734,815	120,792,972	120,791,278	122,227,903	120,137,908
Oregon	115,305,269	122,824,020	116,637,645	125,575,684	113,788,376	124,220,518	127,391,601
Pennsylvania	345,522,085	335,564,982	360,302,166	328,031,717	330,888,057	332,970,563	327,889,402
Rhode Island	26,989,547	27,703,673	25,340,030	26,593,790	25,923,975	27,264,842	26,978,979
South Carolina	102,925,708	102,814,610	104,505,920	97,118,245	101,103,761	107,578,599	102,572,348
South Dakota	14,575,005	13,855,799	15,278,188	15,110,671	14,825,537	15,113,660	14,509,321
Tennessee	133,668,776	125,679,641	130,654,803	124,091,020	122,054,266	120,968,658	123,003,399
Texas	583,567,509	561,011,485	572,979,333	555,087,334	567,625,301	571,827,234	570,158,093
Utah	30,410,482	30,333,835	32,056,882	31,770,975	30,400,468	31,274,482	33,107,594
Vermont	12,581,414	12,750,916	12,320,184	12,130,096	12,370,127	12,440,625	11,944,978
Virginia	136,043,138	143,930,669	136,758,607	141,290,627	140,656,323	140,771,897	128,077,669
Washington	157,593,004	148,834,474	157,937,370	154,742,043	150,801,952	153,624,029	156,357,387
West Virginia	46,951,846	44,931,554	46,580,502	44,535,722	44,024,630	44,203,270	41,319,526
Wisconsin	111,758,876	114,339,983	110,335,849	110,922,829	107,194,691	110,521,246	109,192,039
Wyoming	5,006,369	5,518,270	5,711,483	5,818,419	5,371,967	5,063,261	5,371,511
Guam	9,662,149	8,205,900	9,657,460	9,863,381	9,504,990	9,847,490	9,931,504
Virgin Islands	5,416,338	5,334,372	5,493,807	5,799,876	5,427,274	5,526,050	5,528,565
United States	7,472,952,006	7,352,949,247	7,480,350,128	7,317,782,926	7,302,574,661	7,291,755,651	7,310,059,594

Table D.3b. Weighted benefit amounts by State (May 2024 to September 2024) and FY average

State	May 2024	June 2024	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024	FY average 2024
Alabama	133,822,699	137,651,012	143,206,779	137,271,534	137,443,421	138,428,921
Alaska	24,959,595	23,057,119	22,716,018	20,887,113	19,736,622	20,981,990
Arizona	171,723,860	163,400,441	156,483,537	146,353,531	163,472,177	159,573,345
Arkansas	39,402,057	43,453,176	39,859,750	37,686,850	39,029,389	41,230,039
California	1,000,280,891	981,097,775	968,515,982	1,004,270,073	957,687,500	959,460,633
Colorado	102,435,496	101,557,530	107,072,625	104,395,256	109,335,566	104,589,150
Connecticut	65,885,592	72,102,651	68,389,308	66,815,368	73,247,014	71,331,272
Delaware	19,877,921	20,964,246	20,403,933	20,092,531	21,343,466	20,146,191
District of Columbia	24,387,526	23,301,322	24,045,636	25,353,652	23,827,260	24,611,684
Florida	497,167,014	639,612,026	507,040,877	515,532,978	492,562,992	518,544,851
Georgia	242,186,906	248,866,847	248,637,066	254,718,479	262,593,035	243,645,097
Hawaii	56,324,804	57,542,360	58,270,068	54,143,841	58,781,374	59,192,569
Idaho	23,398,685	23,708,240	23,458,423	23,320,827	23,268,187	23,064,701
Illinois	312,833,044	340,706,354	369,771,111	345,417,130	362,186,807	346,996,777
Indiana	106,492,019	115,639,933	113,324,255	114,531,274	123,033,989	116,154,724
Iowa	42,522,350	43,525,460	44,130,294	40,703,637	40,028,240	42,685,007
Kansas	32,296,461	31,112,340	28,824,795	29,666,279	32,907,280	31,406,968
Kentucky	95,005,286	104,081,077	98,254,773	108,777,338	105,942,568	98,594,731
Louisiana	147,921,545	158,093,578	155,705,676	156,364,853	144,922,483	153,154,952
Maine	28,490,023	28,918,231	28,505,446	29,637,940	26,022,450	28,361,455
Maryland	120,037,389	123,110,222	109,703,689	125,314,084	123,001,217	122,844,429
Massachusetts	202,985,316	196,652,173	203,624,841	165,501,571	192,655,154	193,965,862
Michigan	235,388,163	243,623,677	245,116,624	244,122,396	246,561,660	238,558,010
Minnesota	69,223,428	73,269,247	69,228,616	77,153,998	70,120,810	70,930,787
Mississippi	62,470,469	63,668,439	64,410,870	65,571,589	64,567,120	65,625,094
Missouri	125,398,161	123,770,157	124,905,675	124,612,008	127,013,429	122,521,969
Montana	14,381,171	14,739,196	14,003,464	14,095,331	12,354,353	13,650,013
Nebraska	28,057,201	28,136,196	26,782,796	27,469,735	26,477,745	27,272,300
Nevada	79,972,029	83,394,947	82,200,853	85,354,292	83,377,604	81,509,616
New Hampshire	13,207,846	13,193,273	13,274,806	12,153,032	13,247,223	12,946,965
New Jersey	165,167,858	164,769,875	167,955,179	167,736,502	168,181,435	163,209,389
New Mexico	79,535,084	79,422,437	73,559,268	79,953,306	80,874,066	76,995,136
New York	542,646,101	529,263,960	547,504,011	602,888,474	585,528,191	574,972,058
North Carolina	217,217,731	233,381,688	223,844,777	238,180,991	234,332,720	231,533,975
North Dakota	9,506,209	9,534,503	9,529,316	9,593,963	10,523,248	9,031,235
Ohio	266,136,193	226,680,502	258,789,088	281,887,163	253,646,788	251,846,922
Oklahoma	114,006,203	117,787,117	120,458,483	122,598,564	124,807,869	120,355,029
Oregon	128,436,526	117,820,795	124,778,952	130,758,056	112,714,867	121,687,692
Pennsylvania	327,512,855	339,879,820	322,132,759	337,554,864	311,840,654	333,340,827
Rhode Island	27,265,240	25,023,188	25,093,184	26,301,541	27,154,317	26,469,359
South Carolina	105,022,501	106,796,798	105,915,617	104,627,525	105,876,047	103,904,807
South Dakota	14,825,577	14,951,900	14,837,595	15,482,197	14,504,749	14,822,517
Tennessee	113,572,994	130,233,327	129,191,637	138,257,521	123,068,828	126,203,739
Texas	590,322,988	584,136,584	603,186,136	621,060,633	600,771,209	581,811,153
Utah	31,728,433	31,163,888	32,362,836	32,179,312	31,176,731	31,497,160
Vermont	11,806,576	12,027,241	12,569,483	11,900,672	12,526,985	12,280,775
Virginia	148,017,161	139,679,501	140,451,510	137,273,297	148,019,823	140,080,852
Washington	158,602,911	157,183,365	161,023,202	147,702,919	153,461,228	154,821,990
West Virginia	44,496,675	45,543,501	46,143,825	41,796,764	44,712,009	44,603,319
Wisconsin	102,499,360	113,716,008	108,455,694	113,002,449	109,828,463	110,147,291
Wyoming	5,213,587	5,020,306	5,145,970	5,246,334	5,063,492	5,295,914
Guam	9,722,859	8,991,449	10,341,681	9,921,430	9,951,035	9,633,444
Virgin Islands	5,366,779	5,408,268	5,415,594	5,464,975	5,378,840	5,463,395
United States	7,337,163,346	7,520,365,266	7,428,554,386	7,558,657,972	7,450,691,729	7,401,988,076

Table D.4a. Adjustments to weighted unit counts by State (October 2023 to April 2024)

State	October 2023	November 2023	December 2023	January 2024	February 2024	March 2024	April 2024
Alabama	9,034	0	17,720	0	7,894	7,502	0
Alaska	1,556	2,299	1,628	1,142	3,142	1,753	2,885
Arizona	6,870	6,814	20,654	15,117	21,905	5,326	10,179
Arkansas	6,793	5,088	9,351	4,973	2,779	4,849	4,863
California	0	43,860	84,470	0	76,296	121,343	11
Colorado	4,544	13,647	17,280	0	13,115	4,844	0
Connecticut	2,581	4,978	0	0	5,776	0	2,809
Delaware	858	1,866	2,608	1,718	1,712	1,839	1,740
District of Columbia	1,011	2,827	2,955	2,721	3,857	0	864
Florida	101,410	45,963	22,146	43,140	45,030	40,639	60,529
Georgia	45,430	36,941	9,078	6,945	22,810	7,554	42,926
Hawaii	0	3,186	4,018	6,914	0	1,773	0
Idaho	1,364	645	625	0	(0)	0	0
Illinois	28,254	0	0	0	14,254	14,623	15,923
Indiana	3,651	11,401	6,954	0	3,823	3,714	7,388
Iowa	0	1,611	0	3,089	4,805	1,521	0
Kansas	2,214	5,893	3,451	6,817	4,476	2,298	4,685
Kentucky	24,247	14,512	17,255	6,123	8,754	12,076	5,771
Louisiana	5,598	0	5,378	5,165	10,433	5,618	0
Maine	0	1,191	2,397	3,856	4,249	2,308	3,633
Maryland	10,915	19,740	0	0	17,598	32,915	11,313
Massachusetts	9,024	8,306	16,124	26,244	8,155	17,906	9,106
Michigan	0	0	10,020	18,850	20,367	19,875	30,640
Minnesota	0	2,629	0	0	0	0	3,212
Mississippi	7,771	7,736	13,397	9,329	13,260	5,622	1,941
Missouri	23,723	22,232	17,874	16,141	9,435	10,093	16,658
Montana	0	827	0	795	2,918	746	760
Nebraska	3,843	1,972	947	4,541	2,859	3,056	1,783
Nevada	3,114	3,099	3,183	12,136	3,148	9,020	3,311
New Hampshire	759	0	0	0	2,429	716	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	2,689	9,678	4,761	7,547	10,367	12,635	18,938
New York	59,924	21,448	63,988	69,297	23,255	104,564	90,848
North Carolina	34,642	9,061	8,363	16,656	8,439	0	0
North Dakota	0	663	0	0	0	1,934	645
Ohio	26,766	(0)	36,643	0	34,878	17,976	27,276
Oklahoma	11,618	0	25,389	7,938	13,069	8,003	0
Oregon	34,714	0	17,326	0	21,682	16,868	16,766
Pennsylvania	28,971	30,232	15,330	0	0	31,513	16,567
Rhode Island	0	2,123	2,203	1,132	3,256	0	0
South Carolina	13,468	11,796	7,400	3,884	3,476	0	0
South Dakota	0	1,324	0	0	0	0	660
Tennessee	12,521	26,292	8,592	4,374	17,071	13,100	20,944
Texas	18,224	0	55,083	50,085	35,271	18,593	39,030
Utah	1,914	3,718	862	988	2,594	3,667	916
Vermont	0	1,399	0	702	0	1,563	1,417
Virginia	19,174	19,091	0	11,760	17,874	6,124	0
Washington	6,860	19,455	7,420	(0)	0	14,662	6,769
West Virginia	2,128	4,608	4,629	4,386	4,470	4,784	7,324
Wisconsin	4,193	4,184	0	0	4,177	0	8,250
Wyoming	599	0	0	0	527	602	0
Guam	0	2,180	0	0	624	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	392	480	0	0	0	0
United States	582,968	436,906	547,981	374,504	536,310	596,119	499,278

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 2024 to September 2024)

State	May 2024	June 2024	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024
Alabama	7,806	3,603	0	15,750	3,808
Alaska	1,619	2,202	3,678	1,716	3,318
Arizona	0	10,319	10,345	27,065	5,337
Arkansas	8,842	2,001	6,248	7,524	7,171
California	0	0	45,716	43,708	39,988
Colorado	0	3,763	11,822	7,571	7,920
Connecticut	6,163	0	3,019	6,136	0
Delaware	1,765	0	1,712	1,687	2,577
District of Columbia	1,888	995	2,131	3,132	3,737
Florida	51,652	69,339	54,200	70,602	68,976
Georgia	8,430	0	8,399	8,782	25,691
Hawaii	3,414	0	0	1,688	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	754
Illinois	45,206	27,812	0	0	15,237
Indiana	7,011	3,796	11,294	7,736	12,206
Iowa	0	9	2,470	3,105	2,988
Kansas	2,238	5,613	7,857	9,663	2,327
Kentucky	20,008	6,948	28,677	0	3,605
Louisiana	5,208	0	0	0	11,420
Maine	2,554	1,195	2,537	1,239	2,183
Maryland	18,407	18,725	27,612	5,703	5,405
Massachusetts	17,140	25,127	0	43,398	18,732
Michigan	31,212	9,865	20,314	27,960	18,655
Minnesota	3,187	3,417	3,028	0	3,471
Mississippi	8,366	7,838	5,966	5,722	9,464
Missouri	13,999	0	13,321	9,230	8,489
Montana	0	0	0	758	5,186
Nebraska	0	0	922	1,875	1,960
Nevada	13,002	0	6,368	9,834	3,106
New Hampshire	0	721	748	1,498	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	8,961	3,061	15,796	9,311	0
New York	111,041	142,401	160,316	82,133	45,317
North Carolina	8,501	0	34,674	9,291	17,822
North Dakota	567	0	652	643	0
Ohio	0	26,950	0	(0)	17,583
Oklahoma	12,259	8,693	4,322	4,156	8,215
Oregon	5,740	19,045	10,434	17,085	6,268
Pennsylvania	50,553	29,191	76,042	43,994	46,288
Rhode Island	1,042	0	2,083	1,108	4,288
South Carolina	3,275	3,070	2,976	3,058	0
South Dakota	648	660	0	0	2,059
Tennessee	43,608	9,231	13,785	18,380	31,477
Texas	0	37,670	0	0	37,177
Utah	4,488	4,770	5,384	4,488	3,801
Vermont	1,381	0	0	705	707
Virginia	14,097	12,646	7,482	6,412	0
Washington	0	7,100	13,490	21,498	14,119
West Virginia	2,304	5,021	2,238	4,381	1,485
Wisconsin	4,108	4,354	4,212	0	0
Wyoming	474	469	483	0	478
Guam	0	760	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
United States	552,164	518,382	632,750	549,723	530,795

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.

Table D.5a. Adjustments to weighted individual counts by State (October 2023 to April 2024)

State	October 2023	November 2023	December 2023	January 2024	February 2024	March 2024	April 2024
Alabama	38,069	0	46,483	0	14,768	18,381	0
Alaska	3,088	3,291	(10,791)	1,753	5,395	5,152	5,192
Arizona	20,004	20,106	48,371	26,596	90,758	5,991	42,853
Arkansas	9,839	5,706	13,769	4,628	4,993	13,076	9,285
California	0	40,790	226,726	0	274,976	466,869	19
Colorado	10,300	26,819	32,852	0	24,291	14,621	(0)
Connecticut	8,850	10,821	0	(0)	14,281	0	6,075
Delaware	3,950	5,448	12,706	3,283	4,069	10,026	4,426
District of Columbia	2,732	10,366	8,187	5,592	10,264	0	2,386
Florida	177,927	45,239	89,011	158,011	128,693	109,888	159,295
Georgia	111,908	108,124	8,388	21,556	85,113	40,275	98,707
Hawaii	0	7,145	8,930	23,465	0	10,832	0
Idaho	3,393	723	1,695	0	0	0	0
Illinois	117,966	0	0	0	39,014	45,050	71,320
Indiana	10,571	41,445	28,273	0	16,795	10,536	34,156
Iowa	0	9,383	0	7,944	13,146	6,695	0
Kansas	4,964	15,855	8,296	17,834	10,187	5,778	13,343
Kentucky	61,816	45,276	44,734	16,820	22,707	19,035	14,606
Louisiana	5,706	0	17,092	17,000	30,305	17,571	0
Maine	0	1,246	5,008	10,463	14,940	4,998	12,108
Maryland	12,719	32,103	0	0	50,035	48,223	18,218
Massachusetts	33,629	25,640	59,307	127,382	23,143	64,978	32,276
Michigan	0	0	26,491	69,166	37,792	48,445	82,960
Minnesota	0	9,192	0	0	0	0	8,961
Mississippi	12,614	11,806	32,859	15,045	24,704	6,770	3,588
Missouri	31,533	54,526	19,698	19,872	16,331	14,241	23,073
Montana	0	2,367	0	3,528	4,908	804	4,638
Nebraska	6,813	4,737	1,089	12,746	8,286	4,134	4,692
Nevada	17,605	2,882	15,702	28,562	18,033	31,701	3,111
New Hampshire	2,244	0	0	0	7,543	2,006	0
New Jersey	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0
New Mexico	7,558	43,903	10,160	21,682	39,888	49,017	59,314
New York	177,680	75,325	108,453	234,911	22,956	273,550	175,846
North Carolina	113,138	9,606	19,121	26,471	31,548	0	0
North Dakota	0	3,529	0	(0)	0	4,483	706
Ohio	136,878	0	162,260	0	94,434	47,666	69,329
Oklahoma	25,188	0	72,251	19,271	45,645	7,079	0
Oregon	114,999	(0)	56,696	(0)	67,413	51,534	58,490
Pennsylvania	66,363	126,672	16,599	0	0	104,754	44,094
Rhode Island	0	8,845	10,708	3,564	9,557	0	0
South Carolina	38,406	11,996	34,605	21,665	3,314	0	(0)
South Dakota	0	8,701	0	0	0	0	2,155
Tennessee	22,300	45,228	10,570	8,825	42,315	26,218	47,128
Texas	18,289	0	71,912	101,418	38,330	17,733	127,807
Utah	2,789	6,572	1,388	1,655	7,458	5,448	2,422
Vermont	0	3,051	0	719	0	1,618	2,896
Virginia	36,173	24,172	(0)	22,426	28,059	9,068	0
Washington	27,088	33,937	7,589	0	0	30,944	6,727
West Virginia	13,172	12,331	5,143	13,955	17,807	4,743	16,674
Wisconsin	14,124	4,093	(0)	0	3,964	0	17,852
Wyoming	1,864	0	0	0	411	1,667	0
Guam	0	6,929	0	0	660	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	390	1,326	0	0	0	0
United States	1,524,253	966,314	1,333,658	1,067,808	1,449,226	1,661,602	1,286,730

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 2024 to September 2024)

State	May 2024	June 2024	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024
Alabama	20,634	17,140	0	45,022	11,217
Alaska	1,836	2,941	5,175	4,275	5,751
Arizona	(0)	31,312	33,763	38,477	18,489
Arkansas	12,237	3,081	6,833	17,377	10,462
California	0	0	110,503	135,541	98,677
Colorado	(0)	3,739	39,018	28,394	15,607
Connecticut	24,018	0	9,424	20,540	0
Delaware	5,787	0	6,191	8,859	7,346
District of Columbia	3,735	2,808	4,547	7,193	7,597
Florida	130,329	204,787	146,811	246,644	193,646
Georgia	8,462	0	9,287	8,781	43,113
Hawaii	10,383	0	0	8,236	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	2,289
Illinois	161,038	91,955	0	0	58,027
Indiana	31,343	9,804	41,979	25,930	37,355
Iowa	0	26	4,156	13,366	13,664
Kansas	5,180	10,801	20,498	22,271	5,422
Kentucky	41,862	21,606	63,014	0	7,113
Louisiana	12,257	(0)	(0)	0	25,149
Maine	9,693	3,547	7,476	1,202	5,531
Maryland	32,669	29,991	34,951	9,599	10,750
Massachusetts	71,845	56,717	0	152,231	75,864
Michigan	55,321	35,105	22,680	86,432	84,226
Minnesota	3,757	10,546	3,465	0	6,615
Mississippi	14,695	11,539	10,507	16,853	17,080
Missouri	17,700	0	20,443	12,060	13,475
Montana	0	0	0	707	11,654
Nebraska	0	0	847	4,257	8,223
Nevada	24,669	0	15,384	23,802	14,438
New Hampshire	0	1,649	2,310	5,228	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	(0)
New Mexico	37,220	9,031	59,937	22,105	(0)
New York	223,883	356,368	484,600	229,912	70,800
North Carolina	27,826	0	113,757	30,613	38,020
North Dakota	1,656	0	1,735	596	(0)
Ohio	0	89,332	0	0	50,626
Oklahoma	42,565	27,513	21,617	19,413	26,346
Oregon	17,058	61,005	36,836	51,307	6,413
Pennsylvania	106,029	79,059	161,847	96,345	107,355
Rhode Island	3,391	0	5,862	4,399	9,062
South Carolina	3,609	7,750	2,999	12,463	0
South Dakota	1,785	3,794	0	0	3,291
Tennessee	96,788	21,353	22,933	26,897	78,980
Texas	0	75,916	0	0	83,482
Utah	6,242	8,133	7,798	7,178	5,040
Vermont	2,534	0	0	1,472	763
Virginia	29,712	17,535	15,543	6,293	0
Washington	0	20,800	58,712	51,800	16,544
West Virginia	6,198	11,565	5,498	11,067	7,857
Wisconsin	18,210	18,742	16,588	0	0
Wyoming	514	1,406	1,278	0	1,168
Guam	0	887	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
United States	1,324,671	1,359,281	1,636,804	1,515,138	1,314,527

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.

Table D.6a. Adjustments to weighted benefit amounts by State (October 2023 to April 2024)

State	October 2023	November 2023	December 2023	January 2024	February 2024	March 2024	April 2024
Alabama	11,547,557	10,521,993	12,354,137	1,381,998	9,640,857	7,584,066	7,084,023
Alaska	611,144	1,481,999	4,865,353	1,486,153	865,655	5,168,418	1,383,368
Arizona	7,175,765	5,492,035	10,062,756	19,978,528	17,865,744	5,155,356	10,026,044
Arkansas	4,331,346	1,902,577	2,452,742	1,787,881	3,158,046	2,870,224	1,975,382
California	59,324,872	80,759,345	68,175,069	57,094,802	17,291,653	154,704,151	101,297,953
Colorado	1,916,932	9,363,976	4,685,328	1,153,098	8,021,016	1,942,039	9,160,607
Connecticut	1,807,099	4,588,650	2,351,006	2,161,285	7,089,667	4,903,663	3,431,860
Delaware	(399,285)	2,039,574	3,327,266	807,709	731,548	2,569,577	1,308,829
District of Columbia	1,568,132	3,187,044	1,883,351	3,508,861	1,672,103	841,168	1,393,093
Florida	64,600,073	71,744,104	51,394,894	54,332,193	68,122,983	28,061,954	25,787,642
Georgia	33,141,498	42,837,809	16,216,865	25,493,822	31,789,548	13,442,919	47,430,799
Hawaii	1,976,621	4,878,631	894,887	8,271,031	25,115	2,207,231	1,487,426
Idaho	906,480	1,005,129	904,156	532,152	416,408	207,793	149,728
Illinois	52,171,071	15,747,068	12,595,189	41,478,622	28,672,812	72,330,885	40,841,725
Indiana	4,009,400	9,034,786	6,244,403	4,569,345	9,937,521	5,515,666	2,570,809
Iowa	1,488,082	2,313,137	1,409,612	2,333,308	2,611,881	943,003	1,127,549
Kansas	1,679,401	2,308,041	2,313,703	4,165,892	3,691,878	1,934,596	2,325,879
Kentucky	10,885,210	11,862,171	6,546,499	9,285,107	5,263,058	3,906,074	3,230,525
Louisiana	8,711,056	5,952,792	2,298,235	4,782,082	16,761,618	8,415,295	6,313,761
Maine	1,000,032	1,178,564	1,775,930	343,677	1,525,681	2,325,477	2,012,079
Maryland	15,069	5,147,805	4,145,946	759,554	2,518,259	9,819,369	1,054,776
Massachusetts	22,187,614	25,260,983	22,233,832	34,892,872	26,151,676	18,306,750	22,943,719
Michigan	12,154,613	(1,224,083)	14,996,421	37,871,969	32,341,276	13,679,811	27,870,484
Minnesota	(517,622)	5,533,590	818,117	2,453,788	3,273,978	2,203,218	886,066
Mississippi	3,585,134	6,898,441	8,847,710	6,510,391	9,594,518	2,625,293	(912,157)
Missouri	8,278,496	15,933,139	9,554,093	7,219,652	7,151,316	3,519,409	7,970,833
Montana	204,573	998,338	236,179	1,197,484	1,475,011	113,831	1,604,050
Nebraska	2,156,457	1,674,832	2,102,944	2,443,848	1,066,519	764,936	1,101,521
Nevada	2,272,342	1,661,415	5,058,453	8,354,974	7,917,468	5,800,243	3,704,202
New Hampshire	603,410	(327,718)	(466,017)	408,939	144,342	1,037,270	158,674
New Jersey	105,822	(5,649,180)	1,152,339	(1,498,210)	6,202,249	5,232,673	(7,512)
New Mexico	7,069,933	14,606,674	6,271,287	10,560,908	9,494,753	14,461,499	11,282,032
New York	54,015,401	89,338,735	37,844,996	37,616,937	39,951,671	64,085,544	76,259,467
North Carolina	23,713,536	25,606,035	19,585,690	15,053,524	13,668,140	8,383,464	5,886,775
North Dakota	261,410	717,422	60,974	1,683,930	405,672	599,293	396,164
Ohio	14,612,625	8,195,869	33,414,851	12,396,637	27,712,691	18,257,199	12,875,581
Oklahoma	11,023,718	6,427,282	20,967,778	8,383,481	9,510,521	7,984,987	10,989,709
Oregon	19,930,926	8,623,340	16,905,769	10,353,516	22,825,621	13,907,975	10,929,972
Pennsylvania	21,199,215	29,391,069	4,415,260	38,327,419	27,640,416	29,489,180	32,636,220
Rhode Island	2,111,913	1,333,344	3,657,335	2,100,362	2,752,836	1,467,839	1,836,407
South Carolina	11,524,229	8,354,908	6,181,796	10,910,253	6,830,056	279,630	4,450,195
South Dakota	375,724	1,024,677	(279,874)	113,369	251,120	(58,577)	579,956
Tennessee	6,196,753	10,819,604	3,170,207	2,543,153	6,702,180	8,953,277	9,507,437
Texas	20,643,000	28,646,998	11,070,910	22,192,084	2,845,024	9,357,858	17,749,736
Utah	1,530,349	1,482,797	163,963	579,104	2,218,024	2,077,546	323,262
Vermont	480,132	418,670	831,282	754,555	497,434	440,702	697,760
Virginia	18,026,448	8,267,668	14,771,079	8,855,341	7,725,113	8,069,511	20,363,651
Washington	4,737,385	12,501,927	5,379,359	8,042,323	11,322,546	10,893,584	8,426,409
West Virginia	1,974,989	3,539,611	1,368,129	3,309,427	3,717,182	3,073,386	5,950,975
Wisconsin	4,804,615	975,521	4,657,946	3,516,811	4,195,572	2,578,857	4,336,476
Wyoming	457,951	(74,483)	(280,497)	(358,629)	(3,961)	357,383	75,273
Guam	403,784	1,785,196	382,928	170,125	571,233	153,994	114,243
Virgin Islands	251,264	434,050	213,398	(66,650)	171,533	86,975	(7,562)
United States	544,843,692	606,523,901	472,185,964	542,600,791	533,996,783	593,033,462	572,373,873

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 2024 to September 2024)

State	May 2024	June 2024	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024
Alabama	12,622,667	9,195,217	4,351,850	11,176,884	11,294,429
Alaska	(967,320)	986,032	1,021,633	1,935,638	2,038,689
Arizona	(1,434,020)	7,516,648	15,382,491	25,100,180	8,331,742
Arkansas	3,469,481	(564,443)	3,207,043	4,819,697	2,571,630
California	31,251,424	47,270,273	66,144,099	38,061,918	80,284,485
Colorado	10,152,317	10,583,762	5,871,956	9,385,400	4,720,567
Connecticut	10,219,332	3,622,646	7,247,015	9,015,846	2,272,017
Delaware	1,300,707	842,263	1,667,723	2,331,419	985,599
District of Columbia	2,834,997	3,757,575	3,423,497	1,916,431	3,664,206
Florida	63,516,496	102,571,277	52,737,217	58,336,119	79,042,185
Georgia	22,842,275	23,017,766	24,877,128	20,388,381	9,098,113
Hawaii	2,853,319	1,279,361	150,913	4,526,438	206,986
Idaho	568,809	278,834	589,785	484,607	464,849
Illinois	70,359,045	42,348,248	20,123,867	39,280,962	21,387,619
Indiana	13,780,402	5,072,629	8,034,081	8,657,953	(891,608)
Iowa	2,003,024	1,201,556	1,179,755	4,663,251	5,031,161
Kansas	1,832,020	3,158,173	5,325,442	4,638,376	1,165,573
Kentucky	12,000,906	4,042,927	10,991,508	1,148,069	3,646,704
Louisiana	8,675,279	988,531	1,427,101	2,382,537	15,573,483
Maine	1,819,523	1,637,071	2,105,044	1,004,406	4,354,488
Maryland	8,870,248	3,443,571	16,724,433	1,382,339	3,690,730
Massachusetts	20,618,597	27,002,222	20,810,055	56,704,054	29,550,472
Michigan	16,507,445	7,926,273	12,028,190	12,537,089	10,452,967
Minnesota	2,189,474	(783,948)	3,715,062	(3,261,993)	3,207,132
Mississippi	5,801,476	4,928,399	3,597,218	3,367,812	4,086,071
Missouri	2,653,778	4,947,916	5,713,613	7,169,188	4,819,104
Montana	(117,937)	(387,762)	446,910	85,480	1,631,995
Nebraska	403,314	528,768	1,276,473	1,225,230	1,431,096
Nevada	6,420,158	3,345,309	5,561,962	2,444,941	4,946,749
New Hampshire	(186,840)	(170,150)	(275,892)	872,840	(260,162)
New Jersey	2,306,734	2,025,195	(1,665,321)	(1,421,496)	(3,154,190)
New Mexico	11,130,576	8,118,838	14,750,276	11,176,202	7,938,448
New York	106,272,923	114,989,915	104,416,188	50,469,938	66,191,929
North Carolina	24,803,146	8,895,044	18,179,588	5,540,600	9,180,182
North Dakota	39,073	147,710	265,600	288,268	(570,364)
Ohio	2,330,289	42,569,812	6,593,668	(1,357,389)	11,301,137
Oklahoma	17,974,121	13,826,251	11,442,911	10,335,749	9,042,862
Oregon	10,038,592	21,643,852	13,897,182	8,756,094	25,589,919
Pennsylvania	34,648,767	22,547,410	40,253,968	27,259,266	48,857,330
Rhode Island	1,597,224	3,766,812	3,874,720	2,934,622	2,175,737
South Carolina	2,684,613	2,002,158	2,921,463	5,629,264	3,612,089
South Dakota	321,112	224,944	364,871	(303,237)	623,444
Tennessee	21,927,511	9,019,002	10,636,792	3,709,835	20,306,056
Texas	3,952,004	27,007,490	16,853,708	7,874,981	37,621,305
Utah	2,151,482	2,649,356	1,409,206	1,901,453	2,574,328
Vermont	861,167	616,835	(130,699)	723,149	(42,339)
Virginia	1,458,505	11,121,061	10,543,810	12,880,671	1,741,977
Washington	7,248,112	8,602,707	5,235,917	19,166,184	12,803,669
West Virginia	2,621,236	1,462,625	849,994	5,318,308	2,436,429
Wisconsin	10,605,455	(341,786)	5,526,482	955,034	4,523,960
Wyoming	181,003	324,689	123,196	40,474	141,322
Guam	330,308	1,144,538	90,531	245,298	176,697
Virgin Islands	197,163	69,444	23,351	36,579	78,545
United States	598,541,514	622,020,846	571,914,571	503,941,340	581,949,542

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.

Table D.7. Stratification and weight calculation by State, October 2023

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	92	379,410	84	2	0.0238	370,376	0	82	4,517
Alaska	0	1	46	23,345	45	3	0.0667	21,789	0	28	778
Arizona	0	1	82	453,416	66	1	0.0152	446,546	0	65	6,870
Arkansas	0	1	98	129,061	76	4	0.0526	122,268	0	72	1,698
California	0	1	97	3,068,940	70	0	0.0000	3,068,940	0	70	43,842
Colorado	0	1	85	304,428	67	1	0.0149	299,884	0	66	4,544
Connecticut	0	1	104	229,750	89	1	0.0112	227,169	0	88	2,581
Delaware	0	1	91	59,203	69	1	0.0145	58,345	0	68	858
District of Columbia	0	1	101	82,923	82	1	0.0122	81,912	0	81	1,011
Florida	0	1	87	1,697,730	74	4	0.0541	1,605,961	0	70	22,942
Georgia	0	1	93	699,626	77	5	0.0649	654,196	0	72	9,086
Hawaii	0	1	100	92,286	51	0	0.0000	92,286	0	49	1,883
Idaho	0	1	121	62,745	92	2	0.0217	61,381	0	90	682
Illinois	0	1	87	1,059,523	75	2	0.0267	1,031,269	0	73	14,127
Indiana	0	1	92	292,101	80	1	0.0125	288,450	0	79	3,651
Iowa	0	1	86	129,268	82	0	0.0000	129,268	0	82	1,576
Kansas	0	1	90	91,879	83	2	0.0241	89,665	0	81	1,107
Kentucky	0	1	94	257,625	85	8	0.0941	233,378	0	77	3,031
Louisiana	0	1	93	425,423	76	1	0.0132	419,825	0	75	5,598
Maine	0	1	92	98,473	80	0	0.0000	98,473	0	80	1,231
Maryland	0	1	92	371,107	68	2	0.0294	360,192	3	63	5,717
Massachusetts	0	1	90	667,750	74	1	0.0135	658,726	0	73	9,024
Michigan	0	1	86	787,625	76	0	0.0000	787,625	0	76	10,363
Minnesota	0	1	95	234,533	89	0	0.0000	234,533	0	89	2,635
Mississippi	0	1	109	202,038	104	4	0.0385	194,267	0	100	1,943
Missouri	0	1	88	322,638	68	5	0.0735	298,915	0	62	4,821
Montana	0	1	64	41,323	56	0	0.0000	41,323	1	55	751

Table D.7. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	90	75,893	79	4	0.0506	72,050	0	75	961
Nevada	0	1	95	267,803	86	1	0.0116	264,689	0	85	3,114
New Hampshire	0	1	63	42,496	56	1	0.0179	41,737	0	55	759
New Jersey	0	1	107	414,604	58	0	0.0000	414,604	0	56	7,404
New Mexico	0	1	98	236,639	88	1	0.0114	233,950	0	87	2,689
New York	0	1	90	1,657,894	83	3	0.0361	1,597,970	0	80	19,975
North Carolina	0	1	93	744,799	86	4	0.0465	710,157	0	82	8,660
North Dakota	0	1	39	23,257	35	0	0.0000	23,257	0	34	684
Ohio	0	1	93	713,756	80	3	0.0375	686,990	0	77	8,922
Oklahoma	0	1	92	336,910	87	3	0.0345	325,292	1	82	3,967
Oregon	0	1	97	428,139	74	6	0.0811	393,425	0	67	5,872
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	1,057,459	73	2	0.0274	1,028,488	0	71	14,486
Rhode Island	0	1	88	88,736	76	0	0.0000	88,736	0	76	1,168
South Carolina	0	1	94	286,185	85	4	0.0471	272,717	0	80	3,409
South Dakota	0	1	57	36,172	55	0	0.0000	36,172	0	55	658
Tennessee	0	1	100	354,762	85	3	0.0353	342,241	0	80	4,278
Texas	0	1	101	1,476,126	81	1	0.0123	1,457,902	0	80	18,224
Utah	0	1	97	83,255	87	2	0.0230	81,341	0	85	957
Vermont	0	1	60	39,949	57	0	0.0000	39,949	0	57	701
Virginia	0	1	92	428,217	67	3	0.0448	409,043	0	63	6,493
Washington	0	1	87	500,782	73	1	0.0137	493,922	2	70	7,056
West Virginia	0	1	83	148,954	70	1	0.0143	146,826	0	67	2,191
Wisconsin	0	1	94	373,193	89	1	0.0112	369,000	0	88	4,193
Wyoming	0	1	26	13,785	23	1	0.0435	13,186	0	22	599
Guam	0	1	25	11,737	12	0	0.0000	11,737	0	11	1,067
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	10,970	26	0	0.0000	10,970	0	26	422

Table D.8. Stratification and weight calculation by State, November 2023

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval a	Stratum sampling size b	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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
Alabama	0	1	91	377,225	89	0	0.0000	377,225	0	89	4,238
Alaska	0	1	44	21,262	37	4	0.1081	18,963	0	24	790
Arizona	0	1	81	449,691	66	1	0.0152	442,878	0	65	6,814
Arkansas	0	1	98	128,859	76	3	0.0395	123,772	0	72	1,719
California	0	1	100	3,070,168	70	1	0.0143	3,026,308	0	69	43,860
Colorado	0	1	86	304,776	67	3	0.0448	291,129	0	64	4,549
Connecticut	0	1	103	228,992	92	2	0.0217	224,014	1	89	2,517
Delaware	0	1	90	59,711	64	2	0.0313	57,845	0	62	933
District of Columbia	0	1	101	82,922	88	3	0.0341	80,095	0	84	954
Florida	0	1	89	1,677,593	73	2	0.0274	1,631,632	0	71	22,981
Georgia	0	1	90	674,175	73	4	0.0548	637,234	0	69	9,235
Hawaii	0	1	102	93,990	59	2	0.0339	90,804	0	56	1,621
Idaho	0	1	120	63,192	98	1	0.0102	62,547	0	97	645
Illinois	0	1	86	1,048,582	71	0	0.0000	1,048,582	0	71	14,769
Indiana	0	1	91	292,620	77	3	0.0390	281,219	0	74	3,800
Iowa	0	1	86	128,889	80	1	0.0125	127,278	0	79	1,611
Kansas	0	1	90	91,927	78	5	0.0641	86,034	0	73	1,179
Kentucky	0	1	96	261,220	90	5	0.0556	246,708	0	85	2,902
Louisiana	0	1	93	429,129	83	0	0.0000	429,129	0	83	5,170
Maine	0	1	92	98,866	83	1	0.0120	97,675	0	81	1,206
Maryland	0	1	92	375,065	57	3	0.0526	355,325	2	52	6,833
Massachusetts	0	1	90	664,508	80	1	0.0125	656,202	0	79	8,306
Michigan	0	1	85	786,465	79	0	0.0000	786,465	0	79	9,955
Minnesota	0	1	95	233,962	89	1	0.0112	231,333	0	88	2,629
Mississippi	0	1	108	201,131	104	4	0.0385	193,395	1	99	1,953
Missouri	0	1	88	320,142	72	5	0.0694	297,910	0	67	4,446
Montana	0	1	63	41,346	50	1	0.0200	40,519	0	49	827

Appendix D Derivation of Weights by State and Month

Table D.8. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	90	75,933	77	2	0.0260	73,961	0	75	986
Nevada	0	1	95	266,516	86	1	0.0116	263,417	1	84	3,136
New Hampshire	0	1	62	42,120	58	0	0.0000	42,120	0	56	752
New Jersey	0	1	90	417,085	52	0	0.0000	417,085	0	51	8,178
New Mexico	0	1	98	222,604	92	4	0.0435	212,926	0	88	2,420
New York	0	1	88	1,651,524	77	1	0.0130	1,630,076	1	75	21,734
North Carolina	0	1	92	733,940	81	1	0.0123	724,879	0	80	9,061
North Dakota	0	1	39	23,212	35	1	0.0286	22,549	0	34	663
Ohio	0	1	93	710,230	82	0	0.0000	710,230	0	82	8,661
Oklahoma	0	1	91	333,039	75	0	0.0000	333,039	0	75	4,441
Oregon	0	1	95	416,949	70	0	0.0000	416,949	0	70	5,956
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	1,058,116	70	2	0.0286	1,027,884	0	67	15,342
Rhode Island	0	1	89	89,170	84	2	0.0238	87,047	0	82	1,062
South Carolina	0	1	92	279,168	71	3	0.0423	267,372	0	68	3,932
South Dakota	0	1	57	36,418	55	2	0.0364	35,094	0	53	662
Tennessee	0	1	97	354,940	81	6	0.0741	328,648	0	74	4,441
Texas	0	1	99	1,455,579	81	0	0.0000	1,455,579	0	81	17,970
Utah	0	1	98	81,803	88	4	0.0455	78,085	0	84	930
Vermont	0	1	60	39,869	57	2	0.0351	38,470	0	54	712
Virginia	0	1	92	426,357	67	3	0.0448	407,266	0	63	6,465
Washington	0	1	86	512,317	79	3	0.0380	492,862	2	74	6,660
West Virginia	0	1	81	147,455	64	2	0.0313	142,847	0	60	2,381
Wisconsin	0	1	94	372,360	89	1	0.0112	368,176	0	88	4,184
Wyoming	0	1	25	13,712	24	0	0.0000	13,712	0	24	571
Guam	0	1	24	11,627	16	3	0.1875	9,447	0	13	727
Virgin Islands	0	1	28	10,963	28	1	0.0357	10,571	0	27	392

Table D.9. Stratification and weight calculation by State, December 2023

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	91	376,560	85	4	0.0471	358,840	0	80	4,485
Alaska	0	1	50	23,881	44	3	0.0682	22,253	0	35	636
Arizona	0	1	82	454,380	66	3	0.0455	433,726	0	63	6,885
Arkansas	0	1	98	129,351	83	6	0.0723	120,000	0	75	1,600
California	0	1	101	3,083,150	73	2	0.0274	2,998,680	0	71	42,235
Colorado	0	1	86	306,726	71	4	0.0563	289,446	0	67	4,320
Connecticut	0	1	102	227,888	88	0	0.0000	227,888	0	88	2,590
Delaware	0	1	89	59,125	68	3	0.0441	56,517	0	65	869
District of Columbia	0	1	100	82,750	84	3	0.0357	79,795	0	81	985
Florida	0	1	89	1,660,975	75	1	0.0133	1,638,829	1	73	22,450
Georgia	0	1	91	680,871	75	1	0.0133	671,793	0	74	9,078
Hawaii	0	1	100	92,417	46	2	0.0435	88,399	0	43	2,056
Idaho	0	1	122	63,782	102	1	0.0098	63,157	0	101	625
Illinois	0	1	87	1,056,293	77	0	0.0000	1,056,293	0	77	13,718
Indiana	0	1	92	295,526	85	2	0.0235	288,572	0	83	3,477
Iowa	0	1	86	129,472	83	0	0.0000	129,472	0	83	1,560
Kansas	0	1	90	92,023	80	3	0.0375	88,572	0	77	1,150
Kentucky	0	1	97	267,445	93	6	0.0645	250,190	0	87	2,876
Louisiana	0	1	94	430,228	80	1	0.0125	424,850	0	79	5,378
Maine	0	1	93	99,493	83	2	0.0241	97,096	0	81	1,199
Maryland	0	1	92	377,110	73	0	0.0000	377,110	5	68	5,546
Massachusetts	0	1	91	669,163	83	2	0.0241	653,039	0	81	8,062
Michigan	0	1	87	791,550	79	1	0.0127	781,530	0	77	10,150
Minnesota	0	1	96	232,925	83	0	0.0000	232,925	0	83	2,806
Mississippi	0	1	107	199,037	104	7	0.0673	185,640	0	97	1,914
Missouri	0	1	87	321,734	72	4	0.0556	303,860	0	64	4,748
Montana	0	1	63	41,182	49	0	0.0000	41,182	0	48	858

Appendix D Derivation of Weights by State and Month

Table D.9. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	91	76,682	81	1	0.0123	75,735	0	80	947
Nevada	0	1	94	264,184	83	1	0.0120	261,001	0	82	3,183
New Hampshire	0	1	62	41,874	56	0	0.0000	41,874	0	54	775
New Jersey	0	1	91	421,589	52	0	0.0000	421,589	0	52	8,107
New Mexico	0	1	98	214,231	90	2	0.0222	209,470	0	88	2,380
New York	0	1	90	1,663,675	78	3	0.0385	1,599,688	1	74	21,617
North Carolina	0	1	90	719,203	86	1	0.0116	710,840	0	85	8,363
North Dakota	0	1	39	23,334	35	0	0.0000	23,334	0	35	667
Ohio	0	1	93	714,541	78	4	0.0513	677,898	0	74	9,161
Oklahoma	0	1	90	330,062	78	6	0.0769	304,673	1	71	4,291
Oregon	0	1	96	421,604	73	3	0.0411	404,278	2	68	5,945
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	1,057,737	69	1	0.0145	1,042,407	0	68	15,330
Rhode Island	0	1	89	89,234	81	2	0.0247	87,031	1	77	1,130
South Carolina	0	1	91	277,516	75	2	0.0267	270,116	0	73	3,700
South Dakota	0	1	58	36,724	56	0	0.0000	36,724	0	56	656
Tennessee	0	1	93	347,956	81	2	0.0247	339,364	0	78	4,351
Texas	0	1	97	1,432,148	78	3	0.0385	1,377,065	0	75	18,361
Utah	0	1	98	82,729	96	1	0.0104	81,867	0	95	862
Vermont	0	1	60	39,841	59	0	0.0000	39,841	0	59	675
Virginia	0	1	92	420,338	71	0	0.0000	420,338	1	70	6,005
Washington	0	1	87	504,539	68	1	0.0147	497,119	0	67	7,420
West Virginia	0	1	82	145,805	63	2	0.0317	141,176	0	60	2,353
Wisconsin	0	1	94	372,761	90	0	0.0000	372,761	0	90	4,142
Wyoming	0	1	26	13,721	24	0	0.0000	13,721	0	24	572
Guam	0	1	25	11,665	17	0	0.0000	11,665	0	17	686
Virgin Islands	0	1	28	11,033	23	1	0.0435	10,553	0	22	480

Table D.10. Stratification and weight calculation by State, January 2024

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	76	373,948	69	0	0.0000	373,948	0	67	5,581
Alaska	0	1	57	26,833	47	2	0.0426	25,691	0	43	597
Arizona	0	1	80	445,966	59	2	0.0339	430,849	0	57	7,559
Arkansas	0	1	98	129,290	78	3	0.0385	124,317	0	73	1,703
California	0	1	101	3,097,449	76	0	0.0000	3,097,449	0	76	40,756
Colorado	0	1	85	306,823	62	0	0.0000	306,823	0	62	4,949
Connecticut	0	1	90	227,629	75	0	0.0000	227,629	0	75	3,035
Delaware	0	1	89	59,256	69	2	0.0290	57,538	0	66	872
District of Columbia	0	1	101	82,550	91	3	0.0330	79,829	0	88	907
Florida	0	1	87	1,617,734	75	2	0.0267	1,574,594	0	73	21,570
Georgia	0	1	111	687,567	99	1	0.0101	680,622	0	98	6,945
Hawaii	0	1	96	88,153	51	4	0.0784	81,239	0	46	1,766
Idaho	0	1	124	64,584	97	0	0.0000	64,584	0	97	666
Illinois	0	1	85	1,053,180	71	0	0.0000	1,053,180	0	71	14,834
Indiana	0	1	92	293,992	81	0	0.0000	293,992	0	81	3,630
Iowa	0	1	89	128,209	83	2	0.0241	125,120	0	81	1,545
Kansas	0	1	90	92,026	81	6	0.0741	85,209	0	73	1,167
Kentucky	0	1	99	272,493	89	2	0.0225	266,370	0	87	3,062
Louisiana	0	1	92	418,339	81	1	0.0123	413,174	0	80	5,165
Maine	0	1	93	100,250	78	3	0.0385	96,394	0	75	1,285
Maryland	0	1	91	378,251	64	0	0.0000	378,251	0	64	5,910
Massachusetts	0	1	91	673,591	77	3	0.0390	647,347	0	74	8,748
Michigan	0	1	93	801,111	85	2	0.0235	782,261	0	83	9,425
Minnesota	0	1	95	231,772	91	0	0.0000	231,772	1	90	2,575
Mississippi	0	1	105	194,042	104	5	0.0481	184,713	0	99	1,866
Missouri	0	1	89	322,827	60	3	0.0500	306,686	0	56	5,477
Montana	0	1	63	41,363	52	1	0.0192	40,568	1	50	811

Table D.10. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	77,194	85	5	0.0588	72,653	0	80	908
Nevada	0	1	95	267,001	88	4	0.0455	254,865	0	84	3,034
New Hampshire	0	1	62	41,930	59	0	0.0000	41,930	0	59	711
New Jersey	0	1	93	426,517	52	0	0.0000	426,517	1	49	8,704
New Mexico	0	1	98	216,335	86	3	0.0349	208,788	0	83	2,516
New York	0	1	89	1,686,225	73	3	0.0411	1,616,928	0	70	23,099
North Carolina	0	1	88	699,541	84	2	0.0238	682,885	0	82	8,328
North Dakota	0	1	40	23,725	40	0	0.0000	23,725	0	40	593
Ohio	0	1	92	711,317	79	0	0.0000	711,317	0	79	9,004
Oklahoma	0	1	90	329,413	83	2	0.0241	321,475	1	80	4,018
Oregon	0	1	97	428,111	72	0	0.0000	428,111	1	70	6,116
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	1,064,248	69	0	0.0000	1,064,248	0	69	15,424
Rhode Island	0	1	89	89,407	79	1	0.0127	88,275	1	77	1,146
South Carolina	0	1	90	275,771	71	1	0.0141	271,887	0	70	3,884
South Dakota	0	1	59	37,378	55	0	0.0000	37,378	0	55	680
Tennessee	0	1	89	341,146	78	1	0.0128	336,772	0	76	4,431
Texas	0	1	97	1,419,074	85	3	0.0353	1,368,989	0	82	16,695
Utah	0	1	99	84,021	85	1	0.0118	83,033	0	84	988
Vermont	0	1	60	40,003	57	1	0.0175	39,301	0	56	702
Virginia	0	1	91	423,355	72	2	0.0278	411,595	2	68	6,053
Washington	0	1	88	508,087	68	0	0.0000	508,087	0	68	7,472
West Virginia	0	1	81	146,928	67	2	0.0299	142,542	0	65	2,193
Wisconsin	0	1	94	373,194	88	0	0.0000	373,194	0	87	4,290
Wyoming	0	1	26	13,838	25	0	0.0000	13,838	0	25	554
Guam	0	1	25	11,712	17	0	0.0000	11,712	0	17	689
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	11,058	25	0	0.0000	11,058	0	25	442

Table D.11. Stratification and weight calculation by State, February 2024

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	107	374,968	95	2	0.0211	367,074	0	93	3,947
Alaska	0	1	71	32,986	63	6	0.0952	29,844	0	52	574
Arizona	0	1	101	443,572	81	4	0.0494	421,667	0	77	5,476
Arkansas	0	1	102	127,822	92	2	0.0217	125,043	0	89	1,405
California	0	1	103	3,051,842	80	2	0.0250	2,975,546	0	78	38,148
Colorado	0	1	87	306,007	70	3	0.0429	292,892	1	66	4,438
Connecticut	0	1	90	228,138	79	2	0.0253	222,362	0	77	2,888
Delaware	0	1	89	58,208	68	2	0.0294	56,496	0	65	869
District of Columbia	0	1	102	82,924	86	4	0.0465	79,067	0	82	964
Florida	0	1	83	1,621,064	72	2	0.0278	1,576,034	0	70	22,515
Georgia	0	1	112	691,902	91	3	0.0330	669,092	0	87	7,691
Hawaii	0	1	95	86,894	53	0	0.0000	86,894	0	52	1,671
Idaho	0	1	125	65,199	95	0	0.0000	65,199	0	95	686
Illinois	0	1	86	1,054,812	74	1	0.0135	1,040,558	0	73	14,254
Indiana	0	1	92	294,335	77	1	0.0130	290,512	1	75	3,873
Iowa	0	1	89	128,134	80	3	0.0375	123,329	0	77	1,602
Kansas	0	1	90	91,768	82	4	0.0488	87,292	0	75	1,164
Kentucky	0	1	101	274,301	94	3	0.0319	265,547	0	91	2,918
Louisiana	0	1	91	417,307	80	2	0.0250	406,874	0	78	5,216
Maine	0	1	94	100,550	71	3	0.0423	96,301	0	68	1,416
Maryland	0	1	94	381,287	65	3	0.0462	363,689	1	59	6,164
Massachusetts	0	1	92	676,900	83	1	0.0120	668,745	1	81	8,256
Michigan	0	1	91	794,310	78	2	0.0256	773,943	0	75	10,319
Minnesota	0	1	95	232,323	83	0	0.0000	232,323	1	82	2,833
Mississippi	0	1	104	193,220	102	7	0.0686	179,960	0	95	1,894
Missouri	0	1	88	320,806	68	2	0.0294	311,371	0	66	4,718
Montana	0	1	64	41,585	57	4	0.0702	38,667	0	53	730

Table D.11. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	77,190	81	3	0.0370	74,331	0	78	953
Nevada	0	1	96	267,585	85	1	0.0118	264,437	0	84	3,148
New Hampshire	0	1	62	42,098	52	3	0.0577	39,669	0	49	810
New Jersey	0	1	93	431,369	61	0	0.0000	431,369	0	60	7,189
New Mexico	0	1	98	225,492	87	4	0.0460	215,125	0	83	2,592
New York	0	1	89	1,697,593	73	1	0.0137	1,674,338	0	72	23,255
North Carolina	0	1	88	700,415	83	1	0.0120	691,976	0	82	8,439
North Dakota	0	1	40	23,910	37	0	0.0000	23,910	0	37	646
Ohio	0	1	93	715,009	82	4	0.0488	680,131	0	76	8,949
Oklahoma	0	1	90	331,080	76	3	0.0395	318,011	0	73	4,356
Oregon	0	1	97	433,644	80	4	0.0500	411,962	0	76	5,421
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	1,076,534	67	0	0.0000	1,076,534	0	67	16,068
Rhode Island	0	1	90	90,094	83	3	0.0361	86,838	0	80	1,085
South Carolina	0	1	90	274,619	79	1	0.0127	271,143	2	76	3,568
South Dakota	0	1	59	37,765	58	0	0.0000	37,765	0	58	651
Tennessee	0	1	112	344,841	101	5	0.0495	327,770	0	96	3,414
Texas	0	1	98	1,410,835	80	2	0.0250	1,375,564	0	78	17,635
Utah	0	1	101	80,425	93	3	0.0323	77,831	0	90	865
Vermont	0	1	60	39,944	57	0	0.0000	39,944	0	57	701
Virginia	0	1	90	423,027	71	3	0.0423	405,153	0	68	5,958
Washington	0	1	89	510,701	74	0	0.0000	510,701	1	73	6,996
West Virginia	0	1	82	147,522	66	2	0.0303	143,052	0	62	2,307
Wisconsin	0	1	93	367,587	88	1	0.0114	363,410	0	87	4,177
Wyoming	0	1	26	13,689	26	1	0.0385	13,163	0	25	527
Guam	0	1	26	11,862	19	1	0.0526	11,238	0	18	624
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	10,849	25	0	0.0000	10,849	0	25	434

Table D.12. Stratification and weight calculation by State, March 2024

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	107	375,077	100	2	0.0200	367,575	0	95	3,869
Alaska	0	1	73	34,485	59	3	0.0508	32,732	1	52	629
Arizona	0	1	102	452,684	85	1	0.0118	447,358	0	84	5,326
Arkansas	0	1	98	127,680	79	3	0.0380	122,831	0	75	1,638
California	0	1	103	3,137,330	81	3	0.0370	3,021,133	1	76	39,752
Colorado	0	1	87	310,044	64	1	0.0156	305,200	0	63	4,844
Connecticut	0	1	91	230,760	73	0	0.0000	230,760	0	73	3,161
Delaware	0	1	88	57,008	62	2	0.0323	55,169	0	60	919
District of Columbia	0	1	102	83,377	90	0	0.0000	83,377	0	90	926
Florida	0	1	89	1,625,573	80	2	0.0250	1,584,934	0	78	20,320
Georgia	0	1	106	672,299	89	1	0.0112	664,745	0	87	7,641
Hawaii	0	1	94	85,110	48	1	0.0208	83,337	0	45	1,852
Idaho	0	1	125	65,823	97	0	0.0000	65,823	0	97	679
Illinois	0	1	88	1,082,115	74	1	0.0135	1,067,492	0	72	14,826
Indiana	0	1	91	293,368	79	1	0.0127	289,654	0	78	3,714
Iowa	0	1	87	127,733	84	1	0.0119	126,212	0	83	1,521
Kansas	0	1	90	91,935	80	2	0.0250	89,637	0	78	1,149
Kentucky	0	1	102	280,778	93	4	0.0430	268,702	0	89	3,019
Louisiana	0	1	91	415,707	74	1	0.0135	410,089	0	73	5,618
Maine	0	1	95	101,544	88	2	0.0227	99,236	0	86	1,154
Maryland	0	1	94	384,006	70	6	0.0857	351,091	2	61	5,756
Massachusetts	0	1	94	680,418	76	2	0.0263	662,512	0	74	8,953
Michigan	0	1	90	794,995	80	2	0.0250	775,120	0	77	10,066
Minnesota	0	1	94	232,317	82	0	0.0000	232,317	0	82	2,833
Mississippi	0	1	103	191,162	102	3	0.0294	185,540	0	99	1,874
Missouri	0	1	88	322,961	64	2	0.0313	312,868	0	60	5,214
Montana	0	1	64	41,803	56	1	0.0179	41,057	0	54	760

Table D.12. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	77,415	76	3	0.0395	74,359	0	73	1,019
Nevada	0	1	95	267,601	89	3	0.0337	258,581	0	86	3,007
New Hampshire	0	1	63	42,254	59	1	0.0169	41,538	0	57	729
New Jersey	0	1	94	436,132	57	0	0.0000	436,132	0	56	7,788
New Mexico	0	1	98	235,003	93	5	0.0538	222,368	0	88	2,527
New York	0	1	90	1,714,853	82	5	0.0610	1,610,289	0	77	20,913
North Carolina	0	1	87	699,607	78	0	0.0000	699,607	0	78	8,969
North Dakota	0	1	41	24,498	38	3	0.0789	22,564	0	35	645
Ohio	0	1	94	719,027	80	2	0.0250	701,051	0	78	8,988
Oklahoma	0	1	90	332,106	83	2	0.0241	324,103	1	80	4,051
Oregon	0	1	98	438,577	78	3	0.0385	421,709	0	75	5,623
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	1,071,457	68	2	0.0294	1,039,944	1	65	15,999
Rhode Island	0	1	90	90,283	79	0	0.0000	90,283	0	79	1,143
South Carolina	0	1	91	275,318	81	0	0.0000	275,318	0	81	3,399
South Dakota	0	1	59	37,377	55	0	0.0000	37,377	0	55	680
Tennessee	0	1	115	343,884	105	4	0.0381	330,784	0	100	3,308
Texas	0	1	98	1,431,648	77	1	0.0130	1,413,055	0	76	18,593
Utah	0	1	102	86,184	94	4	0.0426	82,517	0	90	917
Vermont	0	1	60	39,868	51	2	0.0392	38,305	0	49	782
Virginia	0	1	90	422,538	69	1	0.0145	416,414	0	67	6,215
Washington	0	1	88	513,178	70	2	0.0286	498,516	0	68	7,331
West Virginia	0	1	82	148,314	62	2	0.0323	143,530	0	60	2,392
Wisconsin	0	1	93	370,736	90	0	0.0000	370,736	0	90	4,119
Wyoming	0	1	26	13,849	23	1	0.0435	13,247	0	22	602
Guam	0	1	25	11,906	19	0	0.0000	11,906	0	18	661
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	10,749	25	0	0.0000	10,749	0	25	430

Table D.13. Stratification and weight calculation by State, April 2024

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	107	374,554	97	0	0.0000	374,554	0	97	3,861
Alaska	0	1	75	36,357	63	5	0.0794	33,472	0	50	669
Arizona	0	1	103	452,946	89	2	0.0225	442,767	0	87	5,089
Arkansas	0	1	98	124,814	77	3	0.0390	119,951	0	73	1,643
California	0	1	104	3,146,842	75	0	0.0000	3,146,842	0	73	43,107
Colorado	0	1	101	312,567	73	0	0.0000	312,567	0	73	4,282
Connecticut	0	1	92	230,310	82	1	0.0122	227,501	0	81	2,809
Delaware	0	1	87	58,282	67	2	0.0299	56,542	0	63	897
District of Columbia	0	1	117	85,524	99	1	0.0101	84,660	0	97	873
Florida	0	1	91	1,614,116	80	3	0.0375	1,553,587	0	77	20,176
Georgia	0	1	93	669,640	78	5	0.0641	626,714	0	73	8,585
Hawaii	0	1	93	83,779	44	0	0.0000	83,779	0	42	1,995
Idaho	0	1	126	66,416	95	0	0.0000	66,416	0	95	699
Illinois	0	1	87	1,066,873	67	1	0.0149	1,050,950	0	66	15,923
Indiana	0	1	90	288,131	78	2	0.0256	280,743	0	76	3,694
Iowa	0	1	88	127,719	82	0	0.0000	127,719	0	82	1,558
Kansas	0	1	90	92,536	79	4	0.0506	87,851	0	75	1,171
Kentucky	0	1	103	282,793	98	2	0.0204	277,022	0	96	2,886
Louisiana	0	1	90	410,385	76	0	0.0000	410,385	0	76	5,400
Maine	0	1	95	101,728	84	3	0.0357	98,095	0	81	1,211
Maryland	0	1	95	384,628	68	2	0.0294	373,315	1	62	6,021
Massachusetts	0	1	93	682,943	75	1	0.0133	673,837	0	74	9,106
Michigan	0	1	90	786,432	77	3	0.0390	755,792	0	73	10,353
Minnesota	0	1	85	234,498	73	1	0.0137	231,286	0	72	3,212
Mississippi	0	1	102	188,279	97	1	0.0103	186,338	0	96	1,941
Missouri	0	1	88	320,661	77	4	0.0519	304,003	0	73	4,164
Montana	0	1	65	41,803	55	1	0.0182	41,043	0	54	760

Table D.13. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	91	76,669	86	2	0.0233	74,886	0	84	892
Nevada	0	1	95	268,195	81	1	0.0123	264,884	0	80	3,311
New Hampshire	0	1	63	42,363	56	0	0.0000	42,363	0	55	770
New Jersey	0	1	95	440,812	58	0	0.0000	440,812	0	55	8,015
New Mexico	0	1	98	248,894	92	7	0.0761	229,956	0	85	2,705
New York	0	1	90	1,726,106	76	4	0.0526	1,635,258	0	72	22,712
North Carolina	0	1	88	697,467	81	0	0.0000	697,467	0	81	8,611
North Dakota	0	1	48	25,144	39	1	0.0256	24,499	0	38	645
Ohio	0	1	93	718,267	79	3	0.0380	690,991	0	76	9,092
Oklahoma	0	1	91	332,471	84	0	0.0000	332,471	1	83	4,006
Oregon	0	1	99	441,501	79	3	0.0380	424,735	1	74	5,740
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	1,093,419	66	1	0.0152	1,076,852	0	65	16,567
Rhode Island	0	1	94	90,514	87	0	0.0000	90,514	0	87	1,040
South Carolina	0	1	91	274,828	81	0	0.0000	274,828	1	80	3,435
South Dakota	0	1	59	37,602	57	1	0.0175	36,942	0	56	660
Tennessee	0	1	118	349,060	100	6	0.0600	328,116	0	94	3,491
Texas	0	1	99	1,463,638	75	2	0.0267	1,424,608	0	73	19,515
Utah	0	1	103	86,099	94	1	0.0106	85,183	0	93	916
Vermont	0	1	59	39,669	56	2	0.0357	38,252	0	54	708
Virginia	0	1	89	425,171	64	0	0.0000	425,171	0	64	6,643
Washington	0	1	89	514,456	76	1	0.0132	507,687	1	74	6,861
West Virginia	0	1	83	148,920	61	3	0.0492	141,596	0	57	2,484
Wisconsin	0	1	94	371,242	90	2	0.0222	362,992	0	88	4,125
Wyoming	0	1	26	13,919	24	0	0.0000	13,919	0	24	580
Guam	0	1	26	11,954	17	0	0.0000	11,954	0	16	747
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	10,608	26	0	0.0000	10,608	0	26	408

Table D.14. Stratification and weight calculation by State, May 2024

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	107	374,697	96	2	0.0208	366,891	0	94	3,903
Alaska	0	1	76	36,687	68	3	0.0441	35,068	0	62	566
Arizona	0	1	103	457,054	88	0	0.0000	457,054	0	88	5,194
Arkansas	0	1	98	125,255	85	6	0.0706	116,413	0	78	1,492
California	0	1	103	3,169,329	79	0	0.0000	3,169,329	0	79	40,118
Colorado	0	1	102	314,719	74	0	0.0000	314,719	0	73	4,311
Connecticut	0	1	91	231,120	75	2	0.0267	224,957	0	73	3,082
Delaware	0	1	90	58,233	66	2	0.0303	56,468	0	63	896
District of Columbia	0	1	96	84,030	89	2	0.0225	82,142	0	87	944
Florida	0	1	111	1,635,660	95	3	0.0316	1,584,008	0	92	17,217
Georgia	0	1	94	674,363	80	1	0.0125	665,933	0	77	8,648
Hawaii	0	1	92	83,645	49	2	0.0408	80,231	0	46	1,744
Idaho	0	1	127	66,201	102	0	0.0000	66,201	0	102	649
Illinois	0	1	87	1,069,868	71	3	0.0423	1,024,662	0	68	15,069
Indiana	0	1	90	287,453	82	2	0.0244	280,442	1	79	3,550
Iowa	0	1	88	128,054	85	0	0.0000	128,054	0	85	1,507
Kansas	0	1	91	92,886	83	2	0.0241	90,648	0	79	1,147
Kentucky	0	1	104	285,828	100	7	0.0700	265,820	0	93	2,858
Louisiana	0	1	90	411,398	79	1	0.0127	406,190	0	78	5,208
Maine	0	1	95	102,152	80	2	0.0250	99,598	0	75	1,328
Maryland	0	1	98	386,556	63	3	0.0476	368,149	0	60	6,136
Massachusetts	0	1	93	685,602	80	2	0.0250	668,462	0	78	8,570
Michigan	0	1	92	780,292	75	3	0.0400	749,080	1	70	10,701
Minnesota	0	1	86	235,862	74	1	0.0135	232,675	0	73	3,187
Mississippi	0	1	100	186,152	89	4	0.0449	177,786	1	84	2,116
Missouri	0	1	87	321,979	69	3	0.0435	307,980	0	66	4,666
Montana	0	1	65	41,982	51	0	0.0000	41,982	1	50	840

Table D.14. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	76,669	88	0	0.0000	76,669	0	88	871
Nevada	0	1	96	269,793	83	4	0.0482	256,791	0	79	3,251
New Hampshire	0	1	63	42,579	56	0	0.0000	42,579	0	56	760
New Jersey	0	1	95	448,120	57	0	0.0000	448,120	0	54	8,299
New Mexico	0	1	98	253,891	85	3	0.0353	244,930	0	82	2,987
New York	0	1	88	1,732,246	78	5	0.0641	1,621,205	0	73	22,208
North Carolina	0	1	88	697,118	82	1	0.0122	688,617	0	81	8,501
North Dakota	0	1	49	25,508	45	1	0.0222	24,941	0	44	567
Ohio	0	1	93	723,870	80	0	0.0000	723,870	0	79	9,163
Oklahoma	0	1	91	335,083	82	3	0.0366	322,824	1	78	4,139
Oregon	0	1	101	441,955	77	1	0.0130	436,215	0	76	5,740
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	1,095,319	65	3	0.0462	1,044,766	0	62	16,851
Rhode Island	0	1	95	90,679	87	1	0.0115	89,637	1	85	1,055
South Carolina	0	1	100	275,071	84	1	0.0119	271,796	0	83	3,275
South Dakota	0	1	59	37,602	58	1	0.0172	36,954	0	57	648
Tennessee	0	1	85	353,707	73	9	0.1233	310,099	0	63	4,922
Texas	0	1	99	1,454,413	84	0	0.0000	1,454,413	0	84	17,314
Utah	0	1	104	87,059	97	5	0.0515	82,571	0	92	898
Vermont	0	1	59	39,359	57	2	0.0351	37,978	0	54	703
Virginia	0	1	89	429,945	61	2	0.0328	415,848	0	57	7,296
Washington	0	1	93	517,663	78	0	0.0000	517,663	0	78	6,637
West Virginia	0	1	82	149,777	65	1	0.0154	147,473	0	60	2,458
Wisconsin	0	1	93	369,754	90	1	0.0111	365,646	1	88	4,155
Wyoming	0	1	30	13,756	29	1	0.0345	13,282	0	28	474
Guam	0	1	26	12,044	17	0	0.0000	12,044	0	15	803
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	10,717	24	0	0.0000	10,717	0	24	447

Table D.15. Stratification and weight calculation by State, June 2024

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval a	Stratum sampling size b	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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
Alabama	0	1	107	374,713	104	1	0.0096	371,110	0	101	3,674
Alaska	0	1	76	36,878	67	4	0.0597	34,676	0	54	642
Arizona	0	1	104	459,193	89	2	0.0225	448,874	0	87	5,159
Arkansas	0	1	98	124,341	80	1	0.0125	122,787	0	79	1,554
California	0	1	103	3,169,324	72	0	0.0000	3,169,324	0	72	44,018
Colorado	0	1	103	316,063	84	1	0.0119	312,300	0	83	3,763
Connecticut	0	1	91	230,121	79	0	0.0000	230,121	0	79	2,913
Delaware	0	1	90	59,640	66	0	0.0000	59,640	0	65	918
District of Columbia	0	1	96	84,596	85	1	0.0118	83,601	0	84	995
Florida	0	1	111	1,646,798	95	4	0.0421	1,577,459	0	91	17,335
Georgia	0	1	96	688,348	80	0	0.0000	688,348	0	77	8,940
Hawaii	0	1	91	83,442	48	0	0.0000	83,442	0	48	1,738
Idaho	0	1	127	66,361	96	0	0.0000	66,361	0	96	691
Illinois	0	1	88	1,070,759	77	2	0.0260	1,042,947	0	75	13,906
Indiana	0	1	89	288,513	76	1	0.0132	284,717	0	74	3,848
Iowa	0	1	88	128,495	84	0	0.0000	128,495	0	84	1,530
Kansas	0	1	94	93,170	83	5	0.0602	87,557	0	78	1,123
Kentucky	0	1	88	288,333	83	2	0.0241	281,385	0	81	3,474
Louisiana	0	1	91	414,880	79	0	0.0000	414,880	0	79	5,252
Maine	0	1	96	102,806	86	1	0.0116	101,611	0	84	1,210
Maryland	0	1	97	380,745	61	3	0.0492	362,020	0	57	6,351
Massachusetts	0	1	93	686,814	82	3	0.0366	661,687	0	79	8,376
Michigan	0	1	92	749,755	76	1	0.0132	739,890	1	74	9,999
Minnesota	0	1	85	235,777	69	1	0.0145	232,360	0	68	3,417
Mississippi	0	1	101	186,162	95	4	0.0421	178,324	0	91	1,960
Missouri	0	1	88	319,706	66	0	0.0000	319,706	0	66	4,844
Montana	0	1	64	42,109	54	0	0.0000	42,109	2	51	826

Table D.15. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	91	76,669	82	0	0.0000	76,669	0	82	935
Nevada	0	1	97	271,867	88	0	0.0000	271,867	0	88	3,089
New Hampshire	0	1	63	42,564	59	1	0.0169	41,843	0	58	721
New Jersey	0	1	95	434,274	59	0	0.0000	434,274	1	55	7,896
New Mexico	0	1	98	257,109	84	1	0.0119	254,048	0	83	3,061
New York	0	1	89	1,732,549	73	6	0.0822	1,590,148	0	67	23,734
North Carolina	0	1	87	694,154	79	0	0.0000	694,154	0	79	8,787
North Dakota	0	1	49	25,819	45	0	0.0000	25,819	0	45	574
Ohio	0	1	94	718,670	80	3	0.0375	691,720	0	77	8,983
Oklahoma	0	1	91	334,687	77	2	0.0260	325,994	0	75	4,347
Oregon	0	1	101	444,377	70	3	0.0429	425,332	0	67	6,348
Pennsylvania	0	1	91	1,094,655	75	2	0.0267	1,065,464	0	73	14,595
Rhode Island	0	1	95	90,663	90	0	0.0000	90,663	0	90	1,007
South Carolina	0	1	101	276,264	90	1	0.0111	273,194	0	89	3,070
South Dakota	0	1	59	37,632	57	1	0.0175	36,972	0	56	660
Tennessee	0	1	86	360,016	78	2	0.0256	350,785	0	76	4,616
Texas	0	1	100	1,469,142	78	2	0.0256	1,431,472	0	76	18,835
Utah	0	1	104	86,820	91	5	0.0549	82,050	0	86	954
Vermont	0	1	58	39,110	55	0	0.0000	39,110	0	55	711
Virginia	0	1	91	423,653	67	2	0.0299	411,007	0	63	6,524
Washington	0	1	93	518,320	73	1	0.0137	511,220	0	72	7,100
West Virginia	0	1	82	148,108	59	2	0.0339	143,087	0	55	2,602
Wisconsin	0	1	93	370,075	85	1	0.0118	365,721	0	82	4,460
Wyoming	0	1	29	13,606	29	1	0.0345	13,137	0	28	469
Guam	0	1	26	12,166	16	1	0.0625	11,406	0	15	760
Virgin Islands	0	1	26	10,712	22	0	0.0000	10,712	0	22	487

Table D.16. Stratification and weight calculation by State, July 2024

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	107	376,313	94	0	0.0000	376,313	0	94	4,003
Alaska	0	1	75	36,171	59	6	0.1017	32,493	0	45	722
Arizona	0	1	104	460,355	89	2	0.0225	450,010	0	87	5,173
Arkansas	0	1	98	123,397	79	4	0.0506	117,149	0	74	1,583
California	0	1	104	3,154,411	69	1	0.0145	3,108,695	0	68	45,716
Colorado	0	1	104	319,190	81	3	0.0370	307,368	0	78	3,941
Connecticut	0	1	91	229,449	76	1	0.0132	226,430	0	74	3,060
Delaware	0	1	91	59,928	70	2	0.0286	58,216	0	65	896
District of Columbia	0	1	97	85,245	80	2	0.0250	83,114	0	78	1,066
Florida	0	1	110	1,644,054	91	3	0.0330	1,589,854	0	88	18,067
Georgia	0	1	98	697,095	83	1	0.0120	688,696	0	79	8,718
Hawaii	0	1	91	83,772	58	0	0.0000	83,772	0	57	1,470
Idaho	0	1	108	66,549	86	0	0.0000	66,549	0	86	774
Illinois	0	1	87	1,068,495	78	0	0.0000	1,068,495	0	78	13,699
Indiana	0	1	90	289,873	77	3	0.0390	278,579	0	74	3,765
Iowa	0	1	88	128,061	80	1	0.0125	126,460	0	79	1,601
Kansas	0	1	94	93,156	83	7	0.0843	85,299	0	76	1,122
Kentucky	0	1	88	290,352	81	8	0.0988	261,675	1	71	3,686
Louisiana	0	1	91	413,068	78	0	0.0000	413,068	0	78	5,296
Maine	0	1	96	102,757	81	2	0.0247	100,220	0	77	1,302
Maryland	0	1	96	381,048	69	5	0.0725	353,436	0	64	5,522
Massachusetts	0	1	93	687,643	70	0	0.0000	687,643	1	69	9,966
Michigan	0	1	96	802,398	79	2	0.0253	782,084	0	77	10,157
Minnesota	0	1	86	236,154	78	1	0.0128	233,126	0	77	3,028
Mississippi	0	1	100	184,954	93	3	0.0323	178,988	1	89	2,011
Missouri	0	1	88	324,137	73	3	0.0411	310,816	0	70	4,440
Montana	0	1	64	41,981	53	0	0.0000	41,981	0	53	792

Table D.16. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	89	75,594	82	1	0.0122	74,672	0	81	922
Nevada	0	1	97	273,824	86	2	0.0233	267,456	0	84	3,184
New Hampshire	0	1	63	42,664	57	1	0.0175	41,916	0	56	748
New Jersey	0	1	97	447,995	62	0	0.0000	447,995	0	61	7,344
New Mexico	0	1	98	260,147	84	5	0.0595	244,662	0	79	3,097
New York	0	1	89	1,740,570	76	7	0.0921	1,580,254	0	69	22,902
North Carolina	0	1	87	693,472	80	4	0.0500	658,798	0	76	8,668
North Dakota	0	1	44	26,082	40	1	0.0250	25,430	0	39	652
Ohio	0	1	93	710,076	76	0	0.0000	710,076	0	75	9,468
Oklahoma	0	1	93	337,085	78	1	0.0128	332,763	0	76	4,378
Oregon	0	1	101	443,446	85	2	0.0235	433,012	0	83	5,217
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	1,094,999	72	5	0.0694	1,018,957	0	67	15,208
Rhode Island	0	1	95	90,611	87	2	0.0230	88,528	0	85	1,042
South Carolina	0	1	101	276,812	93	1	0.0108	273,836	1	91	3,009
South Dakota	0	1	59	37,614	57	0	0.0000	37,614	0	57	660
Tennessee	0	1	86	362,999	79	3	0.0380	349,214	0	76	4,595
Texas	0	1	101	1,500,449	86	0	0.0000	1,500,449	0	86	17,447
Utah	0	1	104	87,034	97	6	0.0619	81,650	1	88	928
Vermont	0	1	59	38,983	54	0	0.0000	38,983	0	54	722
Virginia	0	1	90	426,449	57	1	0.0175	418,967	0	56	7,482
Washington	0	1	94	519,350	77	2	0.0260	505,860	0	75	6,745
West Virginia	0	1	82	147,735	66	1	0.0152	145,497	0	64	2,273
Wisconsin	0	1	93	370,657	88	1	0.0114	366,445	0	87	4,212
Wyoming	0	1	29	13,529	28	1	0.0357	13,046	0	27	483
Guam	0	1	26	14,643	18	0	0.0000	14,643	0	18	814
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	10,675	18	0	0.0000	10,675	0	18	593

Table D.17. Stratification and weight calculation by State, August 2024

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval a	Stratum sampling size b	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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
Alabama	0	1	108	378,000	96	4	0.0417	362,250	0	92	3,938
Alaska	0	1	71	34,322	60	3	0.0500	32,606	0	52	627
Arizona	0	1	104	460,113	85	5	0.0588	433,048	0	80	5,413
Arkansas	0	1	98	124,744	83	5	0.0602	117,229	0	78	1,503
California	0	1	105	3,190,682	73	1	0.0137	3,146,974	0	72	43,708
Colorado	0	1	105	321,778	85	2	0.0235	314,207	1	81	3,879
Connecticut	0	1	90	230,115	75	2	0.0267	223,979	0	72	3,111
Delaware	0	1	92	60,722	72	2	0.0278	59,035	0	70	843
District of Columbia	0	1	98	85,619	82	3	0.0366	82,487	0	79	1,044
Florida	0	1	113	1,676,791	95	4	0.0421	1,606,189	0	91	17,650
Georgia	0	1	98	702,529	80	1	0.0125	693,747	1	76	9,128
Hawaii	0	1	90	82,691	49	1	0.0204	81,003	0	48	1,688
Idaho	0	1	110	66,385	87	0	0.0000	66,385	0	87	763
Illinois	0	1	86	1,053,202	70	0	0.0000	1,053,202	0	70	15,046
Indiana	0	1	91	293,970	76	2	0.0263	286,234	0	74	3,868
Iowa	0	1	88	128,847	83	2	0.0241	125,742	0	81	1,552
Kansas	0	1	94	93,408	87	9	0.1034	83,745	0	78	1,074
Kentucky	0	1	90	293,458	83	0	0.0000	293,458	0	82	3,579
Louisiana	0	1	91	414,239	80	0	0.0000	414,239	0	80	5,178
Maine	0	1	95	102,801	83	1	0.0120	101,562	0	81	1,254
Maryland	0	1	98	382,077	67	1	0.0149	376,374	0	66	5,703
Massachusetts	0	1	94	685,688	79	5	0.0633	642,290	0	74	8,680
Michigan	0	1	93	773,559	83	3	0.0361	745,599	0	80	9,320
Minnesota	0	1	87	237,115	72	0	0.0000	237,115	0	72	3,293
Mississippi	0	1	101	186,910	98	3	0.0306	181,188	0	95	1,907
Missouri	0	1	90	327,671	71	2	0.0282	318,441	0	68	4,683
Montana	0	1	64	41,685	55	1	0.0182	40,927	1	52	787

Table D.17. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	91	75,935	81	2	0.0247	74,060	0	79	937
Nevada	0	1	98	275,340	84	3	0.0357	265,506	0	81	3,278
New Hampshire	0	1	64	42,698	57	2	0.0351	41,200	1	54	763
New Jersey	0	1	97	448,065	48	0	0.0000	448,065	0	46	9,741
New Mexico	0	1	98	263,814	85	3	0.0353	254,503	0	82	3,104
New York	0	1	90	1,745,325	85	4	0.0471	1,663,192	0	81	20,533
North Carolina	0	1	87	696,811	75	1	0.0133	687,520	0	73	9,418
North Dakota	0	1	45	26,347	41	1	0.0244	25,704	0	40	643
Ohio	0	1	94	720,266	83	0	0.0000	720,266	0	83	8,678
Oklahoma	0	1	93	340,815	82	1	0.0122	336,659	1	79	4,262
Oregon	0	1	101	444,215	78	3	0.0385	427,130	0	72	5,932
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	1,099,842	75	3	0.0400	1,055,848	0	72	14,665
Rhode Island	0	1	94	90,890	82	1	0.0122	89,782	0	81	1,108
South Carolina	0	1	101	278,259	91	1	0.0110	275,201	0	90	3,058
South Dakota	0	1	59	37,640	57	0	0.0000	37,640	0	57	660
Tennessee	0	1	91	367,604	80	4	0.0500	349,224	0	76	4,595
Texas	0	1	104	1,518,791	82	0	0.0000	1,518,791	0	82	18,522
Utah	0	1	104	87,971	98	5	0.0510	83,483	0	93	898
Vermont	0	1	58	38,792	55	1	0.0182	38,087	0	54	705
Virginia	0	1	91	429,578	67	1	0.0149	423,166	0	66	6,412
Washington	0	1	93	523,109	73	3	0.0411	501,611	0	70	7,166
West Virginia	0	1	85	148,943	68	2	0.0294	144,562	0	66	2,190
Wisconsin	0	1	94	370,490	85	0	0.0000	370,490	0	84	4,411
Wyoming	0	1	29	13,512	27	0	0.0000	13,512	0	27	500
Guam	0	1	27	12,509	19	0	0.0000	12,509	0	19	658
Virgin Islands	0	1	22	10,757	18	0	0.0000	10,757	0	18	598

Table D.18. Stratification and weight calculation by State, September 2024

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	107	376,999	99	1	0.0101	373,191	0	98	3,808
Alaska	0	1	68	32,624	59	6	0.1017	29,306	0	49	598
Arizona	0	1	104	458,972	86	1	0.0116	453,635	0	85	5,337
Arkansas	0	1	98	124,744	87	5	0.0575	117,575	0	82	1,434
California	0	1	105	3,199,052	80	1	0.0125	3,159,064	0	79	39,988
Colorado	0	1	105	324,740	82	2	0.0244	316,820	0	80	3,960
Connecticut	0	1	91	231,171	72	0	0.0000	231,171	0	72	3,211
Delaware	0	1	94	60,991	71	3	0.0423	58,414	0	66	885
District of Columbia	0	1	98	85,951	92	4	0.0435	82,214	0	88	934
Florida	0	1	114	1,689,908	98	4	0.0408	1,620,932	0	94	17,244
Georgia	0	1	99	702,215	82	3	0.0366	676,524	2	76	8,902
Hawaii	0	1	90	83,214	39	0	0.0000	83,214	0	39	2,134
Idaho	0	1	111	66,338	88	1	0.0114	65,584	0	87	754
Illinois	0	1	86	1,051,385	69	1	0.0145	1,036,148	0	67	15,465
Indiana	0	1	91	292,940	72	3	0.0417	280,734	0	69	4,069
Iowa	0	1	89	128,475	86	2	0.0233	125,487	0	84	1,494
Kansas	0	1	94	93,088	80	2	0.0250	90,761	1	77	1,179
Kentucky	0	1	90	292,011	81	1	0.0123	288,406	0	77	3,746
Louisiana	0	1	89	405,775	82	1	0.0122	400,827	1	80	5,010
Maine	0	1	96	102,588	94	2	0.0213	100,405	0	91	1,103
Maryland	0	1	104	383,767	71	1	0.0141	378,362	0	69	5,484
Massachusetts	0	1	92	683,717	73	2	0.0274	664,985	0	71	9,366
Michigan	0	1	93	774,171	83	2	0.0241	755,516	0	79	9,563
Minnesota	0	1	183	237,749	137	2	0.0146	234,278	0	135	1,735
Mississippi	0	1	100	185,502	98	5	0.0510	176,038	0	93	1,893
Missouri	0	1	89	326,832	77	2	0.0260	318,343	0	75	4,245
Montana	0	1	63	41,484	48	6	0.1250	36,299	0	39	931

Table D.18. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
	Stratum	Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (adjusted program 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	90	75,473	77	2	0.0260	73,513	0	75	980
Nevada	0	1	98	276,403	89	1	0.0112	273,297	0	88	3,106
New Hampshire	0	1	63	42,619	57	0	0.0000	42,619	0	57	748
New Jersey	0	1	96	448,593	61	0	0.0000	448,593	1	56	8,011
New Mexico	0	1	98	266,111	89	0	0.0000	266,111	0	89	2,990
New York	0	1	90	1,744,686	77	2	0.0260	1,699,369	0	75	22,658
North Carolina	0	1	88	695,074	78	2	0.0256	677,252	0	76	8,911
North Dakota	0	1	45	26,583	42	0	0.0000	26,583	0	42	633
Ohio	0	1	93	712,131	81	2	0.0247	694,548	0	78	8,904
Oklahoma	0	1	94	340,903	83	2	0.0241	332,688	1	80	4,159
Oregon	0	1	100	445,000	71	1	0.0141	438,732	0	70	6,268
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	1,095,487	71	3	0.0423	1,049,199	0	68	15,429
Rhode Island	0	1	95	91,126	85	4	0.0471	86,838	0	81	1,072
South Carolina	0	1	100	277,036	82	0	0.0000	277,036	2	80	3,463
South Dakota	0	1	59	37,751	55	3	0.0545	35,692	0	52	686
Tennessee	0	1	90	368,731	82	7	0.0854	337,254	0	75	4,497
Texas	0	1	107	1,561,436	84	2	0.0238	1,524,259	0	82	18,589
Utah	0	1	105	86,468	91	4	0.0440	82,667	1	85	973
Vermont	0	1	58	38,858	55	1	0.0182	38,151	0	54	707
Virginia	0	1	92	425,039	65	0	0.0000	425,039	0	65	6,539
Washington	0	1	94	522,413	74	2	0.0270	508,294	0	72	7,060
West Virginia	0	1	141	147,019	99	1	0.0101	145,534	0	96	1,516
Wisconsin	0	1	93	370,733	86	0	0.0000	370,733	0	85	4,362
Wyoming	0	1	29	13,376	28	1	0.0357	12,898	0	27	478
Guam	0	1	27	12,505	20	0	0.0000	12,505	0	20	625
Virgin Islands	0	1	23	10,583	20	0	0.0000	10,583	0	20	529

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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 2024 SNAP Parameters

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Table F.1. SNAP gross income screen, FY 2024

Unit size	Gross income screen (dollars per month)		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	1,580	1,973	1,817
2	2,137	2,670	2,457
3	2,694	3,366	3,098
4	3,250	4,063	3,738
5	3,807	4,760	4,378
6	4,364	5,456	5,018
7	4,921	6,153	5,659
8	5,478	6,849	6,299
Each additional person	+557	+697	+641

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

Note: The FY 2024 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2023 federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the FY 2024 gross income limits by multiplying the 2023 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 2024

Unit size	Net income screen (dollars per month)		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	1,215	1,518	1,398
2	1,644	2,054	1,890
3	2,072	2,590	2,383
4	2,500	3,125	2,875
5	2,929	3,661	3,368
6	3,357	4,197	3,860
7	3,785	4,733	4,353
8	4,214	5,269	4,845
Each additional person	+429	+536	+493

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

Note: The FY 2024 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2023 federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the FY 2024 net income limits by dividing the 2023 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table F.3. Deduction amounts, FY 2024

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard deduction (dollars)					
1 to 2 people	198	338	279	397	174
3 people	198	338	279	397	174
4 people	208	338	279	416	208
5 people	244	338	280	487	244
6 or more people	279	349	321	558	279
Maximum excess shelter expense deduction (dollars)	672	1,073	905	789	529
Homeless household shelter deduction (dollars) ^a	179.66	179.66	179.66	179.66	179.66
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 is 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 for 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 Because only whole dollar amounts are recorded in the SNAP QC data, the homeless household shelter deduction was rounded up to \$180.

Table F.4. Standard medical deduction demonstration, FY 2024

State	If medical expenses are less than or equal to (dollars)	Then medical expense deduction is ^a (dollars)
Alabama	175	140
Arizona	180	145
Arkansas	138	103
California	155	120
Colorado	200	165
Georgia	196	161
Idaho	179	144
Illinois ^b	185	150
Iowa	175	140
Kansas	175	140
Kentucky ^c	172	137
Louisiana	196	161
Massachusetts	190	155
Michigan	200	165
Missouri	170	135
New Hampshire	170	135
North Dakota	175	140
Oregon	205	170
Rhode Island	218	183
South Carolina	210	175
South Dakota	200	165
Texas	170	135
Vermont	191	156
Virginia	235	200
Wyoming	175	140

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.

^c Kentucky implemented its program in October 2023.

Table F.5. Maximum monthly SNAP benefit, FY 2024

Unit size	Maximum SNAP benefit (dollars)						
	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	291	374	\$477	581	527	430	375
2	535	686	875	1,065	967	788	688
3	766	983	1,253	1,525	1,385	1,129	985
4	973	1,248	1,591	1,937	1,759	1,434	1,251
5	1,155	1,482	1,890	2,300	2,088	1,703	1,485
6	1,386	1,778	2,268	2,760	2,506	2,044	1,782
7	1,532	1,966	2,506	3,051	2,770	2,259	1,970
8	1,751	2,246	2,865	3,487	3,166	2,581	2,252
Each additional person	+219	+281	+358	+436	+396	+323	+282

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 2023 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

Table F.6. Minimum monthly SNAP benefit, FY 2024

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	23	30	38	46	42	34	30

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, rounded to the nearest dollar increment.

Table F.7. Standard utility allowances, FY 2024

State	Standard utility allowances (dollars)							
	HCSUA ^a	LUA ^b	Telephone allowance ^c	Electricity ^d	Water ^d	Sewer ^d	Trash ^d	Other standards ^e
Alabama	601	434	52					
Alaska ^f								
Central	638		25	131	57	59	36	330
Southeast	500		35	69	49	78	32	237
Southcentral	592		26	107	40	63	39	317
Northern	811		34	171	43	44	38	481
Southwest	1,026		35	165	105	52	17	652
Northwest	1,082		36	161	61	49	39	736
Arizona								
1 to 3 people	318	150	47					
4 or more people	431	202	47					
Arkansas	329	263	50					
California	596	158	19					
Colorado	560	356	91	67	67	67	67	67
Connecticut	912	402	34					
Delaware	534	367	39	82	82	82	82	82
District of Columbia	360	323	72	84	84	84	84	84
Florida	426	340	49					
Georgia	415	349	42					
Hawaii								
1 person			40	300	57	95	95	300
2 people			40	326	64	95	95	326
3 people			40	378	70	95	95	378
4 to 5 people			40	473	83	95	95	473
6 people			40	559	95	95	95	559
7 or more people			40	632	114	95	95	632
Idaho	376	301	42	129	129	129	129	129
Illinois	577	386	75	62	62	62	62	62
Indiana								
10/2023–4/2024	502	274	35	60	60	60	60	60
5/2024–9/2024	473	276	35	60	60	60	60	60
Iowa	530	277	33					
Kansas	462	327	42					
Kentucky	452	395	66					50
Louisiana	414	230	74					
Maine	1,011	341	58					
Maryland								
10/2023–12/2023	505	309	40					
1/2024–9/2024	551	337	40					
Massachusetts	852	520	59					
Michigan	680		31	157	109	109	37	34

Appendix F FY 2024 SNAP Parameters

State	Standard utility allowances (dollars)							Other standards ^e
	HCSUA ^a	LUA ^b	Telephone allowance ^c	Electricity ^d	Water ^d	Sewer ^d	Trash ^d	
Minnesota	651		54	213				
Mississippi	287	191	45					
Missouri	475	351	76	153	153	153	153	153
Montana	723	244	34	105	105	105	105	105
Nebraska	580	303	52	60	60	60	60	60
Nevada	412	350	27	81	81	81	81	81
New Hampshire	956	350	37	204				50
New Jersey	850	464	32					
New Mexico	417	215	46					
New York								
New York City	992	391	31					
Long Island	923	363	31					
Rest of New York	819	332	31					
North Carolina								
1 person	585	371	41					
2 people	643	408	41					
3 people	707	448	41					
4 people	770	488	41					
5 or more people	839	532	41					
North Dakota	735	270	34	118	118	118	118	118
Ohio	724	453	45	102	102	102	102	102
Oklahoma	388	334	48					
Oregon	469	370	76	59	59	59	59	59
Pennsylvania	750	401	34	70	70	70	70	70
Rhode Island	789		25					
South Carolina	369	247	27					
South Dakota	892	250	57	103	103	103	103	103
Tennessee								
1 person	430	164	35					
2 people	445	164	35					
3 people	462	164	35					
4 people	480	164	35					
5 people	495	164	35					
6 people	511	164	35					
7 people	526	164	35					
8 people	542	164	35					
9 people	560	164	35					
10 or more people	574	164	35					
Texas	424	391	60					
Utah	503	382	55					
Vermont	1,020	291	36					
Virginia								

Appendix F FY 2024 SNAP Parameters

State	Standard utility allowances (dollars)							Other standards ^e
	HCSUA ^a	LUA ^b	Telephone allowance ^c	Electricity ^d	Water ^d	Sewer ^d	Trash ^d	
1 to 3 people	414		52					
4 or more people	524		52					
Washington	483	383	58					
West Virginia	496	305		79	79	79	79	79
Wisconsin	502	347	30	144	99	99	26	42
Wyoming	478	317	56					
Guam								
1 person			28	173	38	28	30	36
2 people			28	194	50	28	30	36
3 people			28	199	50	28	30	36
4 people			28	238	69	28	30	72
5 people			28	270	85	28	30	72
6 people			28	309	111	28	30	72
7 people			28	351	136	28	30	108
8 people			28	368	150	28	30	108
9 people			28	393	171	28	30	108
10 people			28	393	171	28	30	108
11 or more people			28	403	178	28	30	108
Virgin Islands			33					

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 standard for gas/fuel, except in Kentucky and New Hampshire, where it was for basic internet in FY 2024.

^f Alaska has six HCSUAs determined by utility regions.

Table F.8. Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) benefits, FY 2024

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	712	647	405	242
2	1,174	1,067	621	446
3	1,507	1,370	731	639
4	1,812	1,647	833	814
5	2,091	1,901	921	980
6	2,418	2,198	1,009	1,189
7	2,632	2,393	1,097	1,296
8	2,915	2,650	1,174	1,476
9	3,194	2,904	1,248	1,656
10	3,466	3,151	1,312	1,839
Each additional person	+271	+246	+62	+184

Source: Minnesota Department of Children, Youth, and Families (<https://dcyf.mn.gov/programs-directory/minnesota-family-investment-program-mfip>).

Table F.9. Arizona SSI-CAP (AZSNAP) benefit criteria, FY 2024

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
\$0 to less than \$100	103
\$100 to less than \$200	143
\$200 to less than \$300	177
\$300 or more	238

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

Table F.10. Kentucky SSI-CAP (KYSAFE) benefit criteria, FY 2024

Unit size	Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
October 2023–December 2023		
One person	Less than \$275	86
	\$275 or more	139
Two people	Less than \$275	184
	\$275 or more	236
January 2024–September 2024		
One person	Less than \$50	86
	\$50 or more	139
Two people	Less than \$50	184
	\$50 or more	236

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 2024

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
Less than \$425	92
\$425 to less than \$749	139
\$749 or more	230

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

Table F.12. Maryland SSI-CAP (MSNAP) benefit criteria, FY 2024

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
October 2023–December 2023	
Less than \$525	142
\$525 or more	227
January 2024–September 2024	
Less than \$715	142
\$715 or more	235

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

Table F.13. Michigan SSI-CAP (MiCAP) benefit criteria, FY 2024

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)	Gross income ^a (dollars)
October 2023–December 2023		
Less than \$525	120	928
\$525 to less than \$750	165	928
\$750 or more	241	928
January 2024–March 2024		
Less than \$525	120	957
\$525 to less than \$750	165	957
\$750 or more	241	957
April 2024–September 2024		
Less than \$450	81	957
\$450 to less than \$750	142	957
\$750 or more	261	957

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

^a In FY 2024, Michigan had an SSI supplement of \$14, making the combined federal and State SSI amount \$928 for October 2023 through December 2023 and \$957 for January 2024 through September 2024.

Table F.14. Mississippi SSI-CAP (MSCAP) benefits by income and shelter expense patterns, FY 2024

Income type and shelter expenses	Benefit level (dollars)	Gross income (dollars)
October 2023–December 2023		
SSI only		
\$405 or less	88	914
More than \$405	134	914
SSI and other unearned income		
\$405 or less	79	934
More than \$405	125	934
January 2024–April 2024		
SSI only		
\$405 or less	75	943
More than \$405	121	943
SSI and other unearned income		
\$405 or less	66	963
More than \$405	112	963
May 2024–September 2024		
SSI only		
\$405 or less	84	943
More than \$405	134	943
SSI and other unearned income		
\$405 or less	75	963
More than \$405	125	963

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 2024

Income type and shelter expenses	Benefits (dollars)
\$925 or less	248
More than \$925	271

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

Table F.16. New York SSI-CAP (NYSNIP) benefit criteria, FY 2024

Income and shelter expenses	Monthly benefit amount (dollars)		
	New York	Long Island	Rest of State
October 2023–December 2023			
SSI only			
With positive utility costs			
Rent \$300 or less	291	291	265
Rent more than \$300	291	291	291
With no utility costs			
Rent \$300 or less	50	50	50
Rent more than \$300	60	60	60
With no shelter costs	50	50	50
SSI and other unearned income			
With positive utility costs			
Rent \$300 or less	291	287	256
Rent more than \$300	291	291	288
With no utility costs			
Rent \$300 or less	44	44	44
Rent more than \$300	51	51	51
With no shelter costs	44	44	44
January 2024–September 2024			
SSI only			
With positive utility costs			
Rent \$309 or less	291	286	255
Rent more than \$309	291	291	284
With no utility costs			
Rent \$309 or less	41	41	41
Rent more than \$309	47	47	47
With no shelter costs	41	41	41
SSI and other unearned income			
With positive utility costs			
Rent \$309 or less	291	277	246
Rent more than \$309	291	291	275
With no utility costs			
Rent \$309 or less	35	35	35
Rent more than \$309	38	38	38
With no shelter costs	35	35	35

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

Table F.17. North Carolina SSI-CAP (NCSNAP) benefit criteria, FY 2024

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
\$150 or less	166
More than \$150	206

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

Table F.18. Pennsylvania SSI-CAP (PACAP) benefit criteria, FY 2024

Income type and shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
SSI only	
Shelter expenses less than \$196	126
Shelter expenses \$196 or more	166
SSI and other unearned income	
Shelter expenses less than \$196	120
Shelter expenses \$196 or more	160

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 2024

Income type and shelter expenses	Benefits (dollars)	Gross income (dollars)
October 2023–December 2023		
SSI only		
Shelter expenses \$410 or less	100	914
Shelter expenses more than \$410	110	914
SSI and other unearned income		
Shelter expenses \$410 or less	91	934
Shelter expenses more than \$410	101	934
January 2024–September 2024		
SSI only		
Shelter expenses \$410 or less	100	943
Shelter expenses more than \$410	110	943
SSI and other unearned income		
Shelter expenses \$410 or less	91	963
Shelter expenses more than \$410	101	963

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; FY 2024 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 2024

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
Less than \$400	69
\$400 to less than \$800	194
\$800 to less than \$950	232
\$950 or more	246

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

Table F.21. Texas SSI-CAP (SNAP-CAP) benefit criteria, FY 2024

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
\$440 or less	144
More than \$440	233

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 2024

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
Less than \$500	87
\$500 or more	157

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 2024

Rent/mortgage cutoff for high/low standard rent allowance	Standard rent/mortgage allowance (dollars)
Florida (SUNCAP)	
October 2023–January 2024	
\$305 or less	130
More than \$305	325
February 2024–September 2024	
\$395 or less	205
More than \$395	397
Massachusetts (BAY STATE CAP)	
Less than \$481	223
\$481 or more	481
Washington (WASHCAP)	
October 2023–March 2024	
Less than \$320	210
\$320 or more	425
April 2024–September 2024	
Less than \$0	210
\$320 or more	460

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.

Appendix G

Quality Control Review Schedule

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Print

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

OMB APPROVED NO. 0584-0299
Expiration Date: 09/30/2026

QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

This information is being collected to assist the Food and Nutrition Service with the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program's Quality Control Reviews. This is a mandatory collection and FNS uses the information for program monitoring, evaluation, corrective action, and characteristics. This collection does request personally identifiable information under the Privacy Act of 1974. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0299. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1.056 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Policy Support, 1320 Braddock Place, 5th Floor, Alexandria, VA 22306 ATTN: PRA (0584-0299). Do not return the completed form to this address. PRIVACY ACT NOTICE: This report is required under provisions of 7 CFR 275.24 (SNAP). This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. The information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

Section 1 - Review Summary

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

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

	12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence a. Date	b. Time Period
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

FORM FNS-380-1 (05-19) Previous Editions Obsolete
(RIN 0584-AE79)

Electronic Form Designed in AEM 6.4 Version

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

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41. Shelter

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42. Homeless

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Additional
Information on
Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

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44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

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45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

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Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

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