Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2009 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel

Final Report

October 2010

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MATHEMATICA
Policy Research, Inc.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest domestic food and nutrition assistance program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), providing millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. During fiscal year (FY) 2009, SNAP served an average of 33.7 million people per month and paid out $50.4 billion in benefits.

The characteristics of SNAP households and households' level of participation in SNAP change over time in response to economic and demographic trends and legislative adjustments to program rules. To measure the effect of these changes on SNAP, FNS relies on data from the SNAP Quality Control (SNAP QC) database. This database is an edited version of the raw datafile of monthly case reviews conducted by State SNAP agencies to assess the accuracy of eligibility determinations and benefit calculations for each State's SNAP caseload.[1]

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

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

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

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

In Chapter IV, we provide a technical description of the procedures used to transform data elements from the SNAP QC database into the data elements required as inputs to the QC Minimodel and document the QC-specific portions of the QC Minimodel.[2]

Chapter V provides the codebook for the FY 2009 SNAP QC database and also explains how to use it. For each variable in the database, the codebook lists the variable name, origin, and description, including all valid values of the variable.

Appendix A contains an assessment of the quality of selected variables in the FY 2009 SNAP QC database. Users should read this appendix before using the SNAP QC database as it recommends against the use of some variables and calls for the use of others with caution because of apparent miscoding, high prevalence of missing or unknown values, or small sample sizes. Appendix B describes automated edits to the raw data. Appendix C provides information on three variables that changed on the FY 2009 SNAP QC database. Appendix D shows the derivation of monthly sampling weights used in the SNAP QC file. Appendix E lists the State and region identification codes used in the file, and Appendix F contains the parameter values used to determine SNAP eligibility in FY 2009, including gross and net income screens, deductions, and maximum benefit amounts. Appendix G presents the Quality Control Review Schedule–the coding form on which the raw data are originally recorded by the State QC System reviewers.

[2] Documentation of the generic portions of the QC Minimodel can be found in the *1999 MATH SIPP Programmer's Guide, Technical Description, and Codebook* (Bloom et al., 2003).

Key Changes to the FY 2009 SNAP QC Database

Two major pieces of legislation affected SNAP eligibility criteria in 2009. The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill), effective on October 1, 2008, reauthorized SNAP, increased the minimum SNAP benefit for one- and two-person households, increased the standard deduction, eliminated the cap on the dependent care deduction, and allowed for the exclusion of most education and retirement accounts from countable resources when determining SNAP eligibility. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) took effect on April 1, 2009 and raised SNAP benefit levels for the second half of the fiscal year,[3] suspended time-limited benefits for nondisabled adults without dependents, and increased the variance tolerance level from $25 to $50 on and after April 1, 2009.[4] The implications of these changes on the file-editing process are described in Chapters II and III where appropriate.

Additionally, because of the benefit increases as a result of ARRA, several parameters related to State Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility (BBCE) legislation, the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), and SSI Combined Application Projects (SSI-CAP) changed during the fiscal year. We explain in detail the State BBCE criteria throughout the fiscal year in Appendix B. We expand the tables in Appendix F where appropriate.

The contents of the raw datafile in FY 2009 are similar to the contents of the raw datafile in FY 2008 except for changes in the variable definitions of CAT_ELIG, DPCOSTi, and PURE_PA, AMTERR and STATUS (see Appendix C for more details).

[3] Because the minimum allotments, applicable to one- and two-person units, are equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefits for single-person units, they also increased from the first half to the second half of the fiscal year.

[4] The variance tolerance level reverted back to $25 on October 1, 2009.

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II. OVERVIEW OF THE SNAP QC DATABASE

The SNAP QC database is an edited version of the raw datafile generated by SNAP's Quality Control System. The SNAP QC database contains detailed demographic, economic, and SNAP eligibility information for a nationally representative sample of approximately 51,000 SNAP units.[5] The data, which are produced annually, are well suited for tabulating characteristics of SNAP units and simulating the impact on current SNAP units of various reforms to SNAP. Accordingly, the SNAP QC database is the source for FNS' annual report entitled *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households* and FNS' QC Minimodel, a microsimulation model that estimates the impact of proposed changes to SNAP on current participants. In this chapter, we provide an overview of the raw datafile and the processing and edits that convert the datafile to the SNAP QC database.

A. The Quality Control System

The raw datafile is generated from the monthly reviews of SNAP cases conducted by State SNAP agencies as part of the Quality Control System. Quality Control (QC) reviews are an audit through which States are held accountable for the accuracy of SNAP certification. The primary objective of the QC review is to assess the accuracy of eligibility determinations and benefit calculations. That is, a QC review determines (1) if units are eligible for participation and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) if unit participation was correctly denied or terminated.

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

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

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

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

- If the SNAP unit is eligible and the authorized benefit amount varies by $25 or less from the issued benefit, then the error amount is 0.
- If the SNAP unit is eligible and the authorized benefit amount varies by $26 or more from the issued benefit, then the error amount is entered in full and the following procedures apply:
  - If the SNAP unit was sampled from October 2008 through March 2009, it is flagged as receiving an overissuance or an underissuance.
  - If the SNAP unit was sampled from April 2009 through September 2009, it is flagged as receiving an overissuance or an underissuance only if the authorized benefit amount varies by more than $50 from the issued benefit.
- If the SNAP unit is found to be ineligible, as determined by the reviewer, then the amount in error is the issued benefit amount.

B. The Raw Datafile

Each month, SNAP agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands draw two samples: one of units receiving SNAP benefits (active cases) and a smaller sample

of units that were either terminated from the program or applied for the program but were denied benefits (negative cases). Only the datafile of active cases is used to create the SNAP QC database.

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

- Died or moved outside the State
- Are receiving benefits by a disaster certification authorized by FNS
- Are receiving benefits under a 60-day continuation of certification
- Are under investigation for SNAP fraud (including those with pending fraud hearings)
- Are appealing a notice of adverse action such that the review date falls within the period covered by continued participation pending the hearing
- Are receiving restored benefits in accordance with the FNS-approved State manual but are otherwise ineligible

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Creation of the SNAP QC Database

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

1. Preliminary Processing

We first convert the raw datafile into a SAS file. We then generate and inspect a series of quality assurance counts and frequency distributions for the values of each variable on the file. We assign missing value codes to data that are out of range, missing from the file, or coded as unknown on the source file. We remove from the file the following records because they have too little recorded information available for processing:

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

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

Table II.1. Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped from the Edited File, and Included on the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2009

	Fiscal Year 2009 SNAP QC Sample
Number of Cases Sampled	59,369
Cases not subject to review	2,673
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	5
Cases subject to review	56,691
Incomplete cases	4,430
Cases completed	52,261
SNAP units not eligible for a positive benefit	61
SNAP units not eligible for SNAP	813
SNAP units eligible for a positive benefit	51,387
SNAP units dropped due to inconsistencies	137
SNAP units on the final file	51,250

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

2. Data Editing

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

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

- Net income must equal gross income minus the total deductions for which the unit is eligible.

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

- The SNAP benefit level must equal the maximum benefit for that unit size minus 30 percent of net income.

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 for all SNAP units.
- The excess shelter deduction must equal shelter costs above 50 percent of gross income minus all other deductions up to a cap. Units with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the cap. Units with a homeless deduction will not have an excess shelter deduction.
- Total deductions must equal the sum of the standard deduction, any earned income deduction, medical deduction, excess shelter deduction or homeless deduction, dependent care deduction, and child support expenditure.[7]

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

3. Variable Construction

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

- **Unit-Level Countable Income Variables.** The total SNAP unit income variable for each type of income (e.g., TANF, Social Security) is constructed by summing the person-level income of that type over all individuals in the SNAP unit. The total SNAP unit gross income, earned income, and unearned income variables are constructed by summing all the appropriate unit income variables.
- **SNAP Eligibility and Benefit Determination Variables.** Variables used to determine eligibility and benefits—such as SNAP unit deductions, SNAP unit net countable income, and SNAP unit benefits—are constructed on the basis of SNAP unit countable income and unit demographic characteristics.
- **Characteristics Flags.** Characteristics flags identify SNAP units with certain features, such as the presence of an elderly or disabled person. In addition, data from Census files

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

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

4. Weighting

We weight the observations on the raw file to ensure that the weighted totals match three adjusted SNAP Program Operations totals. The three SNAP Program Operations totals are the monthly number of SNAP units by State and stratum, the monthly number of SNAP participants by State, and the monthly total benefits issued by State. The adjustments to these totals are to remove benefits issued in error and benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program since neither of these groups are included in the SNAP QC data.[9]

SNAP QC datafiles for FY 2005 and later are weighted with a similar methodology. The FY 2003 and FY 2004 QC datafiles are weighted to match only the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of SNAP units by State and stratum. Data files before FY 2003 were weighted to match unadjusted monthly numbers of SNAP units by State and stratum. In Section III.C, we describe the derivation of the FY 2009 sampling weights in detail.

Program Operations figures are derived from FNS' National Data Bank and reflect actual levels of participation and benefit issuance. Information about the number of SNAP units receiving a disaster assistance benefit comes from FNS. The rates of SNAP units receiving benefits in error are estimated from the raw QC datafile. In Table II.2, we compare the QC System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2009.

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

[9] The adjusted total number of SNAP units and benefits is lower than Program Operations Data figures by about 2 and 4 percent, respectively. In FY 2009, about 355,000 people affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, or other disaster emergencies received disaster assistance.

D. Final SNAP QC Database

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

Table II.2. Comparison Of Program Data To Edited SNAP QC Datafile, Fiscal Year 2009

	Fiscal Year 2009				
Average Monthly Value	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance	Adjustments for Ineligible SNAP Units	Adjusted Program Data	Edited SNAP QC Datafile
Number of SNAP Units	15,231,922	10,463	240,543	14,980,916	14,980,916
Number of Participants	33,489,771	29,586	570,721	32,889,464	32,889,464
Value of Benefits	$4,196,678,930	$13,948,676	$110,595,284	$4,072,134,970	$4,072,134,970
Average SNAP Unit Size	2.20	2.83	2.37	2.20	2.20
Average Benefit per Person	$125.31	- [a]	$193.78	$123.81	$123.81

Sources: Fiscal Year 2009 Program Data and SNAP QC datafile.

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

III. FISCAL YEAR 2009 SNAP QC FILE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

A. Developing the SNAP QC File

In this chapter and in Figure III.1, we describe the programs and data used in the development of the FY 2009 SNAP QC file.[10]

Step 1.

We received the 2009 data from FNS on a CD in an ASCII (or text) format.

INPUT CD	File: FY2009 Record length 2,250 59,369 records	(ASCII file)

Step 2.

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

PROGRAM NAME	SASIFY09.SAS	
INPUT FILE	FY2009	(ASCII; 59,369 records)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2009_1.SAS7BDAT	(59,369 records; 721 variables)

Step 3.

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

PROGRAM NAMES	FREQS09.SAS FREQS09A.SAS CMP0809A.SAS	
INPUT FILE	QCFY2009_1.SAS7BDAT	(59,369 records; 721 variables)

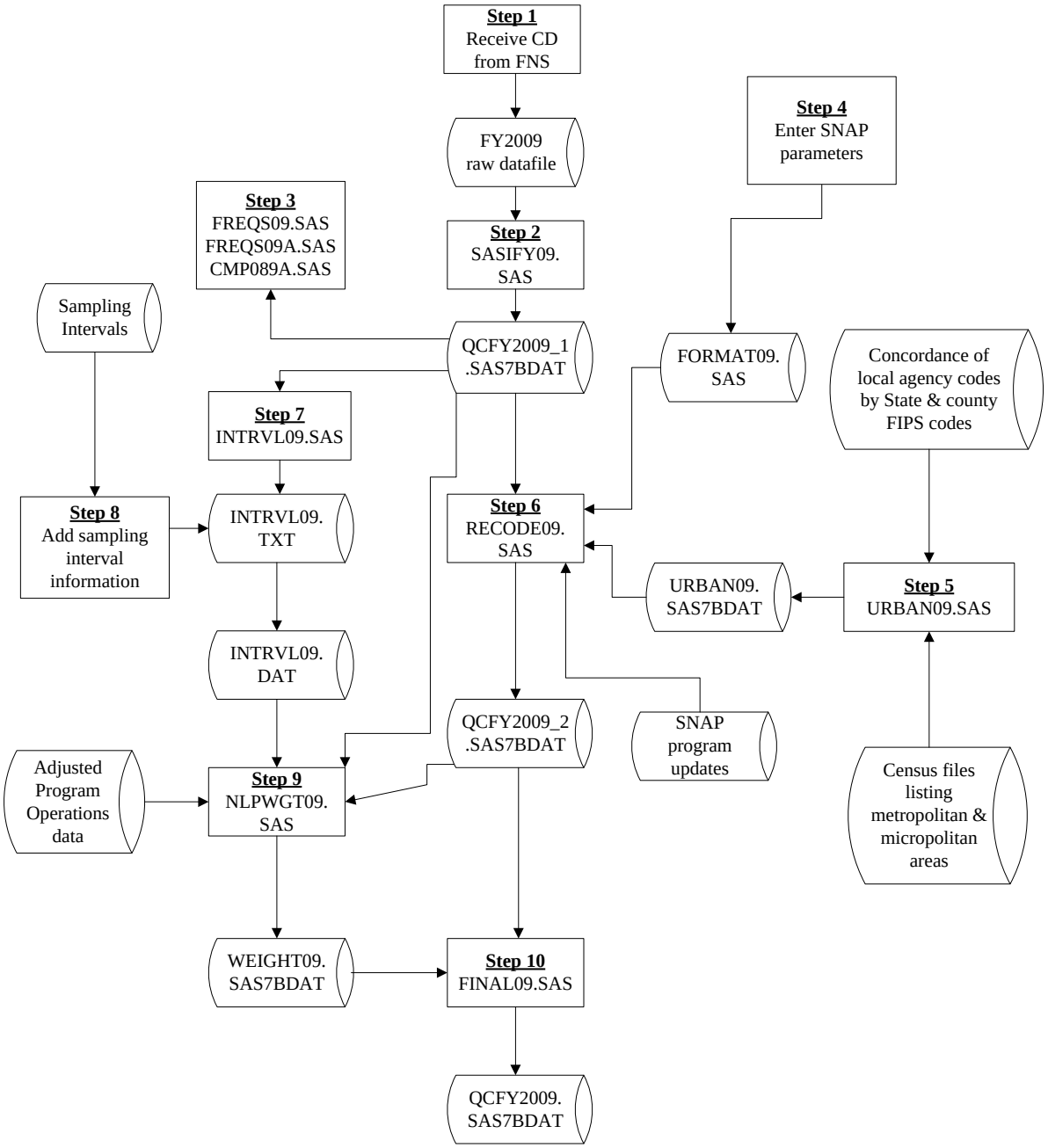
Step 4.

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

OUTPUT PROGRAM: FORMAT09.SAS

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

Figure III.1. Fiscal Year 2009 SNAP QC File Development Process



Step 5.

In this step, we added geographic-level information to the file. Using the local agency code on the raw datafile, we assigned a county FIPS code to each unit. We flagged any unknown local agency codes for correction or addition to the concordance of local agency codes by county and State. We then merged each unit to the 2008 Census Bureau files of metropolitan and micropolitan areas by using State and county codes. We flagged units as metropolitan or micropolitan depending on their match to one of the Census files; those not found in either file were flagged as rural (except for those with local codes that were State-wide, which we flagged as missing).

PROGRAM NAME	URBAN09.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2009_1.SAS7BDAT	(59,369 records; 721 variables)
	METRO2_08.TXT	(ASCII; 1,160 records; 3 variables) (Census 2008 Metropolitan File)
	MICRO2_08.TXT	(ASCII; 701 records; 3 variables) (Census 2008 Micropolitan File)
	FIPS_LAC.TXT	(ASCII; 4,991 records; 6 variables) (concordance of local area codes, updated in 2008.)
OUTPUT FILE	URBAN09.SAS7BDAT	(52,261 records; 5 variables)

Step 6.

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

PROGRAM NAME	RECODE09.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2009_1.SAS7BDAT	(59,369 records; 721 variables)
	FORMAT09.SAS	(Format library)
	URBAN09.SAS7BDAT	(52,261 records; 5 variables)
OUTPUT FILES	QCFY2009_2.SAS7BDAT	(51,250 records; 1,150 variables)
	COMPLETES09.SAS7BDAT	(52,261 records; 1,152 variables)
	DROP09.SAS7BDAT	(137 records; 1,151 variables)

Step 7.

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

PROGRAM NAME	INTRVL09.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2009_1.SAS7BDAT	(59,369 records; 721 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL09.TXT	(ASCII; 71 records, 3 variables)

Step 8.

We edited the INTRVL09.TXT file by hand to add sampling interval information (obtained from FNS) for each State/stratum combination and saved the edited file as INTRVL09.DAT.

INPUT FILE	INTRVL09.TXT	(ASCII; 71 records, 3 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL09.DAT	(ASCII; 71 records, 3 variables)

Step 9.

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

PROGRAM NAME	NLPWGT09.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2009_1.SAS7BDAT	(59,369 records; 721 variables)
	QCFY2009_2.SAS7BDAT	(51,250 records; 1,150 variables)
	INTRVL09.DAT	(ASCII; 71 records, 3 variables)
	FY09_ADJUSTED.XLSX	(FNS Excel spreadsheet containing participation numbers adjusted for disasters)
	COMPLETES09.SAS7BDAT	(52,261 records; 1,152 variables)
	DROP09.SAS7BDAT	(137 records; 1,151 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	WEIGHT09.SAS7BDAT	(52,124 records; 27 variables)

Step 10.

We merged the file containing weights with the edited SNAP QC file to produce the final FY 2009 SNAP QC file.

PROGRAM NAME	FINAL09.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2009_2.SAS7BDAT	(51,250 records; 1,150 variables)
	WEIGHT09.SAS7BDAT	(52,124 records; 27 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2009.SAS7BDAT	(51,250 records; 742 variables)

Step 11.

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

PROGRAM NAME	MINIQC09.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2009.SAS7BDAT	(51,250 records; 742 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	MATHPC.BIN	(51,250 unit records; 119,021 person records)

Step 12.

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

PROGRAM NAME	QC2TPL09.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2009.SAS7BDAT	(51,250 records; 742 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	QC2TPL09.BIN	(51,250 unit records; 119,021 person records)
	QC2TPL09.CBK	

B. Obtaining File Consistency

As mentioned under Step 6 above, we performed selected editing of the reported data. We followed the procedures below to obtain the highest possible degree of consistency between related variables in the data while maintaining the database's integrity. Some of the procedures do not apply to SNAP units in Minnesota participating in MFIP and units participating in SSI Combined Application Projects (SSI-CAP) in Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, or Washington. We present the editing procedures for MFIP and SSI-CAP units after outlining the general procedure. For more detail, please refer to the RECODE09.SAS program and to Appendix B for detail on specific data-cleaning issues.

1. Standard Editing Procedures

1. **Eliminate case records that are incomplete or SNAP units that do not qualify for a benefit.**
   - Those with incomplete reviews (REVDISP not equal to 1)
   - Those with no case members (CERTHHSZ = 0)
   - Those found ineligible by the QC reviewer (STATUS = 4)
   - Those with an overissuance that is equal to or greater than the reported benefit (STATUS = 2 and RAWBEN <= AMTERR)
2. **Get a preliminary count of the number of people in the SNAP unit.**
3. **Recode missing information to SAS missing values.**
   - Any field coded with an out-of-range value is set to missing value of .A (e.g. a 0 in the SNAP case affiliation code).
   - Any field coded as unknown (filled with 9's) is set to missing value of .B. The one exception is the SNAP case affiliation code (FSAFILi) where the 9's remain to signify a valid person.
   - Any constructed field that cannot be determined because of missing values is set to missing value of .C (e.g., total assets).
   - For units participating in months for which they are not certified, CERTMTH is set to missing value of .D.
   - For MFIP and SSI-CAP units, variables not relevant in the benefit determination are set to missing value of .E.
4. **Finalize the unit size.** We use the SNAP case affiliation flags for each person in the unit to construct a measure of the number of members in the SNAP unit under review. A person is considered a member of the SNAP unit if his or her affiliation code (FSAFILi) is equal to 1.
5. **Determine unit totals and flags for elderly individuals, SNAP units with disabled nonelderly individuals, number of children, and so forth.**
6. **Initialize FY 2009 values (e.g., standard deduction, shelter cap, maximum benefit).**
7. **Accumulate earned and unearned incomes for those inside the unit and others in the household by adding up person-level income amounts.**
   - Earned income variables are wages (WAGESi), self-employment income (SLFEMPi), and other earned income (OTHERNi).
   - Unearned income variables are contributions (CONTi), court-ordered child support payments (CSUPRTi), deemed income (DEEMi), State diversion payments (DIVERi), educational grants/scholarships/loans (EDLOANi), earned income tax credit income (EITCi), energy assistance income (ENERGYi), State general assistance (GAi), other government benefits (OTHGOVi), other unearned income (OTHUNi), Social Security income (SOCSECi), Supplemental

Security Income (SSIi), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANFi), unemployment compensation (UNEMPi), veterans benefits (VETi), workers' compensation (WCOMPi), and subsidized earned income (WGESUPi).

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

   8a. **Does the child support income match the child support deduction?** For units where child support income and child support expenses are the same, we determine if exclusion of either will allow us to replicate the reported unit-level gross income or net income. Any child support income or deductions that are not used will be set to 0.

   8b. **Does the sum of person-level income match the unit-level gross income?** We compare earned and unearned income for the unit and the household to see if any combination is equal to the reported unit-level gross income. We check in the following order: (1) all unit income; (2) all unit income plus unearned income from outside the unit; (3) all unit income plus earned income from outside the unit; and (4) all household income.[11] At each stage, we check to see if child support expenses have been excluded from the unit-level gross income.[12] If person-level sums and the unit-level gross income are equal at any stage, then set any income not used to zero.

   8c. **Does the sum of person-level unearned income and earnings implied by the earnings deduction match the unit-level gross income?** We compare unearned income for the unit and the household plus the amount of earnings implied by the reported earnings deduction with the reported unit-level gross income to see if any combination is equal. We check in the following order: (1) unit unearned income; and (2) household unearned income. At each stage, we check to see if child support expenses have been excluded from the unit-level gross income. If reconciliation is made, we adjust earnings to satisfy the earnings deduction (adjusting existing earnings proportionately or, in the event of no person-level earnings, adding to the householder's other earned income). We set all other income to 0.

   8d. **Was gross income not recorded?** If the reported unit-level gross income is 0 and the benefit is less than the maximum benefit for a unit of this size, we set the unit-level gross income to the sum of the person-level income values for the household.

   8e. **Is the benefit consistent with having no income?** If the reported unit-level gross income is 0 and the benefit is equal to the maximum benefit for a unit of this size, we set the person-level income values for the household to 0.

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

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

8f. **Is gross income unreasonably high?** If the reported unit-level gross income is out of range (i.e., greater than three times the net income screen for a unit of this size) and no person-level income value is out of range, we set the unit-level gross income to the sum of the person-level income values for the household.

8g. **Is person-level income consistent with deductions and unit-level net income?** We compare combinations of earned and unearned income for the unit and the household less calculated total deductions to the unit-level net income. The calculated total deductions vary for each combination because the shelter deduction depends on household income while the earnings deduction depends on total earnings. We check in the following order: (1) all unit income less total deductions; (2) all unit income plus unearned income from outside the unit less total deductions; (3) all unit income plus earned income from outside the unit less total deductions; and (4) all household income less total deductions. If reconciliation is made, we set any income types not used to 0 and recalculate unit-level gross income.

8h. **Are person-level unearned income and earnings implied by the earnings deduction consistent with deductions and unit-level net income?** We check unearned income for the unit and the household plus the amount of earnings implied by the reported earnings deduction to see if any combination equals the reported unit-level net income plus calculated total deductions. We check in the following order: (1) unit unearned income; and (2) household unearned income. If reconciliation is made, we adjust earnings to satisfy the earnings deduction (adjusting existing earnings proportionately or, in the event of no person-level earnings, adding to the householder's other earned income); we set any income types not used to 0.

8i. **Do unit-level income values agree with no errors reported?** If no errors are reported (AMTERR = 0) and the unit-level income values agree (gross = net + total deductions), we adjust the person-level income to agree with the unit-level values. We first adjust person-level earnings proportionately to agree with the earnings deductions; if any further adjustments are needed, we adjust person-level unearned income values proportionately.

8j. **Do earnings agree with the reported earned income deduction, but exceed the reported unit-level gross income?** If earnings agree with the reported earned income deduction but exceed the unit-level reported gross income, we recalculate the gross income, setting to 0 any person-level income not used. (1) If unit earnings agree, we set all income outside the unit to 0. (2) If household earnings agree, we set any unearned income outside the unit to 0.

8k. **Are person and unit-level incomes still inconsistent?** If we still have not resolved incomes, we make the person-level incomes equal the reported unit-level gross income. If the reported earned income deduction indicates 0 earnings, we set to 0 any person-level earnings; if the reported earned income deduction indicates earnings no greater than the reported gross income, we adjust person-level earnings proportionately to satisfy the earned income deduction; otherwise, we adjust all person-level earnings proportionately. If additional adjustments are needed, we adjust all person-level unearned income values proportionately.

9. **Calculate final SNAP unit income totals (gross, net, TANF, SSI, and so forth).**

10. **Create remaining flags and variables.**

11. **Calculate the benefit.**

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

    12a. **Does the calculated benefit initially match the raw benefit?** We define a SNAP unit as having a matching benefit if it meets one of the following conditions:

    1. QC reviewers discovered overpayment or underpayment errors and (1) the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount, or (2) the calculated benefit is within $5 of the unadjusted raw benefit, and the error element is not indicated to be the dependent care deduction, the shelter deduction, or the standard utility allowance.

    2. The unit was sampled from October 2008 through March 2009, QC reviewers discovered no errors in the benefit allotment, and the calculated benefit is within $25 of the raw benefit. During this period, discrepancies between the actual and correct benefits of $25 or less are not considered errors.

    3. The unit was sampled from April 2009 through September 2009, QC reviewers discovered no errors in the benefit allotment (during this period, discrepancies between the actual and correct benefits of $50 or less are not considered errors), and (1) the recorded "error" amount is $25 or less and the calculated benefit is within $25 of the raw benefit, (2) the recorded "error" amount is $26 or more and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted either up or down by the error amount, or (3) the recorded "error" amount is $26 or more and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the unadjusted raw benefit, and the error element is not indicated to be the dependent care deduction, the shelter deduction, or the standard utility allowance.[13]

    12b. **Does adjusting the dependent care deduction result in a matching benefit?** If a unit has a dependent care deduction that is not consistent with dependent care costs, we make the deduction match the expenses if, as a result of doing so, one of the following conditions is met:

    1. The difference between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit adjusted for any recorded error amounts is equal to or less than $5.

    2. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit is equal to or less than $5.

    3. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less

[13] For discrepancies between $26 and $50 during this time period, the amount over $25 is recorded on the datafile even though it is not considered an error. See Appendix C for more details.

than $25 AND the difference between the calculated net income and the raw net income is equal to or less than $5.

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

12c. **Does adjusting the shelter deduction result in a matching benefit?** We try setting the amount of utility expenses equal to an SUA amount or to $0.[14] We try different SUA amounts in the following order: (1) HCSUA, (2) LUA, (3) utilities equal $0, (4) telephone allowance, and (5) a single-element SUA. We set the amount of utility expenses equal to an SUA amount or to $0 if, as a result, one of the following conditions is met:

1. The difference between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit adjusted for recorded payment errors is equal to or less than $5.
2. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit is equal to or less than $5.
3. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than $25 AND the difference between the calculated net income and the raw net income is equal to or less than $5.
4. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than $25, AND the difference between the calculated shelter deduction and the raw shelter deduction is equal to or less than $5.
5. In New York, QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than $25 if utilities are set equal to the HCSUA, AND SUA1 indicates use of an HCSUA.[15]

[14] SUAs are standard utility allowances that States may use in place of actual utility costs to calculate a household's total shelter expenses. (SUAs are mandatory in some States and optional in others.) Many States employ more than one SUA to accommodate units with different types of utility expenses. An HCSUA (heating and cooling SUA) generally includes all utilities, including telephone. An LUA (lower SUA) is used for units that do not have heating and cooling expenses separate from rent and generally includes all other utilities, including telephone. 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/gas, telephone, sewage/trash, and water.

[15] It is our understanding that New York's computer system automatically generates an SUA for certain units. Consequently, we do not require a matching net income or a matching shelter deduction for New York SNAP units, as long as SUA1 (the variable indicating usage of and entitlement to SUAs) indicates use of an HCSUA.

For each condition, we check with and without allotment adjustments. Appendix F, Table F.7 provides FY 2009 SUA values by State.

12d. **Does adjusting the medical deduction by $35 for a medical deduction demonstration participant result in a matching benefit?** If a unit has a nonmatching benefit, we try subtracting $35 from the medical deduction for participants in medical deduction demonstrations only.[16]

13. **In cases that were sampled from April 2009 through September 2009 and have a recorded error amount between $26 and $50 (that is, within the variance tolerance amount), determine whether there is an overissuance or underissuance.** To determine whether there is an overissuance or underissuance for these cases, we perform the following steps:

    13a. If the unit is flagged as an SSI-CAP unit because of a matching benefit, we determine whether the recorded error amount was added to or subtracted from the raw benefit to match the standard SSI-CAP benefit.

    13b. If we are able to match our calculated benefit, then we determine whether the recorded error amount was added to or subtracted from the raw benefit to match the calculated benefit.

    13c. If we are unable to match our calculated benefit, then we determine whether adding or subtracting the recorded error amount to/from the raw benefit results in a corrected benefit that most closely matches our calculated benefit.

    13d. If we are unable to match our calculated benefit and adding or subtracting the recorded error amount to/from the raw benefit results in the same difference from the calculated benefit amount, then we are unable to determine whether there was an overissuance or an underissuance and so set the corrected benefit (COUPFIX) to missing.

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

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

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

    - The QC reviewer labels the unit as categorically eligible.
    - The unit meets the standards for expanded categorical eligibility in specified States (see Appendix B for information on expanded categorical eligibility).
    - The unit is pure cash public assistance (PA); that is, everyone in the unit receives TANF, GA, or SSI, or the unit has TANF income and every adult receives TANF, GA, or SSI. Since TANF income is not reported on the file for the vast majority of MFIP units, we code all MFIP units as pure PA.

[16] In FY 2009, medical deduction demonstrations were operating in Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming.

17. **Determine eligibility.** We perform the asset and income tests on every unit that is not categorically eligible and retain only eligible units.

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

2. State Variations to Editing Procedures

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

a. Higher Asset Limits

In Texas, all SNAP units may have up to $5,000 in countable assets.

b. Minnesota Family Investment Program

In Minnesota, the benefit calculation for MFIP participants differs from the federal formula. In the following section, we describe MFIP and show how we identify MFIP participants, reconcile their income amounts, and calculate their benefits.

MFIP is Minnesota's TANF program; it calculates participants' SNAP and MFIP benefit together. A unit's total income is separated into earned and unearned income (not counting TANF income), with a 39 percent earnings deduction applied to earned income. These incomes are subtracted from an income threshold, which is higher for units with earned income. The result is

[17] The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 allows child support expenses to be excluded from gross income rather than counted as a deduction. For units excluding it from gross income, we check that gross income minus child support expenses is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline.

[18] This test is not performed on SNAP units identified as participating in MFIP and on SSI-CAP households in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits (Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia).

compared to a maximum benefit threshold. If the income difference is larger than the benefit threshold for the food portion, the unit receives the full food portion and some or all of the cash portion. If the income difference is smaller than the food portion threshold, the unit receives the income difference as its food portion.[19] MFIP units receive no income deductions other than the earnings deduction.

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

Below, we describe the calculation of the food portion of the benefit and differences in the general editing procedures that reconcile unit-level income with person-level income. (See Appendix F for FY 2009 cash and food portion values.)

1. **Flag units that are MFIP participants.** Recognizing that not all MFIP participants receive a cash benefit, we first attempt to identify MFIP-participating units. We flag any unit in Minnesota as an MFIP participant if it has one of the following characteristics:[20]
   - Any person-level TANF income for SNAP unit members.
   - Children in the unit, and the benefit, adjusted for errors, is the same as the Minnesota table of benefits for this unit size.
   - Children in the unit, positive person-level earnings, and a positive reported earned income deduction, where the reported earned income deduction is 39 percent of the person-level earnings.
2. **Reconcile reported person-level income amounts with reported unit-level income and deduction variables.** The procedure for reconciling person-level income amounts with unit-level income and deductions is the same as for all other SNAP units except in the following cases:
   - We begin reconciling person-level income to unit-level gross income by excluding TANF from unearned income. At each step in reconciling to unit-level

[19] See http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/ for more information.

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

gross income described above, if person-level incomes with TANF excluded do not equal the unit-level gross income, we try including TANF income to see if its addition allows us to reconcile to unit-level gross income.[21] The final calculated gross income includes any TANF income initially included on the raw datafile.

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

3. **Earned Income Deduction.** For MFIP units, we calculate the earned income deduction as 39 percent of earnings.
4. **Final Deductions.** We code all deductions except the earned income deduction and total deduction as missing for MFIP participants.
5. **Benefit Calculation.** We determine the benefit depending on unit characteristics:

   - If the unit has no income, then the benefit is the food portion for the unit size.

   - If the unit has only earned income, the benefit is the minimum of the food portion and the difference between the family wage level (the income threshold for units with earnings) and net earnings, but never less than 0.

   - If the unit has only unearned income, the benefit is the minimum of the food portion and the difference between the transitional standard (the income threshold for units without earnings) and the net unearned income, but never less than 0.

   - If the unit has both earned and unearned income, we subtract net earned income from the family wage level and compare the difference to the transitional standard. We then subtract unearned income from the smaller of the two (to ensure that the wages were high enough to merit the full increase to the family wage level) and compare that difference to the maximum food portion.

We then add a condition that the benefit amount must be no lower than the minimum benefit in the contiguous United States for one- and two-person SNAP units.

c. SSI-CAP Units

In FY 2009, 15 States—Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington—had Combined Application Project (CAP) demonstrations. These are joint FNS-

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

Social Security Administration (SSA) partnerships aimed at streamlining the procedures for providing SNAP benefits to certain units that are eligible for both SNAP and SSI. SSI-CAP participation in the above States is generally limited to one-person elderly units with SSI and no earned income. Here, we describe the 15 programs and our procedures for identifying and editing SSI-CAP SNAP units for the SNAP QC database.

1. SSI-CAP Programs with a Standard Benefit

Twelve States operate programs that provide participants with a standard "high" or "low" benefit based on whether participants' shelter expenses fall above or below the State's average; the States are Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. Given that net income and deductions are not used in calculating benefits and consequently do not have the same meaning for SSI-CAP units, we set those variables to missing (.E). More specifically, the variables set to missing for SSI-CAP participants in the 12 States are final net income (FSNETINC), total deductions (FSTOTDED), standard deduction (FSSTDDED), medical deduction (FSMEDDED), earned income deduction (FSERNDED), dependent care deduction (FSDEPDED), child support expense deduction (FSCSDED), homeless deduction (HOMELESS_DED), excess shelter deduction (FSSLDDED), and standard utility allowance (SUA1 and SUA2). However, the raw variables indicating the actual costs were usually retained.

Arizona

The Arizona Simplified Nutritional Assistance Program (AZSNAP) was implemented on February 1, 2009. It is open to individuals age 65 or older who live alone, are eligible for SSI, and have no earned income. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 12). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in April 2009. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for AZSNAP units.

1. **Identifying AZSNAP Units.** We identify as AZSNAP participants all units with SSI income, one person coded as a SNAP participant age 65 or older, no earned income, a certification period of 36 months, and a recorded benefit equal to one of the AZSNAP standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for AZSNAP Units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as AZSNAP participants:
    - **Income.** We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the calculated gross income (FSGRINC) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit Calculations for AZSNAP Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that matches the raw benefit.

Kentucky

The Kentucky Simplified Assistance for the Elderly (KYSAFE) program was implemented in fiscal year 2007 and is open to SSI recipients 60 and older who are not currently receiving SNAP benefits. Participants may have other income (either earned or unearned) in addition to SSI. Married couples may participate, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria in order to be treated as a member of the same SNAP unit. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses and unit size (see Appendix F, Table 13). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in April 2009. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for KYSAFE units.

1. **Identifying KYSAFE Units.** We identify as KYSAFE participants all units with either one person age 60 or older or a married couple, both individuals age 60 or older, receiving SSI income, a certification period of at least 36 months, and a recorded benefit equal to one of the KYSAFE standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for KYSAFE Units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recodes for units identified as KYSAFE participants:
    - **SNAP Program Participation and Unit Size.** According to KYSAFE program rules, married couples may participate in the program, and are treated as being in the same unit if each individual meets the eligibility criteria.
    - **Income**. We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the calculated gross income (FSGRINC) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit Calculation for KYSAFE Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that matches the raw benefit.

Louisiana

The Louisiana Combined Application Project (LACAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2007 and is open to individuals age 60 or older who live alone, have no earned income, and are eligible for SSI. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 14). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in January 2009 and in April 2009. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for LACAP units.

1. **Identifying LACAP Units.** We identify as LACAP participants all units with SSI income, one person coded as a SNAP participant age 60 or older, no earned income, a certification period of 36 months, and a recorded benefit equal to one of the LACAP standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for LACAP Units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recodes for units identified as LACAP participants:
    - **Income.** We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the calculated gross income (FSGRINC) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit Calculations for LACAP Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that matches the raw benefit.

Michigan

The Michigan Combined Application Project (MICAP) was implemented on April 1, 2009. It is open to individuals age 18 or older who live alone, are eligible for SSI, and have no earned income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses.(see Appendix F, Table 15). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for MICAP units.

1. **Identifying MICAP Units.** We identify as MICAP participants all units with SSI income, a unit size of one person who is coded as a SNAP participant age 18 or older, no earned income, a certification period of 24 months, and a recorded benefit equal to one of the MICAP standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for MICAP Units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recodes for units identified as MICAP participants:

- **Income.** We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the calculated gross income (FSGRINC) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit Calculation for MICAP Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that matches the raw benefit.

Mississippi

The Mississippi Combined Application Project (MSCAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2001 and we began modeling it in fiscal year 2004. It is open to one-person SSI units with no earned income. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on whether a unit has other unearned income in addition to SSI income and on total shelter expense (see Appendix F, Table 9). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in January 2009 and April 2009. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for MSCAP units.

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

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

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

- The recorded utility amount equals the higher MSCAP SUA and the recorded gross income or recorded net income equals one of the income amounts consistent with the pattern (allowing the benefit to be inconsistent).[23]

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

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

   - **Income.** In most MSCAP units, the raw gross income equals either the maximum SSI benefit for eligible individuals or the maximum SSI benefit plus $20, reflecting the $20 unearned income disregard for SSI. We recode the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) of MSCAP units that do not follow this pattern.

3. **Benefit Calculation for MSCAP Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that matches the raw benefit.

New Jersey

The New Jersey Simplified Nutritional Assistance for Seniors (NJ SNAS) program was implemented on May 1, 2009. It is open to individuals age 65 and older who live alone, are eligible for SSI, and have no earned income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 16). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NJ SNAS units.

1. **Identifying NJ SNAS Units.** We identify as NJ SNAS participants all units with SSI income, a unit size of one person who is coded as a SNAP participant age 65 or older, no earned income, a certification period of 24 months, and a recorded benefit equal to one of the NJ SNAS standard benefit amounts.

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

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

- **Income.** We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the calculated gross income (FSGRINC) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit Calculation for NJ SNAS Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that matches the raw benefit.

New York

The New York State Nutrition Improvement Project (NYSNIP) was implemented in fiscal year 2003 and we began modeling it in fiscal year 2004. It is limited to one-person SSI households. NYSNIP has 18 standard benefit categories that vary by region, shelter costs, availability of shelter or SUA data, and receipt of income other than SSI (Appendix F, Table 11). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in February 2009 and in May 2009. The certification period for NYSNIP is four years with interim contact at the end of two years. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NYSNIP units.

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

   - Units whose recorded benefit matches an NYSNIP benefit and the benefit amount is consistent with the presence of unit income other than SSI.
   - Units whose recorded benefit matches an NYSNIP benefit and whose medical deduction and shelter deduction are both coded as 0.
   - Units whose certification period exceeds four years.

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

   - **Income.** We reconcile individual incomes with the gross income (FSGRINC).

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

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

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

North Carolina

The North Carolina Simplified Nutrition Assistance Program (NCSNAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2005 and is open to individuals age 65 or older who live alone and are eligible for SSI. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 17). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in April 2009. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NCSNAP units.

1. **Identifying NCSNAP Units.** We identify as NCSNAP participants all units with SSI income, a unit size of one person who is coded as a SNAP participant age 65 or older, and a recorded benefit equal to one of the NCSNAP standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for NCSNAP Units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recodes for units identified as NCSNAP participants:
    - **Income.** We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the calculated gross income (FSGRINC) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit Calculation for NCSNAP Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that matches the raw benefit.

Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Combined Application Project (PACAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2007 and is open to one-person SSI units with an individual age 18 or older and no earned income. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on whether a unit has other unearned income in addition to SSI income and on total shelter expense (See Appendix F, Table 18). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in January 2009 and April 2009. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for PACAP units.

1. **Identifying PACAP Units.** We identify as PACAP participants all units with SSI income and no earned income, a unit size of one person who is coded as a SNAP participant age 18 or older, a certification period of 36 months, and a recorded benefit equal to one of the PACAP standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for PACAP Units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as PACAP participants:

- **Income.** We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the calculated gross income (FSGRINC) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit Calculation for PACAP Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that matches the raw benefit.

South Carolina

The South Carolina Combined Application Project (SCCAP) was implemented in 1995 and we began modeling it in 2004. It is open to one-person SSI unit with no earned income. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on whether a unit has other unearned income in addition to SSI income and on total shelter expense (see Appendix F, Table 10). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in January 2009 and April 2009. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SCCAP units.

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

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

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

income equals one of the income amounts consistent with the pattern (allowing the benefit to be inconsistent).[27]

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

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

   - **Income.** In most SCCAP units, the raw gross income equals either the maximum SSI benefit for eligible individuals or the maximum SSI benefit plus $20, reflecting the $20 unearned income disregard for SSI. We recode the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) of SCCAP units that do not follow this pattern.

3. **Benefit Calculation for SCCAP Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that matches the raw benefit.

Texas

The Texas Simplified Nutritional Assistance Program (TXSNAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2002 and we began modeling it in fiscal year 2004. It is limited to SSI recipients age 65 and older who are not currently receiving SNAP benefits. Participants may also have other income (either earned or unearned) in addition to SSI. Married couples may participate but are treated as separate units. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 19). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in May 2009. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for TXSNAP units.

1. **Identifying TXSNAP Units.** We identify as TXSNAP participants all units with SSI income, at least one person coded as a SNAP participant age 65 or older, and a recorded benefit equal to one of the TXSNAP standard benefit amounts.

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

   - **SNAP Participation and Unit Size.** According to TXSNAP rules, married couples may participate in the program but are treated as separate units. The QC data include some TXSNAP units with married couples and a TXSNAP standard

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

benefit where both partners are age 65 or older and both are coded as SNAP participants. In these units, we let the first SSI-recipient age 65 or older retain his or her status as an eligible member of the SNAP case under review and entitled to receive benefits (FSAFIILi=1). For any additional persons originally coded as SNAP participants, we added a new code "Eligible SNAP participant in another unit, not currently under review" (FSAFIILi=2). We adjust the variable indicating unit size accordingly (FSUSIZE).

- **Income.** In TXSNAP units that originally had more than one individual coded as a SNAP participant, we set gross income (FSGRINC) equal to the sum of the individual incomes assigned to the one individual who remains a SNAP participant (FSAFIILi=1) after assigning the rest new status as participants outside the unit (FSAFIILi=2). In other TXSNAP units, we reconcile individual incomes with gross income.

3. **Benefit Calculation for TXSNAP Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that matches the raw benefit. In previous years, the recorded benefit was not always consistent with the level of the recorded shelter expenses, but the errors were roughly evenly divided in both directions.

Virginia

The Virginia Combined Application Project (VACAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2007 and is open to individuals age 65 or older who live alone, are eligible for SSI, and have no earned income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 20). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in April 2009. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for VACAP units.

1. **Identifying VACAP Units.** We identify as VACAP participants all units of one person age 65 or older with SSI income and no earned income, a certification period of 36 months, and a recorded benefit equal to one of the VACAP standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for VACAP Units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as VACAP participants:
   - **Income.** We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the calculated gross income (FSGRINC) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit Calculation for VACAP Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that matches the raw benefit.

2. SSI-CAP Programs with a Standard Shelter Expense

Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington operate programs that assign participants a standard "high" or "low" shelter expense, and calculate the unit benefit on the basis of actual income, the

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

Florida

The Florida Combined Application Project (SUNCAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2005 and is open to one-person SSI units. While units with earnings are not eligible to enroll in SUNCAP, once a unit participates, it may have earned income for up to three consecutive months without losing eligibility. SUNCAP benefits are based on actual income, the standard deduction, the standard shelter amount, and the SUA. The standard shelter amount is determined by the unit's actual monthly shelter expenses excluding utilities (Appendix F, Table 21).

1. **Identifying SUNCAP Units.** We identify as SUNCAP participants all one-person units with SSI income and a recorded rent/mortgage amount equal to one of the SUNCAP standard rent/mortgage allowances.[28]
2. **Recodes for SUNCAP Units.** In addition to setting the deductions that are not used in the SUNCAP benefit calculation to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as SUNCAP participants:
    - **Income.** We reconcile individual incomes with the gross income in SUNCAP units by using the same process as for non-CAP units.

[28] Because the SUA used for SUNCAP units is identical to the SUA used for one-person units participating in the regular SNAP in Florida ($198), it cannot be used to identify potential SUNCAP units.

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

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Combined Application Project (BAYSTATECAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2005 and is open to one-person SSI units. While units with earnings are not eligible to enroll in BAYSTATECAP, once a unit participates it may have earned income for up to three consecutive months without losing eligibility. BAYSTATECAP 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 21).

1. **Identifying BAYSTATECAP Units.** We identify as BAYSTATECAP participants all one-person units with SSI income and a recorded rent/mortgage amount equal to one of the BAYSTATECAP standard rent/mortgage allowances.
2. **Recodes for BAYSTATECAP Units.** In addition to setting the deductions that are not used in the BAYSTATECAP benefit calculation to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as BAYSTATECAP participants:
   - **Shelter Expenses.** When necessary, we recode utilities of BAYSTATECAP units to equal the Massachusetts HCSUA for one-person units.
   - **Income**: We reconcile individual incomes with the gross income in BAYSTATECAP units by using the same process as in non-CAP units.
3. **Benefit Calculation for BAYSTATECAP Units.** We use the regular SNAP benefit calculation.

Washington

The Washington Combined Application Project (WASHCAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2001, and we began modeling it in fiscal year 2004. It is open to one-person SSI units with no earned income. WASHCAP benefits are based on actual income, the standard deduction, and the shelter deduction calculated according to a standard rent/mortgage amount and an SUA (Appendix F, Table 21). Below, we describe our process for identifying and recoding WASHCAP units.

1. **Identifying WASHCAP Units.** The QC data include two potential markers of WASHCAP participants. One is the standard rent/mortgage allowance.[29] The second is a special local agency code used by QC reviewers for WASHCAP units whose applications were processed in an SSA office. Using the two markers, we identify as WASHCAP participants all one-person units with SSI income, no earnings, and a recorded rent/mortgage amount equal to one of the WASHCAP standard rent/mortgage allowance or the special WASHCAP local agency code is the code.
2. **Recodes for WASHCAP Units.** In addition to setting the deductions that are not used in the WASHCAP benefit calculation to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as WASHCAP participants:
    - **Shelter Expenses.** When necessary, we recode utilities of WASHCAP units (UTIL) to equal the Washington HCSUA for one-person units and rent/mortgage (RENT) to equal one of the standard rent amounts.
    - **Income.** We reconcile individual incomes with the gross income in WASHCAP units by using the same process as for non-CAP units.
3. **Benefit Calculation for WASHCAP Units.** We use the regular SNAP benefit calculation.

d. Medical Deduction Demonstration Programs

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

- **Iowa.** If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $141, the unit receives a medical deduction of $105. Units with medical expenses of $141 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses.
- **Massachusetts.** If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $126, the unit receives a medical deduction of $90. Units with medical expenses of $126 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses.
- **New Hampshire.** If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $119, the unit receives a medical deduction of $83. Units with medical expenses of $119 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses.
- **South Dakota.** If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $201, the unit receives a medical deduction of $165. Units with medical expenses of $201 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses.

[29] Because the SUA used for WASHCAP units is identical to the lower standard SUA used for units participating in the regular SNAP in Washington, it cannot be used to identify potential WASHCAP units.

- **Texas.** If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $138, the unit receives a medical deduction of $102. Units with medical expenses of $138 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses.
- **Vermont.** Beginning on December 1, 2008, if units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $174, the unit receives a medical deduction of $138. Units with medical expenses of $174 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses.
- **Wyoming.** If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $139, the unit receives a medical deduction of $103. Units with medical expenses of $139 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses.

South Dakota and Vermont implemented their medical deduction demonstration programs in FY 2009.

C. Derivation of Sampling Weights

The SNAP QC file contains two weight variables: the monthly weight (HWGT) and the full-year weight (FYWGT). HWGT is the monthly weight used to replicate the caseload amounts in specific months of the year as reflected in SNAP Program Operations data after adjustments for receipt of disaster assistance benefits and benefits distributed in error. It should be used for State and national tabulations in specific months. If the tabulation is for a period longer than one calendar month, HWGT should be divided by the number of available months being analyzed in order to get the available monthly value for that reference period. Tabulations of average monthly values for the entire year can be obtained by using FYWGT, which replicates the annual average monthly caseload for each State. FYWGT is HWGT divided by 12.

In the first step toward obtaining monthly weights, we calculate weights using the method that we have employed in earlier SNAP QC data files. These preliminary, or "original", weights sum to the monthly number of SNAP units by State and stratum, as reflected in the adjusted SNAP Program Operations data. The tables in Appendix D show the original monthly weights (HWGT) and their derivation for each State and stratum. We create the original weights using these five major steps, presented in tables D.4-D.15:

1. In States that distributed disaster SNAP benefits, we lower the Program Operations counts in the month(s) of the disaster by the number of SNAP units receiving benefits specifically because of the disaster (not already participating SNAP units who receive additional benefits). (Column e)
2. For the States with stratified samples, we apportion the adjusted Program Operations counts across the strata according to the percentage of the sample that is in that stratum in that month. (Column f) [30]
3. We calculate the disqualification rate by State and stratum by removing all SNAP units the reviews found "ineligible" (coded as STATUS = 4), as well as those the reviewers found "eligible" but not qualifying for a benefit (coded as STATUS = 2 with the benefit error amount equal to the full benefit). The number of removed SNAP units divided by the number of SNAP units with completed reviews is our "disqualification" rate.[31] (Column i)
4. We lower the Program Operations counts of SNAP units by the number of units removed in Step 3 to derive the final adjusted Program Operations totals. (Column j)
5. We remove any additional SNAP units that do not appear to be eligible for SNAP either because they do not pass the asset or income tests and are not categorically eligible or because they do not qualify for a benefit.[32] (Column k).
6. We calculate a preliminary ("original") 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 original weights for FY 2009, we use a nonlinear programming (NLP) technique to create weights that yield estimates that match adjusted Program Operation monthly totals of units, participants and benefits. Participant totals are adjusted by the number of individuals in units removed in Steps 1 and 4 above. Benefit totals are adjusted by benefits issued to units that were removed as well as by additional disaster benefits issued to units receiving regular SNAP benefits. The algorithm incrementally changes the original weight until the three adjusted Program Operation monthly totals are matched. The resulting monthly NLP weights are no longer identical

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

[31] The disqualification rate differs from FNS' error rate in that the disqualification rate includes only those units that received benefits but were found by the reviewer to fail one of the income or asset tests or were found to pass the tests but not to qualify to receive a benefit. FNS' error rate includes those that received benefits but are found to not pass one of the tests, receive too much in benefits (which includes those that pass the tests but did not qualify for a benefit), and those who receive too little in benefits.

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

to the original weights or identical among units that are sampled in the same month, State and stratum. However, the algorithm is designed to ensure that the NLP weights will not be less than 10 percent of the original weights.

Given the change in the nature of the NLP weights, the most appropriate method to calculate standard errors using these weights is the bootstrap method, which requires the computation of 500 sets of replicate weights. Each set is calculated using the same NLP algorithm, but rather than using the raw data sample, the set of replicate weights is based on a random sample of the raw FY 2009 SNAP QC datafile.

In theory, these replicate weights should possess the same properties as the FY 2009 NLP weights, but because of random sampling there may be instances when the NLP algorithm cannot find weights that satisfy the three control totals. For instance, the NLP algorithm may not find weights for units sampled within a certain State and month that match the three Program Operation monthly totals due to small sample size, but can produce weights for the remainder of the units randomly sampled. In this case, the algorithm will remove the benefit matching condition for the certain State and month portion of the randomly selected sample and search for weights that meet the remaining conditions. If weights still cannot be found, the replicate weights are set equal to the original weights for the certain State and month subset of the random sample. Even with these possible differences in the sources of weights used, the bootstrap estimation of standard errors is the most accurate methodology.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2009 QC MINIMODEL

The QC Minimodel uses a series of algorithms to simulate eligibility, benefits, and participation in SNAP. Together, these algorithms comprise the Food Stamp (SNAP) Module (FSTAMP). Some of the algorithms in the FSTAMP module are specific to the input data source (CPS, SIPP, or QC), while others are database-independent. This chapter provides a technical description of the procedures used to transform data elements from the SNAP QC database into the data elements required as inputs to the database-independent algorithms of FSTAMP. It also documents the algorithms that are specific to the SNAP QC database. The database-independent algorithms are documented in the *1999 MATH SIPP Programmer's Guide, Technical Description, and Codebook* (Bloom et al. 2003).[33]

A. Create MATH-Style Version of SNAP QC Database

1. Introduction

The QC Minimodel requires a standard binary file in a particular format (MATH™ style)[34] as input. This section describes the procedure used to create the binary file from the SAS version of the SNAP QC database. A two-step process is required to generate the final binary file in the MATH format: 1) create a binary file from the SAS dataset, and 2) run a tally using the binary file from Step 1 to finalize the binary file for use with the QC Minimodel.

2. User Parameters

None.

3. Programmer's Guide

a. Input file for Step 1

QCFY2009.SAS7BDAT Final SNAP QC database file, in SAS format.

[33] Subsequent enhancements to the generic code relevant to the QC Minimodel will be noted here.

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

b. Output files from Step 1

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

c. Program for Step 1

MINIQC09.SAS

d. Output variables for Step 1

The variables are the same as those in the SNAP QC SAS datafile.

e. Input files for Step 2

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

f. Output files from Step 2

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

g. Programs for Step 2

Subroutine Tally:

- Rename unit-level variable FSDEPDED to HDEPDED (because FSDEPDED is reserved as a MATH model variable name)
- Delete the variable SEEDP and generate a new person-level SEEDP that is compatible with the MATH model random number generator MATHRAND.
- Create a person-level baselaw variable FSNDIS 1 from FSDIS. Note that FSNDIS usually is a count of disabled persons in the SNAP unit, but, since we lack person-level disability information, it is a disability flag in the QC Minimodel. Set FSNDIS 1 to '0' for all or '1' for the unit head if FSDIS = 1.
- Create a person-level baselaw variable FSALLPA 1 from the unit-level PURE_PA and set it to '0' for all or '1' for the unit head if PURE_PA = 1.

h. Output variables for Step 2

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

4. Technical Description

The following is a brief description of the procedures used to create a binary MATH-style version of the SNAP QC database. For more detail, please refer to the MINIQC09.SAS program and the tally subroutine.

a. Create preliminary binary file

We create a hierarchical file in standard binary format with one household record for each household/record in the SAS dataset. Within each household, create one person-record for each person represented in the SAS dataset. Convert proprietary SAS missing data codes as follows:

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

b. Create preliminary header file

Update header values for the current year:

MATHPC.BIN	FILE NAME
08/24/2010	CREATION DATE
14:52:21.07	CREATION TIME
FY2009	BASE YEAR
FY2009	YEAR AGED TO
avg	SIMULATION MONTH
51,250	HOUSEHOLD COUNT
QC MINI	MODEL LABEL
2009.00	MODEL VERSION

We edit by hand the MATHPC.HDR file so that its record layout matches the output statement in MINIQC09.SAS.

c. Create final binary and header files

Using the output from MINIQC09.SAS, we run a tally along with the QC Minimodel database-independent software to generate the final version of the binary file with a new person-level seed, the dependent deduction set to person-level, and new variables FSNDIS (same as FSDIS) and FSALLPA (set to zero).

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

There are 20 user parameters that are specific to the QC model:

1. SHELCAP1 is the shelter limit for the contiguous US, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Virgin Islands.
2. MN_BEN is a table by SNAP unit size with entries for the food portion amounts and the cash portion amounts required for calculating the benefit for MFIP participants.
3. MNERNDED is the value used for calculating the earned income deduction for MFIP participants.
4. XMN_FIP is a flag that allows us to exclude MFIP participants from a reform.
5. XSCAP_AZ is a flag that allows us to exclude AZ SNAP participants from a reform.
6. XSCAP_FL is a flag that allows us to exclude SUNCAP participants from a reform.
7. XSCAP_KY is a flag that allows us to exclude KYSAFE participants from a reform.
8. XSCAP_LA is a flag that allows us to exclude LACAP participants from a reform.
9. XSCAP_MA is a flag that allows us to exclude BAYSTATECAP participants from a reform.
10. XSCAP_MI is a flag that allows us to exclude MICAP participants from a reform.
11. XSCAP_MS is a flag that allows us to exclude MSCAP participants from a reform.
12. XSCAP_NC is a flag that allows us to exclude NCSNAP participants from a reform.
13. XSCAP_NJ is a flag that allows us to exclude NJ SNAS participants from a reform.
14. XSCAP_NY is a flag that allows us to exclude NYSNIP participants from a reform.
15. XSCAP_PA is a flag that allows us to exclude PACAP participants from a reform.
16. XSCAP_SC is a flag that allows us to exclude SCCAP participants from a reform.

17. XSCAP_TX is a flag that allows us to exclude TXSNAP participants from a reform.

18. XSCAP_VA is a flag that allows us to exclude VACAP participants from a reform.

19. XSCAP_WA is a flag that allows us to exclude WASHCAP participants from a reform.

20. DOSTAT allows us to include or exclude table statistics.

For a list of generic FSTAMP user parameters, see documentation for the database-independent portion of the SNAP model (FSTAMP) in the *1999 MATH SIPP Programmer's Guide, Technical Description, and Codebook* (Bloom et al., 2003).

3. Programmer's Guide

a. Input files

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

b. Output files

MATHPC.HDR[35]	ASCII header file that describes the record layout of the output database file, MATHPC.BIN.
MATHPC.BIN	SNAP QC database file in standard binary form, in a hierarchical format (unit record, and then person records for persons in the unit).
MATHPC.TAB	Summary tables.
MATHPC.OUT	Debug file.

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

c. Programs

i. Subroutines

db_fs_counts	Increments debug counters and prints totals to MATHPC.OUT file.
db_fs_hh_definers	Creates variables that do not vary by SNAP unit.
db_fs_display_partic_debug	Dummy routine for compatibility with SIPP version.
db_fs_asset	Dummy routine for compatibility with generic SNAP code.
db_fs_unit	Identifies which household members belong to which SNAP unit and determines whether a person is categorically excluded from any SNAP unit.
db_fs_locate_vars	Locates the database-specific input variables.
db_fs_parm_array_sizes	Sets the size of database-specific arrays.
db_fs_readparm	Reads database-specific user parameters from parameter file.
db_fs_validate_parm	Validates the user parameters using database-specific criteria.
db_fs_participation	Determines whether or not eligible units participate.
db_fs_display_debug	Prints database-specific debug about SNAP units and their eligibility determination.
db_fs_vars	Creates SNAP unit summary variables (e.g., FSGRINC, FSNETINC).
calc_fsp_benefit	Computes the benefit for participants in State programs with nonstandard benefit calculations.
db_fstab8_stats	Dummy routine to create statistics for Table 8. The actual statistics are generated in db_fstab10_stats.
db_fstab9_stats	Dummy routine to create statistics for Table 9. The actual stats are generated in db_fstab10_stats.
db_fstab10_stats	Generates all statistics for Tables 1, 6a, 8, 9, and 10.

ii. Modules

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

fs_dbwork	Common storage for some working variables.
stat10_mod	Common storage for statistics (located in dbstats10.f90).

d. Output Variables

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

4. Technical Description

a. Overview

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

b. Validate User Parameters

i. Purpose

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

ii. Specification

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

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

c. Locate the Input Variables Used and the Output Variables Created

i. Purpose

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

ii. Specification

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

STATE	EITC	CAT_ELIG	WRKREG	
LOCALCOD	TANF	HOMELSDED	FSUN	1
RCNTACTN	GA	CONT	FSUSIZE	1
FYWGT	OTHGOV	OTHUN	FSNKID	1
AGE	SOCSEC	FSAFIL	FSNELDER	1
EMPRG	UNEMP	SEX	FSNDIS	1
WAGES	VET	REL	FSASSET	1
SLFEMP	WCOMP	FSMEDEXP	YRMONTH	
OTHERN	EDLOAN	HDEPDED	STRATUM	
SSI	CSUPRT	FSSLTEXP	WGESUP	
DIVER	DEEM	FSCSDED	MN_FIP	
ENERGY	FSDIS	EXFSCSDED	SSI_CAP	
HOMEDED				

d. Construct Household Definer Variables

i. Purpose

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

ii. Specification

We set the correct maximum and minimum benefits since these change during the fiscal year:

```
if (yrmonth%ihhld > ben_chg_date) then
   benmax = benmax2
   benmin = benmin2
```

```
else
  benmax = benmax1
  benmin = benmin1
end if
```

where benmax and benmin are the generic maximum and minimum benefits by unit size, geographic location, and plan number

We set WGT to FYWGT.

We set geographic indicators for U.S., Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and Virgin Islands. GEOG_DED indexes the standard deduction, dependent care deduction, and shelter deduction arrays; GEOG_SCRN indexes the gross and net income screen arrays; GEOG_BEN indexes the maximum benefit array; and GEOG_POV indexes the POVMONTH array.

```
select case (state%ihhld)
    case(15)                              !! hawaii
        geog_ded  = 3
        geog_scrn = 3
        geog_ben  = 5
    case(2)                               !! alaska
        geog_ded  = 2
        geog_scrn = 2
        select case(localcod%ihhld)
            case(82)                      !! alaska rural i
                geog_ben = 3
            case(44,46,47,51)             !! alaska rural ii
                geog_ben = 4
            case default
                geog_ben  = 2             !! alaska urban is default
        end select
    case(66)                              !! guam
        geog_ded = 4
        geog_scrn= 1
        geog_ben = 6
    case(78)                              !! virgin islands
        geog_ded = 5
        geog_scrn= 1
        geog_ben = 7
    case default
        geog_ded  = 1
        geog_scrn = 1
        geog_ben  = 1
end select

geog_pov = geog_scrn

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

We set skip_hh_flags for MN_FIP and SSI_CAP units according to the "skip" parameters, which vary by State.

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

We obtain *original* QC values for imputation of shelter expenses, medical expenses, child support expenses, and dependent care deductions (FSSLTEXP, FSMEDEXP, FSCSDED, FSDEPDED) in cases where the SNAP unit is not the original SNAP unit. Note that all of the calculations below *must* be based on the original SNAP unit and its data, even if a new baselaw has been constructed. Also, we set original assets and original unit counts and flags.

```
orig_fsmedexp = original_fsmedexp%ihhld
orig_fssltexp = original_fssltexp%ihhld
orig_fsdepded = original_fsdepded%ihhld
orig_fscsded  = original_fscsded %ihhld

orig_fsuhead = 0
do ip = 1, ctprhh
if (original_fsun%iper(ip) == ip) orig_fsuhead = ip
enddo
orig_fsusize  = original_fsusize %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsnkid   = original_fsnkid  %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsnelder = original_fsnelder%iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsndis   = original_fsndis  %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsasset  = original_fsasset %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_kids_lt15 = 0
hhtanf = 0
do ip = 1, ctprhh
   if (tanf%iper(ip) > 0) hhtanf = hhtanf + tanf%iper(ip)
   if (original_fsun%iper(ip) == 0) cycle
   if (age%iper(ip) < 15  &
       .and. age%iper(ip) >=  0)  orig_kids_lt15  = orig_kids_lt15  + 1
enddo
```

e. Construct SNAP Unit

i. Purpose

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

ii. Specification

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

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

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

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

f. Create SNAP Unit Summary Variables

i. Purpose

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

ii. Specification

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

```
do iunit = 1, ctprhh
  if (fsun(iunit) /= iunit) cycle
    do ip = 1, ctprhh
        !--------  WELFARE Support  (Note: missing income values are coded as < 0)
        if (TANF%iper(ip) > 0) fsTANF(iunit)  = fsTANF(iunit) + TANF%iper(ip)
        if (ssi %iper(ip) > 0) fsssi (iunit)  = fsssi (iunit) + ssi %iper(ip)
        if (ga  %iper(ip) > 0) fsga  (iunit)  = fsga  (iunit) + ga  %iper(ip)

        !---------  Earnings
        if (wages %iper(ip) >0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + wages %iper(ip)
        if (othern%iper(ip) >0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + othern%iper(ip)
        if (slfemp%iper(ip) >0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + slfemp%iper(ip)

        !---- Other unearned income
        if (eitc%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + eitc%iper(ip)
        if (othgov%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + othgov%iper(ip)
        if (socsec%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + socsec%iper(ip)
        if (unemp %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + unemp %iper(ip)
        if (vet %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + vet   %iper(ip)
        if (wcomp %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + wcomp %iper(ip)
        if (edloan%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + edloan%iper(ip)
        if (csuprt%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + csuprt%iper(ip)
```

```
        if (deem  %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + deem  %iper(ip)
        if (cont  %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + cont  %iper(ip)
        if (othun %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + othun %iper(ip)
        if (diver %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + diver %iper(ip)
        if (wgesup %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + wgesup %iper(ip)
        if (energy %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + energy %iper(ip)

      end do ! end of person loop

      fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + fsearn(iunit) + fsssi(iunit) + fsTANF(iunit) + fsga(iunit)
      fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) - exfscsded%iper(iunit)

    end do ! end of unit loop
```

For each unit, we loop over persons in the unit and count unit members with various characteristics:

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

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

       if ( age%iper(ip) >= min_elderly_age ) fsnelder(iunit) = fsnelder(iunit) + 1

      end do ! end of person loop
end do ! end of loop over all fs units in the household
```

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

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

g. Impute Assets, Shelter Expenses, Medical Expenses, Homeless Deduction, and Child Support Payment Expenses When SNAP Unit Is Not the Original SNAP Unit

i. Purpose

Asset and expense data recorded on the SNAP QC database pertain to the actual SNAP unit sampled by the QC System. However, the QC Minimodel has the capability to simulate SNAP units with compositions that are different from the composition of the original SNAP unit by removing individuals with certain characteristics from the original SNAP unit. The QC Minimodel cannot be used to simulate the inclusion of individuals who are not members of the original SNAP unit.

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

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

ii. Specification

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

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

While the value of countable assets is kept constant when the unit composition changes, the removal of certain persons from the SNAP unit may mean that a different asset limit is applicable,

thus resulting in some units losing asset eligibility. For example, the removal of elderly or disabled persons from the SNAP unit would lead to a lower asset limit.

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

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

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

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

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

When both an elderly person and disabled persons are present, the algorithm uses only the number of elderly persons. The implicit assumption is that, in any given household, it is likely that a

single person, rather than multiple people, is generating medical expenses. If the medical expenses are likely to be generated by a single person, the elderly person is more likely to be generating the expenses.

In addition, we added code to identify units participating in medical deduction demonstration programs in Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming. See Appendix F, Table F.4 for more detail on the standard medical deduction amounts for these States.

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

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

For any reform plan, we assign child support expenses to whichever simulated SNAP unit contains the head of the original unit. If the head of the original unit does not belong to any of the reform units, then the child support expenses are not used.

Homeless Deduction. For all simulated SNAP units, the QC Minimodel assigns the homeless deduction attributed to the original unit, if the original unit is flagged as receiving a homeless deduction.

```
  if (homeded%ihhld == 3) then
  fshomeDED(IUNIT) = homelsded%ihhld
end if
```

h. Select Participants

i. Purpose

After eligibility is determined for a SNAP unit in the household, the model must simulate whether or not the unit decides to participate. In the QC Minimodel, all eligible units are selected to

participate. Because every household on the file did in reality participate in SNAP, the all-eligible-units-participate model is reasonable in most cases. If a large reduction in SNAP benefits is simulated, the user may want to model some eligible SNAP units to decide *not* to participate. If an eligible unit is simulated to have a zero benefit under reform, the unit is treated as ineligible in the reform results.

ii. Specification

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

We 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.

V. CODEBOOK FOR THE FY 2009 SNAP QC DATABASE

In this chapter, we describe the variables on the FY 2009 SNAP QC database, including an overview of the types of variables on the file and a list and detailed description of each variable.

A. Overview of Variables on the Quality Control File

For each variable in the FY 2009 SNAP QC database, the Codebook provides the name, origin, label, range of values, and a list of values or description. This section explains how to interpret and use that information.

1. Origin: Reported versus Constructed

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

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

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

2. Missing Values

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

Table V.1. Codes for Missing Data

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

3. Using the SNAP QC Database

The FY 2009 SNAP QC database is a SAS file with 51,250 observations from 12 sample months—October 2008 to September 2009 for all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The user has the flexibility to choose all 12 months, one month, or a set of months to conduct analyses. To conduct analyses for a specific calendar month, the user should select observations sampled in that month by using the year month (YRMONTH) variable. The year month variable is a six-digit code with the first four digits indicating the year and the last two digits indicating the month. For example, to conduct an analysis based on observations from January 2009, the user should select all observations with a YRMONTH code equal to "200901". If a subset of observations is not specified, all months will be included in the analysis.

After selecting the desired observations, the user must assign a weight to each observation so that the sample represents the national SNAP caseload. The weights, stored in the variable HWGT, are computed for each of the independent monthly samples and are based on actual program participation. When analyzing one specific calendar month, the user should use the YRMONTH code to select the correct observations and then use the HWGT variable. However, if the analysis is based on more than one month, and an average monthly estimate is desired, the user should divide

HWGT by the number of months being analyzed that are available for each State on the file. The FYWGT variable should be used for all full-year tabulations (FYWGT=HWGT/12 for all States).

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

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

B. Codebook

This codebook lists and describes each variable in the FY 2009 SNAP QC database. The unit-level variables are listed first, followed by the person-level variables and then the detailed error findings variables, for a total of nine categories.

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

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

The person-level variables are divided into two categories:

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

One category covers detailed error finding variables:

9. Detailed error findings

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

Unit QC Review Administrative Data

ACTNTYPE	R	Type of action
ALLADJ	R	Allotment adjustment
AMTADJ	R	Amount of allotment adjustment
AUTHREP	R	Authorized representative
CASE	R	Case classification
CAT_ELIG	C	Indicator of categorical eligibility status
CERTMTH	R	Months in certification period
COUPFIX	C	Coupon allotment adjusted for errors
EXPEDSER	R	Received expedited service
HHLDNO	C	Household identification number
LASTCERT	C	Months since last SNAP certification
LOCALCOD	R	Local agency code
MED_DED_DEMO	C	Indicator of medical deduction demonstration participation
MN_FIP	C	Indicator of MFIP participation
PURE_PA	C	Indicator of pure PA status
RCNTACTN	R	Most recent action on case
REP_SYS	R	Reporting system
REVNUM	R	State QC review number
SSI_CAP	C	Indicator of SSI-CAP participation
STATUS	R	Status of case error findings
YRMONTH	R	Sample year and month

Unit Demographics and Sample Weights

CERTHHSZ	R	Certified unit size
COUNTYCD	C	FIPS code for county
CTPRHH	C	Number of people in household
FSDIS	C	Indicator of presence of disabled person in unit
FSNELDER	C	Number of elderly individuals in unit
FSNGMOM	C	Indicator of single-female-headed unit
FSNK0T4	C	Number of preschool-age children in unit
FSNK5T17	C	Number of school-age children in unit
FSNKID	C	Number of children in unit
FSNONCIT	C	Number of noncitizens in unit
FSUSIZE	C	Constructed certified unit size
FYWGT	C	Weight used for full-year calculations
HWGT	C	Monthly sample weight
RAWHSIZE	R	Reported number of people in household
REGION	C	Constructed census region code
REGIONCD	R	FNS region code
STATE	R	FIPS code for State or territory
STRATUM	R	Stratum identification
TANF_IND	C	Indicator of TANF receipt for unit

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

TPOV	C	Gross income/poverty level ratio
URBRUR	C	Urban/rural indicator
WRK_POOR	C	Indicator of working poor unit

Unit Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)

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

Unit Countable Assets

FSASSET	C	Total countable assets
FSVEHAST	R	Reported nonexcluded vehicles' value
LIQRESOR	R	Reported liquid assets
OTHNLRES	R	Reported other nonliquid assets
REALPROP	R	Reported real property
VEHICLEA	R	Reported category for first vehicle
VEHICLEB	R	Reported category for second vehicle

Unit Expenses and Deductions

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

Unit Benefits

AMTERR	R	Amount of coupon allotment in error
ASSLIM	C	Asset limit
BENMAX	C	Maximum benefit amount
FSASTEST	C	Indicator of passing asset test
FSBEN	C	Final calculated benefit
FSGRTEST	C	Indicator of passing gross income test
FSMINBEN	C	Received minimum benefit
FSNETEST	C	Indicator of passing net income test
GROSSCRN	C	Gross income screen
NETSCRN	C	Net income screen
RAWBEN	R	Reported SNAP benefit received

Person-Level Characteristics: i = 1 to 16

ABWDSTi	R	ABAWD status
AGEi	R	Age
CTZNi	R	Citizenship status
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
RACETHi	R	Race/ethnicity
RELi	R	Relationship to head of household
SEXi	R	Sex
WRKREGi	R	Work registration status
YRSEDi	R	Highest educational level completed

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

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

Detailed Error Findings: i = 1 to 9

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

Unit QC Review Administrative Data

ACTNTYPE	R	TYPE OF ACTION Range = (1, 2) 1 = Certification 2 = Recertification
ALLADJ	R	ALLOTMENT ADJUSTMENT Range = (1, 3) 1 = No adjustment 2 = Prorated benefit 3 = Other adjustment
AMTADJ	R	AMOUNT OF ALLOTMENT ADJUSTMENT Range = (0, 1002)
AUTHREP	R	AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE Range = (1, 2) 1 = Used to make application 2 = Not used to make application
CASE	R	CASE CLASSIFICATION Range = (1, 3) 1 = Included in error rate calculation 2 = Excluded from error rate calculation – processed by SSA worker 3 = Excluded from error rate calculation, as designated by FNS (e.g., demo project, simplified SNAP)
CAT_ELIG	C	INDICATOR OF CATEGORICAL ELIGIBILITY STATUS Range = (0, 2) 0 = Unit not categorically eligible for benefits 1 = Unit reported as categorically eligible for benefits and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests (unit subject to State-determined income and/or asset limit on cash Public Assistance (PA) or noncash TANF-funded benefit used to confer categorical eligibility) 2 = Unit recoded to be categorically eligible after being identified as pure cash PA or as meeting State-specified criteria for broad-based categorical eligibility and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
CERTMTH	R	MONTHS IN CERTIFICATION PERIOD Range = (0, 96) Number of months SNAP unit was certified to participate during current certification or recertification
COUPFIX	C	COUPON ALLOTMENT ADJUSTED FOR ERRORS Range = (0, 2623) Note that we set COUPFIX to missing when we are unable to match our calculated benefit, and when adjusting COUPFIX up or down results in the same difference from the calculated benefit.
EXPEDSER	R	RECEIVED EXPEDITED SERVICE Range = (1, 3) 1 = Entitled to expedited service and received benefits within federal time frame 2 = Entitled to expedited service but did not receive benefits within federal time frame 3 = Not entitled to expedited service
HHLDNO	C	HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER Range = (1, 59369) Position of unit in unedited SNAP QC file (unique unit identifier)
LASTCERT	C	MONTHS SINCE LAST SNAP CERTIFICATION Range = (0, 98)
LOCALCOD	R	LOCAL AGENCY CODE Range = (0, 981) Designates local agency and allows grouping of data by county or county equivalent (may be FIPS code or alternative classification)
MED_DED_DEMO	C	INDICATOR OF MEDICAL DEDUCTION DEMONSTRATION PARTICIPATION Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes
MN_FIP	C	INDICATOR OF MFIP PARTICIPATION Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
PURE_PA	C	INDICATOR OF PURE CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STATUS Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes A unit is pure cash public assistance (pure PA) when everyone in the unit receives TANF, GA, or SSI or unit has TANF income and every adult receives TANF, GA, or SSI
RCNTACTN	R	MOST RECENT ACTION ON CASE Range = (19910302, 20090930) Date the case was certified or recertified for participation in sample month under review (in yyyymmdd format)
REP_SYS	R	REPORTING REQUIREMENT Range = (1, 10) 1 = $25 change reporting 2 = $80 change in earned income 3 = $100 change in earned income 4 = Status reporting 5 = 5-hour change in hours worked and expected to continue over a month 6 = Simplified reporting (exceeding 130 percent of income poverty guidelines) 7 = Quarterly reporting 8 = Monthly reporting 9 = Transitional benefits (no reporting requirement) 10 = Other
REVNUM	R	STATE QC REVIEW NUMBER Range = (2, 960949)
SSI_CAP	C	INDICATOR OF SSI-CAP PARTICIPATION Range = (0, 3) 0 = Not in SSI-CAP 1 = SSI-CAP case with standard shelter expenses 2 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, consistent with program rules 3 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, inconsistent with program rules

STATUS	R	STATUS OF CASE ERROR FINDINGS Range = (1, 3) 1 = Amount correct 2 = Overissuance 3 = Underissuance
YRMONTH	R	SAMPLE YEAR AND MONTH Range = (200810, 200909) Allows user to select one or more sample months from full-year file for analyses. The YRMONTH variable is a six-digit code; the first four digits indicate the sample year and the last two indicate the month. To select observations from January 2009, for example, YRMONTH should equal 200901.

Unit Demographics and Sample Weights

CERTHHSZ	R	CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE Range = (1, 16)
COUNTYCD	C	FIPS CODE FOR COUNTY Range = (1, 840)
CTPRHH	C	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD Range = (1, 16) Number of people in household with nonmissing person-level information
FSDIS	C	INDICATOR OF PRESENCE OF DISABLED PERSON IN UNIT **We recommend caution when using this variable with the understanding that it probably undercounts the number of disabled. See Appendix A for details.** Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes Defined as a unit with (1) nonelderly SSI recipients, (2) a medical expense deduction and no elderly individuals, or (3) nonelderly individuals who do not appear to be working and are receiving Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation.
FSNELDER	C	NUMBER OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS IN UNIT Range = (0, 3) Number of people age 60 or older in SNAP unit
FSNGMOM	C	INDICATOR OF SINGLE-FEMALE-HEADED UNIT Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes A unit with one adult and one or more children; the adult is female.
FSNK0T4	C	NUMBER OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 5) Number of children under age 5 in SNAP unit
FSNK5T17	C	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 11) Number of children age 5 to 17 in SNAP unit

FSNKID	C	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 13) Number of children under age 18 in SNAP unit
FSNONCIT	C	NUMBER OF NONCITIZENS IN UNIT Range = (0, 10) Number of people with FSAFILi = 1 and CTZNi >= 3
FSUSIZE	C	CONSTRUCTED CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE Range = (1, 16) Number of people with FSAFILi = 1
FYWGT	C	WEIGHT USED FOR FULL-YEAR CALCULATIONS Range = (1.54, 3366.92) Calculated as HWGT/12 for all States
HWGT	C	MONTHLY SAMPLE WEIGHT Range = (18.46, 40403.03) Allows user to replicate total monthly caseloads as reflected in SNAP Program Operations data. If the analysis's reference period is longer than one calendar month, the weight field must be divided by the number of months being analyzed in order to calculate an average monthly value for that reference period.
RAWHSIZE	R	REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD Range = (1, 16)
REGION	C	CONSTRUCTED CENSUS REGION CODE Range = (1, 4) 1 = Northeast 2 = Midwest 3 = South 4 = West See Appendix E for a list of States in each region.
REGIONCD	R	FNS REGION CODE Range = (1, 7) 1 = Northeast 2 = Mid-Atlantic 3 = Southeast 4 = Midwest 5 = Southwest 6 = Mountain Plains 7 = West See Appendix E for a list of States in each region.

STATE	R	FIPS CODE FOR STATE OR TERRITORY Range = (1, 78) See Appendix E for FIPS code list.
STRATUM	R	STRATUM IDENTIFICATION Range = (0, 50) Codes for distinct parts of States with stratified samples; codes in States that are not stratified have been recoded to 0.
TANF_IND	C	INDICATOR OF TANF RECEIPT FOR UNIT Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes TANF_IND = 1 if FSTANF >0 or MN_FIP = 1
TPOV	C	GROSS INCOME/POVERTY LEVEL RATIO Range = (0, 687) TPOV = FSGRINC/NETSCRN*100, rounded to nearest integer. If FSGRINC = 0, then TPOV = 0. Otherwise if TPOV rounds to 0, TPOV is set to 1.
URBRUR	C	URBAN/RURAL INDICATOR **We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for details.** Range = (1, 3) Location of agency at which unit's SNAP application was processed. 1 = Metropolitan (at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population and adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties) 2 = Micropolitan (at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population and adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties) 3 = Rural (not metropolitan or micropolitan)
WRK_POOR	C	INDICATOR OF WORKING POOR UNIT Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes Units with at least two indicators of earnings

Unit Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)

FSCONT	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS Range = (0, 1983) Sum of CONT1 through CONT16
FSCSUPRT	C	COUNTABLE UNIT CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 2958) Sum of CSUPRT1 through CSUPRT16
FSDEEM	C	COUNTABLE UNIT DEEMED INCOME Range = (0, 2082) Sum of DEEM1 through DEEM16
FSDIVER	C	COUNTABLE UNIT STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS Range = (0, 592) Sum of DIVER1 through DIVER16
FSEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 5700) Sum of FSWAGES, FSSLFEMP, and FSOTHERN
FSEDLOAN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS Range = (0, 1145) Sum of EDLOAN1 through EDLOAN16
FSEITC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT Range = (0, 173) Sum of EITC1 through EITC16
FSENERGY	C	COUNTABLE UNIT ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME Range = (0, 349) Sum of ENERGY1 through ENERGY16
FSGA	C	COUNTABLE UNIT GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS Range = (0, 5280) Sum of GA1 through GA16
FSGRINC	C	FINAL GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 6538) Total monthly gross income of unit (sum of FSEARN and FSUNEARN)

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
FSNETINC	C	FINAL NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 5810) Total monthly income of unit after applying deductions. Calculated as FSGRINC-FSTOTDED but not less than 0. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units in Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.
FSOTHERN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 2114) Sum of OTHERN1 through OTHERN16
FSOTHGOV	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS Range = (0, 3056) Sum of OTHGOV1 through OTHGOV16
FSOTHUN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 2170) Sum of OTHUN1 through OTHUN16
FSSLFEMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 3413) Sum of SLFEMP1 through SLFEMP16
FSSOCSEC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME Range = (0, 3115) Sum of SOCSEC1 through SOCSEC16
FSSSI	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SSI BENEFITS Range = (0, 2696) Sum of SSI1 through SSI16
FSTANF	C	COUNTABLE UNIT TANF PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1503) Sum of TANF1 through TANF16
FSUNEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 5954) Sum of FSCONT, FSCSUPRT, FSDEEM, FSEDLOAN, FSGA, FSOTHGOV, FSOTHUN, FSSOCSC, FSSSI, FSTANF, FSUNEMP, FSVET, FSWCOMP, FSDIVER, FSENERGY, and FSWGESUP

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
FSUNEMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2808) Sum of UNEMP1 through UNEMP16
FSVET	C	COUNTABLE UNIT VETERANS' BENEFITS Range = (0, 3082) Sum of VET1 through VET16
FSWAGES	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGES AND SALARIES Range = (0, 5700) Sum of WAGES1 through WAGES16
FSWCOMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 3033) Sum of WCOMP1 through WCOMP16
FSWGESUP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME Range = (0, 1292) Sum of WGESUP1 through WGESUP16
RAWGROSS	R	REPORTED GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 13431) Reported total monthly countable income of unit before applying deductions (see FSGRINC for final value)
RAWNET	R	REPORTED NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 5810) Reported total monthly countable income of unit after applying deductions (see FSNETINC for final value)

Unit Countable Assets

FSASSET	C	TOTAL COUNTABLE ASSETS Range = (0, 66632) Sum of LIQRESOR, FSVEHAST, OTHNLRES, and REALPROP
FSVEHAST	R	REPORTED NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE Range = (0, 2400)
LIQRESOR	R	REPORTED LIQUID ASSETS Range = (0, 66632)
OTHNLRES	R	REPORTED OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS Range = (0, 7000)
REALPROP	R	REPORTED REAL PROPERTY Range = (0, 44000) Does not include home
VEHICLEA	R	REPORTED CATEGORY FOR FIRST VEHICLE **We recommend against using VEHICLEA. See Appendix A for more details.** Range = (1, 8) 1 = No vehicle 2 = Vehicle exempt because used for producing income, as a home, to transport a physically disabled member, for long-distance travel (other than commuting), or to carry fuel or water 3 = Vehicle exempt because inaccessible resource (equity value $1,500 or less) 4 = Vehicle exempt due to categorical eligibility 5 = Vehicle excluded under State TANF standard (vehicle of non-categorically eligible unit members only) 6 = Vehicle registered and attributable to an adult unit member or used by a person under age 18 for employment or education (subject to fair market value only) 7 = Vehicle not registered (equity test only) 8 = Vehicle not excluded and not included in code 6 (subject to fair market value or equity test, whichever is greater)

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

Unit Expenses and Deductions

ERN_INC_DED_PCT	C	PERCENTAGE USED TO CALCULATE EARNINGS DEDUCTION Range = (0.20, 0.39) 0.39 is used for MFIP participants; 0.2 for all others
EXCL_FSCSDED	C	CHILD SUPPORT EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME Range = (0, 1168) Child support expenses excluded before gross income test rather than before net income test for eligibility.
FSCSDED	C	CHILD SUPPORT EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (0, 1858) Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States using standard SSI-CAP benefits
FSCSEXP	R	REPORTED CHILD SUPPORT EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (0, 1858) (Some States treat child support payments to nonunit members as an income exclusion rather than a deduction. See EXCL_FSCSDED and FSCSDED for final values.)
FSDEPDED	R	REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION **We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.** Range = (0, 1152) Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with DPCOST1 to DPCOST16 and to improve the final benefit calculation. See Appendix B for details. Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.

FSDEPDE2 C MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION[36]
Range = (0, 1436)
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.

FSERNDED C CALCULATED EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 1140)
Calculated as FSERNDED = ERN_INC_DED_PCT*FSEARN, rounded to nearest integer. The deduction equals 39 percent of total earned income for MFIP participants and 20 percent of total earned income for all others. Coded as missing for all SSI-CAP units.

FSERNDE2 C MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 1203)
Calculated as FSERNDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where
NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT2-FSDEPDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED)
and where FSSLT2 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSERNDED
Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.

FSMEDDED C CALCULATED MEDICAL DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 9640)
The deduction is for units with elderly or disabled members only; the entry for medical expenses should include only expenses in excess of $35.
Calculated as FSMEDDED = MAX(0, FSMEDEXP)
Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.

[36] 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. Therefore, the variables show the actual impact of SNAP income deductions. Given that the combined value of deductions to which a unit is entitled sometimes exceeds the gross income received by the unit, the marginal effectiveness variables give a more accurate picture of the impact of the deductions.

FSMEDDE2 C MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 1815)
Calculated as FSMEDDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where
NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT4-FSDEPDED-
FSERNDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-
HOMELESS_DED)
and where FSSLT4 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSMEDDED
Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.

FSMEDEXP R REPORTED MEDICAL EXPENSES
Range = (0, 9640)
Allowable medical expenses in excess of $35 for elderly and disabled unit members

FSSLTDED C CALCULATED EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 3327)
Set to 0 if HOMEDED = 3; otherwise set to XCOST for units with elderly or disabled and equal to the minimum of XCOST and SHELCAP for units without elderly or disabled, where
XCOST = MAX(0, FSSLTEXP-HALFNET) and HALFNET =
MAX (0,ROUND(FSGRINC-FSSTDDED-
FSERNDED-FSDEPDED-FSMEDDED-
FSCSDED)/2)
The final value of FSSLTDED is rounded to nearest integer.
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSSLTDE2 C MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 2305)
Calculated as FSSLTDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where
NEWNET = MAX (0,FSGRINC-FSDEPDED-FSERNDED-
FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-
HOMELESS_DED)
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSSLTEXP C CALCULATED SHELTER EXPENSES
Range = (0, 4729)
Sum of RENT and UTIL

FSSTDDED C STANDARD DEDUCTION
Range = (127, 393)
Varies by region. See Appendix F for schedule.
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSSTDDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF STANDARD DEDUCTION Range = (0, 590) Calculated as FSSTDDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT1-FSDEPDED-FSERNDED-FSMEDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED) and where FSSLT1 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSSTDDED Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
FSTOTDED	C	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS Range = (0, 10198) Sum of FSSTDDED, FSERNDED, FSDEPDED, FSSLTDED, FSMEDDED, HOMELESS_DED, and FSCSDED Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
FSTOTDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF TOTAL DEDUCTION Range = (0, 2588) Calculated as FSGRINC-FSNETINC. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
HOMEDED	R	INDICATOR OF HOMELESSNESS Range = (1, 3) 1 = Not homeless 2 = Homeless, not receiving homeless shelter allowance 3 = Homeless, receiving homeless shelter allowance
HOMELESS_DED	C	AMOUNT OF HOMELESS DEDUCTION Range = (0, 143) Positive value only for those with HOMEDED = 3 Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.
RAWERND	R	REPORTED EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION Range = (0, 998) (See FSERNDED for final earned income deduction value.)
RENT	R	RENT/MORTGAGE AMOUNT Range = (0, 4442) Some values for SSI-CAP units have been edited to apply standard shelter allowances.

SHELCAP	C	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (352, 713) SHELCAP varies by region. See Appendix F for values.
SHELDED	R	REPORTED SHELTER DEDUCTION Range = (0, 40032) (See FSSLTDED for the final value)
SUA1	R	STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–USAGE AND ENTITLEMENT Range = (1, 9) **We recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations in Texas. See Appendix A for more details.** 1 = No utilities and no LIHEAA 2 = Uses actual expenses 3 = Uses higher standard based on LIHEAA 4 = Uses higher standard and does not received LIHEAA 5 = Uses lower standard 6 = Uses telephone-only standard 7 = Uses individual standards 8 = Uses higher standard, LIHEAA status unknown 9 = Other Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with UTIL. See Appendix B for more details. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
SUA2	R	STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–PRORATED Range = (1, 2) **We recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations in Texas. See Appendix A for more details.** 1 = Not prorated 2 = Prorated Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with UTIL. See Appendix B for more details. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
UTIL	R	UTILITY AMOUNT Range = (0, 2932) Some values have been edited to improve the final benefit calculation. See Appendix B for more details.

Unit Benefits

AMTERR	R	AMOUNT OF COUPON ALLOTMENT IN ERROR Range = (0, 727) Dollar amount of coupon issuance error for errors of $25 or more
ASSLIM	C	ASSET LIMIT Range = (2000, 5000) SNAP eligibility limit. Categorically eligible units are not subject to asset limit. See Appendix F for schedule.
BENMAX	C	MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT Range = (176, 3430) 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, 2623) Calculated as FSBEN = MAX(10, BENMAX-ROUND (.3*FSNETINC)) if FSUSIZE is 2 or less, otherwise FSBEN = MAX(0, BENMAX-ROUND(.3*FSNETINC)) for all units, except for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits where the benefit is calculated by using a State-specific formula.
FSGRTEST	C	INDICATOR OF PASSING GROSS INCOME TEST Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes
FSMINBEN	C	RECEIVED MINIMUM BENEFIT Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes (FSBEN= 8 percent of maximum benefit in that unit's geographic region for a one-person unit and FSUSIZE = 1 or 2) Because it is derived from the maximum benefit, the minimum benefit increased in April 2009 with passage of ARRA. Units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits are always set to 0.

FSNETEST	C	INDICATOR OF PASSING NET INCOME TEST Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
GROSSCRN	C	GROSS INCOME SCREEN Range = (1127, 7749) SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units are not subject to gross income screen. See Appendix F for schedule.
NETSCRN	C	NET INCOME SCREEN Range = (867, 5959) SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units are not subject to net income screen. See Appendix F for schedule.
RAWBEN	R	REPORTED SNAP BENEFIT RECEIVED Range = (2, 2595) Reported amount of SNAP benefits that the unit was certified to receive during sample month (see FSBEN for final value)

Person-Level Characteristics

ABWDST1 to ABWDST16	R	ABAWD STATUS **We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.** Range = (1, 7) Person 1 through Person 16 1 = Not an ABAWD 2 = ABAWD in a waived area 3 = Exempt based on 15 percent option 4 = ABAWD meeting work requirements 5 = ABAWD in 1st 3 months 6 = ABAWD in 2nd 3 months 7 = ABAWD who has exhausted time-limited benefits
AGE1 to AGE16	R	AGE Range = (0, 98) Person 1 through Person 16 0 = Age less than 1 year 1–97 = Age in years 98 = Age 98 years or more
CTZN1 to CTZN16	R	CITIZENSHIP STATUS **We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.** Range = (1, 10) Person 1 through Person 16 1 = 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 under age 18 5 = Person admitted as refugee, granted asylum, or given stay of deportation 6 = Other eligible noncitizen 7 = Noncitizen legally in United States who does not meet one of the above codes and is not receiving SNAP benefits but whose income and resources must be considered in determining benefits 8 = Other ineligible legal noncitizen (e.g., visitor, tourist, student, diplomat) 9 = Undocumented noncitizen 10 = Noncitizen, status unknown

DPCOST1 to DPCOST16 — R

REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE COST
We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.
Range = (0, 905)
Person 1 through Person 16
Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with FSDEPDED. See Appendix B for details.

EMPRG1 to EMPRG16 — R

SNAP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM STATUS
We recommend caution when using EMPRGi. See Appendix A for more details.
Range = (0, 9)
Person 1 through Person 16
0 = Not participating in E&T
1 = Participating in non–SNAP E&T (such as TANF)
2 = SNAP job search or job search training
3 = SNAP E&T workfare or work experience
4 = SNAP E&T work supplementation
5 = SNAP E&T education leading to high school diploma or GED
6 = SNAP E&T postsecondary education leading to degree or certificate
7 = SNAP E&T remedial education (including adult education and English lessons not leading to degree)
8 = SNAP E&T vocational training
9 = Other

EMPSTA1 to EMPSTA16 — R

EMPLOYMENT STATUS–TYPE
Range = (1, 8)
Person 1 through Person 16
We recommend caution when using EMPSTAi. See Appendix A for more details.
1 = Not in labor force and not looking for work
2 = Unemployed and looking for work
3 = Active-duty military
4 = Migrant farm labor
5 = Nonmigrant farm labor
6 = Self-employed, farming
7 = Self-employed, nonfarming
8 = Employed by other

EMPSTB1 to EMPSTB16	R	EMPLOYMENT STATUS–AMOUNT Range = (1, 5) Person 1 through Person 16 **We recommend caution when using EMPSTBi. See Appendix A for more details.** 1 = Not employed 2 = 1–19 hours/week 3 = 20–29 hours/week 4 = 30–39 hours/week 5 = Full-time (40 hours or more)

FSAFIL1 to FSAFIL16 — R

SNAP CASE AFFILIATION
Range = (1, 99)
Person 1 through Person 16
We recommend against using FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Alaska, California, Maine, Montana, and West Virginia. See Appendix A for more details.

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

FSUN1 to FSUN16 — C

POSITION OF HEAD OF SNAP UNIT
Range = (0, 8)
Person 1 through Person 16
Identifies index position of head of SNAP unit. The head is defined as the first person in unit with REL = 1 or, if no one in unit has REL = 1, as the first adult in unit. If 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.

RACETH1 to RACETH16 — R

RACE/ETHNICITY
Range = (1, 32)
Person 1 through Person 16
We recommend against using RACETHi. See Appendix A for more details.

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

Not Hispanic or Latino

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

Multiple Races Reported

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

Hispanic or Latino

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

Multiple Races Reported

18 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and white
19 = (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian and white
20 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (black or African American)

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)

Old Format Values

30 = White, not of Hispanic origin
31 = Black, not of Hispanic origin
32 = Hispanic

REL1 to REL16 — R — RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
Range = (1, 7)
Person 1 through Person 16
1 = Head of household
2 = Spouse
3 = Parent
4 = Daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson
5 = Other related person (brother, sister, niece, nephew, grandchild, great-grandchild, cousin)
6 = Foster child
7 = Unrelated person

SEX1 to SEX16 — R — SEX
Range = (1, 2)
Person 1 through Person 16
1 = Male
2 = Female

WRKREG1 to WRKREG16 — R — WORK REGISTRATION STATUS
Range = (1, 5)
Person 1 through Person 16
We recommend caution when using WRKREGi. See Appendix A for more details.
1 = Federal exemption for disability
2 = Federal exemption for reason other than disability
3 = Work registrant, not E&T participant
4 = Work registrant, voluntary E&T participant
5 = Work registrant, mandatory E&T participant

YRSED1 to YRSED16 — R

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPLETED
We recommend against using YRSEDi. See Appendix A for more details.
Range = (0, 14)
Person 1 through Person 16
0 = None
1 = Grade 1
2 = Grade 2
3 = Grade 3
4 = Grade 4
5 = Grade 5
6 = Grade 6
7 = Grade 7
8 = Grade 8
9 = Grade 9
10 = Grade 10
11 = Grade 11
12 = High school graduate or GED
13 = Postsecondary education (e.g., technical education or some college)
14 = College graduate or post-graduate degree

Person-Level Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)[37]

CONT1 to CONT16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS Range = (0, 1983) Person 1 through Person 16 Amount of contributions, charity, and in-kind income
CSUPRT1 to CSUPRT16	R	COUNTABLE CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 2343) Person 1 through Person 16 Court-ordered child support payments received from absent parent or responsible person
DEEM1 to DEEM16	R	COUNTABLE DEEMED INCOME Range = (0, 2082) Person 1 through Person 16 Income deemed from sponsor of noncitizen member of unit
DIVER1 to DIVER16	R	COUNTABLE STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS Range = (0, 592) Person 1 through Person 16
EDLOAN1 to EDLOAN16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS Range = (0, 1145) Person 1 through Person 16 Educational grants, scholarships, and loans
EITC1 to EITC16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT Range = (0, 173) Person 1 through Person 16
ENERGY1 to ENERGY16	R	COUNTABLE ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME Range = (0, 349) Person 1 through Person 16
GA1 to GA16	R	COUNTABLE GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS Range = (0, 5280) Person 1 through Person 16

[37] Some person-level income sources have been edited to obtain consistency between final gross income (FSGRINC) and person-level income amounts.

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
OTHERN1 to OTHERN16	R	COUNTABLE OTHER EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 2114) Person 1 through Person 16
OTHGOV1 to OTHGOV16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS Range = (0, 3056) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes but not limited to Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and payments to farmers by USDA
OTHUN1 to OTHUN16	R	COUNTABLE OTHER UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 2170) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes alimony, foster care payments, dividends and interest, rental income, pensions, and union benefits
SLFEMP1 to SLFEMP16	R	COUNTABLE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 3413) Person 1 through Person 16 Net income from any self-employment enterprise
SOCSEC1 to SOCSEC16	R	COUNTABLE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME Range = (0, 2174) Person 1 through Person 16
SSI1 to SSI16	R	COUNTABLE SSI BENEFITS Range = (0, 2696) Person 1 through Person 16
TANF1 to TANF16	R	COUNTABLE TANF PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1371) Person 1 through Person 16 Assigned to payee or principal person of assistance group
UNEMP1 to UNEMP16	R	COUNTABLE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2375) Person 1 through Person 16
VET1 to VET16	R	COUNTABLE VETERANS' BENEFITS Range = (0, 3082) Person 1 through Person 16

VARIABLE	**ORIGIN**	**DESCRIPTION**
WAGES1 to WAGES16	R	COUNTABLE WAGES AND SALARIES Range = (0, 5700) Person 1 through Person 16 Amount of wages, salaries, tips, and commission
.		
WCOMP1 to WCOMP16	R	COUNTABLE WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 3033) Person 1 through Person 16
WGESUP1 to WGESUP16	R	COUNTABLE WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME Range = (0, 1292) Person 1 through Person 16 Earnings above cash assistance and/or SNAP benefit amount

Detailed Error Findings

AGENCY1 to AGENCY9	R	AGENCY OR CLIENT RESPONSIBILITY Range = (1, 99) Variance 1 through Variance 9 Primary cause of variance 1 = Information not reported 2 = Incomplete or incorrect information provided; agency not required to verify 3 = Information withheld by client (case referred for IPV investigation) 4 = Incorrect information provided by client (case referred for IPV investigation) 7 = Inaccurate information reported by collateral contact 8 = Acted on incorrect federal computer match information not requiring verification (such variance is excluded from error determination but must be recorded) 10 = Policy incorrectly applied 12 = Reported information disregarded or not applied 14 = Agency failed to follow up on inconsistent or incomplete information 15 = Agency failed to follow up on impending changes 16 = Agency failed to verify required information 17 = Computer programming error 18 = Data entry and/or coding error 19 = Mass change (error due to problem with computer-generated mass change) 20 = Arithmetic computation error 21 = Computer user error 99 = Other
AMOUNT1 to AMOUNT9	R	VARIANCE DOLLAR AMOUNT Range = (0, 7701) Variance 1 through Variance 9 Dollar amount of variance

DISCOV1 to DISCOV9 — R

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

E_FINDG1 to E_FINDG9 — R

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

ELEMENT1 to ELEMENT9 — R

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

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

NATURE1 to NATURE9 — R — NATURE OF VARIANCE
Range = (6, 306)
Variance 1 through Variance 9
Nature of each variance
6 = Eligible person(s) excluded
7 = Ineligible person(s) included
12 = Eligible person(s) with no income, resources, or deductible expenses excluded
13 = Eligible person(s) with income excluded
14 = Eligible person(s) with resources excluded
15 = Eligible person(s) with deductible expenses excluded
16 = Newborn improperly excluded
20 = Incorrect resource limit applied
24 = Resource should have been excluded
28 = Incorrect income limit applied
29 = Exceeds prescribed limit
30 = Resource should have been included
32 = Failed to consider or incorrectly considered income of ineligible member

35 = Unreported source of income (do not use for change in employment status)
36 = Rounding used/not used or incorrectly applied
37 = All income from source known but not included
38 = More income received from this source than budgeted
39 = Employment status changed from unemployed to employed
40 = Employment status changed from employed to unemployed
41 = Change only in amount of earnings
42 = Conversion to monthly amount not used or incorrectly applied
43 = Averaging not used or incorrectly applied
44 = Less income received from this source than budgeted
45 = Cost of doing business not used or incorrectly applied
46 = Failed to consider/anticipate month with extra pay date
52 = Deduction that should have been included was not
53 = Deduction included that should not have been
54 = Incorrect standard used (not as a result of change in unit size or move)
64 = Incorrect amount used resulting from change in residence
65 = Incorrect standard used resulting from change in unit size
75 = Benefit/allotment/eligibility incorrectly computed
77 = Unit not entitled to transitional benefits
79 = Incorrect use of allotment tables
80 = Improper proration of initial month's benefits
98 = Transcription or computation errors
99 = Other
111 = Child support payment(s) not considered or incorrectly applied for initial month(s) of eligibility
112 = Retained child support payment(s) not considered or incorrectly applied
120 = Variance/errors resulting from noncompliance with this means-tested public assistance program
123 = Incorrectly prorated
124 = Variances resulting from use of automatic federal information exchange system
127 = Pass-through not considered or incorrectly applied
200 = Eligible noncitizen excluded
201 = Ineligible noncitizen included
301 = Unit improperly participating under retrospective budgeting
302 = Unit improperly participating under prospective budgeting
303 = Unit improperly participating under monthly reporting
304 = Unit improperly participating under quarterly reporting
305 = Unit improperly participating under semiannual reporting
306 = Unit improperly participating under change reporting

OCCDATE1 to OCCDATE9	R	VARIANCE OCCURRENCE DATE Range = (199103, 999999) Variance 1 through Variance 9 Date each variance occurred (month and year)
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 SELECTED VARIABLES IN THE FY 2009 SNAP QC DATABASE

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We assessed the quality of coding for variables on the FY 2009 SNAP QC datafile that are new, changed, or have a history of coding inconsistencies. We looked specifically for the prevalence of coding inconsistencies, missing or unknown values, and small sample sizes. As in prior years, we also examined the prevalence of missing or unknown values across person-level characteristic variables, and found that most of these variables infrequently had missing or unknown values in the FY 2009 file.

Based on our assessment, we recommend against the use of some variables and recommend caution when using other variables as listed below and described in detail in the following sections. We recommend against the use of the variables YRSEDi, RACETHi, VEHICLEA, and VEHICLEB for all tabulations; SUA1 and SUA2 for State-level tabulations in Texas; and FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of non-participants in Alaska, California, Maine, Montana, and West Virginia.

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

1. Highest Educational Level Completed (YRSEDi)

We found that 8 percent of adult participants have a missing or unknown value for YRSEDi and therefore recommend against the use of this variable.

2. Race/Ethnicity (RACETHi)

New values for RACETHi were implemented in April 2007 to allow reporting of multiple races or ethnicities. The old values were valid through March 2009. On the FY 2009 datafile use of the new RACETHi values was almost universal among States, with old RACETHi values rarely reported. Forty-seven States, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia used the new values almost exclusively throughout the fiscal year. In the remaining States, the new values were used 99.8 percent of the time or more.

The distribution of race and ethnicity categories is similar to the distribution in the FY 2008 file but differs substantially as compared to FY 2006 and previous data files. For instance, using both the old and new RACETHi values, 22 percent of participants were coded as having unavailable, not recorded, or unknown racial/ethnic data in the FY 2009 file, compared with less than 1 percent coded as unknown in the FY 2006 file. However, slightly fewer participants were coded as unknown in the second six months of FY 2009 versus the first six months. Furthermore, the distribution of unknown or unavailable data varies considerably by State. In fact, fewer than 5 percent of participants have unknown or unavailable RACETHi codes in 23 States while more than 80 percent of participants have these codes in four States.

Given the large percentage of participants coded with missing race/ethnicity information and the persistence of the changed distribution of participants by race/ethnicity under the new categories, we recommend against the use of this variable.

3. SNAP Case Affiliation (FSAFILi)

FSAFILi and CTZNi were highly consistent, with no ineligible noncitizens (CTZNi = 7–10) also coded as eligible participants (FSAFILi = 1), and no eligible noncitizens (CTZNi = 3–6) or eligible citizens (CTZNi = 1, 2) coded as ineligible noncitizens (FSAFILi = 4 or 18). Similarly, FSAFILi and ABWDSTi were consistent most of the time, but a small number of individuals were inconsistently coded as both ineligible ABAWDs (FSAFILi = 10) and not ABAWDs (ABWDSTi = 1) or as eligible ABAWDs (ABWDSTi = 2–6).

FSAFILi can be used for some tabulations, but, given the high percentage of missing or unknown values for nonparticipants, we recommend against the use of FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Alaska, California, Maine, Montana, and West Virginia. Furthermore, care should be taken to avoid State-level tabulations that result in small sample sizes.

4. Citizenship Status (CTZNi)

The noncitizen codes for CTZNi changed slightly in FY 2004, although the codes for U.S.-born citizens and naturalized citizens remained the same. The distribution of reasons for noncitizen eligibility and ineligibility is similar to the distribution in previous years. No participants are coded as ineligible noncitizens or citizenship status unknown, consistent with FY 2008. As a result, we recommend the use of CTZNi for tabulations, but care should be taken to avoid State-level tabulations that result in small sample sizes.

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

The coding for two employment status variables in the FY 2009 file, EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi, is consistent with the FY 2008 and FY 2007 files and improved from the FY 2006 file. For instance, some participants in the FY 2006 file had countable earned income (wages, self-employment earnings, or other earnings) but had EMPSTAi codes indicating that they were not in the labor force (NILF) or were unemployed (EMPSTAi = 1, 2). In addition, some participants with countable earned income had EMPSTBi codes indicating that they were unemployed (EMPSTBi = 1), or had EMPSTAi codes indicating that they were employed (EMPSTAi ≠ 1, 2) but EMPSTBi codes indicating that they were unemployed (EMPSTBi=1). These coding inconsistencies do not occur in the FY 2009 file. However, 6 percent of participants coded as working 1–40+ hours (EMPSTBi = 2, 3, 4, 5) and 6 percent of participants not coded as NILF or unemployed (EMPSTAi ≠ 1, 2) have no countable earnings. Given these inconsistencies, we recommend caution when using EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi to tabulate participants' work status.

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

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

The distribution of ABWDSTi codes in FY 2009 is similar to the distribution in previous years. However, there are some inconsistencies between ABWDSTi and the other work-related variables discussed in Section 5 above. Because we have concerns about the quality of those variables, though, we are unable to assess the quality of coding for ABWDSTi. Furthermore, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) that went into effect on April 1, 2009, suspended the time limit on benefits to ABAWDs through September 30, 2010. Thus it is unclear how states used available ABAWD codes to categorize individuals who had exceeded their time-limited benefits and who were not meeting work requirements. Because of this uncertainty in how the variable was coded following the implementation of ARRA, we do not recommend using ABWDSTi after April 1, 2009. We continue to recommend caution when using ABWDSTi for state-level tabulations due to small sample sizes.

7. Disability (FSDIS) and Work Registration Status (WORKREGi)

Because of the change to FSAFILi on the FY 2003 file, we no longer have the person-level program participation information we previously used to help identify disabled individuals. Instead, we use unit-level information, such as receipt of SSI and reporting of medical expenses, to identify units with disabled members. We recommend the use of FSDIS with the awareness that it probably undercounts the number of units with disabled members.

In the FY 2006 file, the values for WRKREGi changed mid-year, and a value was implemented to distinguish between an individual with a federal exemption because of a disability (WRKREGi = 1) and an individual with a federal exemption for a reason other than a disability (WRKREGi = 2). Although the intent behind the new WRKREG categories was to identify disabled individuals, we found continued evidence in the FY 2009 file of likely miscoding of this variable. In particular, Maryland and Washington, DC seem to have unrealistically high proportions of individuals coded as WRKREGi = 1 (67 percent and 46 percent, respectively). As a result of this likely miscoding, and

because of other inconsistencies between FSDIS and WRKREGi, we do not recommend using WRKREGi to identify person-level disability.

There are no individuals with an invalid or missing code for WRKREGi, but as in FY 2008, we found some inconsistencies between WRKREGi and ABWDSTi. Because of these inconsistencies, the likely miscoding described above, and our limited ability to assess WRKREGi, we recommend caution when using WRKREGi, and recommend combining values for WRKREGi = 1 and WRKREGi = 2.

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

In view of numerous coding inconsistencies, we recommended against the use of SUA1 and SUA2 in FY 2003. Beginning with the FY 2004 file, we implemented algorithms that adjust UTIL to an existing SUA in the State if doing so results in a calculated benefit that matches the raw benefit.[1] The algorithm also corrects inconsistent coding of SUA1 and SUA2 in units with matching benefits.

In units where our calculated benefit matched the raw benefit, we trusted UTIL to be correct and recoded SUA1 and SUA2 to be consistent with UTIL. In units where our calculated benefit differed from the raw benefit, we were unable to determine whether UTIL, SUA1, SUA2, or none of the three could be trusted. Consequently, some inconsistencies between UTIL, SUA1, and SUA2 remain.

Nationwide, the remaining inconsistencies between SUA1 and UTIL and between SUA2 and UTIL affect 1 percent of all units in the file. However, the percentage of inconsistent units remains higher in Texas (10 percent). In addition, Texas reported a high percentage of units reporting pro-rated SUAs in shared living situations. Given that we have the utility costs for only one unit in the

[1] By matching benefit, we mean that the calculated benefit is within $25 of the recorded benefit where the reviewer found no errors (or errors under $25) and within $5 of the recorded benefit for households with overissuance or underissuance errors.

household, we can check the accuracy of pro-rated utility amounts only in situations where the unit receives exactly half of the full SUA. When a unit reported a prorated SUA and a utility value less than the full SUA but not equal to exactly half of the full SUA, we were unable to ascertain if the other unit had utility costs that sum to a full SUA value for the State. As a result, we were unable to confirm whether the reported SUA is consistent with the utility value.

We recommend the use of SUA1 and SUA2 for tabulations, but, given the high level of inconsistencies, we recommend against the use of SUA1 and SUA2 for State-level tabulations in Texas.

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

We recommended against the use of DPCOSTi on the FY 2003 file because of coding inconsistencies between the reported dependent care costs (DPCOSTi) and the reported dependent care deduction (FSDEPDED). Beginning with the FY 2004 datafile, we implemented an algorithm to reconcile these inconsistencies in units with matching benefits.

In units where our calculated benefit matched the raw benefit, we trusted FSDEPDED to be correct and set the total DPCOSTi equal to FSDEPDED. In units where our calculated benefit differed from the raw benefit, we were unable to determine whether the raw deduction, expenses, or neither can be trusted. Consequently, some inconsistencies between FSDEPDED and DPCOSTi remain.

Even though the remaining inconsistencies affect only about 1 percent of units that have a positive dependent care deduction, positive dependent care costs, or both, and fewer than a tenth of a percent of all units in the file, the percentage of inconsistent units is considerably greater in some States. Furthermore, the sample size of units with a dependent care deduction and/or dependent care costs is quite small in several States. With the remaining inconsistencies affecting such a small proportion of units overall, we no longer recommend caution when using these variables for national tabulations. Due to small sample sizes, however, State-level tabulations should be avoided.

10. Vehicles

Most units have no countable vehicle assets (FSVEHAST = 0). Among units with positive countable vehicle assets (FSVEHAST > 0), some units are coded as having no vehicles (VEHICLEA = 1, VEHICLEB = 1 or missing) or as having no countable vehicles (VEHICLEA=1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and VEHICLEB=1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or missing). Because VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB are not consistent with FSVEHAST, we recommend against the use of either variable to tabulate the category of vehicle owned by the unit.

11. Locality

Beginning with the FY 2003 SNAP QC datafile, we constructed URBRUR to indicate metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural area.[2] Previously, this variable distinguished only between urban and rural areas. The distribution at the national level in FY 2009 is highly similar to the distribution in FY 2008. In July 2009, Utah began implementing new State-wide Local Agency Codes that do not align to geographic areas. Because we cannot match units to counties except through geographically-based Local Agency Codes, we are able to identify metropolitan status for only 71 percent of the Utah sample (that is, those sampled before July 2009), as compared to 100 percent in previous years. Otherwise, the distribution of metropolitan status codes at the State level in FY 2009 is similar to that in FY 2008.

Given our concerns about the representativeness of the sample at the substate level, we recommend caution when using URBRUR for State-level tabulations.

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

12. SSI_CAP

In FY 2004, we instituted an algorithm for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SSI-CAP units. This algorithm is used to check for SSI-CAP participation in States with SSI-CAP programs (in FY 2009, these were Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington). In Washington, over 90 percent of potentially eligible units appear to have participated, while in six other states (Florida, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas) over 30 percent of potentially eligible units appear to have participated. In Michigan, our algorithm did not identify any potentially eligible units as receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit and in four other SSI-CAP states (Arizona, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Virginia), fewer than 10 percent of potentially eligible units appear to have participated.[3] In all SSI-CAP states using a standard benefit except Mississippi, 100 percent or more of identified SSI-CAP units receive a standard non-minimum benefit. In the three SSI-CAP States where participants receive a standard shelter expense (Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington), all of the participating units received the standard rent, while none of the non-CAP participating units received the standard rent. While we are confident that we have identified as many SSI-CAP units in the FY 2009 SNAP QC datafile as possible given the available data, it is possible that the datafile underestimates the actual number of SSI-CAP units in some States.

[3] Note that in Arizona, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and Washington, the one person households receiving SSI also had no earned income, as required by their SSI-CAP programs.

APPENDIX B

AUTOMATED EDITS TO SNAP UNITS

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In any raw data file, there are often inconsistencies in the way that data are entered that can be resolved by simple algorithms. Rather than searching for these discrepancies manually, we locate and correct these inconsistencies automatically. In the FY 2009 SNAP QC raw datafile, we performed the automated edits described below.

1. Miscoded SNAP Affiliation (FSAFILi) Codes

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

- We set the affiliation codes of California SSI recipients to 15.
- We recoded obvious uses of old codes (e.g., no coded participants, but TANF income or SSI present and affiliation codes of 11 or 16, indicating receipt of TANF income and SSI, respectively).
- If there were differences between the unit size (count of those with affiliation code of 1) and the certified household size, we checked to see which size matched the correct benefit and recoded any affiliation codes that were inconsistent with citizenship or ABAWD status.
- MFIP uses unit composition rules that differ from those in regular SNAP. Specifically, SSI and TANF recipients living in the same household are treated as separate SNAP units. Consequently, if a Minnesota unit of more than one person had both SSI and TANF income, we set the affiliation code of the SSI recipient to unknown (99).

2. Deeming Issues

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

3. California Units with TANF Income and/or GA Income

We included a check for California units with both TANF and GA where the TANF amount was the same as the GA amount and also the same as the reported unit-level gross income. Believing

that only one of the incomes was counted, we kept the TANF income in units with children and the GA income in units without children, setting all other income to zero.

4. Vehicle Assets

The following States do not exclude the value of all vehicles in the asset calculation: Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. For all other States, we reset any reported vehicle assets to $0 because the States exclude the value of all vehicles from the asset calculation.[4]

5. Child Support Deduction and Child Support Income

We found units where the reported child support expense deduction was 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:

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

In addition, if a unit is not categorically eligible, includes no elderly or disabled individuals, and would pass the gross income screen for eligibility if the child support deduction were excluded, we

[4] Due to mid-year changes, we reset reported vehicle assets to $0 beginning in January 2009 in Guam, Vermont, and the Virgin Islands; beginning in April 2009 in Nevada; and beginning in June 2009 in Idaho and Oklahoma.

exclude the child support deduction from unit gross income and set the child support deduction to $0.

6. Dependent Care Costs[5]

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

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

In units where we were able to match the benefit, we trusted the recorded dependent care deduction as correct and, if necessary, recoded the costs to make them consistent with the deduction. Because the 2008 Farm Bill eliminated the dependent care deduction cap, we revised our methodology for reconciling any discrepancies for the FY 2009 datafile. In reconciling differences between the dependent care deduction and expenses, we adhered to the following guidelines:

- If the dependent care deduction was greater than the total value of dependent care costs, we set the costs equal to the deduction by assigning dependent care costs to unit members who originally had positive dependent care expenses.
- If no unit members originally had recorded dependent care expenses, we assigned costs to unit members in the following order:
  1. If the unit contains at least one member age 0 to 4, distribute costs evenly to unit members from age 0 to 8.
  2. If the unit does not contain a member age 0 to 4, distribute costs evenly to any unit members from age 5 to 13.

[5] These edits exclude households identified as MFIP or SSI-CAP.

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

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

7. SUA Usage and Proration[6]

The SNAP QC datafile includes two variables that describe the use of standard utility allowances (SUAs). One variable records the usage of and entitlement to SUAs (SUA1); the other records the proration of utility allowances in shared housing situations (SUA2). The raw QC datafile contains a significant number of units whose raw utility expense values are inconsistent with the SUA usage and proration variables. In units where the calculated benefit matched the raw benefit, we assumed the recorded utility amount to be correct. For these units, we recoded the SUA1 and SUA2 variables to make them consistent with the utility amount. For certain cases where the coding of SUA1 contradicted what we know of State policy, we recoded SUA1 regardless of the result of the benefit calculation.[7]

In most States, we checked for full SUA values as well as for half SUA values (see Table F.5).[8] In other words, if the utility amount equaled a full SUA value, we made sure that SUA1 indicated the

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

[7] By contradictions with State policy, we mean households that are coded as receiving a type of SUA that is not used in the State.

[8] Prorated values are not always equal to half of the full SUA value. However, because of the multitude of possible values, we were able to check only for half values.

correct SUA type and that SUA2 was coded as "not prorated." If the utility amount equaled half of an SUA value, we made sure that SUA1 indicated the correct SUA type and that SUA2 was coded as "prorated." However, in a few States that use individual standards (Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Michigan, and Wisconsin), we checked half SUA values for HCSUA and LUA but only full SUA values for the telephone SUA, electricity SUA, or both (telephone plus electricity). For households whose utility amount did not equal an SUA value or half of an SUA value, we coded them as using individual standards in States with individual standards and as using actual expenses in the rest of the States, as long as they were not coded as prorated and the State was not a mandatory SUA State.[9] In mandatory SUA States not using individual standards, when the utility amount did not equal an SUA value or half of an SUA value, we were unable to reconcile the value of SUA1 and SUA2 and did not change the values from the raw datafile.

8. Categorical Eligibility

Most States have expanded categorical eligibility rules that allow units benefiting from specific means-tested cash assistance programs to bypass an asset test or gross or net-income test. Depending on the programs that the State uses to confer categorical eligibility, categorical eligibility can be expanded to a select set of units or to nearly all low-income units in a State. By using information available from FNS and examining unit records on the raw file, we were able to identify the conditions for States under which a unit would be identified as categorically eligible. In these States, most units were already identified as categorically eligible through the CAT_ELIG flag, which is set to 0 for units that are not categorically eligible and to 1 for units reported as categorically eligible in the raw file. We believe that additional units should have been identified as categorically eligible but were not. We set the CAT_ELIG flag to 2 for units identified as pure PA

[9] There are 37 States in FY 2009 that mandate the use of an SUA rather than actual utility costs.

units that had not previously been specified as categorically eligible and for units in the following States satisfying the specified conditions:

Arizona, Connecticut and Oregon. All units with gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty (began July 2009 in Connecticut)

California. Units with children under age 18, net income at or below 100 percent of poverty, and either (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (began July 2009)

Delaware, Michigan, Nevada, Washington and Wisconsin. All units with gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (began April 2009 in Nevada)

Georgia. Units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) only elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

Guam. All units with gross income at or below 165 percent of poverty (began January 2009)

Idaho. All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (began June 2009)

Maine. All units with gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty and children under age 18, or age 18 and full–time high school student, who live with a parent or caretaker relative

Maryland. All units with gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty with children under age 18 or with related children who are age 18 or 19 and will graduate from high school while 19.

Massachusetts. All units with either (1) children aged 18 or younger and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty or (2) without children aged 18 or younger and net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and (a) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (b) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

Minnesota. All units participating in MFIP and units with financial assets, excluding vehicles, less than $7,000 and either (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 165 percent of poverty

Montana. All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and either (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals (began March 2009)

New Hampshire. All units with children under age 18 and a relative of child present with gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty (began May 2009)

New York. All units with (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty, (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty, or (3) units with dependent care expenses and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty[10]

North Dakota. All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty

Ohio, Virgin Islands and West Virginia. All units with (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (began October 2008 for Ohio and West Virginia, and January 2009 for Virgin Islands)

Oklahoma. All units with (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and net income at or below 100 percent of poverty (began June 2009)

Pennsylvania. All units with (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (began October 2008); all units with (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 160 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (August 2009 and after)

Rhode Island. All units with (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (began April 2009)

South Carolina. All units with gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (before April 2009); all units with (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (April 2009 and after)

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

Vermont. All units with gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty and net income at or below 100 percent of poverty (began January 2009)

9. Pure Public Assistance Units

Beginning with the FY 2005 database, some categorically eligible units are flagged as pure PA units. The following types of units were identified and flagged as pure PA units:

- Units containing only children where at least one member receives TANF income
- Units where at least one member receives TANF income and where every adult member of the unit receives TANF, SSI, or GA income

[10] New York's categorical eligibility rule includes (1) and (2) before March 2009 and (1), (2) and (3) starting in March 2009.

- Units where no members receive TANF income, and every adult and every child receives SSI or GA income
- All MFIP units

All units that are pure PA units are considered categorically eligible. Any units flagged as pure PA units that were not flagged as categorically eligible were updated to be categorically eligible.

APPENDIX C

VARIABLES THAT WERE DROPPED, SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGED, OR NEW ON THE FY 2009 SNAP QC DATAFILE

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Note: Information regarding variables on the FY 2008 SNAP QC datafile may be found in *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2008 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Wolkwitz and Ewell, 2009).

Variables Dropped on the FY 2009 SNAP QC Datafile

None

Variables Changed on the FY 2009 SNAP QC Datafile

CAT_ELIG

In the FY 2008 datafile, we coded all categorically eligible units as CAT_ELIG = 1 and units that were not categorically eligible as CAT_ELIG = 2. In the FY 2009 datafile, we distinguish between units that report categorical eligibility on the file and units that we recode as categorically eligible due to State rules. We use the following codes:

0 = Unit not categorically eligible for benefits

1 = Unit reported as categorically eligible for benefits and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests. (Unit is subject to the State-determined income and/or asset limit on the cash PA or non-cash TANF-funded benefit used to confer categorical eligibility.)

2 = Unit recoded to be categorically eligible after being identified as pure cash PA, or as meeting State-specified criteria for broad-based categorical eligibility, and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests.

DPCOSTi

The 2008 Farm Bill eliminated the cap on the dependent care deduction. In the FY 2009 datafile, we no longer restrict dependent care expenses to a maximum limit.

PURE_PA

In the FY 2008 datafile, we recoded MFIP units receiving TANF as pure PA. However, since TANF income is not reported on the file for the vast majority of MFIP units, we began coding all MFIP units as pure PA in the FY 2009 file.

STATUS and AMTERR	Effective April 2009, QC reviewers were instructed to code these two variables differently as a result of an FNS policy to increase the variance tolerance level from $25 to $50. Before April 2009, STATUS was set to 1 (Amount correct) if overissuances or underissuances were at or below $26. Beginning in April 2009, STATUS was set to 1 if overissuances or underissuances were at or below $50. However, throughout FY 2009, the dollar amount of the error (AMTERR) is entered if the error exceeds $25 regardless of the STATUS code. This differs from prior years, where QC reviewers set AMTERR to zero when STATUS = 1.

New Variables on the FY 2009 SNAP QC Datafile

None

APPENDIX D

DERIVATION OF WEIGHTS BY STATE AND MONTH

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Note: Tables D.1 through D.3 present the final calculated weighted counts of SNAP unit, individuals, and benefit amounts in the FY 2009 SNAP QC file. Tables D.4 through D.15 show the preliminary monthly weights (HWGT) and their derivation for each State and stratum. The preliminary weights (Stratum-Specific Weights) are derived as follows:

Data	Column	Derivation
Sampling Interval	a	Raw data
Stratum Sampling Size	b	Raw data
SNAP Units in Stratum (unedited)	c*	a*b
Stratum Share of State Sample	d*	c/(sum c over state)
SNAP Units in State	e	Raw data
SNAP Units in Stratum (edited)	f*	d*e
Units with Complete Reviews	g	Raw data
Ineligible Units	h	Raw data
Disqualification Rate	i	h/g
Adjusted SNAP Units in State	j	(1-i)*f
Failing Units	k	Raw data
Stratum Sampling Size	l	g-h-k
Stratum-Specific Weight	m	j/l

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

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

TABLE D.1

CALCULATED WEIGHTED UNIT COUNTS BY STATE AND MONTH

State	October 2008	November 2008	December 2008	January 2009	February 2009	March 2009	April 2009
Alabama	244,055	252,288	257,127	254,346	263,429	268,371	277,534
Alaska	19,551	21,211	22,432	23,708	23,978	25,703	25,974
Arizona	281,994	290,674	301,499	312,337	315,410	327,977	329,885
Arkansas	156,018	156,887	168,140	163,234	162,991	166,565	167,862
California	984,529	996,860	1,030,040	1,063,669	1,069,753	1,103,913	1,134,849
Colorado	118,268	117,699	124,980	127,446	132,221	136,434	141,583
Connecticut	124,700	126,117	129,413	129,309	130,564	132,220	131,079
Delaware	35,780	35,747	36,771	38,601	38,254	39,179	40,718
District of Columbia	51,212	52,874	54,646	55,228	55,612	54,272	56,256
Florida	857,082	881,143	910,972	912,998	945,026	968,718	991,992
Georgia	463,060	480,103	487,356	495,129	504,319	515,708	535,605
Hawaii	52,889	53,656	53,977	54,263	54,138	55,102	57,159
Idaho	43,967	46,871	48,031	50,966	53,076	54,129	55,947
Illinois	599,305	605,934	614,466	641,950	656,321	637,114	647,594
Indiana	281,447	273,348	281,292	280,071	278,073	284,513	281,642
Iowa	121,484	111,551	119,957	128,180	125,223	132,059	134,349
Kansas	88,971	88,631	89,277	90,929	93,135	95,987	98,856
Kentucky	298,098	293,568	306,491	301,056	300,589	310,613	309,549
Louisiana	284,911	278,454	283,187	287,876	278,101	275,407	285,523
Maine	90,894	90,604	93,998	95,937	96,916	95,693	97,309
Maryland	182,971	187,368	194,905	199,608	198,709	205,672	213,807
Massachusetts	291,627	298,306	301,991	314,541	324,452	328,213	337,467
Michigan	615,340	632,470	646,665	656,178	652,204	679,669	679,890
Minnesota	144,552	142,044	146,328	148,834	156,936	160,545	163,014
Mississippi	198,116	195,329	197,801	204,427	205,232	205,331	209,234
Missouri	320,702	329,766	331,487	328,741	340,853	349,768	351,257
Montana	35,623	36,619	37,479	37,788	37,284	40,031	40,783
Nebraska	52,338	53,002	53,117	54,942	55,709	55,672	57,590
Nevada	73,287	76,151	79,558	81,069	84,086	86,818	93,431
New Hampshire	33,610	33,413	33,817	34,629	36,606	37,176	38,765
New Jersey	222,809	222,604	230,128	232,332	229,319	236,205	240,063
New Mexico	104,426	101,662	107,896	111,874	110,893	112,760	117,014
New York	1,105,599	1,100,507	1,133,075	1,142,121	1,159,099	1,219,139	1,227,628
North Carolina	453,209	461,411	459,156	482,694	484,968	499,919	503,192
North Dakota	22,360	21,259	22,800	23,081	23,248	23,637	24,115
Ohio	555,430	563,177	575,793	592,749	596,448	613,425	630,194
Oklahoma	176,863	176,215	179,356	183,686	188,297	190,424	196,567
Oregon	260,224	267,957	269,108	278,716	284,829	296,378	305,072
Pennsylvania	575,725	587,028	594,302	586,780	619,952	602,953	617,039
Rhode Island	43,383	44,714	45,427	45,963	47,846	47,762	51,662
South Carolina	262,540	265,101	281,705	282,099	284,098	292,293	296,157
South Dakota	27,150	27,931	28,089	29,478	29,055	29,042	31,202
Tennessee	438,667	441,332	455,177	461,766	468,702	478,450	489,078
Texas	1,171,597	1,126,965	1,180,233	1,133,860	1,138,922	1,102,388	1,141,199
Utah	58,468	59,944	64,682	66,365	66,852	70,160	76,486
Vermont	29,610	29,508	30,997	33,218	34,485	35,028	36,768
Virginia	258,676	261,088	267,614	275,052	273,957	286,603	291,731
Washington	317,733	325,386	336,508	345,097	358,439	373,287	386,262
West Virginia	129,270	128,255	131,778	129,245	132,007	135,662	139,652
Wisconsin	201,244	201,392	211,027	214,984	221,936	230,784	239,260
Wyoming	9,421	9,840	9,840	10,406	10,628	10,023	11,165
Guam	8,130	8,541	8,571	8,613	9,056	9,318	9,582
Virgin Islands	4,983	5,051	5,403	5,671	5,864	6,184	5,758
United States	13,583,899	13,675,557	14,065,866	14,243,842	14,448,099	14,730,393	15,053,348

Table D.1, continued

State	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	August 2009	September 2009	FY Average 2009
Alabama	280,935	288,337	299,324	309,869	304,623	275,020
Alaska	27,082	27,270	27,105	26,572	27,590	24,848
Arizona	344,748	361,513	376,957	382,388	386,261	334,304
Arkansas	170,104	170,958	174,559	171,719	183,846	167,740
California	1,145,301	1,183,837	1,194,883	1,214,876	1,229,718	1,112,686
Colorado	143,277	149,089	147,862	148,889	156,786	137,045
Connecticut	135,901	137,570	143,235	154,044	157,694	135,987
Delaware	41,286	42,186	43,717	43,770	44,750	40,063
District of Columbia	55,308	57,536	58,401	59,047	60,988	55,948
Florida	1,033,355	1,070,307	1,109,971	1,146,941	1,163,881	999,365
Georgia	545,927	542,302	581,709	598,127	601,127	529,206
Hawaii	57,742	58,307	60,898	62,852	64,155	57,095
Idaho	56,263	57,725	57,756	58,572	60,316	53,635
Illinois	684,527	694,250	665,407	697,811	709,428	654,509
Indiana	298,717	297,719	311,475	314,327	322,539	292,097
Iowa	132,915	137,465	136,621	138,603	139,180	129,799
Kansas	99,255	102,689	103,451	108,095	107,513	97,232
Kentucky	311,507	309,618	321,184	326,244	330,179	309,891
Louisiana	291,927	305,982	309,646	321,828	324,160	293,917
Maine	102,479	103,410	104,893	106,197	107,041	98,781
Maryland	215,592	213,284	226,956	232,576	228,205	208,305
Massachusetts	339,257	342,266	360,693	359,674	366,563	330,421
Michigan	692,926	722,471	739,546	743,279	772,981	686,135
Minnesota	170,637	177,386	180,441	182,728	182,249	162,974
Mississippi	216,762	222,580	224,191	228,723	234,722	211,871
Missouri	362,448	360,966	360,875	378,655	380,046	349,630
Montana	42,414	42,948	43,071	43,730	45,823	40,299
Nebraska	58,001	59,588	60,559	61,983	62,951	57,121
Nevada	94,556	99,857	102,748	109,430	109,999	90,916
New Hampshire	39,656	40,669	41,237	40,804	42,505	37,741
New Jersey	243,846	247,071	247,549	257,771	261,714	239,284
New Mexico	122,375	124,492	124,336	133,205	135,021	117,163
New York	1,249,688	1,242,048	1,282,055	1,330,373	1,266,606	1,204,828
North Carolina	512,843	522,832	540,914	544,542	552,527	501,517
North Dakota	23,857	24,373	24,630	24,061	25,338	23,563
Ohio	644,996	663,353	666,183	678,516	685,654	622,160
Oklahoma	197,340	204,162	209,846	216,876	225,144	195,398
Oregon	314,751	321,861	327,091	337,295	343,958	300,603
Pennsylvania	617,257	631,210	640,166	667,947	682,745	618,592
Rhode Island	53,058	53,896	57,381	58,586	59,644	50,777
South Carolina	303,453	305,096	319,879	322,814	322,483	294,810
South Dakota	30,823	31,560	33,579	34,903	36,096	30,742
Tennessee	484,705	505,287	523,524	500,072	542,865	482,469
Texas	1,159,917	1,167,186	1,188,089	1,192,371	1,222,730	1,160,455
Utah	77,102	80,692	80,325	83,254	84,147	72,373
Vermont	35,947	38,091	38,049	38,710	38,715	34,927
Virginia	300,652	295,774	307,304	308,133	316,696	286,940
Washington	389,565	401,838	408,554	415,464	424,601	373,561
West Virginia	139,374	139,215	138,288	142,220	143,373	135,695
Wisconsin	246,267	252,697	257,194	263,568	268,260	234,051
Wyoming	11,319	12,221	12,096	11,694	12,550	10,934
Guam	9,798	9,808	10,384	9,874	10,739	9,368
Virgin Islands	6,615	6,814	6,977	7,104	7,074	6,125
United States	15,366,356	15,661,660	16,013,764	16,351,707	16,576,500	14,980,916

TABLE D.2

CALCULATED WEIGHTED INDIVIDUAL COUNTS BY STATE AND MONTH

State	October 2008	November 2008	December 2008	January 2009	February 2009	March 2009	April 2009
Alabama	594,209	612,939	627,755	625,139	642,955	643,468	677,087
Alaska	49,515	53,451	57,411	61,202	62,956	66,362	65,871
Arizona	692,083	699,066	719,404	744,546	743,149	781,056	765,258
Arkansas	374,086	377,068	400,571	388,009	388,241	398,048	400,379
California	2,388,277	2,394,533	2,491,207	2,545,129	2,555,253	2,573,310	2,695,893
Colorado	272,982	271,482	288,230	295,946	304,682	314,235	326,259
Connecticut	228,475	235,098	242,340	242,911	239,890	244,332	235,486
Delaware	81,462	81,398	82,788	87,573	86,502	88,430	91,744
District of Columbia	94,555	98,565	100,743	101,284	101,494	99,970	102,210
Florida	1,676,025	1,725,389	1,781,760	1,779,388	1,842,181	1,886,647	1,933,427
Georgia	1,126,213	1,166,986	1,184,768	1,180,473	1,224,711	1,241,160	1,286,398
Hawaii	105,100	100,114	106,206	106,384	107,338	109,212	112,963
Idaho	108,961	115,946	120,041	127,038	132,777	133,928	139,784
Illinois	1,319,170	1,306,485	1,334,435	1,381,511	1,418,766	1,361,323	1,392,939
Indiana	658,958	638,589	663,837	649,501	647,752	666,854	644,196
Iowa	269,346	258,388	269,456	279,264	279,543	289,545	294,477
Kansas	195,544	194,139	196,619	200,036	204,328	209,446	213,375
Kentucky	663,591	656,264	680,959	670,031	673,072	689,975	691,861
Louisiana	681,203	671,348	668,244	681,188	655,205	657,112	680,596
Maine	183,515	180,200	189,441	194,181	196,006	190,268	192,945
Maryland	393,078	404,066	419,162	427,599	427,254	437,846	456,526
Massachusetts	556,404	567,677	564,989	593,653	607,512	616,080	629,651
Michigan	1,283,747	1,315,408	1,347,326	1,368,124	1,366,222	1,419,141	1,413,078
Minnesota	301,767	291,993	304,077	305,850	327,332	330,782	338,061
Mississippi	472,498	464,937	474,563	487,245	488,264	489,264	491,338
Missouri	716,374	735,140	746,545	734,594	766,703	785,097	779,819
Montana	80,241	82,643	84,863	85,092	84,544	90,646	92,352
Nebraska	121,416	123,039	122,918	127,733	129,740	131,884	133,873
Nevada	159,580	164,990	171,744	175,292	175,810	186,230	200,032
New Hampshire	68,126	66,674	69,099	69,575	74,757	76,781	79,288
New Jersey	461,963	459,014	479,149	482,835	477,381	484,873	492,210
New Mexico	258,130	251,892	265,971	274,824	273,193	279,272	283,380
New York	2,081,628	2,053,412	2,155,418	2,168,278	2,190,497	2,295,103	2,306,403
North Carolina	1,030,906	1,048,072	1,035,353	1,089,699	1,090,515	1,122,281	1,126,725
North Dakota	49,293	46,851	50,316	51,074	51,501	52,371	53,390
Ohio	1,208,500	1,223,762	1,253,134	1,287,349	1,294,888	1,332,731	1,367,343
Oklahoma	416,607	416,374	425,151	430,656	446,372	452,512	466,358
Oregon	503,554	515,775	522,464	537,004	546,864	564,666	586,801
Pennsylvania	1,217,499	1,235,131	1,262,340	1,236,512	1,312,566	1,239,775	1,280,567
Rhode Island	85,419	88,257	88,818	92,859	95,664	95,396	102,305
South Carolina	596,400	618,040	648,448	639,745	648,796	663,585	675,783
South Dakota	64,634	66,890	66,714	70,661	69,262	68,961	74,845
Tennessee	972,272	977,502	1,003,032	998,308	1,031,467	1,035,934	1,074,984
Texas	2,953,851	2,878,476	3,036,976	2,899,087	2,874,503	2,728,220	2,905,790
Utah	121,327	148,216	161,177	166,444	172,244	174,224	193,588
Vermont	60,062	57,663	62,954	67,863	70,437	72,266	75,108
Virginia	570,667	577,169	595,386	608,900	602,059	625,376	639,454
Washington	634,240	653,896	679,312	691,190	723,957	752,275	783,633
West Virginia	285,242	285,954	293,320	282,256	296,417	299,973	309,833
Wisconsin	469,082	467,288	490,646	495,710	510,966	536,671	558,362
Wyoming	22,199	23,189	21,524	24,647	25,253	24,371	26,453
Guam	27,790	28,788	29,242	29,228	30,105	30,855	31,527
Virgin Islands	13,254	12897.9487	14,485	14,938	15,406	16,103	14,681
United States	30,021,020	30,188,524	31,152,833	31,355,559	31,805,254	32,156,225	32,986,689

Table D.2, continued

State	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	August 2009	September 2009	FY Average 2009
Alabama	679,104	697,020	717,466	740,929	726,504	665,381
Alaska	69,730	70,175	69,940	66,618	70,377	63,634
Arizona	818,525	856,330	894,269	892,293	896,154	791,844
Arkansas	405,520	409,583	416,640	411,321	438,474	400,662
California	2,732,931	2,797,186	2,815,215	2,828,675	2,924,731	2,645,195
Colorado	332,718	343,968	341,539	340,628	360,289	316,080
Connecticut	249,367	254,331	268,882	286,445	293,869	251,786
Delaware	93,007	95,150	98,346	98,782	101,650	90,569
District of Columbia	97,051	103,342	106,325	107,894	110,606	102,003
Florida	2,014,728	2,086,298	2,160,887	2,228,281	2,246,151	1,946,763
Georgia	1,306,617	1,296,797	1,387,721	1,422,480	1,434,197	1,271,543
Hawaii	112,561	115,107	122,041	125,057	127,250	112,444
Idaho	141,487	145,923	145,503	147,638	152,309	134,278
Illinois	1,457,617	1,490,482	1,410,191	1,486,581	1,526,726	1,407,186
Indiana	700,633	704,301	732,197	742,712	757,360	683,908
Iowa	295,068	301,201	301,887	307,127	309,796	287,925
Kansas	215,718	224,643	229,276	239,560	235,962	213,220
Kentucky	695,239	685,829	717,156	726,829	734,535	690,445
Louisiana	693,411	733,819	743,988	770,638	771,818	700,714
Maine	206,968	208,755	211,780	214,702	216,632	198,783
Maryland	460,059	457,716	487,764	488,575	493,634	446,107
Massachusetts	628,090	642,848	660,993	668,445	680,982	618,111
Michigan	1,449,685	1,507,369	1,541,170	1,549,369	1,618,536	1,431,598
Minnesota	354,039	369,346	375,851	381,243	376,963	338,109
Mississippi	510,606	522,305	525,224	534,754	551,207	501,017
Missouri	809,950	786,996	806,113	846,457	848,168	780,163
Montana	96,044	97,398	96,941	98,845	102,800	91,034
Nebraska	135,802	138,114	140,037	144,137	145,752	132,870
Nevada	204,414	217,114	221,269	236,247	232,154	195,406
New Hampshire	81,370	83,778	82,121	85,717	89,354	77,220
New Jersey	500,387	506,081	504,918	527,805	535,703	492,693
New Mexico	297,052	301,055	301,681	321,422	324,909	286,065
New York	2,353,463	2,345,819	2,420,054	2,508,884	2,297,735	2,264,725
North Carolina	1,154,957	1,169,657	1,209,776	1,212,470	1,241,921	1,127,694
North Dakota	52,980	53,705	54,321	54,487	56,656	52,246
Ohio	1,401,927	1,442,644	1,444,512	1,470,664	1,495,348	1,351,900
Oklahoma	470,694	483,468	492,750	512,790	530,609	462,028
Oregon	605,621	617,595	619,826	641,432	652,379	576,165
Pennsylvania	1,294,639	1,320,123	1,332,165	1,417,040	1,453,076	1,300,120
Rhode Island	104,902	106,316	112,721	113,610	116,415	100,224
South Carolina	688,518	685,586	724,610	730,287	720,999	670,067
South Dakota	74,710	75,686	81,120	84,273	86,638	73,699
Tennessee	1,044,508	1,109,252	1,138,392	1,088,621	1,173,974	1,054,020
Texas	2,924,942	2,941,406	2,991,828	3,024,711	3,081,146	2,936,745
Utah	194,208	201,121	202,242	209,589	209,713	179,508
Vermont	74,140	77,706	74,338	77,277	75,743	70,463
Virginia	660,060	646,300	674,532	678,531	683,038	630,123
Washington	772,374	820,430	835,216	848,714	864,345	754,965
West Virginia	311,546	306,911	312,169	319,518	320,929	302,006
Wisconsin	574,181	589,220	602,732	617,622	628,515	545,083
Wyoming	27,350	29,609	29,365	27,311	30,398	25,972
Guam	32,242	31,761	33,682	32,471	34,729	31,035
Virgin Islands	17,109	17,566	17,880	18,145	18,575	15,920
United States	33,680,565	34,322,244	35,039,563	35,756,656	36,208,431	32,889,464

TABLE D.3

CALCULATED WEIGHTED BENEFIT AMOUNTS BY STATE AND MONTH

State	October 2008	November 2008	December 2008	January 2009	February 2009	March 2009	April 2009
Alabama	66,301,054	67,383,398	68,703,739	67,445,553	68,382,073	68,777,140	86,065,500
Alaska	7,228,649	7,741,027	8,745,956	9,651,047	10,085,862	10,791,887	11,844,436
Arizona	77,248,634	80,788,888	82,896,325	86,273,022	85,765,513	92,725,953	108,507,251
Arkansas	40,337,822	39,745,470	42,164,868	40,853,830	41,264,756	41,057,276	49,932,095
California	300,943,762	295,590,230	303,791,878	323,765,597	321,461,373	329,780,817	379,160,952
Colorado	31,551,680	32,494,731	35,577,570	35,060,269	36,527,442	38,804,615	45,525,743
Connecticut	28,412,426	29,103,649	30,647,078	29,576,926	29,298,502	29,248,717	33,382,429
Delaware	8,973,973	8,897,701	9,089,922	9,621,560	9,478,096	9,682,235	11,823,041
District of Columbia	11,444,134	11,417,966	11,895,480	11,542,650	11,486,695	11,698,008	14,196,612
Florida	195,712,512	199,814,475	209,065,881	205,717,704	210,754,058	219,707,488	260,687,057
Georgia	131,008,600	135,153,278	138,057,913	137,008,243	139,659,288	142,883,004	174,495,785
Hawaii	18,927,880	19,257,493	19,395,407	18,861,041	18,876,645	19,855,886	23,907,504
Idaho	12,281,475	13,175,326	13,820,756	14,281,470	14,753,353	14,814,295	18,418,075
Illinois	159,426,043	153,610,956	160,845,323	166,691,042	169,263,254	166,780,793	194,290,650
Indiana	76,507,911	70,727,321	75,157,975	73,090,608	77,289,196	73,257,745	83,246,954
Iowa	28,737,296	26,809,456	28,835,737	29,445,195	29,957,355	30,176,053	36,715,564
Kansas	20,005,855	20,280,638	21,083,110	20,834,762	21,102,143	21,229,307	26,931,869
Kentucky	71,795,802	72,925,628	72,250,762	69,720,822	77,431,081	74,153,042	86,205,334
Louisiana	75,754,960	75,814,119	73,932,988	72,226,483	74,615,532	71,218,165	87,622,046
Maine	20,955,528	20,994,370	21,271,233	21,030,285	20,976,242	21,897,757	25,955,031
Maryland	42,856,350	43,552,759	46,224,885	49,057,090	48,042,272	46,976,053	58,270,458
Massachusetts	64,910,521	63,607,111	71,002,159	67,390,612	67,345,757	68,988,245	84,059,701
Michigan	138,667,484	142,470,167	150,628,675	160,318,192	151,394,402	150,816,387	184,237,238
Minnesota	30,456,372	30,813,507	30,673,456	31,958,436	32,081,521	35,083,705	40,946,854
Mississippi	49,842,297	48,550,071	49,001,775	49,686,922	49,682,029	49,047,549	59,694,029
Missouri	75,181,840	76,936,293	82,033,700	79,657,217	83,616,646	82,621,100	100,476,068
Montana	8,529,006	8,993,410	9,259,850	9,553,062	9,605,874	9,956,592	12,114,388
Nebraska	12,387,479	12,729,702	12,776,099	12,898,156	12,882,642	13,180,610	16,055,212
Nevada	17,773,071	18,161,370	19,728,770	19,148,863	19,653,023	21,090,260	25,487,068
New Hampshire	7,464,410	7,538,744	7,595,526	7,819,589	8,365,066	8,141,844	10,280,434
New Jersey	53,234,491	53,041,527	55,935,585	53,932,473	53,845,548	56,787,906	66,641,873
New Mexico	27,026,412	26,651,646	28,269,996	27,449,848	28,063,309	29,271,836	34,670,619
New York	256,848,471	267,230,745	273,654,970	260,784,996	288,830,295	300,375,608	340,740,333
North Carolina	112,243,328	115,317,004	113,672,513	118,433,077	116,857,573	120,675,910	144,247,395
North Dakota	5,574,632	5,325,196	5,863,590	5,840,337	5,873,471	6,009,337	7,211,604
Ohio	150,027,418	151,608,474	154,292,748	155,142,002	160,399,555	164,025,710	192,193,008
Oklahoma	46,453,360	44,722,582	46,316,289	45,349,679	48,347,128	47,174,440	58,044,393
Oregon	52,942,119	54,952,674	55,133,120	56,040,492	58,687,632	60,364,332	74,587,849
Pennsylvania	136,053,222	134,550,886	135,535,732	135,789,501	140,359,749	136,169,249	156,223,086
Rhode Island	9,992,658	10,453,972	11,560,785	11,988,477	12,100,123	12,829,251	15,169,019
South Carolina	67,895,694	66,483,139	71,928,724	69,060,509	71,419,649	73,007,595	86,219,960
South Dakota	7,441,522	7,750,168	7,552,762	8,213,674	8,036,289	7,953,139	10,102,483
Tennessee	110,275,618	109,656,380	113,034,291	114,947,112	116,246,604	115,826,905	143,649,582
Texas	314,027,032	293,112,910	308,726,480	285,868,598	311,084,885	302,538,570	367,189,520
Utah	15,480,601	16,204,681	16,510,198	16,994,106	17,897,023	19,224,792	24,311,599
Vermont	6,405,898	6,819,560	6,805,517	6,644,767	7,292,084	7,635,079	9,006,403
Virginia	60,438,186	62,363,033	63,073,715	63,730,183	65,601,699	67,026,428	81,882,007
Washington	66,765,731	69,473,707	70,852,730	71,496,264	78,101,591	80,484,940	95,673,094
West Virginia	28,869,498	28,039,641	29,927,094	29,358,151	29,951,136	29,870,309	35,715,026
Wisconsin	44,659,409	43,090,266	45,761,003	48,517,598	47,448,413	50,794,032	62,097,886
Wyoming	2,312,924	2,390,674	2,360,597	2,317,808	2,632,941	2,626,288	3,386,185
Guam	5,105,524	5,616,821	5,593,622	5,742,473	5,703,546	6,048,291	7,048,320
Virgin Islands	2,576,891	2,280,307	2,202,661	2,256,845	2,402,298	2,483,713	2,791,349
United States	3,414,275,463	3,412,215,248	3,530,719,515	3,526,085,217	3,628,280,232	3,673,646,185	4,369,337,970

Table D.3, continued

State	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	August 2009	September 2009	FY Average 2009
Alabama	86,628,849	90,077,883	92,557,679	94,711,296	91,586,673	79,051,736
Alaska	12,525,577	12,767,275	12,594,022	12,377,677	12,485,119	10,736,545
Arizona	113,516,266	115,193,208	118,269,473	120,330,034	125,913,088	100,618,971
Arkansas	50,109,590	49,259,792	51,998,458	51,027,728	53,736,460	45,957,345
California	395,009,736	403,034,749	406,262,972	415,569,861	428,820,869	358,599,400
Colorado	45,732,772	48,643,739	47,116,634	48,720,705	50,362,063	41,343,164
Connecticut	35,027,942	35,927,372	39,740,281	41,372,780	41,955,228	33,641,111
Delaware	11,832,157	11,921,344	12,497,728	12,263,522	12,778,048	10,738,277
District of Columbia	13,363,398	14,157,420	14,724,543	14,591,921	15,063,158	12,965,166
Florida	273,036,071	282,621,782	292,776,870	303,037,217	304,081,710	246,417,735
Georgia	177,237,175	172,673,569	183,037,962	191,258,945	193,161,664	159,636,285
Hawaii	23,885,487	25,373,226	26,027,930	26,697,862	27,309,466	22,364,652
Idaho	18,872,996	19,326,231	18,888,512	19,293,898	20,262,632	16,515,752
Illinois	207,456,044	208,261,200	185,626,281	208,974,533	212,006,035	182,769,346
Indiana	93,819,355	94,511,155	98,478,152	99,857,047	102,911,169	84,904,549
Iowa	37,032,697	38,366,288	37,776,276	38,345,244	37,628,666	33,318,819
Kansas	26,437,843	27,676,467	28,364,772	29,795,261	29,474,569	24,434,716
Kentucky	88,774,564	84,558,202	91,278,868	93,443,420	93,149,245	81,307,231
Louisiana	90,174,065	94,885,993	97,682,982	98,568,265	98,784,624	84,273,352
Maine	26,919,146	26,285,277	26,700,559	27,698,836	27,568,031	24,021,025
Maryland	59,835,707	58,666,607	63,731,236	61,853,923	62,754,077	53,485,118
Massachusetts	80,227,149	81,071,451	85,422,205	82,987,199	87,677,433	75,390,795
Michigan	189,499,101	178,034,764	199,628,746	192,900,018	212,772,248	170,947,285
Minnesota	43,731,024	45,140,913	45,280,503	46,709,340	47,530,440	38,367,173
Mississippi	62,764,409	63,394,736	62,918,936	66,864,561	67,185,139	56,552,704
Missouri	101,013,168	100,719,024	100,999,200	105,424,956	107,205,910	91,323,760
Montana	12,402,961	12,371,641	12,883,679	12,714,868	12,879,754	10,938,757
Nebraska	16,720,623	16,409,655	17,062,582	17,558,848	17,437,664	14,841,606
Nevada	26,061,469	27,808,291	28,461,846	29,628,377	27,567,227	23,380,803
New Hampshire	10,474,399	10,469,452	10,350,908	10,844,049	10,886,360	9,185,898
New Jersey	65,973,830	67,541,845	68,009,673	70,138,939	72,576,471	61,471,680
New Mexico	37,513,841	38,684,845	38,735,530	40,318,722	40,928,161	33,132,064
New York	354,690,109	352,264,356	357,666,951	371,814,775	355,518,442	315,035,004
North Carolina	145,843,316	152,070,019	155,151,219	158,628,703	152,399,446	133,794,959
North Dakota	7,172,234	6,981,639	7,468,145	7,413,549	7,731,359	6,538,758
Ohio	199,427,247	203,811,180	205,804,065	209,037,054	209,387,650	179,596,343
Oklahoma	59,782,942	59,876,080	62,119,917	64,582,874	67,778,949	54,212,386
Oregon	76,697,060	78,199,586	79,489,326	79,899,423	82,922,897	67,493,043
Pennsylvania	163,582,645	170,169,022	168,213,219	175,977,044	178,786,166	152,617,460
Rhode Island	15,760,966	15,978,558	16,392,456	16,701,754	17,273,259	13,850,106
South Carolina	90,172,932	88,133,186	93,484,354	96,111,551	95,045,051	80,746,862
South Dakota	10,221,798	9,949,667	10,912,537	11,151,302	11,469,755	9,229,591
Tennessee	142,115,958	143,985,481	151,123,974	148,414,090	151,586,510	130,071,875
Texas	380,602,322	379,093,339	389,209,261	395,771,383	407,637,189	344,571,791
Utah	24,764,736	25,864,167	26,127,196	26,757,050	27,536,373	21,472,710
Vermont	8,970,930	9,263,781	9,004,100	9,476,608	9,016,643	8,028,447
Virginia	83,536,530	84,360,783	84,431,857	87,906,709	86,970,038	74,276,764
Washington	98,620,127	98,832,303	103,068,824	101,098,185	103,304,620	86,481,010
West Virginia	36,938,474	36,707,599	35,877,450	36,171,993	37,269,949	32,891,360
Wisconsin	62,734,302	65,732,332	68,077,550	67,359,397	70,644,839	56,409,752
Wyoming	3,453,706	3,691,867	3,658,773	3,440,940	3,866,591	3,011,608
Guam	7,326,884	6,945,457	7,185,627	7,193,316	7,632,837	6,428,560
Virgin Islands	3,066,241	3,132,431	3,191,098	3,222,768	3,318,536	2,743,762
United States	4,509,090,870	4,550,878,228	4,653,543,895	4,764,010,316	4,833,536,503	4,072,134,970

TABLE D.4

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, OCTOBER 2008

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	97	249,866	86	2	0.0233	244,055	0	84	2,905
Alabama	2	5,119	0	249,866	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	1	35	20,203	31	1	0.0323	19,551	0	30	652
Arizona	0	1	99	292,065	87	3	0.0345	281,994	0	84	3,357
Arkansas	0	1	113	159,170	101	2	0.0198	156,018	1	98	1,592
California	0	1	107	997,151	79	1	0.0127	984,529	0	78	12,622
Colorado	0	1	101	118,268	87	0	0.0000	118,268	1	86	1,375
Connecticut	0	1	94	127,634	87	2	0.0230	124,700	0	85	1,467
Delaware	0	1	58	35,780	50	0	0.0000	35,780	0	50	716
District of Columbia	0	1	83	52,635	74	2	0.0270	51,212	0	72	711
Florida	0	1	102	857,082	93	0	0.0000	857,082	0	93	9,216
Georgia	1	4,493	96	468,848	81	1	0.0123	463,060	1	79	5,862
Georgia	2	6,991	0	468,848	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	1	85	52,889	73	0	0.0000	52,889	0	73	725
Idaho	0	1	71	45,385	64	2	0.0313	43,967	0	62	709
Illinois	21	3,479	6	620,467	5	0	0.0000	20,869	0	5	4,174
Illinois	22	4,201	0	620,467	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	6,313	95	620,467	85	3	0.0353	578,436	0	82	7,054
Illinois	42	7,180	0	620,467	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	103	284,645	89	1	0.0112	281,447	1	87	3,235
Iowa	0	1	89	127,179	67	3	0.0448	121,484	0	64	1,898
Kansas	0	1	94	88,971	80	0	0.0000	88,971	0	80	1,112
Kentucky	1	1	128	298,098	95	0	0.0000	298,098	2	93	3,205
Louisiana	0	1	100	287,942	95	1	0.0105	284,911	0	94	3,031
Maine	0	1	96	90,894	78	0	0.0000	90,894	0	78	1,165
Maryland	1	1,255	7	187,172	7	0	0.0000	8,513	0	7	1,216
Maryland	2	2,725	22	187,172	22	0	0.0000	58,094	0	22	2,641
Maryland	3	1,665	10	187,172	9	1	0.1111	14,342	0	8	1,793
Maryland	4	1,602	8	187,172	7	0	0.0000	12,419	0	7	1,774
Maryland	5	1,503	12	187,172	11	0	0.0000	17,478	1	10	1,748
Maryland	6	2,259	22	187,172	20	1	0.0500	45,751	0	19	2,408
Maryland	7	1,601	17	187,172	15	0	0.0000	26,374	0	15	1,758
Massachusetts	0	1	94	298,740	84	2	0.0238	291,627	0	82	3,556
Michigan	0	1	88	623,769	74	1	0.0135	615,340	0	73	8,429
Minnesota	0	1	90	146,315	83	1	0.0120	144,552	0	82	1,763
Mississippi	0	1	104	198,116	97	0	0.0000	198,116	0	97	2,042
Missouri	0	1	99	332,156	87	3	0.0345	320,702	0	84	3,818
Montana	0	1	57	36,321	52	1	0.0192	35,623	1	50	712
Nebraska	0	1	76	52,338	71	0	0.0000	52,338	0	71	737
Nevada	0	1	92	75,216	78	2	0.0256	73,287	0	76	964
New Hampshire	0	1	51	33,610	47	0	0.0000	33,610	0	47	715
New Jersey	0	1	90	222,809	78	0	0.0000	222,809	0	78	2,857
New Mexico	0	1	98	104,426	94	0	0.0000	104,426	0	94	1,111
New York	0	1	90	1,120,146	77	1	0.0130	1,105,599	0	76	14,547
North Carolina	1	4,511	101	453,209	99	0	0.0000	453,209	0	99	4,578
North Carolina	2	6,625	0	453,209	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	1	38	22,360	37	0	0.0000	22,360	0	37	604
Ohio	0	1	127	555,430	100	0	0.0000	555,430	1	99	5,610
Oklahoma	0	1	99	183,105	88	3	0.0341	176,863	0	85	2,081
Oregon	40	2,600	99	263,181	89	1	0.0112	260,224	0	88	2,957
Oregon	50	4,164	0	263,181	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	92	583,202	78	1	0.0128	575,725	0	77	7,477
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	0	583,202	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0

Table D.4, continued

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	69	44,961	57	2	0.0351	43,383	1	54	803
South Carolina	0	1	104	277,457	93	5	0.0538	262,540	0	88	2,983
South Dakota	0	1	46	27,150	45	0	0.0000	27,150	1	44	617
Tennessee	1	3,665	119	443,054	101	1	0.0099	438,667	0	100	4,387
Tennessee	2	6,281	0	443,054	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	124	1,196,793	95	2	0.0211	1,171,597	0	93	12,598
Utah	0	1	89	60,871	76	3	0.0395	58,468	2	71	823
Vermont	0	1	45	29,610	42	0	0.0000	29,610	0	42	705
Virginia	1	2,909	90	261,992	79	1	0.0127	258,676	0	78	3,316
Virginia	2	3,659	0	261,992	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	30	3,399	93	317,733	87	0	0.0000	317,733	0	87	3,652
Washington	31	4,638	0	317,733	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	1	86	129,270	77	0	0.0000	129,270	0	77	1,679
Wisconsin	1	174	93	201,244	82	0	0.0000	201,244	0	82	2,454
Wisconsin	2	95	0	201,244	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	1	28	9,831	24	1	0.0417	9,421	0	23	410
Guam	0	1	29	8,780	27	2	0.0741	8,130	0	25	325
Virgin Islands	0	1	30	5,352	29	2	0.0690	4,983	0	27	185

TABLE D.5

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, NOVEMBER 2008

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	99	255,091	91	1	0.0110	252,288	0	90	2,803
Alabama	2	5,119	0	255,091	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	1	38	21,817	36	1	0.0278	21,211	0	35	606
Arizona	0	1	101	297,513	87	2	0.0230	290,674	0	85	3,420
Arkansas	0	1	115	163,100	105	4	0.0381	156,887	1	100	1,569
California	0	1	107	1,010,516	74	1	0.0135	996,860	1	72	13,845
Colorado	0	1	104	120,177	97	2	0.0206	117,699	0	95	1,239
Connecticut	0	1	96	128,983	90	2	0.0222	126,117	1	87	1,450
Delaware	0	1	60	35,747	53	0	0.0000	35,747	0	53	674
District of Columbia	0	1	86	53,608	73	1	0.0137	52,874	0	72	734
Florida	0	1	106	881,143	96	0	0.0000	881,143	0	96	9,179
Georgia	1	4,493	99	480,103	85	0	0.0000	480,103	0	85	5,648
Georgia	2	6,991	0	480,103	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	1	85	53,656	77	0	0.0000	53,656	0	77	697
Idaho	0	1	71	46,871	68	0	0.0000	46,871	0	68	689
Illinois	21	3,479	5	626,974	4	0	0.0000	16,813	0	4	4,203
Illinois	22	4,201	0	626,974	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	6,313	100	626,974	87	3	0.0345	589,121	0	84	7,013
Illinois	42	7,180	0	626,974	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	104	282,562	92	3	0.0326	273,348	0	89	3,071
Iowa	0	1	90	128,453	76	10	0.1316	111,551	0	66	1,690
Kansas	0	1	95	90,819	83	2	0.0241	88,631	0	81	1,094
Kentucky	1	1	129	300,020	93	2	0.0215	293,568	1	90	3,262
Louisiana	0	1	103	294,097	94	5	0.0532	278,454	0	89	3,129
Maine	0	1	97	91,658	87	1	0.0115	90,604	0	86	1,054
Maryland	1	1,255	6	191,184	5	0	0.0000	7,434	0	5	1,487
Maryland	2	2,725	23	191,184	22	0	0.0000	61,878	0	22	2,813
Maryland	3	1,665	11	191,184	10	0	0.0000	18,082	0	10	1,808
Maryland	4	1,602	8	191,184	8	0	0.0000	12,653	0	8	1,582
Maryland	5	1,503	13	191,184	13	1	0.0769	17,807	0	12	1,484
Maryland	6	2,259	23	191,184	22	1	0.0455	48,965	0	21	2,332
Maryland	7	1,601	13	191,184	13	0	0.0000	20,548	0	13	1,581
Massachusetts	0	1	96	305,243	88	2	0.0227	298,306	0	86	3,469
Michigan	0	1	92	632,470	82	0	0.0000	632,470	0	82	7,713
Minnesota	0	1	92	146,999	89	3	0.0337	142,044	1	85	1,671
Mississippi	0	1	106	201,370	100	3	0.0300	195,329	0	97	2,014
Missouri	0	1	101	337,094	92	2	0.0217	329,766	0	90	3,664
Montana	0	1	57	36,619	50	0	0.0000	36,619	1	49	747
Nebraska	0	1	78	53,002	68	0	0.0000	53,002	0	68	779
Nevada	0	1	95	77,255	70	1	0.0143	76,151	0	69	1,104
New Hampshire	0	1	53	34,172	45	1	0.0222	33,413	0	44	759
New Jersey	0	1	92	228,240	81	2	0.0247	222,604	1	78	2,854
New Mexico	0	1	98	106,231	93	4	0.0430	101,662	0	89	1,142
New York	0	1	90	1,129,468	78	2	0.0256	1,100,507	0	76	14,480
North Carolina	1	4,511	102	461,411	98	0	0.0000	461,411	0	98	4,708
North Carolina	2	6,625	0	461,411	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	1	37	22,474	37	2	0.0541	21,259	0	35	607
Ohio	0	1	130	563,177	105	0	0.0000	563,177	0	105	5,364
Oklahoma	0	1	100	184,507	89	4	0.0449	176,215	0	85	2,073
Oregon	40	2,600	101	267,957	84	0	0.0000	267,957	0	84	3,190
Oregon	50	4,164	0	267,957	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	93	594,554	79	1	0.0127	587,028	0	78	7,526
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	0	594,554	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0

Table D.5, continued

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	69	45,424	64	1	0.0156	44,714	0	63	710
South Carolina	0	1	106	280,881	89	5	0.0562	265,101	0	84	3,156
South Dakota	0	1	47	27,931	47	0	0.0000	27,931	0	47	594
Tennessee	1	3,665	120	446,182	92	1	0.0109	441,332	0	91	4,850
Tennessee	2	6,281	0	446,182	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	110	1,172,044	104	4	0.0385	1,126,965	0	100	11,270
Utah	0	1	92	62,279	80	3	0.0375	59,944	0	77	778
Vermont	0	1	46	30,194	44	1	0.0227	29,508	0	43	686
Virginia	1	2,909	92	267,379	85	2	0.0235	261,088	0	83	3,146
Virginia	2	3,659	0	267,379	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	30	3,399	96	329,126	88	1	0.0114	325,386	0	87	3,740
Washington	31	4,638	0	329,126	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	1	89	129,943	77	1	0.0130	128,255	0	76	1,688
Wisconsin	1	174	95	206,491	81	2	0.0247	201,392	0	79	2,549
Wisconsin	2	95	0	206,491	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	1	29	9,840	27	0	0.0000	9,840	0	27	364
Guam	0	1	29	8,870	27	1	0.0370	8,541	0	26	329
Virgin Islands	0	1	28	5,440	28	2	0.0714	5,051	0	26	194

TABLE D.6

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, DECEMBER 2008

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	102	262,717	94	2	0.0213	257,127	0	92	2,795
Alabama	2	5,119	0	262,717	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	1	39	22,432	36	0	0.0000	22,432	1	35	641
Arizona	0	1	104	308,274	91	2	0.0220	301,499	0	89	3,388
Arkansas	0	1	117	168,140	108	0	0.0000	168,140	0	108	1,557
California	0	1	112	1,042,916	81	1	0.0123	1,030,040	1	79	13,038
Colorado	0	1	108	126,433	87	1	0.0115	124,980	1	85	1,470
Connecticut	0	1	97	130,972	84	1	0.0119	129,413	0	83	1,559
Delaware	0	1	62	37,492	52	1	0.0192	36,771	0	51	721
District of Columbia	0	1	86	54,646	69	0	0.0000	54,646	0	69	792
Florida	0	1	109	910,972	99	0	0.0000	910,972	0	99	9,202
Georgia	1	4,493	102	493,228	84	1	0.0119	487,356	0	83	5,872
Georgia	2	6,991	0	493,228	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	1	87	54,669	79	1	0.0127	53,977	0	78	692
Idaho	0	1	73	49,465	69	2	0.0290	48,031	0	67	717
Illinois	21	3,479	4	633,859	4	0	0.0000	13,281	0	4	3,320
Illinois	22	4,201	0	633,859	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	6,313	103	633,859	96	3	0.0313	601,185	0	93	6,464
Illinois	42	7,180	0	633,859	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	106	287,341	95	2	0.0211	281,292	0	93	3,025
Iowa	0	1	92	129,817	79	6	0.0759	119,957	0	73	1,643
Kansas	0	1	96	91,403	86	2	0.0233	89,277	0	84	1,063
Kentucky	1	1	131	306,491	100	0	0.0000	306,491	2	98	3,127
Louisiana	0	1	102	293,066	89	3	0.0337	283,187	0	86	3,293
Maine	0	1	99	93,998	79	0	0.0000	93,998	1	78	1,205
Maryland	1	1,255	6	196,721	5	0	0.0000	7,468	0	5	1,494
Maryland	2	2,725	23	196,721	23	0	0.0000	62,160	0	23	2,703
Maryland	3	1,665	11	196,721	11	0	0.0000	18,165	0	11	1,651
Maryland	4	1,602	8	196,721	7	1	0.1429	10,895	1	5	2,179
Maryland	5	1,503	14	196,721	13	0	0.0000	20,869	0	13	1,605
Maryland	6	2,259	23	196,721	21	0	0.0000	51,530	0	21	2,454
Maryland	7	1,601	15	196,721	13	0	0.0000	23,818	0	13	1,832
Massachusetts	0	1	98	309,636	81	2	0.0247	301,991	1	78	3,872
Michigan	0	1	93	646,665	77	0	0.0000	646,665	0	77	8,398
Minnesota	0	1	91	150,230	77	2	0.0260	146,328	0	75	1,951
Mississippi	0	1	108	204,114	97	3	0.0309	197,801	0	94	2,104
Missouri	0	1	103	342,661	92	3	0.0326	331,487	0	89	3,725
Montana	0	1	58	37,479	56	0	0.0000	37,479	2	54	694
Nebraska	0	1	78	53,910	68	1	0.0147	53,117	0	67	793
Nevada	0	1	99	80,605	77	1	0.0130	79,558	0	76	1,047
New Hampshire	0	1	55	35,143	53	2	0.0377	33,817	0	51	663
New Jersey	0	1	94	232,773	88	1	0.0114	230,128	0	87	2,645
New Mexico	0	1	98	109,069	93	1	0.0108	107,896	0	92	1,173
New York	0	1	90	1,149,034	72	1	0.0139	1,133,075	0	71	15,959
North Carolina	1	4,511	104	473,212	101	3	0.0297	459,156	0	98	4,685
North Carolina	2	6,625	0	473,212	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	1	39	22,800	36	0	0.0000	22,800	0	36	633
Ohio	0	1	133	580,934	113	1	0.0088	575,793	0	112	5,141
Oklahoma	0	1	102	187,240	95	4	0.0421	179,356	0	91	1,971
Oregon	40	2,600	104	271,911	97	1	0.0103	269,108	0	96	2,803
Oregon	50	4,164	0	271,911	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	94	602,020	78	1	0.0128	594,302	0	77	7,718
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	0	602,020	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0

Table D.6, continued

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	71	46,126	66	1	0.0152	45,427	0	65	699
South Carolina	0	1	108	287,829	94	2	0.0213	281,705	0	92	3,062
South Dakota	0	1	47	28,089	46	0	0.0000	28,089	0	46	611
Tennessee	1	3,665	124	464,966	95	2	0.0211	455,177	0	93	4,894
Tennessee	2	6,281	0	464,966	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	112	1,191,581	105	1	0.0095	1,180,233	0	104	11,348
Utah	0	1	95	65,452	85	1	0.0118	64,682	1	83	779
Vermont	0	1	48	30,997	47	0	0.0000	30,997	0	47	660
Virginia	1	2,909	94	274,222	83	2	0.0241	267,614	0	81	3,304
Virginia	2	3,659	0	274,222	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	30	3,399	99	340,376	88	1	0.0114	336,508	2	85	3,959
Washington	31	4,638	0	340,376	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	1	89	133,446	80	1	0.0125	131,778	0	79	1,668
Wisconsin	1	174	97	211,027	87	0	0.0000	211,027	0	87	2,426
Wisconsin	2	95	0	211,027	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	1	30	10,204	28	1	0.0357	9,840	0	27	364
Guam	0	1	29	8,888	28	1	0.0357	8,571	0	27	317
Virgin Islands	0	1	31	5,583	31	1	0.0323	5,403	0	30	180

TABLE D.7

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JANUARY 2009

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	103	266,040	91	4	0.0440	254,346	0	87	2,924
Alabama	2	5,119	0	266,040	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	1	41	23,708	39	0	0.0000	23,708	1	38	624
Arizona	0	1	106	315,732	93	1	0.0108	312,337	0	92	3,395
Arkansas	0	1	118	167,768	111	3	0.0270	163,234	0	108	1,511
California	0	1	112	1,063,669	87	0	0.0000	1,063,669	0	87	12,226
Colorado	0	1	112	128,928	87	1	0.0115	127,446	0	86	1,482
Connecticut	0	1	98	132,282	89	2	0.0225	129,309	0	87	1,486
Delaware	0	1	63	38,601	53	0	0.0000	38,601	0	53	728
District of Columbia	0	1	86	55,228	71	0	0.0000	55,228	0	71	778
Florida	0	1	110	922,220	100	1	0.0100	912,998	0	99	9,222
Georgia	1	4,493	104	500,954	86	1	0.0116	495,129	0	85	5,825
Georgia	2	6,991	0	500,954	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	1	88	54,987	76	1	0.0132	54,263	0	75	724
Idaho	0	1	78	51,664	74	1	0.0135	50,966	0	73	698
Illinois	21	3,479	4	655,751	4	0	0.0000	14,006	0	4	3,502
Illinois	22	4,201	0	655,751	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	6,313	101	655,751	93	2	0.0215	627,944	0	91	6,900
Illinois	42	7,180	0	655,751	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	106	289,304	94	3	0.0319	280,071	0	91	3,078
Iowa	0	1	92	131,467	80	2	0.0250	128,180	0	78	1,643
Kansas	0	1	98	94,339	83	3	0.0361	90,929	2	78	1,166
Kentucky	1	1	131	307,530	95	2	0.0211	301,056	0	93	3,237
Louisiana	0	1	102	294,345	91	2	0.0220	287,876	0	89	3,235
Maine	0	1	100	95,937	81	0	0.0000	95,937	0	81	1,184
Maryland	1	1,255	6	199,608	5	0	0.0000	7,437	0	5	1,487
Maryland	2	2,725	23	199,608	21	0	0.0000	61,898	0	21	2,948
Maryland	3	1,665	11	199,608	10	0	0.0000	18,088	0	10	1,809
Maryland	4	1,602	9	199,608	9	0	0.0000	14,239	0	9	1,582
Maryland	5	1,503	15	199,608	13	0	0.0000	22,266	0	13	1,713
Maryland	6	2,259	24	199,608	23	0	0.0000	53,544	0	23	2,328
Maryland	7	1,601	14	199,608	9	0	0.0000	22,136	0	9	2,460
Massachusetts	0	1	99	318,286	85	1	0.0118	314,541	0	84	3,745
Michigan	0	1	95	656,178	86	0	0.0000	656,178	0	86	7,630
Minnesota	0	1	95	154,558	81	3	0.0370	148,834	1	77	1,933
Mississippi	0	1	108	204,427	100	0	0.0000	204,427	0	100	2,044
Missouri	0	1	104	347,004	95	5	0.0526	328,741	0	90	3,653
Montana	0	1	62	38,463	57	1	0.0175	37,788	0	56	675
Nebraska	0	1	80	54,942	70	0	0.0000	54,942	1	69	796
Nevada	0	1	102	82,977	87	2	0.0230	81,069	0	85	954
New Hampshire	0	1	54	36,135	48	2	0.0417	34,629	0	46	753
New Jersey	0	1	95	235,098	85	1	0.0118	232,332	0	84	2,766
New Mexico	0	1	100	113,131	90	1	0.0111	111,874	0	89	1,257
New York	0	1	90	1,173,412	75	2	0.0267	1,142,121	0	73	15,645
North Carolina	1	4,511	107	482,694	98	0	0.0000	482,694	0	98	4,925
North Carolina	2	6,625	0	482,694	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	1	49	23,081	47	0	0.0000	23,081	0	47	491
Ohio	0	1	135	592,749	122	0	0.0000	592,749	0	122	4,859
Oklahoma	0	1	101	187,513	98	2	0.0204	183,686	1	95	1,934
Oregon	40	2,600	107	281,650	96	1	0.0104	278,716	0	95	2,934
Oregon	50	4,164	0	281,650	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	97	613,452	92	4	0.0435	586,780	0	88	6,668
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	0	613,452	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0

Table D.7, continued

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	72	46,681	65	1	0.0154	45,963	0	64	718
South Carolina	0	1	108	290,915	99	3	0.0303	282,099	0	96	2,939
South Dakota	0	1	49	29,478	46	0	0.0000	29,478	0	46	641
Tennessee	1	3,665	127	471,591	96	2	0.0208	461,766	0	94	4,912
Tennessee	2	6,281	0	471,591	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	111	1,168,928	100	3	0.0300	1,133,860	0	97	11,689
Utah	0	1	98	67,174	83	1	0.0120	66,365	1	81	819
Vermont	0	1	50	33,218	47	0	0.0000	33,218	0	47	707
Virginia	1	2,909	96	278,250	87	1	0.0115	275,052	0	86	3,198
Virginia	2	3,659	0	278,250	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	30	3,399	101	352,766	92	2	0.0217	345,097	1	89	3,877
Washington	31	4,638	0	352,766	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	1	90	132,436	83	2	0.0241	129,245	0	81	1,596
Wisconsin	1	174	100	217,346	92	1	0.0109	214,984	0	91	2,362
Wisconsin	2	95	0	217,346	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	1	30	10,406	30	0	0.0000	10,406	0	30	347
Guam	0	1	29	8,958	26	1	0.0385	8,613	0	25	345
Virgin Islands	0	1	31	5,671	30	0	0.0000	5,671	0	30	189

TABLE D.8

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, FEBRUARY 2009

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	105	269,349	91	2	0.0220	263,429	0	89	2,960
Alabama	2	5,119	0	269,349	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	1	43	24,549	43	1	0.0233	23,978	0	42	571
Arizona	0	1	108	322,578	90	2	0.0222	315,410	0	88	3,584
Arkansas	0	1	116	167,832	104	3	0.0288	162,991	0	101	1,614
California	0	1	115	1,081,909	89	1	0.0112	1,069,753	0	88	12,156
Colorado	0	1	114	132,221	95	0	0.0000	132,221	0	95	1,392
Connecticut	0	1	99	133,673	86	2	0.0233	130,564	1	83	1,573
Delaware	0	1	64	38,254	55	0	0.0000	38,254	0	55	696
District of Columbia	0	1	89	55,612	72	0	0.0000	55,612	0	72	772
Florida	0	1	111	945,026	95	0	0.0000	945,026	0	95	9,948
Georgia	1	4,493	106	509,986	90	1	0.0111	504,319	0	89	5,667
Georgia	2	6,991	0	509,986	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	1	89	55,582	77	2	0.0260	54,138	0	75	722
Idaho	0	1	81	53,076	79	0	0.0000	53,076	0	79	672
Illinois	21	3,479	4	663,016	4	0	0.0000	13,633	0	4	3,408
Illinois	22	4,201	0	663,016	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	6,313	105	663,016	97	1	0.0103	642,688	1	95	6,765
Illinois	42	7,180	0	663,016	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	107	290,033	97	4	0.0412	278,073	0	93	2,990
Iowa	0	1	94	132,953	86	5	0.0581	125,223	2	79	1,585
Kansas	0	1	100	96,205	94	3	0.0319	93,135	1	90	1,035
Kentucky	1	1	131	310,182	97	3	0.0309	300,589	2	92	3,267
Louisiana	0	1	102	291,036	90	4	0.0444	278,101	0	86	3,234
Maine	0	1	101	96,916	77	0	0.0000	96,916	0	77	1,259
Maryland	1	1,255	7	203,057	7	0	0.0000	8,700	0	7	1,243
Maryland	2	2,725	23	203,057	23	1	0.0435	59,372	0	22	2,699
Maryland	3	1,665	12	203,057	12	1	0.0833	18,138	0	11	1,649
Maryland	4	1,602	9	203,057	9	0	0.0000	14,279	0	9	1,587
Maryland	5	1,503	15	203,057	13	0	0.0000	22,328	0	13	1,718
Maryland	6	2,259	24	203,057	21	0	0.0000	53,693	0	21	2,557
Maryland	7	1,601	14	203,057	13	0	0.0000	22,198	0	13	1,708
Massachusetts	0	1	101	324,452	93	0	0.0000	324,452	0	93	3,489
Michigan	0	1	95	668,308	83	2	0.0241	652,204	0	81	8,052
Minnesota	0	1	97	156,936	88	0	0.0000	156,936	0	88	1,783
Mississippi	0	1	108	205,232	98	0	0.0000	205,232	0	98	2,094
Missouri	0	1	105	351,848	96	3	0.0313	340,853	0	93	3,665
Montana	0	1	63	39,281	59	3	0.0508	37,284	2	54	690
Nebraska	0	1	81	55,709	69	0	0.0000	55,709	0	69	807
Nevada	0	1	104	85,064	87	1	0.0115	84,086	0	86	978
New Hampshire	0	1	57	36,606	50	0	0.0000	36,606	0	50	732
New Jersey	0	1	95	234,715	87	2	0.0230	229,319	3	82	2,797
New Mexico	0	1	98	113,330	93	2	0.0215	110,893	0	91	1,219
New York	0	1	90	1,191,296	74	2	0.0270	1,159,099	0	72	16,099
North Carolina	1	4,511	108	489,770	102	1	0.0098	484,968	0	101	4,802
North Carolina	2	6,625	0	489,770	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	1	43	23,248	41	0	0.0000	23,248	0	41	567
Ohio	0	1	138	601,377	122	1	0.0082	596,448	0	121	4,929
Oklahoma	0	1	102	188,297	96	0	0.0000	188,297	0	96	1,961
Oregon	40	2,600	110	290,702	99	2	0.0202	284,829	0	97	2,936
Oregon	50	4,164	0	290,702	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	0	619,952	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	87	619,952	85	0	0.0000	619,952	1	84	7,380

Table D.8, continued

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	74	48,605	64	1	0.0156	47,846	0	63	759
South Carolina	0	1	110	293,362	95	3	0.0316	284,098	0	92	3,088
South Dakota	0	1	50	29,673	48	1	0.0208	29,055	1	46	632
Tennessee	1	3,665	127	473,297	103	1	0.0097	468,702	0	102	4,595
Tennessee	2	6,281	0	473,297	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	109	1,150,198	102	1	0.0098	1,138,922	0	101	11,276
Utah	0	1	100	67,595	91	1	0.0110	66,852	1	89	751
Vermont	0	1	53	34,485	50	0	0.0000	34,485	1	49	704
Virginia	1	2,909	97	283,859	86	3	0.0349	273,957	0	83	3,301
Virginia	2	3,659	0	283,859	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	30	3,399	106	362,212	96	1	0.0104	358,439	0	95	3,773
Washington	31	4,638	0	362,212	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	1	92	135,307	82	2	0.0244	132,007	0	80	1,650
Wisconsin	1	174	104	224,348	93	1	0.0108	221,936	0	92	2,412
Wisconsin	2	95	0	224,348	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	1	32	10,628	30	0	0.0000	10,628	0	30	354
Guam	0	1	30	9,056	29	0	0.0000	9,056	0	29	312
Virgin Islands	0	1	32	5,864	32	0	0.0000	5,864	0	32	183

TABLE D.9

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, MARCH 2009

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	106	274,081	96	2	0.0208	268,371	0	94	2,855
Alabama	2	5,119	0	274,081	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	1	44	25,703	42	0	0.0000	25,703	0	42	612
Arizona	0	1	111	331,393	97	1	0.0103	327,977	0	96	3,416
Arkansas	0	1	120	169,678	109	2	0.0183	166,565	1	106	1,571
California	0	1	119	1,116,044	92	1	0.0109	1,103,913	0	91	12,131
Colorado	0	1	118	137,870	96	1	0.0104	136,434	0	95	1,436
Connecticut	0	1	102	136,727	91	3	0.0330	132,220	0	88	1,502
Delaware	0	1	66	39,179	62	0	0.0000	39,179	0	62	632
District of Columbia	0	1	88	55,942	67	2	0.0299	54,272	0	65	835
Florida	0	1	114	968,718	102	0	0.0000	968,718	0	102	9,497
Georgia	1	4,493	108	521,253	94	1	0.0106	515,708	0	93	5,545
Georgia	2	6,991	0	521,253	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	1	91	56,430	85	2	0.0235	55,102	0	83	664
Idaho	0	1	81	54,860	75	1	0.0133	54,129	0	74	731
Illinois	21	3,479	4	672,138	3	0	0.0000	13,693	0	3	4,564
Illinois	22	4,201	0	672,138	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	6,313	106	672,138	94	5	0.0532	623,422	0	89	7,005
Illinois	42	7,180	0	672,138	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	109	296,245	101	4	0.0396	284,513	1	96	2,964
Iowa	0	1	94	133,650	84	1	0.0119	132,059	0	83	1,591
Kansas	0	1	103	98,219	88	2	0.0227	95,987	0	86	1,116
Kentucky	1	1	133	313,386	113	1	0.0088	310,613	2	110	2,824
Louisiana	0	1	103	291,419	91	5	0.0549	275,407	0	86	3,202
Maine	0	1	105	99,421	80	3	0.0375	95,693	1	76	1,259
Maryland	1	1,255	7	207,291	6	0	0.0000	8,833	0	6	1,472
Maryland	2	2,725	24	207,291	23	0	0.0000	65,760	0	23	2,859
Maryland	3	1,665	12	207,291	10	0	0.0000	20,090	0	10	2,009
Maryland	4	1,602	9	207,291	9	0	0.0000	14,497	0	9	1,611
Maryland	5	1,503	15	207,291	14	1	0.0714	21,050	0	13	1,619
Maryland	6	2,259	24	207,291	20	0	0.0000	54,514	0	20	2,726
Maryland	7	1,601	13	207,291	13	0	0.0000	20,927	0	13	1,610
Massachusetts	0	1	104	331,986	88	1	0.0114	328,213	0	87	3,773
Michigan	0	1	97	679,669	78	0	0.0000	679,669	0	78	8,714
Minnesota	0	1	100	162,290	93	1	0.0108	160,545	0	92	1,745
Mississippi	0	1	110	207,324	104	1	0.0096	205,331	1	102	2,013
Missouri	0	1	106	357,055	98	2	0.0204	349,768	0	96	3,643
Montana	0	1	62	40,031	49	0	0.0000	40,031	0	49	817
Nebraska	0	1	83	55,672	74	0	0.0000	55,672	0	74	752
Nevada	0	1	109	89,847	89	3	0.0337	86,818	0	86	1,010
New Hampshire	0	1	57	37,905	52	1	0.0192	37,176	0	51	729
New Jersey	0	1	98	238,984	86	1	0.0116	236,205	0	85	2,779
New Mexico	0	1	99	116,437	95	3	0.0316	112,760	1	91	1,239
New York	0	1	90	1,219,139	85	0	0.0000	1,219,139	0	85	14,343
North Carolina	1	4,511	111	499,919	102	0	0.0000	499,919	0	102	4,901
North Carolina	2	6,625	0	499,919	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	1	50	23,637	49	0	0.0000	23,637	0	49	482
Ohio	0	1	142	618,255	128	1	0.0078	613,425	0	127	4,830
Oklahoma	0	1	103	190,424	94	0	0.0000	190,424	0	94	2,026
Oregon	40	2,600	115	299,342	101	1	0.0099	296,378	0	100	2,964
Oregon	50	4,164	0	299,342	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	0	626,754	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	88	626,754	79	3	0.0380	602,953	0	76	7,934

Table D.9, continued

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	76	49,809	73	3	0.0411	47,762	0	70	682
South Carolina	0	1	111	298,382	98	2	0.0204	292,293	0	96	3,045
South Dakota	0	1	50	29,687	46	1	0.0217	29,042	0	45	645
Tennessee	1	3,665	131	488,019	102	2	0.0196	478,450	0	100	4,785
Tennessee	2	6,281	0	488,019	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	110	1,155,902	108	5	0.0463	1,102,388	1	102	10,808
Utah	0	1	106	72,376	98	3	0.0306	70,160	0	95	739
Vermont	0	1	54	35,758	49	1	0.0204	35,028	1	47	745
Virginia	1	2,909	100	289,823	90	1	0.0111	286,603	0	89	3,220
Virginia	2	3,659	0	289,823	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	30	3,399	109	373,287	100	0	0.0000	373,287	0	100	3,733
Washington	31	4,638	0	373,287	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	1	91	137,401	79	1	0.0127	135,662	0	78	1,739
Wisconsin	1	174	107	230,784	94	0	0.0000	230,784	1	93	2,482
Wisconsin	2	95	0	230,784	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	1	32	11,097	31	3	0.0968	10,023	0	28	358
Guam	0	1	32	9,318	30	0	0.0000	9,318	0	30	311
Virgin Islands	0	1	33	6,184	31	0	0.0000	6,184	0	31	199

TABLE D.10

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, APRIL 2009

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	108	280,486	95	1	0.0105	277,534	1	93	2,984
Alabama	2	5,119	0	280,486	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	1	46	26,608	42	1	0.0238	25,974	0	41	634
Arizona	0	1	115	339,881	102	3	0.0294	329,885	0	99	3,332
Arkansas	0	1	121	170,942	111	2	0.0180	167,862	0	109	1,540
California	0	1	121	1,134,849	86	0	0.0000	1,134,849	0	86	13,196
Colorado	0	1	122	141,583	100	0	0.0000	141,583	0	100	1,416
Connecticut	0	1	102	138,443	94	5	0.0532	131,079	0	89	1,473
Delaware	0	1	67	40,718	58	0	0.0000	40,718	0	58	702
District of Columbia	0	1	89	56,256	67	0	0.0000	56,256	1	66	852
Florida	0	1	118	991,992	103	0	0.0000	991,992	0	103	9,631
Georgia	1	4,493	111	535,605	96	0	0.0000	535,605	0	96	5,579
Georgia	2	6,991	0	535,605	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	1	94	57,831	86	1	0.0116	57,159	0	85	672
Idaho	0	1	85	55,947	78	0	0.0000	55,947	0	78	717
Illinois	21	3,479	0	687,775	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	4,201	3	687,775	3	0	0.0000	12,741	0	3	4,247
Illinois	41	6,313	0	687,775	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	7,180	93	687,775	84	5	0.0595	634,854	0	79	8,036
Indiana	0	1	109	296,784	98	5	0.0510	281,642	0	93	3,028
Iowa	0	1	96	135,876	89	1	0.0112	134,349	0	88	1,527
Kansas	0	1	105	99,931	93	1	0.0108	98,856	0	92	1,075
Kentucky	1	1	136	315,740	102	2	0.0196	309,549	1	99	3,127
Louisiana	0	1	103	294,936	94	3	0.0319	285,523	0	91	3,138
Maine	0	1	107	100,913	84	3	0.0357	97,309	0	81	1,201
Maryland	1	1,255	7	213,807	7	0	0.0000	8,578	0	7	1,225
Maryland	2	2,725	25	213,807	22	0	0.0000	66,522	0	22	3,024
Maryland	3	1,665	12	213,807	12	0	0.0000	19,510	0	12	1,626
Maryland	4	1,602	9	213,807	9	0	0.0000	14,079	0	9	1,564
Maryland	5	1,503	14	213,807	13	0	0.0000	20,547	0	13	1,581
Maryland	6	2,259	27	213,807	27	0	0.0000	59,558	0	27	2,206
Maryland	7	1,601	16	213,807	16	0	0.0000	25,013	1	15	1,668
Massachusetts	0	1	107	337,467	91	0	0.0000	337,467	0	91	3,708
Michigan	0	1	100	695,168	91	2	0.0220	679,890	0	89	7,639
Minnesota	0	1	106	168,004	101	3	0.0297	163,014	0	98	1,663
Mississippi	0	1	112	211,265	104	1	0.0096	209,234	0	103	2,031
Missouri	0	1	109	362,837	94	3	0.0319	351,257	0	91	3,860
Montana	0	1	65	41,498	58	1	0.0172	40,783	1	56	728
Nebraska	0	1	85	57,590	79	0	0.0000	57,590	0	79	729
Nevada	0	1	115	94,481	90	1	0.0111	93,431	0	89	1,050
New Hampshire	0	1	61	38,765	60	0	0.0000	38,765	0	60	646
New Jersey	0	1	99	242,887	86	1	0.0116	240,063	0	85	2,824
New Mexico	0	1	98	120,958	92	3	0.0326	117,014	0	89	1,315
New York	0	1	90	1,243,367	79	1	0.0127	1,227,628	0	78	15,739
North Carolina	1	4,511	0	510,181	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	2	6,625	77	510,181	73	1	0.0137	503,192	1	71	7,087
North Dakota	0	1	30	24,115	30	0	0.0000	24,115	0	30	804
Ohio	0	1	145	630,194	129	0	0.0000	630,194	0	129	4,885
Oklahoma	0	1	107	196,567	100	0	0.0000	196,567	0	100	1,966
Oregon	40	2,600	119	308,063	103	1	0.0097	305,072	1	101	3,021
Oregon	50	4,164	0	308,063	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	0	633,493	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	89	633,493	77	2	0.0260	617,039	0	75	8,227

Table D.10, continued

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	79	51,662	76	0	0.0000	51,662	0	76	680
South Carolina	0	1	113	302,327	98	2	0.0204	296,157	0	96	3,085
South Dakota	0	1	52	31,202	49	0	0.0000	31,202	0	49	637
Tennessee	1	3,665	133	493,873	103	1	0.0097	489,078	2	100	4,891
Tennessee	2	6,281	0	493,873	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	110	1,152,387	103	1	0.0097	1,141,199	0	102	11,188
Utah	0	1	111	76,486	100	0	0.0000	76,486	0	100	765
Vermont	0	1	57	36,768	48	0	0.0000	36,768	0	48	766
Virginia	1	2,909	104	298,287	91	2	0.0220	291,731	0	89	3,278
Virginia	2	3,659	0	298,287	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	30	3,399	0	386,262	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	31	4,638	82	386,262	77	0	0.0000	386,262	0	77	5,016
West Virginia	0	1	94	139,652	82	0	0.0000	139,652	0	82	1,703
Wisconsin	1	174	111	239,260	92	0	0.0000	239,260	1	91	2,629
Wisconsin	2	95	0	239,260	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	1	34	11,578	28	1	0.0357	11,165	0	27	414
Guam	0	1	33	9,582	31	0	0.0000	9,582	0	31	309
Virgin Islands	0	1	33	6,354	32	3	0.0938	5,758	0	29	199

TABLE D.11

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, MAY 2009

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	111	286,554	102	2	0.0196	280,935	0	100	2,809
Alabama	2	5,119	0	286,554	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	1	46	27,082	41	0	0.0000	27,082	0	41	661
Arizona	0	1	119	351,508	104	2	0.0192	344,748	0	102	3,380
Arkansas	0	1	122	174,701	114	3	0.0263	170,104	2	109	1,561
California	0	1	123	1,157,616	94	1	0.0106	1,145,301	0	93	12,315
Colorado	0	1	125	144,655	105	1	0.0095	143,277	0	104	1,378
Connecticut	0	1	104	140,333	95	3	0.0316	135,901	0	92	1,477
Delaware	0	1	69	41,286	59	0	0.0000	41,286	0	59	700
District of Columbia	0	1	88	56,935	70	2	0.0286	55,308	0	68	813
Florida	0	1	124	1,033,355	113	0	0.0000	1,033,355	1	112	9,226
Georgia	1	4,493	114	551,498	99	1	0.0101	545,927	0	98	5,571
Georgia	2	6,991	0	551,498	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	1	96	59,168	83	2	0.0241	57,742	0	81	713
Idaho	0	1	85	57,034	74	1	0.0135	56,263	0	73	771
Illinois	21	3,479	0	692,081	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	4,201	3	692,081	2	0	0.0000	12,178	0	2	6,089
Illinois	41	6,313	0	692,081	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	7,180	98	692,081	90	1	0.0111	672,349	0	89	7,554
Indiana	0	1	110	301,829	97	1	0.0103	298,717	0	96	3,112
Iowa	0	1	97	137,552	89	3	0.0337	132,915	0	86	1,546
Kansas	0	1	107	102,564	93	3	0.0323	99,255	2	88	1,128
Kentucky	1	1	138	319,926	114	3	0.0263	311,507	1	110	2,832
Louisiana	0	1	105	301,146	98	3	0.0306	291,927	0	95	3,073
Maine	0	1	108	102,479	86	0	0.0000	102,479	0	86	1,192
Maryland	1	1,255	8	218,342	8	1	0.1250	8,452	0	7	1,207
Maryland	2	2,725	26	218,342	24	0	0.0000	68,162	0	24	2,840
Maryland	3	1,665	13	218,342	12	0	0.0000	20,824	0	12	1,735
Maryland	4	1,602	10	218,342	10	0	0.0000	15,412	0	10	1,541
Maryland	5	1,503	16	218,342	15	1	0.0667	21,593	0	14	1,542
Maryland	6	2,259	26	218,342	25	0	0.0000	56,506	0	25	2,260
Maryland	7	1,601	16	218,342	15	0	0.0000	24,644	1	14	1,760
Massachusetts	0	1	108	343,027	91	1	0.0110	339,257	1	89	3,812
Michigan	0	1	101	718,277	85	3	0.0353	692,926	0	82	8,450
Minnesota	0	1	108	172,433	96	1	0.0104	170,637	0	95	1,796
Mississippi	0	1	114	216,762	113	0	0.0000	216,762	1	112	1,935
Missouri	0	1	109	366,388	93	1	0.0108	362,448	0	92	3,940
Montana	0	1	67	42,414	62	0	0.0000	42,414	0	62	684
Nebraska	0	1	86	58,754	78	1	0.0128	58,001	0	77	753
Nevada	0	1	120	97,779	91	3	0.0330	94,556	0	88	1,074
New Hampshire	0	1	61	39,656	54	0	0.0000	39,656	0	54	734
New Jersey	0	1	99	246,715	86	1	0.0116	243,846	0	85	2,869
New Mexico	0	1	99	123,735	91	1	0.0110	122,375	0	90	1,360
New York	0	1	90	1,267,045	73	1	0.0137	1,249,688	0	72	17,357
North Carolina	1	4,511	0	519,773	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	2	6,625	79	519,773	75	1	0.0133	512,843	0	74	6,930
North Dakota	0	1	42	24,485	39	1	0.0256	23,857	0	38	628
Ohio	0	1	148	644,996	131	0	0.0000	644,996	1	130	4,962
Oklahoma	0	1	109	201,209	104	2	0.0192	197,340	1	101	1,954
Oregon	40	2,600	0	314,751	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Oregon	50	4,164	76	314,751	69	0	0.0000	314,751	0	69	4,562
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	0	641,622	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	90	641,622	79	3	0.0380	617,257	0	76	8,122

Table D.11, continued

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	82	53,058	78	0	0.0000	53,058	0	78	680
South Carolina	0	1	115	306,681	95	1	0.0105	303,453	0	94	3,228
South Dakota	0	1	52	31,465	49	1	0.0204	30,823	0	48	642
Tennessee	1	3,665	134	500,011	98	3	0.0306	484,705	0	95	5,102
Tennessee	2	6,281	0	500,011	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	110	1,159,917	99	0	0.0000	1,159,917	0	99	11,716
Utah	0	1	113	77,823	108	1	0.0093	77,102	0	107	721
Vermont	0	1	58	37,414	51	2	0.0392	35,947	1	48	749
Virginia	1	2,909	0	304,661	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2	3,659	84	304,661	76	1	0.0132	300,652	0	75	4,009
Washington	30	3,399	0	394,624	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	31	4,638	85	394,624	78	1	0.0128	389,565	0	77	5,059
West Virginia	0	1	96	141,161	79	1	0.0127	139,374	1	77	1,810
Wisconsin	1	174	0	246,267	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	2	95	89	246,267	80	0	0.0000	246,267	0	80	3,078
Wyoming	0	1	35	11,673	33	1	0.0303	11,319	0	32	354
Guam	0	1	32	9,798	30	0	0.0000	9,798	0	30	327
Virgin Islands	0	1	36	6,615	33	0	0.0000	6,615	0	33	200

TABLE D.12

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JUNE 2009

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	114	294,674	93	2	0.0215	288,337	0	91	3,169
Alabama	2	5,119	0	294,674	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	1	47	27,270	42	0	0.0000	27,270	0	42	649
Arizona	0	1	123	364,924	107	1	0.0093	361,513	0	106	3,411
Arkansas	0	1	124	178,873	113	5	0.0442	170,958	1	107	1,598
California	0	1	122	1,183,837	90	0	0.0000	1,183,837	0	90	13,154
Colorado	0	1	127	149,089	108	0	0.0000	149,089	0	108	1,380
Connecticut	0	1	106	142,794	82	3	0.0366	137,570	0	79	1,741
Delaware	0	1	70	42,866	63	1	0.0159	42,186	0	62	680
District of Columbia	0	1	91	58,264	80	1	0.0125	57,536	2	77	747
Florida	0	1	130	1,070,307	114	0	0.0000	1,070,307	1	113	9,472
Georgia	1	4,493	0	568,542	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Georgia	2	6,991	76	568,542	65	3	0.0462	542,302	0	62	8,747
Hawaii	0	1	97	60,440	85	3	0.0353	58,307	0	82	711
Idaho	0	1	88	58,412	85	1	0.0118	57,725	1	83	695
Illinois	21	3,479	0	702,564	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	4,201	3	702,564	3	0	0.0000	12,487	0	3	4,162
Illinois	41	6,313	0	702,564	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	7,180	97	702,564	83	1	0.0120	681,762	0	82	8,314
Indiana	0	1	112	306,562	104	3	0.0288	297,719	1	100	2,977
Iowa	0	1	96	139,141	83	1	0.0120	137,465	2	80	1,718
Kansas	0	1	110	104,828	98	2	0.0204	102,689	0	96	1,070
Kentucky	1	1	139	325,578	102	5	0.0490	309,618	3	94	3,294
Louisiana	0	1	108	309,042	101	1	0.0099	305,982	0	100	3,060
Maine	0	1	139	104,333	113	1	0.0088	103,410	0	112	923
Maryland	1	1,255	7	223,554	7	1	0.1429	7,456	0	6	1,243
Maryland	2	2,725	26	223,554	26	2	0.0769	64,760	0	24	2,698
Maryland	3	1,665	14	223,554	14	1	0.0714	21,433	0	13	1,649
Maryland	4	1,602	10	223,554	10	0	0.0000	15,863	0	10	1,586
Maryland	5	1,503	16	223,554	16	0	0.0000	23,813	0	16	1,488
Maryland	6	2,259	26	223,554	25	0	0.0000	58,160	0	25	2,326
Maryland	7	1,601	15	223,554	12	1	0.0833	21,798	0	11	1,982
Massachusetts	0	1	111	350,226	88	2	0.0227	342,266	0	86	3,980
Michigan	0	1	103	731,175	84	1	0.0119	722,471	0	83	8,704
Minnesota	0	1	110	177,386	100	0	0.0000	177,386	0	100	1,774
Mississippi	0	1	117	222,580	109	0	0.0000	222,580	0	109	2,042
Missouri	0	1	111	372,365	98	3	0.0306	360,966	0	95	3,800
Montana	0	1	69	43,589	68	1	0.0147	42,948	0	67	641
Nebraska	0	1	86	59,588	76	0	0.0000	59,588	0	76	784
Nevada	0	1	124	101,815	104	2	0.0192	99,857	0	102	979
New Hampshire	0	1	62	40,669	59	0	0.0000	40,669	0	59	689
New Jersey	0	1	103	249,786	92	1	0.0109	247,071	0	91	2,715
New Mexico	0	1	99	127,141	96	2	0.0208	124,492	1	93	1,339
New York	0	1	90	1,289,819	81	3	0.0370	1,242,048	0	78	15,924
North Carolina	1	4,511	0	530,094	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	2	6,625	80	530,094	73	1	0.0137	522,832	0	72	7,262
North Dakota	0	1	41	24,998	40	1	0.0250	24,373	0	39	625
Ohio	0	1	151	663,353	134	0	0.0000	663,353	0	134	4,950
Oklahoma	0	1	113	208,329	100	2	0.0200	204,162	0	98	2,083
Oregon	40	2,600	0	321,861	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Oregon	50	4,164	77	321,861	72	0	0.0000	321,861	0	72	4,470
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	0	648,042	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	90	648,042	77	2	0.0260	631,210	0	75	8,416

Table D.12, continued

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	84	54,634	74	1	0.0135	53,896	0	73	738
South Carolina	0	1	117	313,982	106	3	0.0283	305,096	0	103	2,962
South Dakota	0	1	52	31,560	49	0	0.0000	31,560	0	49	644
Tennessee	1	3,665	0	513,182	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	6,281	80	513,182	65	1	0.0154	505,287	0	64	7,895
Texas	0	1	111	1,167,186	99	0	0.0000	1,167,186	0	99	11,790
Utah	0	1	117	80,692	103	0	0.0000	80,692	1	102	791
Vermont	0	1	59	38,091	48	0	0.0000	38,091	0	48	794
Virginia	1	2,909	0	312,206	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2	3,659	86	312,206	76	4	0.0526	295,774	0	72	4,108
Washington	30	3,399	0	401,838	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	31	4,638	86	401,838	80	0	0.0000	401,838	1	79	5,087
West Virginia	0	1	98	142,343	91	2	0.0220	139,215	0	89	1,564
Wisconsin	1	174	0	252,697	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	2	95	91	252,697	80	0	0.0000	252,697	0	80	3,159
Wyoming	0	1	35	12,221	34	0	0.0000	12,221	0	34	359
Guam	0	1	33	10,135	31	1	0.0323	9,808	0	30	327
Virgin Islands	0	1	37	6,814	35	0	0.0000	6,814	0	35	195

TABLE D.13

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JULY 2009

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	117	302,202	105	1	0.0095	299,324	0	104	2,878
Alabama	2	5,119	0	302,202	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	1	46	27,105	43	0	0.0000	27,105	0	43	630
Arizona	0	1	127	376,957	113	0	0.0000	376,957	0	113	3,336
Arkansas	0	1	126	180,793	116	4	0.0345	174,559	2	110	1,587
California	0	1	129	1,207,731	94	1	0.0106	1,194,883	0	93	12,848
Colorado	0	1	131	151,621	121	3	0.0248	147,862	0	118	1,253
Connecticut	0	1	109	147,806	97	3	0.0309	143,235	0	94	1,524
Delaware	0	1	72	43,717	67	0	0.0000	43,717	0	67	652
District of Columbia	0	1	94	59,159	78	1	0.0128	58,401	0	77	758
Florida	0	1	107	1,109,971	95	0	0.0000	1,109,971	1	94	11,808
Georgia	1	4,493	0	581,709	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Georgia	2	6,991	78	581,709	67	0	0.0000	581,709	0	67	8,682
Hawaii	0	1	99	61,623	85	1	0.0118	60,898	0	84	725
Idaho	0	1	89	59,148	85	2	0.0235	57,756	0	83	696
Illinois	21	3,479	0	712,041	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	4,201	3	712,041	3	0	0.0000	12,529	0	3	4,176
Illinois	41	6,313	0	712,041	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	7,180	98	712,041	90	6	0.0667	652,878	1	83	7,866
Indiana	0	1	114	311,475	104	0	0.0000	311,475	0	104	2,995
Iowa	0	1	101	141,279	91	3	0.0330	136,621	0	88	1,553
Kansas	0	1	112	106,788	96	3	0.0313	103,451	1	92	1,124
Kentucky	1	1	141	327,361	106	2	0.0189	321,184	0	104	3,088
Louisiana	0	1	111	318,578	107	3	0.0280	309,646	0	104	2,977
Maine	0	1	110	104,893	81	0	0.0000	104,893	0	81	1,295
Maryland	1	1,255	8	230,155	6	1	0.1667	8,427	0	5	1,685
Maryland	2	2,725	26	230,155	24	0	0.0000	71,357	1	23	3,102
Maryland	3	1,665	14	230,155	13	0	0.0000	23,477	1	12	1,956
Maryland	4	1,602	10	230,155	8	0	0.0000	16,135	0	8	2,017
Maryland	5	1,503	17	230,155	17	1	0.0588	24,220	0	16	1,514
Maryland	6	2,259	26	230,155	25	0	0.0000	59,154	0	25	2,366
Maryland	7	1,601	15	230,155	14	0	0.0000	24,187	0	14	1,728
Massachusetts	0	1	115	364,490	96	1	0.0104	360,693	2	93	3,878
Michigan	0	1	106	747,855	90	1	0.0111	739,546	0	89	8,310
Minnesota	0	1	112	180,441	96	0	0.0000	180,441	0	96	1,880
Mississippi	0	1	120	228,421	108	2	0.0185	224,191	0	106	2,115
Missouri	0	1	112	376,914	94	4	0.0426	360,875	2	88	4,101
Montana	0	1	70	44,417	66	2	0.0303	43,071	0	64	673
Nebraska	0	1	90	61,316	81	1	0.0123	60,559	1	79	767
Nevada	0	1	129	106,027	97	3	0.0309	102,748	0	94	1,093
New Hampshire	0	1	65	41,936	60	1	0.0167	41,237	0	59	699
New Jersey	0	1	105	255,710	94	3	0.0319	247,549	0	91	2,720
New Mexico	0	1	99	130,053	91	4	0.0440	124,336	0	87	1,429
New York	0	1	90	1,316,243	77	2	0.0260	1,282,055	0	75	17,094
North Carolina	1	4,511	0	540,914	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	2	6,625	82	540,914	79	0	0.0000	540,914	0	79	6,847
North Dakota	0	1	42	25,296	38	1	0.0263	24,630	0	37	666
Ohio	0	1	154	671,155	135	1	0.0074	666,183	0	134	4,972
Oklahoma	0	1	117	215,842	108	3	0.0278	209,846	0	105	1,999
Oregon	40	2,600	0	331,901	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Oregon	50	4,164	79	331,901	69	1	0.0145	327,091	1	67	4,882
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	0	657,237	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	92	657,237	77	2	0.0260	640,166	0	75	8,536

Table D.13, continued

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	87	57,381	82	0	0.0000	57,381	0	82	700
South Carolina	0	1	120	319,879	104	0	0.0000	319,879	0	104	3,076
South Dakota	0	1	57	33,579	52	0	0.0000	33,579	0	52	646
Tennessee	1	3,665	0	523,524	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	6,281	82	523,524	67	0	0.0000	523,524	0	67	7,814
Texas	0	1	113	1,188,089	103	0	0.0000	1,188,089	0	103	11,535
Utah	0	1	121	82,556	111	3	0.0270	80,325	0	108	744
Vermont	0	1	60	38,795	52	1	0.0192	38,049	0	51	746
Virginia	1	2,909	0	319,277	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2	3,659	88	319,277	80	3	0.0375	307,304	0	77	3,991
Washington	30	3,399	0	408,554	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	31	4,638	87	408,554	83	0	0.0000	408,554	0	83	4,922
West Virginia	0	1	98	143,169	88	3	0.0341	138,288	0	85	1,627
Wisconsin	1	174	0	257,194	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	2	95	92	257,194	88	0	0.0000	257,194	0	88	2,923
Wyoming	0	1	36	12,096	34	0	0.0000	12,096	0	34	356
Guam	0	1	33	10,384	30	0	0.0000	10,384	0	30	346
Virgin Islands	0	1	35	6,977	33	0	0.0000	6,977	0	33	211

TABLE D.14

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, AUGUST 2009

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	0	309,869	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alabama	2	5,119	60	309,869	58	0	0.0000	309,869	0	58	5,343
Alaska	0	1	46	27,220	42	1	0.0238	26,572	0	41	648
Arizona	0	1	132	389,097	116	2	0.0172	382,388	0	114	3,354
Arkansas	0	1	129	183,167	112	7	0.0625	171,719	0	105	1,635
California	0	1	129	1,226,446	106	1	0.0094	1,214,876	0	105	11,570
Colorado	0	1	134	151,621	111	2	0.0180	148,889	0	109	1,366
Connecticut	0	1	114	154,044	100	0	0.0000	154,044	0	100	1,540
Delaware	0	1	72	43,770	55	0	0.0000	43,770	0	55	796
District of Columbia	0	1	92	59,834	76	1	0.0132	59,047	1	74	798
Florida	0	1	136	1,146,941	122	0	0.0000	1,146,941	0	122	9,401
Georgia	1	4,493	0	598,127	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Georgia	2	6,991	80	598,127	64	0	0.0000	598,127	0	64	9,346
Hawaii	0	1	101	62,852	90	0	0.0000	62,852	0	90	698
Idaho	0	1	93	60,592	90	3	0.0333	58,572	0	87	673
Illinois	21	3,479	0	713,213	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	4,201	3	713,213	3	0	0.0000	12,425	0	3	4,142
Illinois	41	6,313	0	713,213	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	7,180	99	713,213	91	2	0.0220	685,386	1	88	7,788
Indiana	0	1	116	317,502	100	1	0.0100	314,327	0	99	3,175
Iowa	0	1	101	143,438	89	3	0.0337	138,603	1	85	1,631
Kansas	0	1	115	110,497	92	2	0.0217	108,095	2	88	1,228
Kentucky	1	1	134	332,579	105	2	0.0190	326,244	1	102	3,198
Louisiana	0	1	114	324,983	103	1	0.0097	321,828	0	102	3,155
Maine	0	1	112	106,197	88	0	0.0000	106,197	0	88	1,207
Maryland	1	1,255	9	236,053	8	0	0.0000	11,006	0	8	1,376
Maryland	2	2,725	28	236,053	25	0	0.0000	74,347	0	25	2,974
Maryland	3	1,665	15	236,053	14	2	0.1429	20,859	0	12	1,738
Maryland	4	1,602	11	236,053	11	0	0.0000	17,171	0	11	1,561
Maryland	5	1,503	18	236,053	16	0	0.0000	26,361	0	16	1,648
Maryland	6	2,259	27	236,053	24	0	0.0000	59,432	0	24	2,476
Maryland	7	1,601	15	236,053	14	0	0.0000	23,400	0	14	1,671
Massachusetts	0	1	117	371,032	98	3	0.0306	359,674	0	95	3,786
Michigan	0	1	107	751,922	87	1	0.0115	743,279	0	86	8,643
Minnesota	0	1	114	182,728	98	0	0.0000	182,728	0	98	1,865
Mississippi	0	1	122	232,844	113	2	0.0177	228,723	1	110	2,079
Missouri	0	1	95	383,058	87	1	0.0115	378,655	0	86	4,403
Montana	0	1	72	45,141	64	2	0.0313	43,730	0	62	705
Nebraska	0	1	92	62,768	80	1	0.0125	61,983	0	79	785
Nevada	0	1	134	110,382	116	1	0.0086	109,430	0	115	952
New Hampshire	0	1	66	42,915	61	3	0.0492	40,804	0	58	704
New Jersey	0	1	107	260,604	92	1	0.0109	257,771	0	91	2,833
New Mexico	0	1	99	133,205	90	0	0.0000	133,205	0	90	1,480
New York	0	1	90	1,330,373	71	0	0.0000	1,330,373	0	71	18,738
North Carolina	1	4,511	0	551,523	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	2	6,625	83	551,523	79	1	0.0127	544,542	0	78	6,981
North Dakota	0	1	57	25,534	52	3	0.0577	24,061	0	49	491
Ohio	0	1	157	683,132	148	1	0.0068	678,516	0	147	4,616
Oklahoma	0	1	121	223,072	108	3	0.0278	216,876	0	105	2,065
Oregon	40	2,600	0	337,295	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Oregon	50	4,164	80	337,295	69	0	0.0000	337,295	0	69	4,888
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	0	675,714	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	95	675,714	87	1	0.0115	667,947	0	86	7,767

Table D.14, continued

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	91	59,267	87	1	0.0115	58,586	0	86	681
South Carolina	0	1	122	326,010	102	1	0.0098	322,814	1	100	3,228
South Dakota	0	1	59	34,903	54	0	0.0000	34,903	0	54	646
Tennessee	1	3,665	0	530,379	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	6,281	84	530,379	70	4	0.0571	500,072	0	66	7,577
Texas	0	1	115	1,204,415	100	1	0.0100	1,192,371	0	99	12,044
Utah	0	1	127	84,728	115	2	0.0174	83,254	2	111	750
Vermont	0	1	61	39,440	54	1	0.0185	38,710	0	53	730
Virginia	1	2,909	0	325,996	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2	3,659	81	325,996	73	4	0.0548	308,133	0	69	4,466
Washington	30	3,399	0	415,464	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	31	4,638	88	415,464	79	0	0.0000	415,464	0	79	5,259
West Virginia	0	1	98	145,566	87	2	0.0230	142,220	0	85	1,673
Wisconsin	1	174	0	263,568	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	2	95	95	263,568	77	0	0.0000	263,568	0	77	3,423
Wyoming	0	1	35	12,097	30	1	0.0333	11,694	0	29	403
Guam	0	1	34	10,532	32	2	0.0625	9,874	0	30	329
Virgin Islands	0	1	37	7,104	37	0	0.0000	7,104	0	37	192

TABLE D.15

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, SEPTEMBER 2009

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Alabama	1	2,551	0	316,569	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Alabama	2	5,119	61	316,569	53	2	0.0377	304,623	1	50	6,092
Alaska	0	1	48	27,590	46	0	0.0000	27,590	0	46	600
Arizona	0	1	135	400,307	114	4	0.0351	386,261	0	110	3,511
Arkansas	0	1	130	187,016	118	2	0.0169	183,846	0	116	1,585
California	0	1	138	1,252,703	109	2	0.0183	1,229,718	0	107	11,493
Colorado	0	1	136	158,115	119	1	0.0084	156,786	1	117	1,340
Connecticut	0	1	118	159,210	105	1	0.0095	157,694	0	104	1,516
Delaware	0	1	74	45,460	64	1	0.0156	44,750	0	63	710
District of Columbia	0	1	98	60,988	85	0	0.0000	60,988	1	84	726
Florida	0	1	140	1,182,806	125	2	0.0160	1,163,881	0	123	9,462
Georgia	1	4,493	0	609,476	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Georgia	2	6,991	82	609,476	73	1	0.0137	601,127	0	72	8,349
Hawaii	0	1	103	64,155	90	0	0.0000	64,155	1	89	721
Idaho	0	1	93	61,052	83	1	0.0120	60,316	0	82	736
Illinois	21	3,479	0	724,500	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	4,201	4	724,500	4	0	0.0000	16,097	0	4	4,024
Illinois	41	6,313	0	724,500	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	7,180	103	724,500	94	2	0.0213	693,331	0	92	7,536
Indiana	0	1	117	322,539	105	0	0.0000	322,539	1	104	3,101
Iowa	0	1	104	145,887	87	4	0.0460	139,180	1	82	1,697
Kansas	0	1	117	111,814	104	4	0.0385	107,513	0	100	1,075
Kentucky	1	1	130	333,729	94	1	0.0106	330,179	0	93	3,550
Louisiana	0	1	117	330,001	113	2	0.0177	324,160	0	111	2,920
Maine	0	1	112	107,041	84	0	0.0000	107,041	0	84	1,274
Maryland	1	1,255	9	240,174	9	1	0.1111	10,062	0	8	1,258
Maryland	2	2,725	28	240,174	25	1	0.0400	73,410	0	24	3,059
Maryland	3	1,665	14	240,174	14	0	0.0000	23,361	0	14	1,669
Maryland	4	1,602	10	240,174	9	0	0.0000	16,055	1	8	2,007
Maryland	5	1,503	18	240,174	16	2	0.1250	23,725	0	14	1,695
Maryland	6	2,259	28	240,174	25	1	0.0400	60,856	0	24	2,536
Maryland	7	1,601	14	240,174	13	1	0.0769	20,736	0	12	1,728
Massachusetts	0	1	122	378,018	99	3	0.0303	366,563	1	95	3,859
Michigan	0	1	111	780,634	102	1	0.0098	772,981	0	101	7,653
Minnesota	0	1	116	185,754	106	2	0.0189	182,249	0	104	1,752
Mississippi	0	1	123	236,781	115	1	0.0087	234,722	0	114	2,059
Missouri	0	1	116	387,572	103	2	0.0194	380,046	0	101	3,763
Montana	0	1	72	45,823	64	0	0.0000	45,823	0	64	716
Nebraska	0	1	93	63,719	83	1	0.0120	62,951	0	82	768
Nevada	0	1	137	113,172	107	3	0.0280	109,999	0	104	1,058
New Hampshire	0	1	67	43,996	59	2	0.0339	42,505	0	57	746
New Jersey	0	1	108	264,590	92	1	0.0109	261,714	0	91	2,876
New Mexico	0	1	98	135,021	87	0	0.0000	135,021	0	87	1,552
New York	0	1	90	1,353,360	78	5	0.0641	1,266,606	0	73	17,351
North Carolina	1	4,511	0	559,703	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	2	6,625	85	559,703	78	1	0.0128	552,527	0	77	7,176
North Dakota	0	1	54	25,835	52	1	0.0192	25,338	0	51	497
Ohio	0	1	159	695,111	147	2	0.0136	685,654	0	145	4,729
Oklahoma	0	1	124	229,201	113	2	0.0177	225,144	1	110	2,047
Oregon	40	2,600	0	343,958	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Oregon	50	4,164	82	343,958	65	0	0.0000	343,958	0	65	5,292
Pennsylvania	1	6,292	0	682,745	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	7,102	96	682,745	88	0	0.0000	682,745	0	88	7,758

Table D.15, continued

	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval **a**	Stratum Sampling Size **b**	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) **e**	Units with Complete Reviews **g**	Ineligible Units **h**	Disqual-ification Rate **i**	Adjusted SNAP Units in State **j**	Failing Units **k**	Stratum Sampling Size **l**	Stratum-Specific Units Weight **m**
Rhode Island	0	1	94	61,047	87	2	0.0230	59,644	0	85	702
South Carolina	0	1	125	331,697	108	3	0.0278	322,483	0	105	3,071
South Dakota	0	1	61	36,096	56	0	0.0000	36,096	0	56	645
Tennessee	1	3,665	0	542,865	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	6,281	85	542,865	72	0	0.0000	542,865	0	72	7,540
Texas	0	1	117	1,222,730	98	0	0.0000	1,222,730	0	98	12,477
Utah	0	1	129	86,442	113	3	0.0265	84,147	1	109	772
Vermont	0	1	62	40,123	57	2	0.0351	38,715	0	55	704
Virginia	1	2,909	0	332,937	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2	3,659	91	332,937	82	4	0.0488	316,696	0	78	4,060
Washington	30	3,399	0	424,601	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Washington	31	4,638	91	424,601	85	0	0.0000	424,601	0	85	4,995
West Virginia	0	1	100	147,146	78	2	0.0256	143,373	0	76	1,886
Wisconsin	1	174	0	268,260	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	2	95	96	268,260	90	0	0.0000	268,260	0	90	2,981
Wyoming	0	1	37	12,550	34	0	0.0000	12,550	0	34	369
Guam	0	1	35	10,739	34	0	0.0000	10,739	0	34	316
Virgin Islands	0	1	31	7,310	31	1	0.0323	7,074	0	30	236

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APPENDIX E

STATE AND REGION CODES

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Table E.1. State FIPS Codes (State)

Alabama	1	Montana	30
Alaska	02	Nebraska	31
Arizona	04	Nevada	32
Arkansas	05	New Hampshire	33
California	06	New Jersey	34
Colorado	08	New Mexico	35
Connecticut	09	New York	36
Delaware	10	North Carolina	37
District of Columbia	11	North Dakota	38
Florida	12	Ohio	39
Georgia	13	Oklahoma	40
Guam	66	Oregon	41
Hawaii	15	Pennsylvania	42
Idaho	16	Rhode Island	44
Illinois	17	South Carolina	45
Indiana	18	South Dakota	46
Iowa	19	Tennessee	47
Kansas	20	Texas	48
Kentucky	21	Utah	49
Louisiana	22	Vermont	50
Maine	23	Virgin Islands	78
Maryland	24	Virginia	51
Massachusetts	25	Washington	53
Michigan	26	West Virginia	54
Minnesota	27	Wisconsin	55
Mississippi	28	Wyoming	56
Missouri	29		

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

Table E.2. SNAP Region Codes (REGIONCD)

REGIONCD = 1 (Northeast)
- Connecticut
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- New York
- Rhode Island
- Vermont

REGIONCD = 2 (Mid-Atlantic)
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Maryland
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania
- Virgin Islands
- Virginia
- West Virginia

REGIONCD = 3 (Southeast)
- Alabama
- Florida
- Georgia
- Kentucky
- Mississippi
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Tennessee

REGIONCD = 4 (Midwest)
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Ohio
- Wisconsin

REGIONCD = 5 (Southwest)
- Arkansas
- Louisiana
- New Mexico
- Oklahoma
- Texas

REGIONCD = 6 (Mountain Plains)
- Colorado
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- North Dakota
- South Dakota
- Utah
- Wyoming

REGIONCD = 7 (West)
- Alaska
- Arizona
- California
- Guam
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Nevada
- Oregon
- Washington

Table E.3. Census Region Codes (REGION)

REGION = 1 (Northeast)
- Connecticut
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- Vermont

REGION = 2 (Midwest)
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Nebraska
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- South Dakota
- Wisconsin

REGION = 3 (South)
- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maryland
- Mississippi
- North Carolina
- Oklahoma
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Virginia
- West Virginia

REGION = 4 (West)
- Alaska
- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- Guam
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- Oregon
- Utah
- Virgin Islands
- Washington
- Wyoming

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APPENDIX F

FY 2009 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table F.1. SNAP Gross Income Screen, FY 2009

Unit Size	Gross Income Screen (dollars per month)[a]		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$1,127	$1,409	$1,296
2	1,517	1,896	1,745
3	1,907	2,384	2,193
4	2,297	2,871	2,642
5	2,687	3,359	3,090
6	3,077	3,846	3,539
7	3,467	4,334	3,987
8	3,857	4,821	4,436
Each Additional	+390	+488	+449

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

[a] The fiscal year 2009 SNAP gross income limits are based on the 2008 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the Fiscal Year 2009 gross income limits by multiplying the 2008 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2008 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2007 Census poverty thresholds. The gross income screen is effective from October 1, 2008, to September 30, 2009.

Table F.2. SNAP Net Income Screen, FY 2009

Unit Size	Net Income Screen (dollars per month)[a]		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$867	$1,084	$997
2	1,167	1,459	1,342
3	1,467	1,834	1,687
4	1,767	2,209	2,032
5	2,067	2,584	2,377
6	2,367	2,959	2,722
7	2,667	3,334	3,067
8	2,967	3,709	3,412
Each Additional	+300	+375	+345

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

[a] The fiscal year 2009 SNAP net income limits are based on the 2008 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the Fiscal Year 2009 net income limits by dividing the 2008 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2008 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2007 Census poverty thresholds. The net income screen is effective from October 1, 2008, to September 30, 2009.

Table F.3. Deduction Amounts, FY 2009

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1–2 people	$144	$246	$203	$289	$127
3 people	144	246	203	289	127
4 people	147	246	203	294	147
5 people	172	246	203	344	172
6 or more people	197	246	226	393	197
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	446	713	601	524	352

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

The Homeless Household Shelter Deduction is $143.

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (PL 110-246) eliminated the Maximum Dependent Care Deduction.

The MFIP earnings deduction is 39 percent. The earnings deduction for all other SNAP cases is 20 percent.

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

Table F.4. Medical Deduction Demonstration Programs, FY 2009

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

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

[a] Vermont's Medical Deduction Demonstration Program took effect on December 1, 2008.

Table F.5a. Maximum SNAP Benefit, FY 2009 (pre–ARRA)

Unit Size	Maximum SNAP Benefit (pre–ARRA)[a]						
	Contiguous U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	$176	$210	$268	$326	$276	$260	$226
2	323	385	492	598	506	476	415
3	463	552	704	857	725	682	595
4	588	701	894	1,088	921	867	756
5	698	833	1,062	1,293	1,094	1,029	898
6	838	999	1,275	1,551	1,313	1,235	1,077
7	926	1,105	1,409	1,715	1,451	1,365	1,191
8	1,058	1,263	1,610	1,960	1,658	1,560	1,361
Each Additional	+ 132	+ 158	+ 201	+ 245	+ 207	+ 195	+ 170

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

[a] The maximum benefit values are effective from October 1, 2008, to March 31, 2009 and are based on the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

Table F.5b. Maximum SNAP Benefit, FY 2009 (post–ARRA)

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

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

[a] The maximum benefit values are effective from April 1, 2009, to September 30, 2009 and are based on 113.6 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

Table F.6. Minimum SNAP Benefit, FY 2009

Time Period	Minimum SNAP Benefit[a]						
	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
October 2008–March 2009	$14	$17	$21	$26	$22	$21	$18
April 2009–September 2009	16	19	24	30	25	24	21

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

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

Table F.7. Standard Utility Allowances, FY 2009

State	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone Allowance[c]	Electricity Standard[d]	Other Standards
Alabama	$293	$204	$49		
Alaska[e]					
Central	305		26	$74	
Southeast	439		26	72	
South central	434		29	85	
Northern	760		27	124	
Southwest	824		30	140	
Northwest	815		28	133	
Arizona	326	243	29	43	
Arkansas	247		25		
California	287	83	20		
Colorado	418	277	39	59	
Connecticut	720	316	23		
Delaware	444	302	21	80	
District of Columbia	276	179	22	52	
Florida	198	173	29		
Georgia	323	175	30		
Hawaii					59 (sewage)
1 person			26	164	30 (water)
2 people			26	179	34 (water)
3 people			26	206	37 (water)
4–5 people			26	255	44 (water)
6 people			26	300	50 (water)
7+ people			26	340	60 (water)
Idaho	400	171		68	
Illinois (10/08–7/09)	299	177	28	38	
Illinois (8/09–9/09)	304	190	29	41	
Indiana (10/08–3/09)	429	201	18		
Indiana (4/09–9/09)	433	172	20		
Iowa	390	167	36		
Kansas	334	215	35		
Kentucky (10/08–6/09)	287	210	30		
Kentucky (7/09–9/09)	307	210	30		
Louisiana	322	183	24		
Maine	700	180	27		
Maryland (10/08–12/08)	371	224	35		
Maryland (1/09–9/09)	414	250	37		
Massachusetts	612	375	44		

See notes at end of table.

Table F.7 (*continued)*

State	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone Allowance[c]	Electricity Standard[d]	Other Standards
Michigan	550		33	93	59 (fuel)
Minnesota	305		28	75	
Mississippi	259	181	24		
Missouri	262	161	26	59	
Montana (10/08–11/08)	399	206	37	169	
Montana (12/08–9/09)	534	206	37	169	
Nebraska	341	159	39	31	
Nevada	274	227	11	53	
New Hampshire	584	229	29	138	
New Jersey	411	251	29		
New Mexico	278	101	32		
New York (10/08–1/09)					
New York City	577	256	33		
Long Island	543	238	33		
Rest of New York	478	222	33		
New York (2/09–9/09)					
New York City	781	308	33		
Long Island	727	286	33		
Rest of New York	645	261	33		
North Carolina					
1 person	266	164	22		
2 people	292	180	22		
3–4 people	321	198	22		
5+ people	350	216	22		
North Dakota	653	226	38	188	
Ohio	586		31		
Oklahoma	303	261	36		
Oregon	379	262	41	44	
Pennsylvania	491	258	32	51	
Rhode Island	556		23		
South Carolina	221	109	27		
South Dakota	645	181	43	74	
Tennessee					
1 person	293	126	25		
2 people	304	126	25		
3 people	315	126	25		
4 people	326	126	25		
5 people	336	126	25		
6–9 people	+$11 per person	126	25		
10+ people	391	126	25		

See notes at end of table.

Table F.7 (*continued)*

State	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone Allowance[c]	Electricity Standard[d]	Other Standards
Texas	295	271	36		
Utah	257	199	33		
Vermont	744	198	36		
Virginia					
1–3 people	290		39		
4+ people	365		39		
Washington					
1 person	352	276	42		
2 people	362	276	42		
3 people	373	276	42		
4 people	384	276	42		
5 people	394	276	42		
6+ people	405	276	42		
West Virginia	366	201		46	
Wisconsin	305	208	29	78	59[f]
Wyoming	303		35	171	
Guam			24	Sub–elements based on unit size	22 (sewage) 10 (trash)
Virgin Islands			30		

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2009 Raw QC Datafile.

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

[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 telephone.

[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] The electricity allowance is a single-utility standard.

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

[f] A single utility standard for water/sewer.

Table F.8a. MFIP Benefits, October 2008–March 2009

Unit Size	Family Wage Level (1.1 * Transitional Standard)	Transitional Standard (Cash Portion + Food Portion)	Cash Portion	Food Portion
1	$446	$405	$250	$155
2	794	722	437	285
3	1,040	945	532	413
4	1,255	1,141	621	520
5	1,433	1,303	697	606
6	1,642	1,493	773	720
7	1,791	1,628	850	778
8	1,977	1,797	916	881
9	2,162	1,965	980	985
10	2,340	2,127	1,035	1,092
Each Additional	177	161	53	108

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

Table F.8b. MFIP Benefits, April 2009–September 2009

Unit Size	Family Wage Level (1.1 * Transitional Standard)	Transitional Standard (Cash Portion + Food Portion)	Cash Portion	Food Portion
1	$471	$428	$250	$178
2	840	764	437	327
3	1,106	1,005	532	473
4	1,339	1,217	621	596
5	1,532	1,393	697	696
6	1,762	1,602	773	829
7	1,923	1,748	850	898
8	2,127	1,934	916	1,018
9	2,331	2,119	980	1,139
10	2,528	2,298	1,035	1,263
Each Additional	196	178	53	125

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

Table F.9. MSCAP Benefits by Income and Shelter Expense Patterns, FY 2009[a]

	Benefit	Gross Income	Net Income	Utilities
October–December 2008				
SSI Only				
High shelter expenses	$56	$637	$398/399	$341
Low shelter expenses	32	637	466	260
SSI and Other Unearned Income				
High shelter expenses	47	657	428/429	341
Low shelter expenses	23	657	505/506	260
January–March 2009				
SSI Only				
High shelter expenses	39	674	454	341
Low shelter expenses	23	674	530	260
SSI and Other Unearned Income				
High shelter expenses	30	694	484	341
Low shelter expenses	14	694	550	260
April–September 2009				
SSI Only				
High shelter expenses	63	674	454	341
Low shelter expenses	47	674	510	285
SSI and Other Unearned Income				
High shelter expenses	54	694	484	341
Low shelter expenses	38	694	540	285

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2009 Raw QC Datafile

Note: SSI-CAP net income values are sometimes in dollars and cents. Since QC net income values in the raw data are rounded, net income amounts may be rounded either up or down to the nearest dollar. In these cases, the table lists two net income values.

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

Table F.10. SCCAP Benefits by Income and Shelter Expense Patterns, FY 2009[a]

	Benefits	Gross Income	Net Income	Rent	Utilities
October–December 2008					
SSI Only					
High shelter expenses	$78	$637	$326/327	$195	$221
Low shelter expenses	45	637	436/437	82	221
SSI and Other Unearned Income					
High shelter expenses	69	657	354	195	221
Low shelter expenses	36	657	467	82	221
January–March 2009					
SSI Only					
High shelter expenses	62	674	379	195	221
Low shelter expenses	29	674	490	85	221
SSI and Other Unearned Income					
High shelter expenses	53	694	409	195	221
Low shelter expenses	20	694	519	85	221
April–September 2009					
SSI Only					
High shelter expenses	86	674	379	195	221
Low shelter expenses	53	674	489	85	221
SSI and Other Unearned Income					
High shelter expenses	77	694	409	195	221
Low shelter expenses	44	694	519	85	221

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2009 Raw QC Datafile

Note: SSI-CAP net income values are sometimes in dollars and cents. Since QC net income values in the raw data are rounded, net income amounts may be rounded either up or down to the nearest dollar. In these cases, the table lists two net income values.

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

Table F.11. NYSNIP Benefit Criteria, FY 2009

	Monthly Benefit Amount		
	New York	Long Island	Rest of State
Oct 2008–Jan 2009			
Gross income minus SSI < $20			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than $217	$176	$176	$172
Rent $217 or less	122	114	98
With Unknown Utility Costs	26	26	26
Gross income minus SSI >= $20			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than $217	176	176	163
Rent $217 or less	115	107	91
With Unknown Utility Costs	22	22	22
February 2009–April 2009			
Gross income minus SSI < $20			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than $229	$176	$176	$176
Rent $229 or less	176	176	161
With Unknown Utility Costs	36	36	36
Gross income minus SSI >= $20			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than $229	176	176	176
Rent $229 or less	176	168	152
With Unknown Utility Costs	32	32	32
May 2009–September 2009			
Gross income minus SSI < $20			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than $229	$200	$200	$200
Rent $229 or less	200	200	185
With Unknown Utility Costs	60	60	60
Gross income minus SSI >= $20			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than $229	200	200	200
Rent $229 or less	200	192	176
With Unknown Utility Costs	56	56	56

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

Table F.12. AZSNAP Benefit Criteria, February 2009–September 2009

Shelter Expenses	Benefit (Feb–Mar 2009)	Benefit (Apr–Sep 2009)
$0–99	$24	$27
$100–199	63	72
$200–299	93	106
$300 or more	139	158

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

Table F.13. KYSAFE Benefit Criteria, FY 2009

Shelter Expenses	Benefit (Oct 2008–Mar 2009)	Benefit (Apr–Sep 2009)
1–Person Unit		
$131 or more	$83	$101
Less than $131	49	73
2–Person Unit		
$108 or more	101	137
Less than $108	59	101

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

Table F.14. LACAP Benefit Criteria, FY 2009

Shelter Expenses	Benefit (Oct-Dec 2008)	Benefit (Jan-Mar 2009)	Benefit (Apr-Sep 2009)
$0–99	$44	$35	$59
$100–399	54	45	69
$400–699	94	79	103
$700 or more	132	117	141

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

Table F.15. MICAP Benefit Criteria, April–September 2009

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
$600 or more	$129
Less than $600	84

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

Table F.16. NJ SNAS Benefit Criteria, May–September 2009

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
$350 or more	$115
Less than $350	25

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

Table F.17. NCSNAP Benefit Criteria, FY 2009

Shelter Expenses	Benefit (Oct 2008–Mar 2009)	Benefit (Apr–Sep 2009)
$150 or more	$65	$89
Less than $150	41	65

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

Table F.18. PACAP Benefit Criteria, FY 2009

Shelter Expenses	Benefit (Oct 2008–Dec 2008)	Benefit (Jan 2009–Mar 2009)	Benefit (Apr 2009–Sep 2009)
SSI Only			
$196 or more	$127	$110	$164
Less than $196	55	38	92
SSI and Other Unearned Income			
$196 or more	118	101	155
Less than $196	46	29	83

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

Table F.19. TXSNAP Benefit Criteria, FY 2009

Shelter Expenses	Benefit (Oct 2008–Apr 2009)	Benefit (May 2009–Sep 2009)
$289 or more	$53	$73
Less than $289	38	58

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

Table F.20. VACAP Benefit Criteria, FY 2009

Shelter Expenses	Benefit (Oct 2008–Mar 2009)	Benefit (Apr 2009–Sep 2009)
$500 or more	$77	$93
Less than $500	56	72

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

Table F.21. SUNCAP, BAYSTATECAP, and WASHCAP Shelter Allowances, FY 2009

Program Rent/Mortgage Cutoff for High/Low Standard Rent Allowance[a]	Standard Rent/Mortgage Allowance	Standard Utility Allowance
SUNCAP (FL)		
More than $240	$372	$198
$240 or less	152	198
BAYSTATECAP (MA)		
$450 or more	$450	$375
Less than $450	220	375
WASHCAP		
$300 or more	$379	$276
Less than $300	182	276

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

[a]We do not use the SUNCAP and BAYSTATECAP cutoffs for high and low standard rent allowances in our file editing process. However, we do use the WASHCAP cutoff.

APPENDIX G

QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

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

Quality Control Review Schedule

Form Approved OMB No. 0584-0299

PRIVACY ACT/PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0299. The time required to complete this collection is estimated to average 1.05 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. This report is required under provisions of 7 CFR 275.14. This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. This 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 & Year		6. Stratum

7. Disposition	8. Finding	9. FS Allotment Under Review	10. Error Amount	11. Case Classification

Section 2– Detailed Error Findings

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

Section 3 – Household Characteristics

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

21. Type of Action

22. Length of Cert. Period # of months

23. Allotment Adjustment

24. Amount of Allotment Adjustment

25. Number of Household Members

26. Receipt of Expedited Service

27. Authorized Representative Used at Application

28. Categorical Eligibility

29. Reporting Requirement

Resources:

30. Liquid

31. Property (excluding home)

32 a. Vehicle

32 b. Status 2nd Vehicle

33. Countable Vehicle Assets

34. Other Non-liquid

Income:

35. Gross

36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

38. Medical

39. Dependent Care

40. Child Support

41. Shelter

42. Homeless

Additional Information on Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

44. Use of SUA a. Usage b. Proration

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

Section 4 – Information on Each Household Members

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

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

Section 5 – Income Identified by Household Member

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

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

Section 6 – Reserved Coding

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

Section 7 – Optional For State Use

1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			

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