Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Database and the QC Minimodel

Final Report

September 2011

Esa Eslami
Joshua Leftin
Mark Strayer
Andrew Gothro
Katherine Bencio
Daisy Ewell

MATHEMATICA
Policy Research

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Database and the QC Minimodel

Final Report

September, 2011

Esa Eslami
Joshua Leftin
Mark Strayer
Andrew Gothro
Katherine Bencio
Daisy Ewell

MATHEMATICA
Policy Research

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURE

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

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) 2010, SNAP served an average of 40.3 million people per month and paid out $64.7 billion in benefits.

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

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

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

---

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

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

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

Chapter V provides the codebook for the FY 2010 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 2010 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 2010 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 2010, 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 2010 SNAP QC Database

The contents of the FY 2010 SNAP QC datafile are very similar to the contents of the FY 2009 SNAP QC datafile except for changes in the variable definitions of countable nonexcluded vehicles' value under State rules (FSVEHAST), countable liquid assets under State rules (LIQRESOR), countable other nonliquid assets under State rules (OTHNLRES), and countable real property under State rules (REALPROP). Beginning with the FY 2010 SNAP QC datafile, we set positive values of FSVEHAST, LIQRESOR, OTHNLRES and REALPROP to $0 for BBCE households in States that do not count assets in determining BBCE (see Appendix C for more details).

Additionally, the threshold under which payment errors are not considered in error, which increased from $25 to $50 during the second half of FY 2009 under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), reverted back to $25 in FY 2010. The implications of this change on the file-editing process are described in Chapters II and III where appropriate.

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

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 52,000 SNAP units.[3] The data, which are produced annually, are well suited for tabulating characteristics of SNAP units and simulating the impact on current SNAP units of various reforms to SNAP. Accordingly, the SNAP QC database is the source for FNS' annual report entitled *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households* and FNS' QC Minimodel, a microsimulation model that estimates the impact of proposed changes to SNAP on current participants. In this chapter, we provide an overview of the raw datafile and the processing and edits that convert the datafile to the SNAP QC database.

A. The Quality Control System

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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 sample of units receiving SNAP benefits (active cases) and another 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:

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

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

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

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

- If the average monthly caseload is under 10,000, the standard minimum sample size is 300 cases per year.

- If the average monthly caseload is 60,000 or over, the standard minimum sample size is 2,400 cases per year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Creation of the SNAP QC Database

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

1. Preliminary Processing

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

source file. We remove 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 2010

	Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC Sample
Number of Cases Sampled	59,870
Cases not subject to review	2,660
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0
Cases subject to review	57,210
Incomplete cases	3,987
Cases completed	53,223
SNAP units not eligible for a positive benefit	38
SNAP units not eligible for SNAP	791
SNAP units eligible for a positive benefit	52,394
SNAP units dropped due to inconsistencies	105
SNAP units on the final file	52,289

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 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. We drop the small number of SNAP units with irresolvable inconsistencies from the edited file.

The overall strategy of the editing process is to ensure that certain basic relationships hold for all cases. The two most basic relationships that should hold for the reported program variables follow:[4]

- Net income must equal gross income minus the total deductions for which the unit is eligible and not be negative.

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

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

- Gross unit income must equal the sum of all countable person-level income amounts.

- The earned income deduction must equal the specified percentage (rounded down) of countable earned income.

- The excess shelter deduction must equal shelter costs above 50 percent of gross income minus all other deductions up to a cap. Units with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the cap. Units with a homeless deduction will not have an excess shelter deduction.

- Total deductions must equal the sum of the standard deduction, any earned income deduction, medical deduction, excess shelter deduction or homeless deduction, dependent care deduction, and child support expenditure.[5]

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

---

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

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

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

- **SNAP eligibility and benefit determination variables.** Variables used to determine eligibility and benefits—such as SNAP unit deductions, SNAP unit net countable income, and SNAP unit benefits—are constructed on the basis of SNAP unit countable income and unit demographic characteristics.

- **Characteristics flags.** Characteristics flags identify SNAP units with certain features, such as the presence of an elderly or disabled person. In addition, data from Census files are merged to identify whether a SNAP unit resides in a metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural area.[6]

4. Weighting

We weight the observations on the 2010 QC raw file to ensure that the weighted totals match three adjusted SNAP Program Operations totals: the monthly number of SNAP units by State and stratum, the monthly number of SNAP participants by State, and the monthly total benefits issued by State. We adjust these totals by removing benefits issued in error and benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program since neither of these groups are included in the SNAP QC data.[7] SNAP QC datafiles for FY 2005 and later are weighted with a similar methodology. In Section III.C, we describe the derivation of the FY 2010 sampling weights in detail.

---

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

[7] The adjusted total number of SNAP units and benefits is lower than Program Operations Data figures by about 1 and 2 percent, respectively. In FY 2010, about 156 thousand people affected by floods received disaster assistance.

We derive adjusted Program Operations totals from FNS' National Data Bank and reflect actual levels of participation and benefit issuance. Information about the number of SNAP units receiving a disaster assistance benefit comes from FNS. The rates of SNAP units receiving benefits in error are estimated from the raw QC datafile. In Table II.2, we compare the QC System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2010.

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 2010

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2010			
	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance	Adjustments for Ineligible SNAP Units	Edited SNAP QC Datafile
Number of SNAP Units	18,618,363	4,062	245,073	18,369,228
Number of Participants	40,301,666	13,021	529,433	39,759,212
Value of Benefits	$5,392,062,368	$2,618,652	$115,506,524	$5,273,937,192
Average SNAP Unit Size	2.16	3.21	2.16	2.16
Average Benefit per Person	$133.79	_[a]	$218.17	$132.65

Sources: Fiscal Year 2010 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 2010 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 2010 SNAP QC file.[8]

Step 1.

We received the 2010 data from FNS on a CD in an ASCII (or text) format.

INPUT CD	File: FY2010	(ASCII file)
	Record length 2,255	
	59,870 records	

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	SASIFY10.SAS	
INPUT FILE	FY2010	(ASCII; 59,870 records)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2010_1.SAS7BDAT	(59,870 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	FREQS10.SAS
	FREQS10A.SAS
	FREQS10A_ELG.SAS
	CMP0910A.SAS
INPUT FILE	QCFY2010_1.SAS7BDAT (59,870 records; 721 variables)

Step 4.

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

OUTPUT PROGRAM:	FORMAT10.SAS

---

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

Figure III.1. Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC File Development Process
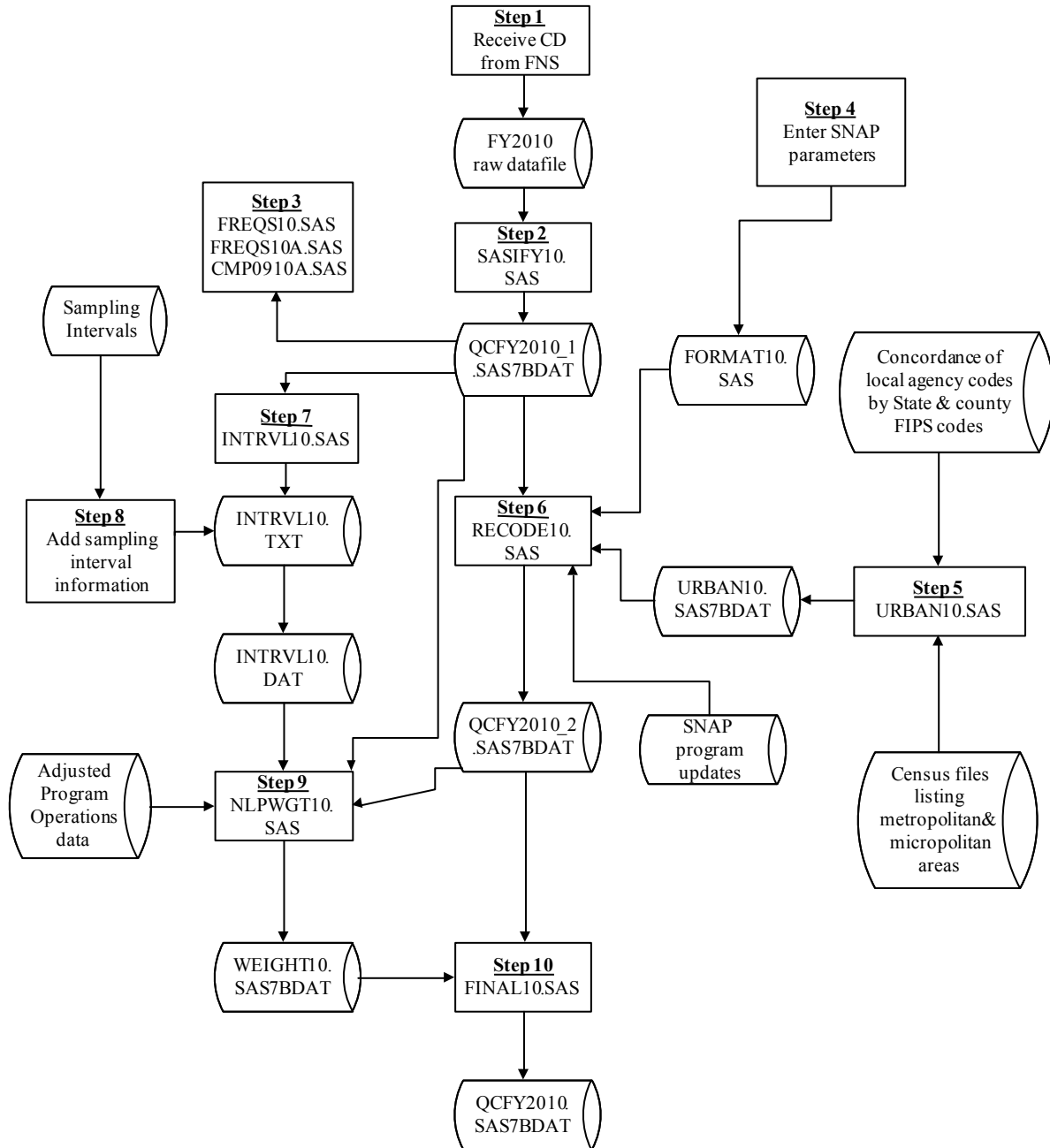
Step 5.

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

PROGRAM NAME	URBAN10.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2010_1.SAS7BDAT	(59,870 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	URBAN10.SAS7BDAT	(53,223 records; 5 variables)

Step 6.

In this step, we edited the file to resolve inconsistencies between variables within a unit and created several unit-level variables pertaining to SNAP affiliation, income deductions, shelter limit, benefit amount, assets, poverty status, and specific types of income. Unknown values (9-filled or 0 where a value should have been entered) were set to missing. The program detected inconsistencies between person-level income totals and reported totals and resolved them by using a procedure described in detail below (see Obtaining File Consistency). Units meeting all the following conditions were written to the output file: (1) had a completed review; (2) found eligible by the QC reviewer; (3) contained at least one SNAP participant under review; (4) received a benefit amount of at least $1; and (5) passed the eligibility tests, flagged as categorically eligible, or identified as participating in MFIP or an SSI-CAP program. Meeting these conditions together with the sample reductions in Step 5 completed sample selection for the final datafile (52,289 records).

PROGRAM NAME	RECODE10.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2010_1.SAS7BDAT	(59,870 records; 721 variables)
	FORMAT10.SAS	(Format library)
	URBAN10.SAS7BDAT	(53,223 records; 5 variables)
OUTPUT FILES	QCFY2010_2.SAS7BDAT	(52,289 records; 1,152 variables)
	COMPLETES10.SAS7BDAT	(53,223 records; 1,154 variables)
	DROP10.SAS7BDAT	(105 records; 1,153 variables)

Step 7.

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

PROGRAM NAME   INTRVL10.SAS

INPUT FILES   QCFY2010_1.SAS7BDAT   (59,870 records; 721 variables)

OUTPUT FILE   INTRVL10.TXT   (ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)

Step 8.

We edited the INTRVL10.TXT file by hand to add sampling interval information (obtained from FNS) for each State/stratum combination and saved the edited file as INTRVL10.DAT.

INPUT FILE   INTRVL10.TXT   (ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)
OUTPUT FILE   INTRVL10.DAT   (ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)

Step 9.

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

PROGRAM NAME   NLPWGT10.SAS
INPUT FILES   QCFY2010_1.SAS7BDAT   (59,870 records; 721 variables)
                                  QCFY2010_2.SAS7BDAT   (52,289 records; 1,152 variables)
                                  INTRVL10.DAT   (ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)
                                    FY10_ADJUSTED.XLSX   (FNS Excel spreadsheet containing participation numbers adjusted for disasters)
                                  COMPLETES10.SAS7BDAT (53,223 records; 1,154 variables)
                                  DROP10.SAS7BDAT   (105 records; 1,153 variables)
OUTPUT FILE   WEIGHT10.SAS7BDAT   (53,117 records; 31 variables)

Step 10.

We merged the file containing weights with the edited SNAP QC file to produce the final FY 2010 SNAP QC file.

PROGRAM NAME   FINAL10.SAS

INPUT FILES   QCFY2010_2.SAS7BDAT   (52,289 records; 1,152 variables)
                                    WEIGHT10.SAS7BDAT   (53,117 records; 31 variables)

OUTPUT FILE   QCFY2010.SAS7BDAT   (52,289 records; 746 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	MINIQC10.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2010.SAS7BDAT	(52,289 records; 746 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	MATHPC.BIN	(52,289 unit records; 120,582 person records)

Step 12.

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

PROGRAM NAME	QC2TPL10.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2010.SAS7BDAT	(52,289 records; 746 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	QC2TPL10.BIN	(52,289 unit records; 120,582 person records)
	QC2TPL10.CBK	

B. Obtaining File Consistency

As mentioned under Step 6 above, we performed selected editing of the reported data. We followed the procedures below to obtain the highest possible degree of consistency between related variables in the data while maintaining the database's integrity. Some of the procedures do not apply to SNAP units in Minnesota participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)[9] and demonstration units participating in SSI Combined Application Projects (SSI-CAP) in Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia or Washington. We present the editing procedures for MFIP and SSI-CAP units after outlining the

---

[9] MFIP is Minnesota's TANF program.

general procedure. For more detail, please refer to the RECODE10.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)

    - Those with unknown eligibility (STATUS is missing)

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

3. **Recode missing information to SAS missing values.**

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

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

    - Any constructed field that cannot be determined because of missing values is set to missing value of .C (e.g., total assets).

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

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

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

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

6. **Initialize FY 2010 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.[10] At each stage, we check to see if child support expenses have been excluded from the unit-level gross income.[11] If person-level sums and the unit-level gross income are equal at any stage, then 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.

---

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

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

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

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

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

8g. **Is person-level income consistent with deductions and unit-level net income?** We compare combinations of earned and unearned income for the unit and the household less calculated total deductions to the 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. QC reviewers discovered no errors in the benefit allotment, and the calculated benefit is within $25 of the raw benefit. Discrepancies between the actual and correct benefits of $25 or less are not considered errors.

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

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

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

3. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than $25 AND the difference between the calculated net income and the raw net income is equal to or less than $5.

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

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

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

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

3. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than $25, AND the difference between the calculated net income and the raw net income is equal to or less than $5.

4. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than $25, AND the difference between the calculated shelter deduction and the raw shelter deduction is equal to or less than $5.

5. In New York, QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than $25 if utilities are set equal to the HCSUA, AND SUA1 indicates use of an HCSUA.[13]

For each condition, we check with and without allotment adjustments. Appendix F, Table F.7 provides FY 2010 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.[14]

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

---

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

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

[14] In FY 2010, medical deduction demonstrations were operating in Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming.

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

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

    - The QC reviewer labels the unit as categorically eligible.

    - The unit meets the standards for expanded categorical eligibility in specified States (see Appendix B for information on expanded categorical eligibility).

    - The unit is pure cash public assistance (PA); that is, everyone in the unit receives TANF, GA, or SSI, or the unit has TANF income and every adult receives TANF, GA, or SSI. Since TANF income is not reported on the file for the vast majority of MFIP units, we code all MFIP units as pure PA.

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

    - Units without an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (Appendix F).[15]

    - Units must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (Appendix F).[16]

    - Units without an elderly or disabled member must have total assets of $2,000 or less. Units with an elderly or disabled member are allowed up to $3,000 in assets. (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).

---

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

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

a. Higher Asset Limits

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

b. Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)

In Minnesota, the benefit calculation for MFIP participants differs from the TANF and SNAP federal formula. The following section describes MFIP and shows how to 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 37 percent earnings deduction applied to earned income. These incomes are subtracted from an income threshold, which is higher for units with earned income. The income threshold is the combined maximum cash portion and maximum food portion. The result is compared to a maximum food 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.[17] 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 SNAP portion.

---

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

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 2010 cash and food portion values.)

1. **Flag units that are MFIP participants.** Recognizing that not all MFIP participants receive a cash benefit, we first attempt to identify MFIP-participating units. We flag any unit in Minnesota as an MFIP participant if it has one of the following characteristics:[18]

   - Any person-level TANF income for SNAP unit members.

   - 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 37 percent of the person-level earnings.

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

   - We begin reconciling person-level income to unit-level gross income by excluding TANF from unearned income. At each step in reconciling to unit-level gross income described above, if person-level incomes with TANF excluded do not equal the unit-level gross income, we try including TANF income to see if its addition allows us to reconcile to unit-level gross income.[19] The final calculated gross income includes any TANF income initially included on the raw datafile.

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

3. **Earned income deduction.** For MFIP units, we calculate the earned income deduction as 37 percent of earnings.

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

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

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

---

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

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

- 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 2010, 18 States—Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia and Washington—had Combined Application Project (CAP) demonstrations. These are demonstration projects aimed at streamlining the procedures for providing SNAP benefits to certain units that are eligible for both SNAP and SSI. SSI-CAP participation in the above States is generally limited to one-person elderly units with SSI and no earned income. Here, we describe the 18 programs and our procedures for identifying and editing SSI-CAP SNAP units for the SNAP QC database.

1. SSI-CAP Programs with a Standard Benefit

Fifteen States operate programs that provide participants with a standard "high" or "low" benefit based on whether participants' shelter expenses fall above or below a State-determined threshold; the States are Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas and Virginia. Given that net income and deductions are not used in calculating benefits and consequently do not have the same meaning for SSI-CAP units, we set those variables to missing (.E). More specifically, the variables set to missing for SSI-CAP participants in the 15 States are final net

income (FSNETINC), total deductions (FSTOTDED), standard deduction (FSSTDDED), medical deduction (FSMEDDED), earned income deduction (FSERNDED), dependent care deduction (FSDEPDED), child support expense deduction (FSCSDED), homeless deduction (HOMELESS_DED), excess shelter deduction (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, receive SSI benefits, and have no earned income. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 12). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for AZSNAP units.

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

2. **Recodes for AZSNAP Units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we 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 corresponds to the unit's rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) value in Appendix Table F.14.

Kentucky

The Kentucky Simplified Assistance for the Elderly (KYSAFE) program was implemented in fiscal year 2007 and is open to people age 60 and older who live alone or are married, and receive SSI benefits. Participants may have other income (either earned or unearned) in addition to SSI. Married couples may participate, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria in order to be treated as a member of the same SNAP unit. The program has four standard benefit amounts that

are based on total shelter expenses and unit size (see Appendix F, Table 13). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for KYSAFE units.

1. **Identifying KYSAFE units.** We identify as KYSAFE participants all units with a certification period of 36 months that contain either:

   - Only one person coded as a SNAP participant who is age 60 or older, reports receiving SSI benefits and has a recorded benefit equal to one of the KYSAFE standard benefit amounts.

   - Only a married couple where both individuals are age 60 or older and both participating in SNAP, where both individuals report receiving SSI benefits, and where the unit has 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 corresponds to the unit's rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) and unit size in Appendix Table F.13.

Louisiana

The Louisiana Combined Application Project (LACAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2007 and is open to individuals age 60 or older who live alone, have no earned income, and receive SSI benefits. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 14). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in July 2010. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for LACAP units.

1. **Identifying LACAP units.** We identify as LACAP participants all units with a certification period of 36 months that contain only one individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 60 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income and has 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 corresponds to the unit's rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) in Appendix Table F.14.

Maryland

The Maryland Senior Nutrition Assistance Program (MSNAP) was implemented in July 2010 and is open to individuals age 60 or older who live alone, have no earned income, and receive SSI benefits. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 21). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for MSNAP units.

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

2. **Recodes for MSNAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recodes for units identified as MSNAP 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 MSNAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.21.

Michigan

The Michigan Combined Application Project (MICAP) was implemented on April 1, 2009. It is open to individuals age 18 or older who live alone, receive SSI benefits, and have no earned income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 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 that contain only one individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 18 or older, report receiving

SSI benefits, have no reported earned income and have a recorded benefit equal to one of the 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 corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.15.

Mississippi

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

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

   - The recorded benefit equals an MSCAP standard benefit and the recorded gross income or recorded net income is consistent with that benefit according to the pattern followed in most units (allowing the recorded utility amount to be inconsistent).[20]

---

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

- The recorded benefit equals an MSCAP standard benefit and the recorded utility amount equals the higher MSCAP SUA (allowing the recorded gross and net income to be inconsistent).

- The recorded utility amount equals the higher MSCAP SUA and the recorded gross income or recorded net income equals one of the income amounts consistent with the pattern (allowing the benefit to be inconsistent).[21]

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

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

New Jersey

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

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

---

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

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:

   - **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 corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.16.

New Mexico

The New Mexico Modified Combined Application Project (NMCAP) was implemented in June 2009 and is open to individuals age 22 or older who live alone, have no earned income, and receive SSI benefits. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 22). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NMCAP units.

1. **Identifying NMCAP units.** We identify as NMCAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 22 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income and have a recorded benefit equal to one of the NMCAP standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for NMCAP 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 NMCAP 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 NMCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.22.

New York

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

occurred in April 2010. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NYSNIP units.

1. **Identifying NYSNIP units.** We identify as NYSNIP participants one-person households that receive SSI benefits and belong to one of the following groups:[22, 23]

   - Units whose recorded benefit matches an NYSNIP benefit and the benefit amount is consistent with the presence of unit income other than SSI adjusting for the NY SSI supplement of $87.

   - Units whose recorded benefit matches an NYSNIP benefit and whose medical and shelter deductions are both coded as 0.

   - Units whose certification period exceeds two 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.

North Carolina

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

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

---

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

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

2. **Recodes for NCSNAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we 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 corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.17.

Pennsylvania

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

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

2. **Recodes for PACAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we 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 corresponds to the unit's rent (RENT) and presence or absence of unearned income other than SSI in Appendix Table F.18.

South Carolina

The South Carolina Combined Application Project (SCCAP) was implemented in 1995 and we began modeling it in 2004. It is open to one-person SSI 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). 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 attempt 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 that contain an individual coded as a SNAP participant, report receiving SSI benefits and have no reported earned income if one of the following conditions is true:

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

   - The recorded benefit equals an SCCAP standard benefit, and the recorded rent/mortgage amount equals the standard rent/mortgage amount used for SCCAP participants (allowing the recorded gross and net income to be inconsistent).[24]

   - The recorded rent/mortgage amount equals the standard rent/mortgage amount used for SCCAP participants and recorded gross income or the recorded net income equals one of the income amounts consistent with the pattern (allowing the benefit to be inconsistent).[25]

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

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

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

---

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

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

3. **Benefit calculation for SCCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the rent (RENT) and raw gross (RAWGROSS) values found in Table F.10.

South Dakota

The South Dakota Improved Nutrition Program (SD IN) was implemented in January 2010 and is open to people age 18 and older who live alone or are married, and receive SSI benefits. Participants may have other income (either earned or unearned) in addition to SSI. Married couples may participate, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria in order to be treated as a member of the same SNAP unit. The program has sixteen standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses, unit size, medical expenses, and earnings other than SSI benefits (see Appendix F, Table 23). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SD IN units.

1. **Identifying SD IN units.** We identify as SD IN participants all units that contain either:

   - Only one person coded as a SNAP participant who is age 18 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, and have a recorded benefit equal to one of the SD IN standard benefit amounts.

   - Only a married couple where both individuals are age 18 or older and participating in SNAP, report receiving SSI benefits, and have a recorded benefit equal to one of the SD IN standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for SD IN 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 SD IN 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 SD IN units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that is consistent with unit size, shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) the presence or absence of earned income (FSEARN), and the presence or absence of medical expenses (FSMEDEXP) as found in Table F.23.

Texas

The Texas Simplified Nutritional Assistance Program (TXSNAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2002 and we began modeling it in fiscal year 2004. It is limited to SSI recipients age 55 and

older who were not receiving SNAP benefits for at least 2 months prior to current receipt of SSI. Participants may also have other income (either earned or unearned) in addition to SSI benefits. Married couples may participate but are treated as separate one-person units. In addition, TXSNAP permits treating elderly SSI participants independently of all other household members. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 19). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for TXSNAP units.

1. **Identifying TXSNAP units.** We identify as TXSNAP participants all units with SSI benefits, at least one person coded as a SNAP participant age 55 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 benefit where both partners are age 55 or older and both are coded as SNAP participants. In these units, we let the first SSI-recipient age 55 or older retain his or her status as an eligible member of the SNAP case under review and entitled to receive benefits (FSAFILi=1). For any additional persons originally coded as SNAP participants, we add a new code "Eligible SNAP participant in another unit, not currently under review" (FSAFILi=2). We adjust the variable indicating unit size accordingly (FSUSIZE).

   - **Income.** In 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 (FSAFILi=1) after assigning the rest new status as participants outside the unit (FSAFILi=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 corresponds to the shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Table F.19. 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, receive SSI benefits, and have no earned

income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 20). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for VACAP units.

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

2. **Recodes for VACAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we 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 corresponds to the shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Table F.20.

2. SSI-CAP Programs with a Standard Shelter Expense

Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington operate programs that assign participants a standard "high" or "low" shelter expense, and calculate the unit benefit on the basis of actual income, the standard deduction, the SUA, and the standard shelter expense. Because net income and a few deductions are used to calculate a benefit for SSI-CAP participants in these States, the variables are retained on the file. However, other deductions are not used for the benefit calculation, and those are set to missing. The variables set to missing for SSI-CAP participants in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington include the medical deduction (FSMEDDED), earned income deduction (FSERNDED), dependent care deduction (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 24).

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

2. **Recodes for SUNCAP units.** In addition to setting the deductions that are not used in the SUNCAP benefit calculation to missing as described above, we 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.

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 24).

1. **Identifying BAYSTATECAP units.** We identify as BAYSTATECAP participants all one-person units with SSI benefits 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 or LUA 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 24). Below, we describe our process for identifying and recoding WASHCAP units.

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

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

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

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

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

d. **Medical Deduction Demonstration Programs**

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.** To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by $4 for everyone in the entire case load. If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $141, the unit receives a medical deduction of $105. Units with medical expenses of $141 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus $35.

- **Massachusetts.** To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by $7 for everyone in the entire case load. If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $126, the unit receives a medical deduction of $90. Units with medical expenses of $126 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus $35.

- **New Hampshire.** To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by $6 for everyone in the entire case load. If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $119, the unit receives a medical deduction of $83. Units with medical expenses of $119 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus $35.

- **South Dakota.** To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by $10 for everyone in the entire case load. If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $201, the unit receives a medical deduction of $165. Units with medical expenses of $201 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus $35.

- **Texas.** To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by $8 for everyone in the entire case load. 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, minus $35.

- **Vermont.** To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by $12 for everyone in the entire case load. Beginning on December 1, 2008, if units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $174, the unit receives a medical deduction of $138. Units with medical expenses of $174 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus $35.

- **Wyoming.** To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by $7 for everyone in the entire case load. If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than $139, the unit receives a medical deduction of $103. Units with medical expenses of $139 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus $35.

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) [26]

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.[27] (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)

---

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

[27] 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.

5. We remove any additional SNAP units that do not appear to be eligible for SNAP either because they do not pass the asset or income tests and are not categorically eligible or because they do not qualify for a benefit.[28] (Column k).

6. We calculate a preliminary ("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 2010, 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 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 for calculating standard errors using these weights is the bootstrap method, which requires the computation of 500 sets of weights (called replicate weights). Each set is calculated using the NLP algorithm from a random sample of the raw FY 2010 SNAP QC datafile. Error rates for units, participants and benefits derived from the random sample are applied to the program operation totals, and then using the NLP algorithm a set of replicate weights is calculated. This process is then repeated 500 times, once for each set of replicate weights.

---

[28] 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.

In theory, these replicate weights should possess the same properties as the FY 2010 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. 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 2010 QC MINIMODEL

The QC Minimodel uses a series of algorithms to simulate eligibility, benefits, and participation in SNAP. Together, these algorithms comprise the 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).[29]

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

2. User Parameters

None.

3. Programmer's Guide

a. Input file for Step 1

QCFY2010.SAS7BDAT   Final SNAP QC database file, in SAS format.

---

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

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

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

MINIQC10.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.

46

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 MINIQC10.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
07/21/2011      CREATION DATE
15:46:04.23     CREATION TIME
FY2010          BASE YEAR
FY2010          YEAR AGED TO
avg             SIMULATION MONTH
52,289          HOUSEHOLD COUNT
QC MINI         MODEL LABEL
2010.00         MODEL VERSION
```

We edit by hand the MATHPC.HDR file so that its record layout matches the output statement in MINIQC10.SAS.

c. **Create final binary and header files**

Using the output from MINIQC10.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_MD is a flag that allows us to exclude MSNAP participants from a reform.
11. XSCAP_MI is a flag that allows us to exclude MICAP participants from a reform.
12. XSCAP_MS is a flag that allows us to exclude MSCAP participants from a reform.
13. XSCAP_NC is a flag that allows us to exclude NCSNAP participants from a reform.
14. XSCAP_NJ is a flag that allows us to exclude NJ SNAS participants from a reform.
15. XSCAP_NM is a flag that allows us to exclude NMCAP participants from a reform.
16. XSCAP_NY is a flag that allows us to exclude NYSNIP participants from a reform.

17. XSCAP_PA is a flag that allows us to exclude PACAP participants from a reform.

18. XSCAP_SC is a flag that allows us to exclude SCCAP participants from a reform.

19. XSCAP_SD is a flag that allows us to exclude SD IN program participants from a reform.

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

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

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

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

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

---

[31] 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:

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

d. Construct Household Definer Variables

    i. Purpose

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

ii. Specification

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

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

54

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%ihhId == 3) then
 fshomeDED(IUNIT) = homeIsded%ihhId
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 described 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 2010 SNAP QC DATABASE

In this chapter, we describe the variables on the FY 2010 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 2010 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 2010 SNAP QC database is a SAS file with 52,289 observations from 12 sample months¾October 2009 to September 2010 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 2010, the user should select all observations with a YRMONTH code equal to "201001". 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 2010 SNAP QC database. The unit-level variables are listed first, followed by the person-level variables and then the detailed error findings variables, for a total of nine categories.

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

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

The person-level variables are divided into two categories:

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

One category covers detailed error findings variables:

9. Detailed error findings

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

Unit QC Review Administrative Data

Variable	Origin	Description
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

Variable	Origin	Description
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.

VARIABLE	**ORIGIN**	**DESCRIPTION**	*Quick-Reference Codebook*
TPOV	C	Gross income/poverty level ratio	
URBRUR	C	Urban/rural indicator	
WRK_POOR	C	Indicator of working poor unit	

Unit Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)

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

Unit Countable and Reported Assets

FSASSET	C	Total countable assets
FSVEHAST	C	Countable nonexcluded vehicles' value under State rules
LIQRESOR	C	Countable liquid assets under State rules
OTHNLRES	C	Countable other nonliquid assets under State rules
RAWLQRES	R	Reported liquid assets
RAWOTRES	R	Reported other nonliquid assets
RAWRPROP	R	Reported real property
RAWVHAST	R	Reported nonexcluded vehicles' value
REALPROP	C	Countable real property under State rules
VEHICLEA	R	Reported category for first vehicle
VEHICLEB	R	Reported category for second vehicle

Unit Expenses and Deductions

Variable	Origin	Description
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

Variable	Origin	Description
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

VARIABLE   **ORIGIN**   **DESCRIPTION**   *Quick-Reference Codebook*

Person-Level Characteristics: i = 1 to 16

Variable	Origin	Description
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

Variable	Origin	Description
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, 7103)

AUTHREP   R   AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE
                                   Range = (1, 2)
                                   1 = Used to make application
                                   2 = Not used to make application

CASE   R   CASE CLASSIFICATION
                                   Range = (1, 3)
                                   1 = Included in error rate calculation
                                   2 = Excluded from error rate calculation – processed by SSA
                                       worker
                                   3 = Excluded from error rate calculation, as designated by FNS
                                       (e.g., demo project, simplified SNAP)

CAT_ELIG   C   INDICATOR OF CATEGORICAL ELIGIBILITY STATUS
                                   Range = (0, 2)
                                   0 = Unit not categorically eligible for benefits
                                   1 = Unit reported as categorically eligible for benefits and
                                       therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests (unit
                                       subject to State-determined income and/or asset limit on
                                       cash Public Assistance (PA) or noncash TANF-funded
                                       benefit used to confer categorical eligibility)
                                   2 = Unit recoded to be categorically eligible after being
                                       identified as pure cash PA or as meeting State-specified
                                       criteria for broad-based categorical eligibility and therefore
                                       not subject to SNAP income or asset tests

CERTMTH	R	MONTHS IN CERTIFICATION PERIOD

Range = (0, 83)
Number of months SNAP unit was certified to participate during current certification or recertification

COUPFIX	C	COUPON ALLOTMENT ADJUSTED FOR ERRORS

Range = (4, 2504)
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, 59869)
Position of unit in unedited SNAP QC file (unique unit identifier)

LASTCERT	C	MONTHS SINCE LAST SNAP CERTIFICATION

Range = (0, 96)

LOCALCOD	R	LOCAL AGENCY CODE

Range = (0, 930)
Designates local agency and allows grouping of data by county or county equivalent (may be FIPS code or alternative classification)

MED_DED_DEMO	C	INDICATOR OF MEDICAL DEDUCTION DEMONSTRATION PARTICIPATION

Range = (0, 1)
0 = No
1 = Yes

MN_FIP	C	INDICATOR OF MFIP PARTICIPATION

Range = (0, 1)
0 = No
1 = Yes

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

RCNTACTN   R   MOST RECENT ACTION ON CASE
                          Range = (19970201, 20100930)
                          Date the case was certified or recertified for participation in
                          sample month under review (in yyyymmdd format)

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

REVNUM   R   STATE QC REVIEW NUMBER
                          Range = (1, 809269)

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 = (200910, 201009)
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 2010, for example, YRMONTH should equal 201001.

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, 2) Number of people age 60 or older in SNAP unit
FSNGMOM	C	INDICATOR OF SINGLE-FEMALE-HEADED UNIT Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes A 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, 10) 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 $FSAFIL_i = 1$ and $CTZN_i >= 3$

FSUSIZE   C   CONSTRUCTED CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE
Range = (1, 16)
Number of people with $FSAFIL_i = 1$

FYWGT   C   WEIGHT USED FOR FULL-YEAR CALCULATIONS
Range = (2.47, 4125.43)
Calculated as HWGT/12 for all States

HWGT   C   MONTHLY SAMPLE WEIGHT
Range = (29.67, 49505.16)
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.

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION	*Detailed Codebook*

STATE　　　　R　　FIPS CODE FOR STATE OR TERRITORY
Range = (1, 78)
See Appendix E for FIPS code list.

STRATUM　　　R　　STRATUM IDENTIFICATION
Range = (0, 42)
Codes for distinct parts of States with stratified samples; codes in
States that are not stratified have been recoded to 0.

TANF_IND　　　C　　INDICATOR OF TANF RECEIPT FOR UNIT
Range = (0, 1)
0 = No
1 = Yes
TANF_IND = 1 if FSTANF >0 or MN_FIP = 1

TPOV　　　　　C　　GROSS INCOME/POVERTY LEVEL RATIO
Range = (0, 973)
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, 1500)
                                Sum of CONT1 through CONT16

FSCSUPRT   C   COUNTABLE   UNIT   CHILD   SUPPORT   PAYMENT
                                INCOME
                                Range = (0, 2120)
                                Sum of CSUPRT1 through CSUPRT16

FSDEEM   C   COUNTABLE UNIT DEEMED INCOME
                                Range = (0, 2009)
                                Sum of DEEM1 through DEEM16

FSDIVER   C   COUNTABLE UNIT STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS
                                Range = (0, 742)
                                Sum of DIVER1 through DIVER16

FSEARN   C   COUNTABLE UNIT EARNED INCOME
                                Range = (0, 6398)
                                Sum of FSWAGES, FSSLFEMP, and FSOTHERN

FSEDLOAN   C   COUNTABLE   UNIT   INCOME   FROM   EDUCATIONAL
                                GRANTS AND LOANS
                                Range = (0, 1063)
                                Sum of EDLOAN1 through EDLOAN16

FSEITC   C   COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME
                                TAX CREDIT
                                Range = (0, 554)
                                Sum of EITC1 through EITC16

FSENERGY   C   COUNTABLE UNIT ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME
                                Range = (0, 1200)
                                Sum of ENERGY1 through ENERGY16

FSGA   C   COUNTABLE UNIT GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS
                                Range = (0, 1398)
                                Sum of GA1 through GA16

FSGRINC   C   FINAL GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME
                                Range = (0, 11816)
                                Total monthly gross income of unit (sum of FSEARN and
                                FSUNEARN)

FSNETINC   C   FINAL NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME
Range = (0, 10989)
Total monthly income of unit after applying deductions. Calculated as FSGRINC-FSTOTDED but not less than 0. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units in States with standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSOTHERN   C   COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER EARNED INCOME
Range = (0, 1760)
Sum of OTHERN1 through OTHERN16

FSOTHGOV   C   COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS
Range = (0, 10580)
Sum of OTHGOV1 through OTHGOV16

FSOTHUN   C   COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER UNEARNED INCOME
Range = (0, 2809)
Sum of OTHUN1 through OTHUN16

FSSLFEMP   C   COUNTABLE UNIT SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
Range = (0, 3126)
Sum of SLFEMP1 through SLFEMP16

FSSOCSEC   C   COUNTABLE UNIT SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME
Range = (0, 3015)
Sum of SOCSEC1 through SOCSEC16

FSSSI   C   COUNTABLE UNIT SSI BENEFITS
Range = (0, 2978)
Sum of SSI1 through SSI16

FSTANF   C   COUNTABLE UNIT TANF PAYMENTS
Range = (0, 1500)
Sum of TANF1 through TANF16

FSUNEARN   C   COUNTABLE UNIT UNEARNED INCOME
Range = (0, 11816)
Sum of FSCONT, FSCSUPRT, FSDEEM, FSEDLOAN, FSGA, FSOTHGOV, FSOTHUN, FSSOCSC, FSSSI, FSTANF, FSUNEMP, FSVET, FSWCOMP, FSDIVER, FSENERGY, and FSWGESUP

FSUNEMP   C   COUNTABLE UNIT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS
Range = (0, 3225)
Sum of UNEMP1 through UNEMP16

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION	*Detailed Codebook*

FSVET   C   COUNTABLE UNIT VETERANS' BENEFITS
Range = (0, 2228)
Sum of VET1 through VET16

FSWAGES   C   COUNTABLE UNIT WAGES AND SALARIES
Range = (0, 6398)
Sum of WAGES1 through WAGES16

FSWCOMP   C   COUNTABLE UNIT WORKERS' COMPENSATION
BENEFITS
Range = (0, 1887)
Sum of WCOMP1 through WCOMP16

FSWGESUP   C   COUNTABLE UNIT WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION
INCOME
Range = (0, 2400)
Sum of WGESUP1 through WGESUP16

RAWGROSS   R   REPORTED GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME
Range = (0, 11816)
Reported total monthly countable income of unit before applying
deductions (see FSGRINC for final value)

RAWNET   R   REPORTED NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME
Range = (0, 4977)
Reported total monthly countable income of unit after applying
deductions (see FSNETINC for final value)

Unit Countable Assets

FSASSET   C   TOTAL COUNTABLE ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES
             Range = (0, 8094)
             Sum of LIQRESOR, FSVEHAST, OTHNLRES, and
             REALPROP

FSVEHAST   C   COUNTABLE NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE
             UNDER STATE RULES
             Range = (0, 4300)

LIQRESOR   C   COUNTABLE LIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES
             Range = (0, 8094)

OTHNLRES   C   COUNTABLE OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS UNDER
             STATE RULES
             Range = (0, 1975)

RAWLQRES   R   REPORTED LIQUID ASSETS
             Range = (0, 39213)

RAWOTRES   R   REPORTED OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS
             Range = (0, 40157)

RAWRPROP   R   REPORTED REAL PROPERTY
             Range = (0, 64600)
             Does not include home

RAWVHAST   R   REPORTED NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE
             Range = (0, 4300)

REALPROP   C   COUNTABLE REAL PROPERTY UNDER STATE RULES
             Range = (0, 2600)
             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, 0.37)
0.37 is used for MFIP participants; 0.2 for all others

EXCL_FSCSDED   C   CHILD SUPPORT EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME
Range = (0, 1358)
Child support expenses excluded before gross income test rather
than before net income test for eligibility.

FSCSDED   C   CHILD SUPPORT EXPENSE DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 4002)
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, 4002)
(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, 1398)
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[32]
Range = (0, 1707)
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, 1279)
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, 1279)
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, 6004)
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.

---

[32] 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, 1620)
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, 6004)
Allowable medical expenses in excess of $35 for elderly and disabled
unit members

FSSLTDED   C   CALCULATED EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 2890)
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, 1994)
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, 6780)
Sum of RENT and UTIL

FSSTDDED   C   STANDARD DEDUCTION
Range = (124, 409)
Varies by region. See Appendix F for schedule.
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an
SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSSTDDE2   C   MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF STANDARD
                            DEDUCTION
                            Range = (0, 613)
                            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, 6505)
                            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, 2593)
                            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, 990)
                            (See FSERNDED for final earned income deduction value.)

RENT   R   RENT/MORTGAGE AMOUNT
                            Range = (0, 5804)
                            Some values for SSI-CAP units have been edited to apply standard
                            shelter allowances.

SHELCAP   C   MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SHELTER EXPENSE
DEDUCTION
Range = (361, 733)
SHELCAP varies by region. See Appendix F for values.

SHELDED   R   REPORTED SHELTER DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 11350)
(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 assistance
2 = Uses actual expenses
3 = Uses higher standard based on LIHEAA assistance
4 = Uses higher standard and does not receive LIHEAA assistance
5 = Uses lower standard
6 = Uses telephone-only standard
7 = Uses individual standards
8 = Uses higher standard, LIHEAA assistance status unknown
9 = Other
Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with UTIL. See
Appendix B for more details. Coded as missing for MFIP units and
for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use
standard SSI-CAP benefits.
LIHEAA is the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981.
Some State programs may have another name, such as Home
Energy Assistance Program (HEAP)
Higher Standard is an SUA based upon payment of heating or
cooling and includes all utilities.
Lower Standard is an SUA based upon all utilities but is for
households who do not incur heating or cooling or receive
LIHEAA.

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, 6780)
                                         Some values have been edited to improve the final benefit
                                         calculation. See Appendix B for more details.

Unit Benefits

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
AMTERR	R	AMOUNT OF COUPON ALLOTMENT IN ERROR Range = (0, 917) Dollar amount of coupon issuance error for errors of $25 or more
ASSLIM	C	ASSET LIMIT Range = (2000, 5000) SNAP eligibility limit. Categorically eligible units are not subject to asset limit. See Appendix F for schedule.
BENMAX	C	MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT Range = (200, 3060) 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 = (3, 2504) Calculated as FSBEN = MAX(FSMINBEN, 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 = (1174, 7258)
SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units are not subject to gross income screen. See Appendix F for schedule.

NETSCRN   C   NET INCOME SCREEN
Range = (903, 5581)
SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units are not subject to net income screen. See Appendix F for schedule.

RAWBEN   R   REPORTED SNAP BENEFIT RECEIVED
Range = (4, 2504)
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   R   ABAWD STATUS
ABWDST16   **We recommend caution when using this variable for**
                                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   R   AGE
AGE16   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   R   CITIZENSHIP STATUS
CTZN16   **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   R   REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE COST
DPCOST16   **We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.**
                               Range = (0, 2172)
                               Person 1 through Person 16
                               Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with FSDEPDED. See Appendix B for details.

EMPRG1 to   R   SNAP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM
EMPRG16   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   R   EMPLOYMENT STATUS–TYPE
EMPSTA16   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   R   EMPLOYMENT STATUS–AMOUNT
EMPSTB16   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   R   SNAP CASE AFFILIATION
FSAFIL16   Range = (1, 99)
                            Person 1 through Person 16

We recommend against using FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in California, Connecticut 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

<u>**VARIABLE**</u>	<u>**ORIGIN**</u>	<u>**DESCRIPTION**</u>	*Detailed Codebook*

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, 22)

Person 1 through Person 16

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

1 = Racial/ethnic data not available because application was not found

2 = Not recorded on application

Not Hispanic or Latino

3 = American Indian or Alaska Native

4 = Asian

5 = Black or African American

6 = Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

7 = White

Multiple Races Reported

8 = (American Indian or Alaska Native) and white

9 = Asian and white

10 = (Black or African American) and white

11 = (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (black or African American)

12 = Respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into above categories (codes 8 through 11)

Hispanic or Latino

13 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native)

14 = (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian

15 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (black or African American)

16 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)

17 = (Hispanic or Latino) and white

Multiple Races Reported

18 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and white

19 = (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian and white

20 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (black or African American) and white

21 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (black or African American)

22 = (Hispanic or Latino) and respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into above categories (codes 18 through 21)

REL1 to REL16   R   RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Range = (1, 7)

Person 1 through Person 16

1 = Head of household

2 = Spouse

3 = Parent

4 = Daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson

5 = Other related person (brother, sister, niece, nephew, grandchild, great-grandchild, cousin)

6 = Foster child

7 = Unrelated person

SEX1 to SEX16   R   SEX

Range = (1, 2)

Person 1 through Person 16

1 = Male

2 = Female

WRKREG1 to WRKREG16   R   WORK REGISTRATION STATUS

Range = (1, 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

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

YRSED1 to   R   HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPLETED
YRSED16

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)[33]

CONT1 to   R   COUNTABLE INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS
CONT16   Range = (0, 1500)
                           Person 1 through Person 16
                           Amount of contributions, charity, and in-kind income

CSUPRT1 to   R   COUNTABLE CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME
CSUPRT16   Range = (0, 2038)
                           Person 1 through Person 16
                           Court-ordered child support payments received from absent parent or responsible person

DEEM1 to   R   COUNTABLE DEEMED INCOME
DEEM16   Range = (0, 1400)
                           Person 1 through Person 16
                           Income deemed from sponsor of noncitizen member of unit

DIVER1 to   R   COUNTABLE STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS
DIVER16   Range = (0, 515)
                           Person 1 through Person 16

EDLOAN1 to   R   COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS
EDLOAN16   Range = (0, 1063)
                           Person 1 through Person 16
                           Educational grants, scholarships, and loans

EITC1 to EITC16   R   COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT
                           Range = (0, 554)
                           Person 1 through Person 16

ENERGY1 to   R   COUNTABLE ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME
ENERGY16   Range = (0, 1200)
                           Person 1 through Person 16

GA1 to GA16   R   COUNTABLE GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS
                           Range = (0, 1120)
                           Person 1 through Person 16

---

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

OTHERN1 to   R   COUNTABLE OTHER EARNED INCOME
OTHERN16   Range = (0, 1760)
                               Person 1 through Person 16

OTHGOV1 to   R   COUNTABLE INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT
OTHGOV16   BENEFITS
                               Range = (0, 5290)
                               Person 1 through Person 16
                               Includes but not limited to Black Lung Benefits, Railroad
                               Retirement payments, and payments to farmers by USDA

OTHUN1 to   R   COUNTABLE OTHER UNEARNED INCOME
OTHUN16   Range = (0, 2809)
                               Person 1 through Person 16
                               Includes alimony, foster care payments, dividends and interest,
                               rental income, pensions, and union benefits

SLFEMP1 to   R   COUNTABLE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
SLFEMP16   Range = (0, 3126)
                               Person 1 through Person 16
                               Net income from any self-employment enterprise

SOCSEC1 to   R   COUNTABLE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME
SOCSEC16   Range = (0, 2126)
                               Person 1 through Person 16

SSI1 to SSI16   R   COUNTABLE SSI BENEFITS
                               Range = (0, 2385)
                               Person 1 through Person 16

TANF1 to TANF16   R   COUNTABLE TANF PAYMENTS
                               Range = (0, 1500)
                               Person 1 through Person 16
                               Assigned to payee or principal person of assistance group

UNEMP1 to   R   COUNTABLE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
UNEMP16   BENEFITS
                               Range = (0, 2808)
                               Person 1 through Person 16

VET1 to VET16   R   COUNTABLE VETERANS' BENEFITS
                               Range = (0, 2120)
                               Person 1 through Person 16

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION	*Detailed Codebook*
			Person-Level Countable Income

WAGES1 to WAGES16   R   COUNTABLE WAGES AND SALARIES
Range = (0, 6398)
Person 1 through Person 16
Amount of wages, salaries, tips, and commission

WCOMP1 to WCOMP16   R   COUNTABLE WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS
Range = (0, 1887)
Person 1 through Person 16

WGESUP1 to WGESUP16   R   COUNTABLE WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME
Range = (0, 2400)
Person 1 through Person 16
Earnings above cash assistance and/or SNAP benefit amount

Detailed Error Findings

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

AMOUNT1 to   R   VARIANCE DOLLAR AMOUNT
AMOUNT9   Range = (0, 12703)
                                 Variance 1 through Variance 9
                                 Dollar amount of variance

DISCOV1 to   R   VARIANCE DISCOVERY
DISCOV9

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   R   ERROR FINDING
E_FINDG9

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

ELEMENT1 to   R   VARIANCE ELEMENT
ELEMENT9

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　　　　R　　　NATURE OF VARIANCE
NATURE9　　　　　　　　　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   R   VARIANCE OCCURRENCE DATE
OCCDATE9   Range = (199709, 999999)
Variance 1 through Variance 9
Date each variance occurred (month and year)
999999 = Unknown

TIMEPER1 to   R   VARIANCE TIME PERIOD
TIMEPER9   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   R   VARIANCE VERIFICATION
VERIF9   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

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

APPENDIX A

**ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF SELECTED VARIABLES
IN THE FY 2010 SNAP QC DATABASE**

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

We assessed the quality of coding for variables on the FY 2010 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 2010 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 California, Connecticut and West Virginia.

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

1. **Highest Educational Level Completed (YRSEDi)**

We found that 10 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 for all new applications and recertifications effective April 1, 2007 to allow reporting of multiple races or ethnicities. The new values were not fully implemented until April 1, 2009 because of the way recertifications were scheduled (for example, elderly cases with 24-month certification periods may have had the old format until March 2009). Thus, QC reviewers recorded the racial and ethnic data in the new format for new applications and recertifications starting in April 2007, but recorded the data using the old format for some cases through April 2009. On the FY 2010 datafile use of the new RACETHi values was

almost universal among States, with only one old RACETHi value reported in Pennsylvania. The other 49 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam used the new RACETHi values exclusively throughout the fiscal year.

The distribution of race and ethnicity categories is similar to the distribution in the FY 2009 file but differs substantially as compared to FY 2006 and previous data files. For instance, using both the old and new RACETHi values, 20 percent of participants were coded as having unavailable, not recorded, or unknown racial/ethnic data in the FY 2010 file, compared with less than 1 percent coded as unknown in the FY 2006 file. 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 29 States while more than 80 percent of participants have these codes in three States.

Given the large percentage of participants coded with unknown or unavailable 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 entirely 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 (less than 5,000) 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 California, Connecticut 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 2009. As a result, we recommend the use of CTZNi for tabulations, but care should be taken to avoid State-level tabulations that result in small sample sizes.

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

The coding for two employment status variables, EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi, in the FY 2010 file is consistent with that in the FY 2007 through FY 2009 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 2010 file. However, about 4 percent of participants coded as working 1–40+ hours (EMPSTBi = 2, 3, 4, 5) and about 4 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)

States continue to have the option of suspending the time limit on benefits to ABAWDs through September 30, 2010. As such, States' use of ABAWD variable values remains unclear. It is therefore important to compare the distribution of the ABAWD variable values with previous time periods in which the value meanings were clear.

The distribution of ABWDSTi categories for FY 2010 differs markedly from the distribution in the first half of FY 2009 and in FY 2008. Of those participants coded as ABAWD (ABWDSTi=2-7), 91 percent are coded as being in a waived area (up 17 percentage points from the first half of FY 2009 and 23 percentage points from FY 2008). This dramatic increase may partially represent States' adaptation of available ABAWD values to the current environment in which time limits have been suspended. Of those participants coded as ABAWDs, 1 percent are coded as exempt (down 1 percentage point from the first half of FY 2009 and 3 percentage points from FY 2008), 4 percent as meeting work requirements (down 7 percentage points from the first half of FY 2009 and 8 percentage points from FY 2008), 3 percent as being in their first three months of receipt (down 7 percentage points from the first half of FY 2009 and 11 percentage points from FY 2008), and less than 1 percent as being in their second three months of receipt. Virtually no cases were coded as having exhausted time limits. Inconsistencies between ABWDSTi and other variables (e.g. WRKREGi, EMPSTAi, and EMSTBi) remain.

Because of the uncertainty in how ABWDSTi was coded following the implementation of ARRA remains, the meanings of ABWDSTi values 2 through 7 are unclear in States that have suspended the time limit on benefits to ABAWDs. As such, we recommend with caution that the ABWDSTi variable only be used if values ABWDSTi=2-7 are combined, unless the specific State policies in effect regarding ABAWDs can be established.

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 2010 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 (49 percent and 46 percent, respectively). As a result of this likely miscoding 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 2009, 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 (5 percent). Given that we have the utility costs for only one unit in the household, we can check the accuracy of prorated 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

---

[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.

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 less than 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 and Assets

Beginning with the FY 2010 SNAP QC datafile, we set positive values of FSVEHAST, LIQRESOR, OTHNLRES and REALPROP to $0 for BBCE households in States that do not count assets in determining BBCE. Due to this coding change and the continued increase in States with broad-based categorical eligibility, an increasing number of units have no recorded assets in FY 2010.

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 2010 is similar to the distribution in FY 2009.

In July 2009, Utah began implementing new State-wide LACs that do not align to geographic areas, and thus we are not able to classify the metropolitan status for any of the Utah State sample for FY 2010. Additionally, in FY 2009, Wisconsin began using a new State-wide LAC of 178 to signify an enrollment services center. This code cannot be matched to a specific county, which results in an increase in unknown participant locality for Wisconsin in FY 2010. Otherwise, the distribution of metropolitan status codes at the State level in FY 2010 is similar to that in the prior two years.

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

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 2010, these were Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts,

---

[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).

Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington).

In Washington, over 92 percent of potentially eligible units appear to have participated. In New York, 89 percent of potentially eligible units appear to have participated. In five other States (Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Dakota) over 30 percent of potentially eligible units appear to have participated. In Maryland and 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. In all SSI-CAP States using a standard benefit, 100 percent 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 2010 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.

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

APPENDIX B

AUTOMATED EDITS TO SNAP UNITS

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

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 2010 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, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, 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.[3]

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

---

[3] Due to mid-year changes, we reset reported vehicle assets to $0 beginning in March 2010 in Illinois and
beginning in August 2010 in Maine.

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

6. Dependent Care Costs[4]

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 beginning with the FY 2009 datafile and maintained this methodology in the FY 2010 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.

---

[4] 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[5]

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.[6]

In most States, we checked for full SUA values as well as for half SUA values (see Table F.5).[7] In other words, if the utility amount equaled a full SUA value, we made sure that SUA1 indicated the

---

[5] 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).

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

[7] 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 States that use individual standards we checked half SUA values for HCSUA and LUA but only full SUA values for the telephone SUA, electricity SUA, or both (telephone plus electricity). 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.[8] 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 units that had not previously been specified as categorically eligible and for units in the following States satisfying the specified conditions:

---

[8] There are 37 States in FY 2010 that mandate the use of an SUA rather than actual utility costs.

Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, South Carolina, 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 February 2010 for Alabama, March 2010 for Illinois and June 2010 for Kentucky)

Arizona, Connecticut, New Jersey and Oregon. All units with gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty (began April 2010 for New Jersey)

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

Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Washington and Wisconsin. All units with gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (began April 2010 for District of Columbia and July 2010 for Florida and North Carolina)

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 and New Mexico. All units with gross income at or below 165 percent of poverty (began April 2010 for New Mexico)

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

Louisiana and Oklahoma. 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 (began June 2010 for Louisiana)

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 (as of October 2009); all units with gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty (August 2010 and thereafter)

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 age 19

Massachusetts. All units (1) with children aged 18 or younger or any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty or (2) without children aged 18 or younger, without elderly or disabled individuals, net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty

Minnesota. All units participating in MFIP 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

Mississippi. All units with gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty (began June 2010)

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 (as of October 2009); all units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (September 2010 and thereafter)

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

New York. All units with (1) no dependent care deductions and no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty, (2) no dependent care deductions and 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

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

Pennsylvania. 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

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

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

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

- 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.

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

APPENDIX C

**VARIABLES THAT WERE DROPPED, SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGED,
OR NEW ON THE FY 2010 SNAP QC DATAFILE**

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

Note: Information regarding variables on the FY 2009 SNAP QC datafile may be found in *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2009 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Leftin et al., 2010).

Variables Dropped on the FY 2010 SNAP QC Datafile

None

Variables Changed on the FY 2010 SNAP QC Datafile

FSVEHAST, LIQRESOR, OTHNLRES and REALPROP	In the FY 2009 datafile and in earlier datafiles, FSVEHAST, LIQRESOR, OTHNLRES and REALPROP values are not changed from what is reported in the raw data. Beginning with the FY 2010 SNAP QC datafile, we set positive values of FSVEHAST, LIQRESOR, OTHNLRES and REALPROP to $0 for BBCE households in states that do not count assets in determining BBCE. For all other households, the values reported on the raw datafile are left unchanged.

New Variables on the FY 2010 SNAP QC Datafile

RAWVHAST, RAWLQRES, RAWOTRES and RAWRPROP	In the FY 2009 datafile and in earlier datafiles, FSVEHAST, LIQRESOR, OTHNLRES and REALPROP values are not changed from what is reported in the raw data. Beginning with the FY 2010 SNAP QC datafile, we set positive values of FSVEHAST, LIQRESOR, OTHNLRES and REALPROP to $0 for BBCE households in states that do not count assets in determining BBCE. All original values of reported nonexluded vehicle value, liquid assets, other nonliquid assets and real property on the raw datafile are saved under the new variables RAWVHAST, RAWLQRES, RAWOTRES and RAWRPROP, respectively.

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

APPENDIX D

DERIVATION OF WEIGHTS BY STATE AND MONTH

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

Note: Tables D.1 through D.3 present the final calculated weighted counts of SNAP unit, individuals, and benefit amounts in the FY 2010 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 2009	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010
Alabama	309,882	325,124	327,984	329,319	330,185	330,894	344,417
Alaska	23,036	27,705	28,379	29,815	30,223	30,587	32,165
Arizona	413,284	401,872	429,370	426,791	422,774	430,797	437,032
Arkansas	184,503	183,485	187,193	186,449	189,996	196,376	190,631
California	1,248,167	1,295,212	1,309,141	1,326,387	1,343,393	1,372,157	1,398,983
Colorado	161,463	164,963	167,718	171,933	173,361	175,555	179,103
Connecticut	159,653	162,089	162,417	169,465	167,517	175,549	174,572
Delaware	46,056	45,083	48,356	48,820	48,514	49,476	50,283
District of Columbia	59,410	61,888	62,500	62,219	61,356	60,632	62,375
Florida	1,231,226	1,258,772	1,268,143	1,291,591	1,323,665	1,350,674	1,369,200
Georgia	597,456	637,514	650,006	658,911	666,887	677,505	682,254
Hawaii	64,366	65,249	65,553	65,344	67,319	67,983	69,617
Idaho	64,513	65,870	69,137	73,979	73,425	77,873	78,977
Illinois	729,972	737,443	760,630	747,324	756,341	765,758	769,309
Indiana	326,147	321,838	327,491	337,972	339,424	346,813	341,650
Iowa	144,950	146,066	148,419	153,794	154,770	154,441	157,422
Kansas	109,440	113,168	116,377	117,904	116,426	118,762	119,783
Kentucky	335,521	338,739	342,653	331,248	345,671	349,632	352,487
Louisiana	330,601	339,727	339,653	331,877	322,724	343,984	351,753
Maine	108,003	108,945	110,917	111,799	111,437	112,196	112,458
Maryland	236,883	242,162	243,552	255,424	237,738	249,049	258,520
Massachusetts	374,787	379,143	383,050	389,507	402,247	401,068	409,181
Michigan	779,541	794,540	785,067	837,028	848,429	854,996	877,126
Minnesota	193,858	195,853	199,731	201,426	205,535	207,468	208,941
Mississippi	238,776	243,594	240,938	244,376	241,092	243,869	242,495
Missouri	374,014	396,190	396,527	399,120	404,902	399,525	394,515
Montana	46,693	46,230	47,286	48,269	49,867	50,722	51,365
Nebraska	65,663	65,919	68,114	67,764	69,467	70,530	71,585
Nevada	110,784	117,965	118,362	113,604	118,685	124,640	123,792
New Hampshire	44,400	46,051	47,201	45,143	48,143	50,005	48,982
New Jersey	276,581	278,389	277,879	284,683	289,117	281,971	295,406
New Mexico	135,957	135,339	140,540	140,915	146,081	145,641	150,001
New York	1,357,432	1,335,063	1,396,272	1,410,835	1,362,213	1,427,720	1,417,367
North Carolina	568,496	571,167	587,490	581,012	598,210	603,708	600,469
North Dakota	25,579	25,844	26,709	26,398	26,482	26,680	27,551
Ohio	703,403	690,649	713,935	734,901	730,342	737,104	748,422
Oklahoma	230,089	237,063	234,686	242,483	244,017	247,126	250,215
Oregon	349,378	342,336	359,243	368,439	370,112	367,572	375,437
Pennsylvania	698,678	709,073	718,299	729,788	716,864	741,514	729,173
Rhode Island	63,015	65,378	66,664	68,372	71,893	70,874	73,032
South Carolina	331,144	343,966	348,116	341,388	342,304	341,962	349,530
South Dakota	37,072	37,252	38,458	39,289	39,010	40,302	39,980
Tennessee	532,090	528,134	555,524	553,330	557,072	562,459	568,886
Texas	1,258,971	1,277,757	1,310,466	1,365,433	1,361,720	1,408,013	1,426,662
Utah	87,350	87,071	84,093	90,978	98,675	100,676	103,755
Vermont	38,694	41,129	41,643	41,090	41,595	42,601	40,557
Virginia	332,340	342,706	335,153	347,651	350,424	360,095	350,803
Washington	431,777	439,498	445,087	458,709	452,653	450,935	479,400
West Virginia	147,463	144,213	160,808	147,819	144,142	154,977	153,819
Wisconsin	266,080	287,858	305,216	313,083	306,391	317,111	322,013
Wyoming	13,003	12,999	13,381	14,246	14,637	15,136	14,400
Guam	10,332	10,529	11,379	10,762	10,856	10,603	11,627
Virgin Islands	7,600	7,459	7,665	7,951	7,995	7,785	8,086
United States	17,015,571	17,279,274	17,630,570	17,894,156	17,954,320	18,302,082	18,497,565

Table D.1, continued

State	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010	FY Average 2010
Alabama	342,578	338,131	356,489	359,057	364,484	338,212
Alaska	32,307	32,390	32,419	32,376	32,526	30,327
Arizona	424,272	440,413	432,722	434,065	442,909	428,025
Arkansas	191,749	193,852	193,974	198,252	201,042	191,459
California	1,413,573	1,417,149	1,445,947	1,485,484	1,470,928	1,377,210
Colorado	180,396	182,250	179,578	185,567	185,707	175,633
Connecticut	177,412	181,672	186,440	189,852	192,537	174,931
Delaware	51,116	52,720	53,669	54,184	56,394	50,389
District of Columbia	65,131	67,250	69,766	69,288	72,320	64,511
Florida	1,396,335	1,422,837	1,461,340	1,478,893	1,522,663	1,364,612
Georgia	678,711	696,804	698,371	719,875	736,978	675,106
Hawaii	70,394	70,329	70,823	72,169	72,677	68,485
Idaho	81,740	82,421	85,323	86,053	86,413	77,144
Illinois	780,523	786,162	795,746	791,142	819,222	769,964
Indiana	349,641	348,963	359,968	366,057	368,913	344,573
Iowa	158,731	152,837	158,879	156,841	160,430	153,965
Kansas	123,128	126,427	125,851	129,059	130,249	120,548
Kentucky	345,008	355,086	356,265	352,572	356,386	346,772
Louisiana	343,065	355,415	350,410	360,215	364,312	344,478
Maine	116,181	117,148	117,772	117,255	117,658	113,481
Maryland	264,672	266,328	270,323	285,348	290,717	258,393
Massachusetts	407,027	405,061	407,247	415,018	423,649	399,749
Michigan	884,072	894,013	907,118	915,813	935,410	859,429
Minnesota	210,943	213,768	215,458	220,476	219,795	207,771
Mississippi	242,288	247,253	253,399	255,347	260,991	246,201
Missouri	400,423	403,848	404,056	408,789	414,421	399,694
Montana	51,798	52,303	52,030	52,557	52,047	50,097
Nebraska	70,831	70,960	67,765	71,626	71,764	69,332
Nevada	130,085	130,583	138,861	138,849	137,401	125,301
New Hampshire	51,048	50,657	50,815	51,227	52,385	48,838
New Jersey	309,422	316,054	326,610	326,740	333,186	299,670
New Mexico	149,930	153,645	152,195	161,576	160,257	147,673
New York	1,469,285	1,445,630	1,502,966	1,506,436	1,503,275	1,427,875
North Carolina	597,990	599,341	621,344	657,424	652,961	603,301
North Dakota	26,750	27,624	27,602	27,737	26,581	26,795
Ohio	759,443	772,109	770,713	774,505	795,008	744,211
Oklahoma	251,727	253,704	255,896	255,437	260,590	246,919
Oregon	378,748	378,359	381,936	365,640	391,365	369,047
Pennsylvania	736,071	748,374	755,250	771,575	765,095	734,979
Rhode Island	76,161	74,913	76,619	78,950	78,968	72,070
South Carolina	348,165	367,502	368,643	377,783	372,938	352,787
South Dakota	40,803	41,145	41,518	41,729	42,046	39,884
Tennessee	548,941	579,906	581,996	587,730	591,776	562,320
Texas	1,450,114	1,461,575	1,493,958	1,514,042	1,531,180	1,404,991
Utah	102,919	106,245	101,324	102,504	103,364	97,413
Vermont	42,946	42,950	41,468	41,692	43,743	41,676
Virginia	353,315	357,010	354,185	370,453	387,061	353,433
Washington	486,811	494,192	500,290	500,347	506,371	470,506
West Virginia	148,055	155,918	148,552	155,482	145,291	150,545
Wisconsin	315,590	327,267	335,024	341,128	345,053	315,151
Wyoming	14,885	14,529	14,815	14,537	13,559	14,177
Guam	10,349	11,832	11,960	11,773	12,303	11,192
Virgin Islands	7,974	8,309	7,926	8,560	8,468	7,981
United States	18,661,573	18,893,160	19,171,612	19,447,085	19,683,770	18,369,228

TABLE D.2

CALCULATED WEIGHTED INDIVIDUAL COUNTS BY STATE AND MONTH

State	October 2009	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010
Alabama	729,574	767,183	770,204	761,165	767,750	762,998	802,670
Alaska	57,244	69,048	71,510	75,215	76,488	77,568	80,996
Arizona	972,162	954,368	1,004,476	1,000,222	982,631	989,977	1,012,238
Arkansas	438,275	440,851	447,784	442,090	449,914	464,237	444,643
California	2,960,575	3,041,650	3,017,164	3,129,802	3,166,195	3,138,398	3,254,744
Colorado	371,389	379,956	386,769	395,580	398,862	403,466	411,245
Connecticut	294,972	303,164	286,826	318,639	302,070	330,438	312,967
Delaware	103,620	101,400	108,510	109,215	108,291	110,245	111,706
District of Columbia	107,444	112,830	112,899	109,753	111,012	108,659	111,560
Florida	2,382,421	2,430,767	2,353,386	2,484,155	2,523,454	2,564,690	2,590,665
Georgia	1,433,872	1,506,811	1,533,637	1,548,158	1,562,209	1,582,642	1,597,957
Hawaii	128,081	129,940	132,387	129,271	133,002	134,169	138,384
Idaho	162,436	166,510	175,551	184,697	181,416	194,841	196,015
Illinois	1,561,313	1,569,325	1,624,175	1,591,006	1,607,496	1,622,744	1,625,404
Indiana	767,702	743,487	779,433	797,351	796,452	810,986	798,805
Iowa	316,076	317,421	323,583	334,991	337,169	338,493	342,517
Kansas	241,384	251,194	256,321	259,966	255,716	256,484	260,224
Kentucky	737,637	754,060	755,081	713,381	759,046	765,814	776,062
Louisiana	764,163	802,409	784,671	764,932	741,187	807,917	821,300
Maine	218,264	219,862	224,068	225,496	224,493	227,841	224,926
Maryland	496,421	518,517	522,085	541,413	510,848	523,877	540,311
Massachusetts	696,440	710,840	702,798	718,282	740,985	742,391	751,393
Michigan	1,629,070	1,668,000	1,628,139	1,735,139	1,747,094	1,765,145	1,796,909
Minnesota	395,664	400,943	409,349	414,386	421,081	424,965	428,928
Mississippi	561,093	569,352	563,340	569,700	563,911	566,216	558,990
Missouri	834,384	877,846	873,693	884,271	894,754	884,499	883,789
Montana	104,542	103,371	105,749	106,830	110,861	113,700	113,196
Nebraska	152,007	152,105	157,922	155,425	160,107	163,320	165,177
Nevada	239,121	254,376	257,853	242,563	250,528	270,868	269,779
New Hampshire	91,869	96,729	99,262	94,205	100,964	105,115	104,708
New Jersey	569,557	571,745	576,156	579,262	586,267	578,168	607,076
New Mexico	325,806	321,439	335,925	337,492	346,141	344,231	353,748
New York	2,566,538	2,538,093	2,654,958	2,660,176	2,544,079	2,722,970	2,709,165
North Carolina	1,266,757	1,278,357	1,302,121	1,299,927	1,317,368	1,327,754	1,320,096
North Dakota	55,820	57,220	58,796	57,505	57,299	59,423	60,473
Ohio	1,519,305	1,497,492	1,543,093	1,579,716	1,568,127	1,567,167	1,605,841
Oklahoma	536,484	542,915	544,569	568,184	568,829	569,898	579,692
Oregon	661,945	643,352	680,982	701,011	701,725	690,164	708,064
Pennsylvania	1,483,361	1,508,095	1,529,044	1,554,442	1,540,750	1,579,534	1,532,701
Rhode Island	122,836	126,870	128,766	130,186	138,007	134,170	136,200
South Carolina	739,852	771,540	778,371	760,839	767,280	764,616	765,423
South Dakota	88,601	89,270	91,728	93,681	89,848	95,742	94,690
Tennessee	1,159,558	1,139,741	1,196,760	1,190,926	1,192,465	1,212,781	1,205,221
Texas	3,175,751	3,228,061	3,311,850	3,459,408	3,414,315	3,563,572	3,609,264
Utah	213,459	214,761	203,474	226,207	247,325	253,679	260,723
Vermont	78,920	83,342	84,300	83,980	82,711	85,825	76,660
Virginia	729,210	748,965	735,766	757,500	756,106	770,259	736,763
Washington	881,080	897,113	947,650	969,639	910,312	900,422	956,159
West Virginia	326,659	317,835	360,567	319,036	322,480	341,025	338,100
Wisconsin	641,985	662,030	687,313	702,674	690,296	707,377	724,949
Wyoming	31,540	31,965	32,352	34,494	35,422	36,526	34,177
Guam	33,377	34,180	36,467	35,098	34,775	34,585	37,044
Virgin Islands	19,186	18051.3788	19,354	19,928	20,013	19,585	20,213
United States	37,176,802	37,736,749	38,308,984	38,958,609	38,917,927	39,612,177	40,000,649

D.6

Table D.2, continued

State	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010	FY Average 2010
Alabama	802,719	782,478	826,277	826,542	835,264	786,235
Alaska	81,226	81,102	81,606	81,271	81,196	76,206
Arizona	971,264	1,017,203	1,011,560	1,003,794	1,002,595	993,541
Arkansas	451,321	450,884	459,328	463,253	473,789	452,197
California	3,285,959	3,292,204	3,346,282	3,425,892	3,416,970	3,206,319
Colorado	413,805	417,989	410,514	424,314	424,878	403,231
Connecticut	317,469	332,967	349,367	349,762	356,630	321,272
Delaware	113,497	117,026	118,883	117,717	124,755	112,072
District of Columbia	116,739	120,572	124,281	123,274	128,759	115,648
Florida	2,637,425	2,681,377	2,749,224	2,778,067	2,866,320	2,586,829
Georgia	1,598,010	1,614,440	1,629,523	1,671,427	1,693,976	1,581,055
Hawaii	139,816	140,537	141,802	143,801	146,458	136,471
Idaho	201,228	200,002	208,458	211,042	207,435	190,803
Illinois	1,646,813	1,654,898	1,674,410	1,664,813	1,735,623	1,631,502
Indiana	814,069	815,243	839,080	853,086	857,992	806,140
Iowa	344,477	332,581	344,521	339,649	348,192	334,972
Kansas	269,495	276,349	274,804	282,721	285,083	264,145
Kentucky	748,540	778,502	777,070	767,080	774,177	758,871
Louisiana	795,994	817,337	789,421	838,968	831,627	796,660
Maine	232,768	235,455	236,262	234,741	236,141	228,360
Maryland	562,411	547,008	570,886	601,376	607,425	545,215
Massachusetts	751,131	751,433	739,724	749,217	779,865	736,208
Michigan	1,805,981	1,822,418	1,844,919	1,854,867	1,884,751	1,765,203
Minnesota	432,346	421,642	442,595	452,603	450,618	424,593
Mississippi	563,749	567,809	586,090	590,382	601,432	571,839
Missouri	892,392	895,324	889,519	907,089	917,812	886,281
Montana	114,674	116,576	115,704	116,738	115,472	111,451
Nebraska	163,554	161,789	152,432	164,845	166,305	159,582
Nevada	277,615	282,412	299,168	299,911	298,976	270,264
New Hampshire	108,118	107,883	108,356	106,503	110,576	102,857
New Jersey	632,297	647,262	669,770	667,257	679,976	613,733
New Mexico	355,173	365,025	363,526	371,210	381,308	350,085
New York	2,760,021	2,755,529	2,831,566	2,849,412	2,849,498	2,703,500
North Carolina	1,313,249	1,326,956	1,367,848	1,442,650	1,439,442	1,333,544
North Dakota	59,390	60,774	60,822	61,049	59,392	58,997
Ohio	1,620,244	1,646,418	1,641,966	1,648,896	1,683,877	1,593,512
Oklahoma	581,356	584,660	589,854	578,725	596,842	570,167
Oregon	713,002	705,430	720,807	671,352	734,575	694,367
Pennsylvania	1,565,845	1,592,282	1,583,072	1,638,967	1,606,676	1,559,564
Rhode Island	144,479	137,608	143,372	148,529	142,928	136,163
South Carolina	774,950	810,620	812,214	829,862	821,544	783,093
South Dakota	96,931	97,918	99,001	99,467	99,504	94,698
Tennessee	1,170,451	1,240,691	1,243,785	1,238,346	1,259,796	1,204,210
Texas	3,664,965	3,670,506	3,760,275	3,803,719	3,837,839	3,541,627
Utah	253,317	264,293	252,484	254,601	269,819	242,845
Vermont	86,418	86,286	83,416	83,843	87,838	83,628
Virginia	750,368	759,732	758,106	781,536	826,277	759,216
Washington	970,402	979,660	988,703	984,224	989,450	947,901
West Virginia	327,842	341,647	327,731	340,964	312,308	331,350
Wisconsin	714,213	735,334	747,492	757,728	762,287	711,140
Wyoming	35,700	34,870	35,319	34,126	30,891	33,948
Guam	34,434	37,432	37,833	37,521	38,908	35,971
Virgin Islands	19,833	20,653	19,833	21,272	21,211	19,928
United States	40,299,485	40,735,026	41,280,862	41,790,002	42,293,278	39,759,212

D.7

TABLE D.3

CALCULATED WEIGHTED BENEFIT AMOUNTS BY STATE AND MONTH

State	October 2009	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010
Alabama	93,367,040	95,984,680	97,778,651	96,275,574	96,360,189	96,982,233	100,121,630
Alaska	10,053,019	11,832,991	12,568,063	12,886,852	13,429,182	13,548,829	13,987,077
Arizona	128,167,658	122,391,935	132,314,854	127,297,852	123,769,800	129,366,506	126,755,475
Arkansas	52,511,117	53,066,366	54,664,208	55,213,197	56,044,735	57,335,018	54,271,680
California	427,823,284	434,819,133	449,695,945	456,166,352	461,791,460	473,299,613	478,043,736
Colorado	51,900,043	52,956,709	54,870,479	55,570,761	56,775,491	58,121,787	58,504,698
Connecticut	43,644,972	42,269,127	44,261,002	43,218,266	43,453,832	44,947,042	44,217,112
Delaware	13,412,658	12,475,225	13,508,067	13,775,546	13,709,121	14,141,491	14,150,647
District of Columbia	14,763,622	15,153,460	15,724,485	14,433,147	15,147,973	14,896,471	15,257,825
Florida	336,588,876	341,127,932	331,169,505	354,892,721	357,316,553	363,076,837	363,099,303
Georgia	189,592,288	203,317,262	206,113,208	206,742,035	209,086,314	211,162,256	209,622,550
Hawaii	27,163,547	28,097,079	28,344,082	27,246,566	28,422,545	29,398,433	29,769,764
Idaho	21,589,846	20,775,544	22,814,706	23,520,951	23,138,617	24,581,022	25,350,785
Illinois	219,509,181	220,097,046	227,168,313	222,914,519	225,324,832	228,450,984	230,773,046
Indiana	101,157,278	98,802,015	101,186,869	104,814,247	105,037,699	103,203,733	103,412,418
Iowa	41,398,225	40,867,276	41,519,283	42,247,985	42,256,156	43,906,121	43,936,683
Kansas	29,542,559	30,765,542	31,455,227	31,410,662	30,768,112	32,002,651	31,375,260
Kentucky	94,787,136	94,171,764	98,434,926	91,518,470	97,829,124	95,404,046	97,724,175
Louisiana	98,391,296	101,828,110	103,647,651	98,789,399	97,783,881	100,567,192	105,905,019
Maine	27,224,755	27,920,216	28,422,303	28,869,118	27,758,053	29,113,744	28,800,907
Maryland	63,447,462	65,938,877	65,717,989	70,622,425	65,561,375	65,800,024	70,151,507
Massachusetts	88,767,069	88,418,374	90,312,609	88,973,627	94,287,245	96,237,748	95,680,663
Michigan	206,446,181	219,166,305	211,609,153	223,366,528	216,267,508	237,692,052	235,885,770
Minnesota	47,994,480	49,382,676	49,729,744	49,293,878	49,415,292	52,422,556	51,437,265
Mississippi	68,067,153	68,677,519	69,827,979	67,906,673	68,909,290	68,823,835	67,230,264
Missouri	104,090,734	107,778,727	109,598,595	109,468,956	111,127,276	112,922,586	109,832,192
Montana	13,358,615	13,703,832	13,782,204	13,660,857	14,583,820	14,464,158	14,376,733
Nebraska	18,366,095	18,417,726	19,362,286	18,837,530	19,605,707	19,647,707	20,221,642
Nevada	30,415,778	30,251,696	31,929,659	30,093,630	32,043,134	32,515,098	34,434,276
New Hampshire	11,063,054	11,610,729	11,633,173	11,221,616	11,951,686	12,683,120	12,870,213
New Jersey	77,329,852	79,869,268	78,682,526	78,853,711	81,394,571	79,781,256	80,282,092
New Mexico	41,251,487	41,008,725	43,124,008	42,089,819	44,200,555	42,047,338	43,878,292
New York	383,539,431	369,693,440	390,161,884	405,734,914	381,054,661	399,586,856	390,164,328
North Carolina	165,255,651	163,022,833	165,245,369	164,972,771	172,266,007	168,816,657	168,856,494
North Dakota	7,246,106	7,674,407	7,482,713	7,374,051	7,949,440	7,875,975	8,102,628
Ohio	214,116,603	214,148,941	215,058,918	221,459,788	220,660,690	213,139,819	225,987,533
Oklahoma	68,886,265	68,487,097	71,322,732	72,873,794	73,406,632	71,014,688	74,102,133
Oregon	78,544,802	77,380,731	85,140,078	85,695,232	82,358,591	87,884,884	86,835,223
Pennsylvania	185,350,739	183,813,884	188,447,837	192,220,108	182,896,862	185,204,424	179,332,763
Rhode Island	17,629,759	18,015,520	18,005,418	18,116,286	18,961,050	19,104,061	18,846,776
South Carolina	97,545,525	101,012,577	99,916,800	99,351,713	98,711,521	96,551,295	100,910,852
South Dakota	11,986,633	11,739,013	12,203,000	12,834,203	12,285,010	12,808,996	12,761,301
Tennessee	154,288,293	145,776,757	158,646,838	156,785,065	157,496,465	159,574,497	159,213,340
Texas	417,480,977	421,295,256	434,864,548	424,848,686	440,183,294	453,126,707	447,346,852
Utah	28,886,074	29,137,046	28,463,685	29,068,721	29,922,601	31,070,379	30,597,404
Vermont	9,538,601	9,413,572	10,024,499	8,933,738	9,572,163	10,184,428	9,715,103
Virginia	93,524,138	94,906,648	92,376,149	95,943,845	100,502,591	99,198,729	91,889,708
Washington	104,493,745	109,314,430	106,415,659	108,112,076	112,229,885	113,280,380	112,730,374
West Virginia	38,812,702	36,366,842	40,735,624	38,568,619	38,022,542	39,594,660	40,229,605
Wisconsin	72,846,378	74,012,301	84,582,281	81,090,987	79,309,994	81,347,728	82,404,543
Wyoming	3,909,295	4,028,447	4,192,567	4,225,066	4,367,129	4,644,588	4,127,349
Guam	7,726,662	7,536,395	7,611,811	7,602,370	7,502,876	7,397,875	8,122,033
Virgin Islands	3,440,298	3,275,558	3,532,422	3,459,307	3,488,419	3,507,873	3,552,258
United States	4,958,235,035	4,992,995,558	5,115,402,585	5,151,464,808	5,167,699,552	5,263,458,986	5,267,189,297

D.8

State	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010	FY Average 2010
Alabama	101,539,390	98,805,800	105,619,124	104,894,805	106,400,075	99,510,766
Alaska	14,203,830	13,909,695	13,638,123	13,954,927	13,867,384	13,156,664
Arizona	126,147,799	129,690,410	129,407,166	133,171,329	129,235,129	128,142,993
Arkansas	54,893,351	53,659,602	55,932,361	54,802,867	57,469,595	54,988,675
California	480,852,331	484,284,236	481,353,235	492,922,380	487,530,481	467,381,849
Colorado	60,054,339	58,771,354	58,916,854	59,071,745	60,577,526	57,174,315
Connecticut	44,724,871	45,186,841	48,267,162	48,016,973	50,083,989	45,190,932
Delaware	14,436,158	14,862,099	15,166,264	15,093,557	15,099,901	14,152,561
District of Columbia	16,206,007	16,224,081	17,177,244	17,209,656	17,413,214	15,800,599
Florida	371,794,630	378,439,516	389,345,996	395,611,558	405,177,142	365,636,714
Georgia	212,455,246	210,078,713	220,852,103	225,899,316	229,323,178	211,187,039
Hawaii	30,139,667	30,373,550	30,908,864	31,627,050	31,586,825	29,423,164
Idaho	25,878,693	25,967,422	26,536,120	27,196,492	26,643,698	24,499,491
Illinois	228,669,783	229,051,311	232,005,096	233,876,373	243,384,283	228,435,397
Indiana	107,052,973	108,383,097	111,821,456	114,129,802	113,896,719	106,074,859
Iowa	42,627,447	42,630,890	43,465,281	44,153,441	45,347,218	42,863,000
Kansas	33,612,119	33,788,031	34,219,464	35,063,365	36,280,027	32,523,585
Kentucky	94,592,664	99,016,276	101,061,104	99,530,263	98,436,281	96,875,519
Louisiana	101,915,736	105,424,446	104,628,392	109,979,465	110,283,827	103,262,034
Maine	29,084,007	29,152,239	30,594,006	30,145,824	29,410,439	28,874,634
Maryland	68,754,787	71,305,756	72,583,548	79,030,674	79,177,221	69,840,970
Massachusetts	95,613,128	95,150,021	92,065,237	98,498,565	98,706,596	93,559,240
Michigan	237,896,810	240,133,340	249,574,606	250,080,853	253,568,290	231,807,283
Minnesota	54,539,414	51,972,684	52,662,226	53,059,932	52,707,870	51,218,168
Mississippi	68,847,180	69,678,841	71,584,236	72,111,073	73,420,050	69,590,341
Missouri	106,061,550	107,021,744	104,033,615	113,149,053	116,975,007	109,338,336
Montana	14,588,357	14,910,547	15,122,306	15,115,283	14,361,110	14,335,652
Nebraska	19,818,851	18,745,912	18,910,839	19,986,526	19,988,963	19,325,815
Nevada	34,581,918	34,655,783	36,240,115	36,506,902	36,857,862	33,377,154
New Hampshire	12,980,063	13,102,449	12,980,109	12,659,913	12,516,702	12,272,736
New Jersey	86,054,482	89,447,185	89,707,090	87,383,038	90,994,048	83,314,926
New Mexico	43,902,751	47,227,187	46,112,703	46,328,168	46,391,998	43,963,586
New York	409,821,552	400,916,507	414,926,920	413,955,072	426,913,345	398,872,409
North Carolina	169,891,271	168,988,219	174,837,207	180,181,760	180,399,883	170,227,843
North Dakota	7,778,436	7,796,568	7,969,381	8,204,438	7,607,579	7,755,144
Ohio	225,768,180	232,262,852	234,449,800	228,142,478	237,758,598	223,579,517
Oklahoma	74,612,499	73,390,812	75,866,508	77,197,084	75,772,716	73,077,747
Oregon	88,999,675	89,336,786	88,179,520	83,461,412	92,156,142	85,497,756
Pennsylvania	190,203,897	196,581,298	194,545,538	196,953,040	203,324,289	189,906,223
Rhode Island	20,280,176	19,858,739	19,464,483	20,778,650	20,406,962	19,122,323
South Carolina	97,791,921	102,672,478	103,959,426	107,756,449	107,400,732	101,131,774
South Dakota	12,694,032	13,189,984	13,228,920	13,251,784	13,171,047	12,679,494
Tennessee	149,507,912	155,224,397	160,057,661	167,415,088	168,333,426	157,693,312
Texas	465,379,886	457,463,855	468,503,504	482,122,575	484,426,438	449,753,548
Utah	29,878,612	31,517,656	30,565,166	31,387,003	31,933,563	30,202,326
Vermont	10,455,811	10,329,074	10,341,019	9,800,913	10,369,630	9,889,879
Virginia	94,905,231	100,614,319	96,644,131	98,245,348	105,334,836	97,007,139
Washington	118,257,781	114,809,421	119,310,521	116,960,439	124,866,094	113,398,400
West Virginia	38,053,671	40,070,728	37,547,404	41,155,430	35,530,772	38,724,050
Wisconsin	81,950,160	85,696,357	91,296,540	90,327,754	88,412,884	82,773,159
Wyoming	4,466,992	4,264,247	4,313,287	3,981,534	3,972,250	4,207,729
Guam	7,722,876	8,202,120	8,078,027	8,150,122	8,386,983	7,836,679
Virgin Islands	3,497,434	3,579,871	3,443,786	3,652,667	3,590,980	3,501,740
United States	5,336,438,336	5,377,817,349	5,470,020,794	5,553,342,209	5,633,181,799	5,273,937,192

TABLE D.4

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, OCTOBER 2009

State	Stratum	Unedited SNAP QC Data Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Edited SNAP QC Data Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqual- ification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum- Specific Units Weight m
Alabama	0	1	98	323,655	94	4	0.0426	309,882	0	90	3,443
Alaska	0	1	38	23,734	34	1	0.0294	23,036	0	33	698
Arizona	0	1	106	413,284	87	0	0.0000	413,284	0	87	4,750
Arkansas	0	1	124	189,358	117	3	0.0256	184,503	0	114	1,618
California	0	1	91	1,281,901	76	2	0.0263	1,248,167	0	74	16,867
Colorado	0	1	95	161,463	81	0	0.0000	161,463	1	80	2,018
Connecticut	0	1	92	163,500	85	2	0.0235	159,653	0	83	1,924
Delaware	0	1	72	46,056	65	0	0.0000	46,056	0	65	709
District of Columbia	0	1	97	62,206	89	4	0.0449	59,410	0	85	699
Florida	0	1	93	1,231,226	81	0	0.0000	1,231,226	0	81	15,200
Georgia	0	1	107	624,308	93	4	0.0430	597,456	0	89	6,713
Hawaii	0	1	94	65,114	87	1	0.0115	64,366	0	86	748
Idaho	0	1	81	64,513	79	0	0.0000	64,513	0	79	817
Illinois	21	3,893	3	739,304	3	0	0.0000	11,373	0	3	3,791
Illinois	22	3,290	0	739,304	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,399	89	739,304	78	1	0.0128	718,598	0	77	9,332
Illinois	42	6,948	0	739,304	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	103	329,544	97	1	0.0103	326,147	0	96	3,397
Iowa	0	1	88	148,976	74	2	0.0270	144,950	0	72	2,013
Kansas	0	1	103	114,251	95	4	0.0421	109,440	0	91	1,203
Kentucky	0	1	132	339,291	90	1	0.0111	335,521	1	88	3,813
Louisiana	0	1	107	337,711	95	2	0.0211	330,601	1	92	3,593
Maine	0	1	102	108,003	82	0	0.0000	108,003	0	82	1,317
Maryland	0	1	94	245,549	85	3	0.0353	236,883	0	82	2,889
Massachusetts	0	1	84	384,781	77	2	0.0260	374,787	0	75	4,997
Michigan	0	1	84	790,220	74	1	0.0135	779,541	0	73	10,679
Minnesota	0	1	85	196,312	80	1	0.0125	193,858	0	79	2,454
Mississippi	0	1	108	241,164	101	1	0.0099	238,776	0	100	2,388
Missouri	0	1	93	392,484	85	4	0.0471	374,014	0	81	4,617
Montana	0	1	73	46,693	68	0	0.0000	46,693	0	68	687
Nebraska	0	1	94	65,663	86	0	0.0000	65,663	0	86	764
Nevada	0	1	89	115,400	75	3	0.0400	110,784	0	72	1,539
New Hampshire	0	1	66	45,179	58	1	0.0172	44,400	0	57	779
New Jersey	0	1	88	276,581	76	0	0.0000	276,581	0	76	3,639
New Mexico	0	1	98	137,556	86	1	0.0116	135,957	0	85	1,599
New York	0	1	90	1,375,776	75	1	0.0133	1,357,432	2	72	18,853
North Carolina	0	1	86	568,496	78	0	0.0000	568,496	0	78	7,288
North Dakota	0	1	47	26,160	45	1	0.0222	25,579	0	44	581
Ohio	0	1	125	703,403	114	0	0.0000	703,403	0	114	6,170
Oklahoma	0	1	117	234,430	108	2	0.0185	230,089	0	106	2,171
Oregon	0	1	93	349,378	82	0	0.0000	349,378	0	82	4,261
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	698,678	78	0	0.0000	698,678	0	78	8,957
Rhode Island	0	1	109	63,015	97	0	0.0000	63,015	0	97	650
South Carolina	0	1	109	338,670	90	2	0.0222	331,144	0	88	3,763
South Dakota	0	1	58	37,072	55	0	0.0000	37,072	0	55	674
Tennessee	0	1	125	547,740	105	3	0.0286	532,090	0	102	5,217
Texas	0	1	110	1,258,971	100	0	0.0000	1,258,971	0	100	12,590
Utah	0	1	78	88,616	70	1	0.0143	87,350	0	69	1,266
Vermont	0	1	61	40,844	57	3	0.0526	38,694	0	54	717
Virginia	0	1	90	340,649	82	2	0.0244	332,340	0	80	4,154
Washington	0	1	90	431,777	84	0	0.0000	431,777	0	84	5,140
West Virginia	0	1	94	147,463	83	0	0.0000	147,463	0	83	1,777
Wisconsin	0	1	91	266,080	81	0	0.0000	266,080	0	81	3,285

Table D.4, continued

State	Stratum	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
		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
Wyoming	0	1	40	13,003	39	0	0.0000	13,003	0	39	333
Guam	0	1	34	10,665	32	1	0.0313	10,332	0	31	333
Virgin Islands	0	1	28	7,600	25	0	0.0000	7,600	0	25	304

TABLE D.5

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, NOVEMBER 2009

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
		Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	99	328,905	87	1	0.0115	325,124	0	86	3,781
Alaska	0	1	45	27,705	43	0	0.0000	27,705	0	43	644
Arizona	0	1	108	420,349	91	4	0.0440	401,872	0	87	4,619
Arkansas	0	1	126	191,463	120	5	0.0417	183,485	0	115	1,596
California	0	1	94	1,295,212	82	0	0.0000	1,295,212	1	81	15,990
Colorado	0	1	97	164,963	83	0	0.0000	164,963	0	83	1,988
Connecticut	0	1	95	167,878	87	3	0.0345	162,089	0	84	1,930
Delaware	0	1	73	45,810	63	1	0.0159	45,083	0	62	727
District of Columbia	0	1	98	62,713	76	1	0.0132	61,888	0	75	825
Florida	0	1	97	1,258,772	86	0	0.0000	1,258,772	0	86	14,637
Georgia	0	1	110	637,514	89	0	0.0000	637,514	0	89	7,163
Hawaii	0	1	95	66,017	86	1	0.0116	65,249	1	84	777
Idaho	0	1	80	67,627	77	2	0.0260	65,870	0	75	878
Illinois	21	3,893	3	737,443	3	0	0.0000	11,344	0	3	3,781
Illinois	22	3,290	0	737,443	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,399	89	737,443	80	0	0.0000	726,099	0	80	9,076
Illinois	42	6,948	0	737,443	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	105	332,333	95	3	0.0316	321,838	0	92	3,498
Iowa	0	1	89	150,300	71	2	0.0282	146,066	1	68	2,148
Kansas	0	1	104	115,550	97	2	0.0206	113,168	0	95	1,191
Kentucky	0	1	134	342,028	104	1	0.0096	338,739	1	102	3,321
Louisiana	0	1	109	339,727	98	0	0.0000	339,727	0	98	3,467
Maine	0	1	103	108,945	82	0	0.0000	108,945	0	82	1,329
Maryland	0	1	97	247,928	86	2	0.0233	242,162	0	84	2,883
Massachusetts	0	1	84	389,675	74	2	0.0270	379,143	0	72	5,266
Michigan	0	1	87	805,575	73	1	0.0137	794,540	0	72	11,035
Minnesota	0	1	89	198,301	81	1	0.0123	195,853	0	80	2,448
Mississippi	0	1	109	243,594	101	0	0.0000	243,594	2	99	2,461
Missouri	0	1	94	396,190	90	0	0.0000	396,190	0	90	4,402
Montana	0	1	72	47,610	69	2	0.0290	46,230	0	67	690
Nebraska	0	1	95	66,723	83	1	0.0120	65,919	1	81	814
Nevada	0	1	91	117,965	75	0	0.0000	117,965	0	75	1,573
New Hampshire	0	1	68	46,051	61	0	0.0000	46,051	0	61	755
New Jersey	0	1	89	281,913	80	1	0.0125	278,389	0	79	3,524
New Mexico	0	1	98	140,116	88	3	0.0341	135,339	0	85	1,592
New York	0	1	90	1,386,412	81	3	0.0370	1,335,063	0	78	17,116
North Carolina	0	1	88	578,307	81	1	0.0123	571,167	0	80	7,140
North Dakota	0	1	47	26,418	46	1	0.0217	25,844	0	45	574
Ohio	0	1	131	715,315	116	4	0.0345	690,649	0	112	6,167
Oklahoma	0	1	119	243,588	112	3	0.0268	237,063	0	109	2,175
Oregon	0	1	93	354,861	85	3	0.0353	342,336	1	81	4,226
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	709,073	82	0	0.0000	709,073	0	82	8,647
Rhode Island	0	1	113	65,378	104	0	0.0000	65,378	0	104	629
South Carolina	0	1	112	343,966	96	0	0.0000	343,966	0	96	3,583
South Dakota	0	1	60	37,917	57	1	0.0175	37,252	0	56	665
Tennessee	0	1	126	550,849	97	4	0.0412	528,134	1	92	5,741
Texas	0	1	112	1,277,757	104	0	0.0000	1,277,757	0	104	12,286
Utah	0	1	80	87,071	65	0	0.0000	87,071	1	64	1,360
Vermont	0	1	61	41,129	54	0	0.0000	41,129	0	54	762
Virginia	0	1	91	346,691	87	1	0.0115	342,706	0	86	3,985
Washington	0	1	92	439,498	88	0	0.0000	439,498	0	88	4,994
West Virginia	0	1	95	149,906	79	3	0.0380	144,213	0	76	1,898
Wisconsin	0	1	96	287,858	75	0	0.0000	287,858	0	75	3,838

State	Stratum	Unedited SNAP QC Data		SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Edited SNAP QC Data						Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
		Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b		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	
Wyoming	0	1	40	13,360	37	1	0.0270	12,999	0	36	361
Guam	0	1	34	10,869	32	1	0.0313	10,529	0	31	340
Virgin Islands	0	1	28	7,735	28	1	0.0357	7,459	0	27	276

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, DECEMBER 2009

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
				SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size								
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	101	335,354	91	2	0.0220	327,984	1	88	3,727
Alaska	0	1	47	28,379	41	0	0.0000	28,379	0	41	692
Arizona	0	1	111	429,370	93	0	0.0000	429,370	0	93	4,617
Arkansas	0	1	126	195,332	120	5	0.0417	187,193	0	115	1,628
California	0	1	97	1,327,580	72	1	0.0139	1,309,141	2	69	18,973
Colorado	0	1	99	169,691	86	1	0.0116	167,718	0	85	1,973
Connecticut	0	1	95	170,340	86	4	0.0465	162,417	0	82	1,981
Delaware	0	1	74	48,356	70	0	0.0000	48,356	0	70	691
District of Columbia	0	1	97	63,253	84	1	0.0119	62,500	0	83	753
Florida	0	1	101	1,296,324	92	2	0.0217	1,268,143	0	90	14,090
Georgia	0	1	112	650,006	97	0	0.0000	650,006	0	97	6,701
Hawaii	0	1	98	67,278	78	2	0.0256	65,553	0	76	863
Idaho	0	1	87	71,636	86	3	0.0349	69,137	0	83	833
Illinois	21	3,893	3	760,630	3	0	0.0000	11,448	0	3	3,816
Illinois	22	3,290	0	760,630	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,399	91	760,630	81	0	0.0000	749,182	0	81	9,249
Illinois	42	6,948	0	760,630	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	105	338,287	94	3	0.0319	327,491	0	91	3,599
Iowa	0	1	89	152,274	79	2	0.0253	148,419	0	77	1,928
Kansas	0	1	106	116,377	98	0	0.0000	116,377	0	98	1,188
Kentucky	0	1	135	345,797	110	1	0.0091	342,653	1	108	3,173
Louisiana	0	1	110	346,880	96	2	0.0208	339,653	1	93	3,652
Maine	0	1	104	110,917	90	0	0.0000	110,917	0	90	1,232
Maryland	0	1	99	252,148	88	3	0.0341	243,552	0	85	2,865
Massachusetts	0	1	87	392,999	79	2	0.0253	383,050	2	75	5,107
Michigan	0	1	90	816,056	79	3	0.0380	785,067	0	76	10,330
Minnesota	0	1	91	202,109	85	1	0.0118	199,731	0	84	2,378
Mississippi	0	1	110	245,662	104	2	0.0192	240,938	0	102	2,362
Missouri	0	1	95	401,304	84	1	0.0119	396,527	0	83	4,777
Montana	0	1	75	48,600	74	2	0.0270	47,286	1	71	666
Nebraska	0	1	98	68,114	90	0	0.0000	68,114	0	90	757
Nevada	0	1	93	119,919	77	1	0.0130	118,362	0	76	1,557
New Hampshire	0	1	68	47,201	62	0	0.0000	47,201	0	62	761
New Jersey	0	1	91	287,923	86	3	0.0349	277,879	0	83	3,348
New Mexico	0	1	98	142,174	87	1	0.0115	140,540	0	86	1,634
New York	0	1	90	1,414,173	79	1	0.0127	1,396,272	0	78	17,901
North Carolina	0	1	89	587,490	87	0	0.0000	587,490	1	86	6,831
North Dakota	0	1	40	26,709	37	0	0.0000	26,709	0	37	722
Ohio	0	1	134	731,783	123	3	0.0244	713,935	0	120	5,949
Oklahoma	0	1	122	243,143	115	4	0.0348	234,686	1	110	2,134
Oregon	0	1	95	359,243	77	0	0.0000	359,243	1	76	4,727
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	718,299	87	0	0.0000	718,299	0	87	8,256
Rhode Island	0	1	106	66,664	101	0	0.0000	66,664	0	101	660
South Carolina	0	1	113	348,116	98	0	0.0000	348,116	0	98	3,552
South Dakota	0	1	61	38,458	59	0	0.0000	38,458	0	59	652
Tennessee	0	1	128	561,024	102	1	0.0098	555,524	0	101	5,500
Texas	0	1	114	1,310,466	109	0	0.0000	1,310,466	0	109	12,023
Utah	0	1	81	87,858	70	3	0.0429	84,093	0	67	1,255
Vermont	0	1	62	41,643	53	0	0.0000	41,643	0	53	786
Virginia	0	1	93	351,911	84	4	0.0476	335,153	0	80	4,189
Washington	0	1	95	450,032	91	1	0.0110	445,087	1	89	5,001
West Virginia	0	1	95	162,769	83	1	0.0120	160,808	1	81	1,985
Wisconsin	0	1	102	305,216	82	0	0.0000	305,216	0	82	3,722

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**
Wyoming	0	1	42	13,743	38	1	0.0263	13,381	0	37	362
Guam	0	1	34	11,379	29	0	0.0000	11,379	0	29	392
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	7,949	28	1	0.0357	7,665	0	27	284

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JANUARY 2010

State	Stratum	Unedited SNAP QC Data Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Edited SNAP QC Data Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqual- ification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum- Specific Units Weight m
Alabama	0	1	101	336,719	91	2	0.0220	329,319	0	89	3,700
Alaska	0	1	49	29,815	44	0	0.0000	29,815	0	44	678
Arizona	0	1	110	431,481	92	1	0.0109	426,791	0	91	4,690
Arkansas	0	1	127	194,848	116	5	0.0431	186,449	1	110	1,695
California	0	1	97	1,343,392	79	1	0.0127	1,326,387	1	77	17,226
Colorado	0	1	101	171,933	87	0	0.0000	171,933	0	87	1,976
Connecticut	0	1	98	173,273	91	2	0.0220	169,465	0	89	1,904
Delaware	0	1	76	48,820	66	0	0.0000	48,820	0	66	740
District of Columbia	0	1	98	63,666	88	2	0.0227	62,219	0	86	723
Florida	0	1	100	1,305,942	91	1	0.0110	1,291,591	0	90	14,351
Georgia	0	1	113	658,911	98	0	0.0000	658,911	0	98	6,724
Hawaii	0	1	99	67,650	88	3	0.0341	65,344	0	85	769
Idaho	0	1	91	74,849	86	1	0.0116	73,979	0	85	870
Illinois	21	3,893	4	755,937	4	0	0.0000	15,258	0	4	3,815
Illinois	22	3,290	0	755,937	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,399	90	755,937	86	1	0.0116	732,066	0	85	8,613
Illinois	42	6,948	0	755,937	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	107	341,456	98	1	0.0102	337,972	0	97	3,484
Iowa	0	1	89	153,794	68	0	0.0000	153,794	0	68	2,262
Kansas	0	1	107	119,119	98	1	0.0102	117,904	0	97	1,216
Kentucky	0	1	136	349,316	116	6	0.0517	331,248	0	110	3,011
Louisiana	0	1	110	345,423	102	4	0.0392	331,877	0	98	3,387
Maine	0	1	105	111,799	89	0	0.0000	111,799	0	89	1,256
Maryland	0	1	98	255,424	88	0	0.0000	255,424	0	88	2,903
Massachusetts	0	1	86	399,757	78	2	0.0256	389,507	0	76	5,125
Michigan	0	1	91	837,028	81	0	0.0000	837,028	0	81	10,334
Minnesota	0	1	91	203,944	81	1	0.0123	201,426	0	80	2,518
Mississippi	0	1	110	244,376	106	0	0.0000	244,376	0	106	2,305
Missouri	0	1	95	404,237	79	1	0.0127	399,120	1	77	5,183
Montana	0	1	77	49,668	71	2	0.0282	48,269	0	69	700
Nebraska	0	1	99	69,502	80	2	0.0250	67,764	1	77	880
Nevada	0	1	93	121,385	78	5	0.0641	113,604	0	73	1,556
New Hampshire	0	1	71	48,055	66	4	0.0606	45,143	0	62	728
New Jersey	0	1	93	291,890	81	2	0.0247	284,683	0	79	3,604
New Mexico	0	1	98	144,118	90	2	0.0222	140,915	0	88	1,601
New York	0	1	90	1,428,694	80	1	0.0125	1,410,835	0	79	17,859
North Carolina	0	1	90	594,846	86	2	0.0233	581,012	0	84	6,917
North Dakota	0	1	48	26,960	48	1	0.0208	26,398	0	47	562
Ohio	0	1	136	734,901	125	0	0.0000	734,901	0	125	5,879
Oklahoma	0	1	123	244,728	109	1	0.0092	242,483	0	108	2,245
Oregon	0	1	96	368,439	87	0	0.0000	368,439	1	86	4,284
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	729,788	84	0	0.0000	729,788	0	84	8,688
Rhode Island	0	1	92	69,176	86	1	0.0116	68,372	0	85	804
South Carolina	0	1	114	352,056	99	3	0.0303	341,388	0	96	3,556
South Dakota	0	1	62	39,289	59	0	0.0000	39,289	0	59	666
Tennessee	0	1	130	563,971	106	2	0.0189	553,330	0	104	5,320
Texas	0	1	117	1,365,433	109	0	0.0000	1,365,433	0	109	12,527
Utah	0	1	83	93,541	73	2	0.0274	90,978	0	71	1,281
Vermont	0	1	48	42,046	44	1	0.0227	41,090	0	43	956
Virginia	0	1	94	356,452	81	2	0.0247	347,651	1	78	4,457
Washington	0	1	96	458,709	88	0	0.0000	458,709	0	88	5,213
West Virginia	0	1	98	154,615	91	4	0.0440	147,819	0	87	1,699
Wisconsin	0	1	105	313,083	82	0	0.0000	313,083	0	82	3,818

Table D.7, continued

State	Stratum	Unedited SNAP QC Data Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Edited SNAP QC Data Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqual- ification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum- Specific Units Weight m
Wyoming	0	1	44	14,246	44	0	0.0000	14,246	0	44	324
Guam	0	1	35	11,504	31	2	0.0645	10,762	0	29	371
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	7,951	27	0	0.0000	7,951	0	27	294

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, FEBRUARY 2010

State	Stratum	Unedited SNAP QC Data		SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Edited SNAP QC Data						Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size		Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	
	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	102	337,954	87	2	0.0230	330,185	0	85	3,885
Alaska	0	1	50	30,223	49	0	0.0000	30,223	0	49	617
Arizona	0	1	111	432,606	88	2	0.0227	422,774	0	86	4,916
Arkansas	0	1	126	194,996	117	3	0.0256	189,996	0	114	1,667
California	0	1	99	1,360,840	78	1	0.0128	1,343,393	0	77	17,447
Colorado	0	1	101	173,361	86	0	0.0000	173,361	0	86	2,016
Connecticut	0	1	99	175,309	90	4	0.0444	167,517	0	86	1,948
Delaware	0	1	77	48,514	65	0	0.0000	48,514	0	65	746
District of Columbia	0	1	87	62,950	79	2	0.0253	61,356	1	76	807
Florida	0	1	101	1,323,665	87	0	0.0000	1,323,665	0	87	15,215
Georgia	0	1	115	666,887	103	0	0.0000	666,887	0	103	6,475
Hawaii	0	1	99	68,093	88	1	0.0114	67,319	0	87	774
Idaho	0	1	94	76,880	89	4	0.0449	73,425	0	85	864
Illinois	21	3,893	12	756,341	11	0	0.0000	46,453	0	11	4,223
Illinois	22	3,290	0	756,341	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,399	85	756,341	78	0	0.0000	709,888	0	78	9,101
Illinois	42	6,948	0	756,341	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	107	342,960	97	1	0.0103	339,424	0	96	3,536
Iowa	0	1	89	154,770	73	0	0.0000	154,770	0	73	2,120
Kansas	0	1	108	120,142	97	3	0.0309	116,426	0	94	1,239
Kentucky	0	1	138	348,872	109	1	0.0092	345,671	1	107	3,231
Louisiana	0	1	111	345,543	106	7	0.0660	322,724	0	99	3,260
Maine	0	1	107	112,662	92	1	0.0109	111,437	0	91	1,225
Maryland	0	1	97	254,519	91	6	0.0659	237,738	0	85	2,797
Massachusetts	0	1	88	402,247	82	0	0.0000	402,247	0	82	4,905
Michigan	0	1	92	848,429	85	0	0.0000	848,429	0	85	9,982
Minnesota	0	1	93	205,535	88	0	0.0000	205,535	0	88	2,336
Mississippi	0	1	108	243,433	104	1	0.0096	241,092	1	102	2,364
Missouri	0	1	96	404,902	83	0	0.0000	404,902	0	83	4,878
Montana	0	1	78	50,590	70	1	0.0143	49,867	0	69	723
Nebraska	0	1	100	70,265	88	1	0.0114	69,467	0	87	798
Nevada	0	1	94	123,136	83	3	0.0361	118,685	0	80	1,484
New Hampshire	0	1	71	48,895	65	1	0.0154	48,143	0	64	752
New Jersey	0	1	92	292,921	77	1	0.0130	289,117	0	76	3,804
New Mexico	0	1	98	146,081	88	0	0.0000	146,081	1	87	1,679
New York	0	1	90	1,436,855	77	4	0.0519	1,362,213	0	73	18,660
North Carolina	0	1	90	598,210	89	0	0.0000	598,210	1	88	6,798
North Dakota	0	1	42	27,161	40	1	0.0250	26,482	0	39	679
Ohio	0	1	130	736,638	117	1	0.0085	730,342	0	116	6,296
Oklahoma	0	1	122	246,176	114	1	0.0088	244,017	0	113	2,159
Oregon	0	1	97	370,112	84	0	0.0000	370,112	0	84	4,406
Pennsylvania	0	1	95	733,932	86	2	0.0233	716,864	1	83	8,637
Rhode Island	0	1	94	71,893	89	0	0.0000	71,893	0	89	808
South Carolina	0	1	114	353,229	97	3	0.0309	342,304	0	94	3,642
South Dakota	0	1	63	39,732	55	1	0.0182	39,010	0	54	722
Tennessee	0	1	127	562,936	96	1	0.0104	557,072	0	95	5,864
Texas	0	1	119	1,373,771	114	1	0.0088	1,361,720	0	113	12,051
Utah	0	1	82	98,675	73	0	0.0000	98,675	0	73	1,352
Vermont	0	1	75	42,255	64	1	0.0156	41,595	0	63	660
Virginia	0	1	95	358,971	84	2	0.0238	350,424	2	80	4,380
Washington	0	1	97	462,941	90	2	0.0222	452,653	1	87	5,203
West Virginia	0	1	97	153,040	86	5	0.0581	144,142	0	81	1,780
Wisconsin	0	1	107	317,600	85	3	0.0353	306,391	0	82	3,736

Table D.8, continued

		Unedited SNAP QC Data		Edited SNAP QC Data							
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Wyoming	0	1	44	14,637	43	0	0.0000	14,637	1	42	349
Guam	0	1	35	11,556	33	2	0.0606	10,856	0	31	350
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	7,995	28	0	0.0000	7,995	0	28	286

TABLE D.9

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, MARCH 2010

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
			Stratum	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual- ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum- Specific Units Weight
		Sampling Interval	Sampling Size								
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	104	342,048	92	3	0.0326	330,894	0	89	3,718
Alaska	0	1	52	31,252	47	1	0.0213	30,587	0	46	665
Arizona	0	1	113	439,328	103	2	0.0194	430,797	0	101	4,265
Arkansas	0	1	128	196,376	118	0	0.0000	196,376	1	117	1,678
California	0	1	101	1,388,492	85	1	0.0118	1,372,157	0	84	16,335
Colorado	0	1	104	177,596	87	1	0.0115	175,555	1	85	2,065
Connecticut	0	1	102	179,585	89	2	0.0225	175,549	0	87	2,018
Delaware	0	1	78	49,476	70	0	0.0000	49,476	0	70	707
District of Columbia	0	1	89	64,729	79	5	0.0633	60,632	0	74	819
Florida	0	1	103	1,350,674	93	0	0.0000	1,350,674	1	92	14,681
Georgia	0	1	117	677,505	100	0	0.0000	677,505	0	100	6,775
Hawaii	0	1	100	68,812	83	1	0.0120	67,983	0	82	829
Idaho	0	1	95	78,738	91	1	0.0110	77,873	0	90	865
Illinois	21	3,893	3	765,758	3	0	0.0000	11,402	0	3	3,801
Illinois	22	3,290	0	765,758	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,399	92	765,758	84	0	0.0000	754,356	1	83	9,089
Illinois	42	6,948	0	765,758	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	110	346,813	94	0	0.0000	346,813	0	94	3,690
Iowa	0	1	91	156,528	75	1	0.0133	154,441	1	73	2,116
Kansas	0	1	109	121,262	97	2	0.0206	118,762	0	95	1,250
Kentucky	0	1	137	352,782	112	1	0.0089	349,632	5	106	3,298
Louisiana	0	1	111	347,494	99	1	0.0101	343,984	1	97	3,546
Maine	0	1	108	114,805	88	2	0.0227	112,196	1	85	1,320
Maryland	0	1	100	260,500	91	4	0.0440	249,049	0	87	2,863
Massachusetts	0	1	89	406,277	78	1	0.0128	401,068	0	77	5,209
Michigan	0	1	94	864,712	89	1	0.0112	854,996	0	88	9,716
Minnesota	0	1	95	209,909	86	1	0.0116	207,468	0	85	2,441
Mississippi	0	1	108	243,869	101	0	0.0000	243,869	2	99	2,463
Missouri	0	1	97	409,270	84	2	0.0238	399,525	0	82	4,872
Montana	0	1	80	51,417	74	1	0.0135	50,722	0	73	695
Nebraska	0	1	101	70,530	90	0	0.0000	70,530	0	90	784
Nevada	0	1	97	126,198	81	1	0.0123	124,640	0	80	1,558
New Hampshire	0	1	72	50,005	69	0	0.0000	50,005	1	68	735
New Jersey	0	1	94	292,679	82	3	0.0366	281,971	1	78	3,615
New Mexico	0	1	98	147,259	91	1	0.0110	145,641	1	89	1,636
New York	0	1	90	1,461,313	87	2	0.0230	1,427,720	0	85	16,797
North Carolina	0	1	92	603,708	89	0	0.0000	603,708	0	89	6,783
North Dakota	0	1	34	27,488	34	1	0.0294	26,680	0	33	808
Ohio	0	1	134	749,188	124	2	0.0161	737,104	0	122	6,042
Oklahoma	0	1	125	249,373	111	1	0.0090	247,126	0	110	2,247
Oregon	0	1	100	371,797	88	1	0.0114	367,572	0	87	4,225
Pennsylvania	0	1	96	741,514	82	0	0.0000	741,514	0	82	9,043
Rhode Island	0	1	89	73,467	85	3	0.0353	70,874	0	82	864
South Carolina	0	1	115	357,160	94	4	0.0426	341,962	0	90	3,800
South Dakota	0	1	63	40,302	58	0	0.0000	40,302	0	58	695
Tennessee	0	1	130	574,300	97	2	0.0206	562,459	0	95	5,921
Texas	0	1	122	1,408,013	108	0	0.0000	1,408,013	0	108	13,037
Utah	0	1	84	102,018	76	1	0.0132	100,676	0	75	1,342
Vermont	0	1	63	42,601	56	0	0.0000	42,601	0	56	761
Virginia	0	1	96	364,187	89	1	0.0112	360,095	0	88	4,092
Washington	0	1	100	472,155	89	4	0.0449	450,935	0	85	5,305
West Virginia	0	1	97	154,977	87	0	0.0000	154,977	0	87	1,781
Wisconsin	0	1	107	320,932	84	1	0.0119	317,111	0	83	3,821

State	Stratum	Unedited SNAP QC Data		SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Edited SNAP QC Data						Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size		Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	
	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Wyoming	0	1	46	15,136	41	0	0.0000	15,136	0	41	369
Guam	0	1	36	11,629	34	3	0.0882	10,603	0	31	342
Virgin Islands	0	1	30	8,063	29	1	0.0345	7,785	0	28	278

TABLE D.10

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, APRIL 2010

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
				SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size								
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	104	344,417	92	0	0.0000	344,417	0	92	3,744
Alaska	0	1	53	32,165	50	0	0.0000	32,165	0	50	643
Arizona	0	1	114	441,537	98	1	0.0102	437,032	0	97	4,505
Arkansas	0	1	128	197,320	118	4	0.0339	190,631	0	114	1,672
California	0	1	101	1,398,983	81	0	0.0000	1,398,983	0	81	17,271
Colorado	0	1	105	179,103	87	0	0.0000	179,103	0	87	2,059
Connecticut	0	1	103	182,331	94	4	0.0426	174,572	0	90	1,940
Delaware	0	1	79	50,283	72	0	0.0000	50,283	0	72	698
District of Columbia	0	1	89	65,048	73	3	0.0411	62,375	0	70	891
Florida	0	1	105	1,369,200	96	0	0.0000	1,369,200	1	95	14,413
Georgia	0	1	92	682,254	75	0	0.0000	682,254	1	74	9,220
Hawaii	0	1	102	69,617	90	0	0.0000	69,617	0	90	774
Idaho	0	1	97	80,732	92	2	0.0217	78,977	0	90	878
Illinois	21	3,893	0	769,309	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	3,290	3	769,309	3	0	0.0000	11,218	0	3	3,739
Illinois	41	8,399	0	769,309	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	6,948	96	769,309	88	0	0.0000	758,091	0	88	8,615
Indiana	0	1	108	345,446	91	1	0.0110	341,650	0	90	3,796
Iowa	0	1	93	157,422	75	0	0.0000	157,422	0	75	2,099
Kansas	0	1	111	122,155	103	2	0.0194	119,783	1	100	1,198
Kentucky	0	1	137	352,487	115	0	0.0000	352,487	3	112	3,147
Louisiana	0	1	111	351,753	101	0	0.0000	351,753	1	100	3,518
Maine	0	1	109	114,985	91	2	0.0220	112,458	1	88	1,278
Maryland	0	1	101	264,603	87	2	0.0230	258,520	0	85	3,041
Massachusetts	0	1	91	409,181	80	0	0.0000	409,181	1	79	5,180
Michigan	0	1	94	877,126	80	0	0.0000	877,126	0	80	10,964
Minnesota	0	1	95	211,289	90	1	0.0111	208,941	1	88	2,374
Mississippi	0	1	109	244,804	106	1	0.0094	242,495	0	105	2,309
Missouri	0	1	97	408,775	86	3	0.0349	394,515	0	83	4,753
Montana	0	1	80	52,099	71	1	0.0141	51,365	0	70	734
Nebraska	0	1	83	71,585	72	0	0.0000	71,585	0	72	994
Nevada	0	1	100	128,377	84	3	0.0357	123,792	0	81	1,528
New Hampshire	0	1	74	50,588	63	2	0.0317	48,982	0	61	803
New Jersey	0	1	96	302,276	88	2	0.0227	295,406	0	86	3,435
New Mexico	0	1	98	150,001	84	0	0.0000	150,001	1	83	1,807
New York	0	1	90	1,474,062	78	3	0.0385	1,417,367	0	75	18,898
North Carolina	0	1	92	607,451	87	1	0.0115	600,469	0	86	6,982
North Dakota	0	1	47	27,551	47	0	0.0000	27,551	0	47	586
Ohio	0	1	140	754,362	127	1	0.0079	748,422	0	126	5,940
Oklahoma	0	1	129	252,410	115	1	0.0087	250,215	0	114	2,195
Oregon	0	1	100	375,437	89	0	0.0000	375,437	0	89	4,218
Pennsylvania	0	1	97	747,177	83	2	0.0241	729,173	0	81	9,002
Rhode Island	0	1	94	74,813	84	2	0.0238	73,032	0	82	891
South Carolina	0	1	116	360,568	98	3	0.0306	349,530	0	95	3,679
South Dakota	0	1	65	40,635	62	1	0.0161	39,980	1	60	666
Tennessee	0	1	131	574,519	102	1	0.0098	568,886	0	101	5,633
Texas	0	1	124	1,426,662	111	0	0.0000	1,426,662	1	110	12,970
Utah	0	1	85	103,755	78	0	0.0000	103,755	1	77	1,347
Vermont	0	1	64	42,810	57	3	0.0526	40,557	0	54	751
Virginia	0	1	96	366,932	91	4	0.0440	350,803	0	87	4,032
Washington	0	1	102	479,400	94	0	0.0000	479,400	0	94	5,100
West Virginia	0	1	98	153,819	88	0	0.0000	153,819	0	88	1,748
Wisconsin	0	1	108	322,013	85	0	0.0000	322,013	0	85	3,788

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		a	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Wyoming	0	1	46	15,086	44	2	0.0455	14,400	0	42	343
Guam	0	1	37	11,627	36	0	0.0000	11,627	0	36	323
Virgin Islands	0	1	30	8,086	27	0	0.0000	8,086	0	27	299

TABLE D.11

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, MAY 2010

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
				SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual- ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum- Specific Units Weight
		Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size								
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	82	347,616	69	1	0.0145	342,578	0	68	5,038
Alaska	0	1	52	32,307	40	0	0.0000	32,307	0	40	808
Arizona	0	1	115	446,370	101	5	0.0495	424,272	0	96	4,420
Arkansas	0	1	129	198,419	119	4	0.0336	191,749	0	115	1,667
California	0	1	103	1,413,573	81	0	0.0000	1,413,573	1	80	17,670
Colorado	0	1	105	180,396	83	0	0.0000	180,396	0	83	2,173
Connecticut	0	1	104	185,210	95	4	0.0421	177,412	0	91	1,950
Delaware	0	1	81	51,116	72	0	0.0000	51,116	0	72	710
District of Columbia	0	1	92	66,664	87	2	0.0230	65,131	0	85	766
Florida	0	1	108	1,396,335	95	0	0.0000	1,396,335	0	95	14,698
Georgia	0	1	92	695,065	85	2	0.0235	678,711	0	83	8,177
Hawaii	0	1	102	70,394	88	0	0.0000	70,394	0	88	800
Idaho	0	1	99	81,740	93	0	0.0000	81,740	0	93	879
Illinois	21	3,893	0	780,523	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	3,290	5	780,523	5	0	0.0000	19,583	0	5	3,917
Illinois	41	8,399	0	780,523	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	6,948	92	780,523	89	0	0.0000	760,940	0	89	8,550
Indiana	0	1	110	349,641	96	0	0.0000	349,641	0	96	3,642
Iowa	0	1	92	158,731	76	0	0.0000	158,731	2	74	2,145
Kansas	0	1	112	124,397	98	1	0.0102	123,128	0	97	1,269
Kentucky	0	1	141	354,087	117	3	0.0256	345,008	1	113	3,053
Louisiana	0	1	113	356,652	105	4	0.0381	343,065	0	101	3,397
Maine	0	1	109	116,181	87	0	0.0000	116,181	1	86	1,351
Maryland	0	1	101	267,613	91	1	0.0110	264,672	0	90	2,941
Massachusetts	0	1	89	411,991	83	1	0.0120	407,027	0	82	4,964
Michigan	0	1	98	884,072	80	0	0.0000	884,072	0	80	11,051
Minnesota	0	1	96	213,425	86	1	0.0116	210,943	0	85	2,482
Mississippi	0	1	111	244,574	107	1	0.0093	242,288	0	106	2,286
Missouri	0	1	97	409,735	88	2	0.0227	400,423	0	86	4,656
Montana	0	1	80	52,528	72	1	0.0139	51,798	0	71	730
Nebraska	0	1	83	71,843	71	1	0.0141	70,831	0	70	1,012
Nevada	0	1	102	131,615	86	1	0.0116	130,085	1	84	1,549
New Hampshire	0	1	74	51,048	70	0	0.0000	51,048	1	69	740
New Jersey	0	1	99	309,422	91	0	0.0000	309,422	1	90	3,438
New Mexico	0	1	98	153,337	90	2	0.0222	149,930	0	88	1,704
New York	0	1	90	1,487,651	81	1	0.0123	1,469,285	0	80	18,366
North Carolina	0	1	92	612,060	87	2	0.0230	597,990	0	85	7,035
North Dakota	0	1	38	27,493	37	1	0.0270	26,750	0	36	743
Ohio	0	1	159	759,443	138	0	0.0000	759,443	0	137	5,543
Oklahoma	0	1	125	253,955	114	1	0.0088	251,727	0	113	2,228
Oregon	0	1	101	378,748	88	0	0.0000	378,748	0	88	4,304
Pennsylvania	0	1	98	745,158	82	1	0.0122	736,071	0	81	9,087
Rhode Island	0	1	81	76,161	77	0	0.0000	76,161	0	77	989
South Carolina	0	1	117	362,825	99	4	0.0404	348,165	0	95	3,665
South Dakota	0	1	65	40,803	62	0	0.0000	40,803	0	62	658
Tennessee	0	1	131	564,332	110	3	0.0273	548,941	0	107	5,130
Texas	0	1	126	1,450,114	110	0	0.0000	1,450,114	0	110	13,183
Utah	0	1	107	104,075	90	1	0.0111	102,919	0	89	1,156
Vermont	0	1	63	42,946	53	0	0.0000	42,946	0	53	810
Virginia	0	1	97	369,375	92	4	0.0435	353,315	0	88	4,015
Washington	0	1	102	486,811	94	0	0.0000	486,811	1	93	5,235
West Virginia	0	1	98	154,862	91	4	0.0440	148,055	0	87	1,702
Wisconsin	0	1	109	322,929	88	2	0.0227	315,590	0	86	3,670

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**
Wyoming	0	1	45	14,885	38	0	0.0000	14,885	0	38	392
Guam	0	1	37	11,729	34	4	0.1176	10,349	0	30	345
Virgin Islands	0	1	31	8,240	31	1	0.0323	7,974	0	30	266

TABLE D.12

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JUNE 2010

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
				SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size								
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	83	351,478	79	3	0.0380	338,131	0	76	4,449
Alaska	0	1	53	32,390	44	0	0.0000	32,390	0	44	736
Arizona	0	1	116	450,310	91	2	0.0220	440,413	0	89	4,948
Arkansas	0	1	131	200,423	122	4	0.0328	193,852	0	118	1,643
California	0	1	103	1,434,223	84	1	0.0119	1,417,149	0	83	17,074
Colorado	0	1	107	182,250	88	0	0.0000	182,250	1	87	2,095
Connecticut	0	1	105	187,728	93	3	0.0323	181,672	0	90	2,019
Delaware	0	1	82	52,720	74	0	0.0000	52,720	0	74	712
District of Columbia	0	1	92	68,051	85	1	0.0118	67,250	0	84	801
Florida	0	1	111	1,422,837	96	0	0.0000	1,422,837	0	96	14,821
Georgia	0	1	93	705,737	79	1	0.0127	696,804	0	78	8,933
Hawaii	0	1	104	71,077	95	1	0.0105	70,329	0	94	748
Idaho	0	1	101	83,317	93	1	0.0108	82,421	0	92	896
Illinois	21	3,893	0	786,162	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	3,290	13	786,162	13	0	0.0000	52,513	0	13	4,039
Illinois	41	8,399	0	786,162	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	6,948	86	786,162	80	0	0.0000	733,649	0	80	9,171
Indiana	0	1	111	352,598	97	1	0.0103	348,963	0	96	3,635
Iowa	0	1	94	159,680	70	3	0.0429	152,837	0	67	2,281
Kansas	0	1	114	126,427	98	0	0.0000	126,427	0	98	1,290
Kentucky	0	1	140	358,121	118	1	0.0085	355,086	1	116	3,061
Louisiana	0	1	114	359,005	100	1	0.0100	355,415	0	99	3,590
Maine	0	1	114	117,148	95	0	0.0000	117,148	0	95	1,233
Maryland	0	1	104	275,206	93	3	0.0323	266,328	1	89	2,992
Massachusetts	0	1	91	415,582	79	2	0.0253	405,061	0	77	5,261
Michigan	0	1	97	894,013	83	0	0.0000	894,013	0	83	10,771
Minnesota	0	1	97	216,313	85	1	0.0118	213,768	0	84	2,545
Mississippi	0	1	111	249,677	103	1	0.0097	247,253	0	102	2,424
Missouri	0	1	99	413,240	88	2	0.0227	403,848	0	86	4,696
Montana	0	1	82	53,029	73	1	0.0137	52,303	0	72	726
Nebraska	0	1	83	71,894	77	1	0.0130	70,960	0	76	934
Nevada	0	1	104	134,936	93	3	0.0323	130,583	0	90	1,451
New Hampshire	0	1	76	51,391	70	1	0.0143	50,657	0	69	734
New Jersey	0	1	101	316,054	89	0	0.0000	316,054	0	89	3,551
New Mexico	0	1	98	157,218	88	2	0.0227	153,645	0	86	1,787
New York	0	1	90	1,501,953	80	3	0.0375	1,445,630	0	77	18,774
North Carolina	0	1	94	619,543	92	3	0.0326	599,341	0	89	6,734
North Dakota	0	1	60	27,624	58	0	0.0000	27,624	0	58	476
Ohio	0	1	161	772,109	148	0	0.0000	772,109	0	148	5,217
Oklahoma	0	1	129	255,872	118	1	0.0085	253,704	0	117	2,168
Oregon	0	1	101	382,863	85	1	0.0118	378,359	0	84	4,504
Pennsylvania	0	1	99	748,374	92	0	0.0000	748,374	0	92	8,135
Rhode Island	0	1	82	76,965	75	2	0.0267	74,913	0	73	1,026
South Carolina	0	1	119	367,502	105	0	0.0000	367,502	0	105	3,500
South Dakota	0	1	65	41,145	63	0	0.0000	41,145	0	63	653
Tennessee	0	1	76	588,190	71	1	0.0141	579,906	0	70	8,284
Texas	0	1	128	1,474,625	113	1	0.0088	1,461,575	0	112	13,050
Utah	0	1	110	107,318	100	1	0.0100	106,245	2	97	1,095
Vermont	0	1	64	42,950	56	0	0.0000	42,950	0	56	767
Virginia	0	1	99	373,810	89	4	0.0449	357,010	1	84	4,250
Washington	0	1	80	494,192	68	0	0.0000	494,192	0	68	7,268
West Virginia	0	1	100	155,918	89	0	0.0000	155,918	0	89	1,752
Wisconsin	0	1	110	327,267	86	0	0.0000	327,267	0	86	3,805

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**
Wyoming	0	1	45	14,892	41	1	0.0244	14,529	0	40	363
Guam	0	1	37	11,832	36	0	0.0000	11,832	0	36	329
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	8,309	28	0	0.0000	8,309	0	28	297

TABLE D.13

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JULY 2010

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	85	356,489	82	0	0.0000	356,489	0	82	4,347
Alaska	0	1	53	32,419	45	0	0.0000	32,419	0	45	720
Arizona	0	1	116	454,358	105	5	0.0476	432,722	0	100	4,327
Arkansas	0	1	132	202,124	124	5	0.0403	193,974	0	119	1,630
California	0	1	106	1,461,495	94	1	0.0106	1,445,947	0	93	15,548
Colorado	0	1	107	183,440	95	2	0.0211	179,578	0	93	1,931
Connecticut	0	1	107	190,206	101	2	0.0198	186,440	0	99	1,883
Delaware	0	1	83	53,669	74	0	0.0000	53,669	0	74	725
District of Columbia	0	1	95	69,766	83	0	0.0000	69,766	1	82	851
Florida	0	1	112	1,461,340	95	0	0.0000	1,461,340	0	95	15,383
Georgia	0	1	94	716,749	78	2	0.0256	698,371	0	76	9,189
Hawaii	0	1	105	72,363	94	2	0.0213	70,823	0	92	770
Idaho	0	1	101	85,323	92	0	0.0000	85,323	0	92	927
Illinois	21	3,893	0	795,746	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	3,290	3	795,746	2	0	0.0000	11,485	0	2	5,743
Illinois	41	8,399	0	795,746	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	6,948	97	795,746	91	0	0.0000	784,261	0	91	8,618
Indiana	0	1	113	359,968	97	0	0.0000	359,968	0	97	3,711
Iowa	0	1	93	161,149	71	1	0.0141	158,879	1	69	2,303
Kansas	0	1	116	129,447	108	3	0.0278	125,851	0	105	1,199
Kentucky	0	1	141	361,832	130	2	0.0154	356,265	1	127	2,805
Louisiana	0	1	116	367,096	110	5	0.0455	350,410	0	105	3,337
Maine	0	1	111	117,772	97	0	0.0000	117,772	0	97	1,214
Maryland	0	1	68	279,977	58	2	0.0345	270,323	0	56	4,827
Massachusetts	0	1	91	421,620	88	3	0.0341	407,247	0	85	4,791
Michigan	0	1	98	907,118	82	0	0.0000	907,118	0	82	11,062
Minnesota	0	1	98	217,852	91	1	0.0110	215,458	0	90	2,394
Mississippi	0	1	113	253,399	106	0	0.0000	253,399	0	106	2,391
Missouri	0	1	98	418,317	88	3	0.0341	404,056	0	85	4,754
Montana	0	1	82	53,436	76	2	0.0263	52,030	0	74	703
Nebraska	0	1	85	72,978	70	5	0.0714	67,765	1	64	1,059
Nevada	0	1	108	138,861	90	0	0.0000	138,861	0	90	1,543
New Hampshire	0	1	75	51,609	65	1	0.0154	50,815	0	64	794
New Jersey	0	1	102	326,610	95	0	0.0000	326,610	1	94	3,475
New Mexico	0	1	98	160,942	92	5	0.0543	152,195	0	87	1,749
New York	0	1	90	1,521,753	81	1	0.0123	1,502,966	0	80	18,787
North Carolina	0	1	96	635,000	93	2	0.0215	621,344	0	91	6,828
North Dakota	0	1	46	27,602	44	0	0.0000	27,602	0	44	627
Ohio	0	1	142	776,734	129	1	0.0078	770,713	0	128	6,021
Oklahoma	0	1	131	260,308	118	2	0.0169	255,896	0	116	2,206
Oregon	0	1	103	386,429	86	1	0.0116	381,936	0	85	4,493
Pennsylvania	0	1	100	764,349	84	1	0.0119	755,250	0	83	9,099
Rhode Island	0	1	83	77,601	79	1	0.0127	76,619	0	78	982
South Carolina	0	1	120	372,154	106	1	0.0094	368,643	0	105	3,511
South Dakota	0	1	66	41,518	64	0	0.0000	41,518	1	63	659
Tennessee	0	1	77	590,079	73	1	0.0137	581,996	0	72	8,083
Texas	0	1	130	1,493,958	122	0	0.0000	1,493,958	0	122	12,246
Utah	0	1	110	104,701	93	3	0.0323	101,324	1	89	1,138
Vermont	0	1	63	42,949	58	2	0.0345	41,468	0	56	741
Virginia	0	1	100	378,334	94	6	0.0638	354,185	0	88	4,025
Washington	0	1	80	500,290	74	0	0.0000	500,290	0	74	6,761
West Virginia	0	1	72	155,858	64	3	0.0469	148,552	0	61	2,435
Wisconsin	0	1	112	335,024	86	0	0.0000	335,024	1	85	3,941

State	Stratum	Unedited SNAP QC Data		SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Edited SNAP QC Data						Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size		Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	
	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Wyoming	0	1	45	14,815	44	0	0.0000	14,815	0	44	337
Guam	0	1	36	11,960	32	0	0.0000	11,960	0	32	374
Virgin Islands	0	1	32	8,492	30	2	0.0667	7,926	0	28	283

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, AUGUST 2010

		Unedited SNAP QC Data		SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Edited SNAP QC Data						Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size		Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	87	363,602	80	1	0.0125	359,057	0	79	4,545
Alaska	0	1	53	32,376	43	0	0.0000	32,376	0	43	753
Arizona	0	1	117	456,910	100	5	0.0500	434,065	0	95	4,569
Arkansas	0	1	133	204,806	125	4	0.0320	198,252	1	120	1,652
California	0	1	109	1,485,484	88	0	0.0000	1,485,484	0	88	16,881
Colorado	0	1	108	185,567	89	0	0.0000	185,567	0	89	2,085
Connecticut	0	1	108	193,807	98	2	0.0204	189,852	0	96	1,978
Delaware	0	1	85	54,870	80	1	0.0125	54,184	0	79	686
District of Columbia	0	1	98	71,020	82	2	0.0244	69,288	0	80	866
Florida	0	1	114	1,493,682	101	1	0.0099	1,478,893	0	100	14,789
Georgia	0	1	97	729,473	76	1	0.0132	719,875	0	75	9,598
Hawaii	0	1	106	72,953	93	1	0.0108	72,169	0	92	784
Idaho	0	1	107	86,931	99	1	0.0101	86,053	0	98	878
Illinois	21	3,893	0	800,210	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	3,290	3	800,210	3	0	0.0000	11,320	0	3	3,773
Illinois	41	8,399	0	800,210	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	6,948	99	800,210	87	1	0.0115	779,822	0	86	9,068
Indiana	0	1	115	366,057	93	0	0.0000	366,057	2	91	4,023
Iowa	0	1	93	161,023	77	2	0.0260	156,841	0	75	2,091
Kansas	0	1	119	132,455	117	3	0.0256	129,059	0	114	1,132
Kentucky	0	1	143	366,238	134	5	0.0373	352,572	0	129	2,733
Louisiana	0	1	117	370,314	110	3	0.0273	360,215	1	106	3,398
Maine	0	1	111	118,372	106	1	0.0094	117,255	0	105	1,117
Maryland	0	1	69	290,444	57	1	0.0175	285,348	1	55	5,188
Massachusetts	0	1	92	424,783	87	2	0.0230	415,018	0	85	4,883
Michigan	0	1	101	926,340	88	1	0.0114	915,813	0	87	10,527
Minnesota	0	1	99	220,476	89	0	0.0000	220,476	0	89	2,477
Mississippi	0	1	115	257,647	112	1	0.0089	255,347	0	111	2,300
Missouri	0	1	101	422,415	93	3	0.0323	408,789	0	90	4,542
Montana	0	1	83	53,922	79	2	0.0253	52,557	0	77	683
Nebraska	0	1	86	73,672	72	2	0.0278	71,626	0	70	1,023
Nevada	0	1	111	143,693	89	3	0.0337	138,849	0	86	1,615
New Hampshire	0	1	73	52,040	64	1	0.0156	51,227	0	63	813
New Jersey	0	1	105	330,216	95	1	0.0105	326,740	0	94	3,476
New Mexico	0	1	98	165,089	94	2	0.0213	161,576	0	92	1,756
New York	0	1	90	1,528,589	69	1	0.0145	1,506,436	0	68	22,153
North Carolina	0	1	99	657,424	92	0	0.0000	657,424	0	92	7,146
North Dakota	0	1	33	27,737	32	0	0.0000	27,737	0	32	867
Ohio	0	1	143	786,702	129	2	0.0155	774,505	0	127	6,098
Oklahoma	0	1	133	264,096	122	4	0.0328	255,437	0	118	2,165
Oregon	0	1	104	392,072	89	6	0.0674	365,640	0	83	4,405
Pennsylvania	0	1	102	771,575	82	0	0.0000	771,575	0	82	9,409
Rhode Island	0	1	84	78,950	79	0	0.0000	78,950	0	79	999
South Carolina	0	1	122	377,783	110	0	0.0000	377,783	0	110	3,434
South Dakota	0	1	66	41,729	65	0	0.0000	41,729	0	65	642
Tennessee	0	1	77	595,566	76	1	0.0132	587,730	0	75	7,836
Texas	0	1	132	1,514,042	115	0	0.0000	1,514,042	0	115	13,166
Utah	0	1	113	104,662	97	2	0.0206	102,504	0	95	1,079
Vermont	0	1	64	43,296	54	2	0.0370	41,692	0	52	802
Virginia	0	1	101	383,528	88	3	0.0341	370,453	1	84	4,410
Washington	0	1	81	507,296	73	1	0.0137	500,347	0	72	6,949
West Virginia	0	1	74	157,803	68	1	0.0147	155,482	0	67	2,321
Wisconsin	0	1	114	341,128	87	0	0.0000	341,128	0	87	3,921

State	Stratum	Unedited SNAP QC Data Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Edited SNAP QC Data Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqual-ification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Wyoming	0	1	45	14,883	43	1	0.0233	14,537	0	42	346
Guam	0	1	38	12,091	38	1	0.0263	11,773	0	37	318
Virgin Islands	0	1	30	8,560	30	0	0.0000	8,560	0	30	285

TABLE D.15

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, SEPTEMBER 2010

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
State	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	87	369,218	78	1	0.0128	364,484	0	77	4,734
Alaska	0	1	54	32,526	44	0	0.0000	32,526	0	44	739
Arizona	0	1	117	456,467	101	3	0.0297	442,909	0	98	4,519
Arkansas	0	1	134	206,026	124	3	0.0242	201,042	0	121	1,662
California	0	1	109	1,505,136	88	2	0.0227	1,470,928	0	86	17,104
Colorado	0	1	109	185,707	82	0	0.0000	185,707	0	82	2,265
Connecticut	0	1	110	196,388	102	2	0.0196	192,537	0	100	1,925
Delaware	0	1	87	56,394	74	0	0.0000	56,394	0	74	762
District of Columbia	0	1	97	72,320	88	0	0.0000	72,320	0	88	822
Florida	0	1	118	1,536,762	109	1	0.0092	1,522,663	0	108	14,099
Georgia	0	1	98	736,978	78	0	0.0000	736,978	0	78	9,448
Hawaii	0	1	107	73,450	95	1	0.0105	72,677	0	94	773
Idaho	0	1	106	88,252	96	2	0.0208	86,413	0	94	919
Illinois	21	3,893	0	819,222	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	3,290	3	819,222	3	0	0.0000	11,705	0	3	3,902
Illinois	41	8,399	0	819,222	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	6,948	98	819,222	91	0	0.0000	807,517	0	91	8,874
Indiana	0	1	116	368,913	100	0	0.0000	368,913	0	100	3,689
Iowa	0	1	96	162,461	80	1	0.0125	160,430	0	79	2,031
Kansas	0	1	121	133,738	115	3	0.0261	130,249	0	112	1,163
Kentucky	0	1	145	367,268	135	4	0.0296	356,386	0	131	2,721
Louisiana	0	1	119	374,339	112	3	0.0268	364,312	0	109	3,342
Maine	0	1	101	118,937	93	1	0.0108	117,658	0	92	1,279
Maryland	0	1	68	295,644	60	1	0.0167	290,717	1	58	5,012
Massachusetts	0	1	93	428,753	84	1	0.0119	423,649	0	83	5,104
Michigan	0	1	102	935,410	87	0	0.0000	935,410	0	87	10,752
Minnesota	0	1	100	222,321	88	1	0.0114	219,795	0	87	2,526
Mississippi	0	1	116	260,991	104	0	0.0000	260,991	0	104	2,510
Missouri	0	1	100	423,734	91	2	0.0220	414,421	0	89	4,656
Montana	0	1	82	54,186	76	3	0.0395	52,047	0	73	713
Nebraska	0	1	85	73,730	75	2	0.0267	71,764	0	73	983
Nevada	0	1	114	146,266	99	6	0.0606	137,401	0	93	1,477
New Hampshire	0	1	77	52,385	70	0	0.0000	52,385	0	70	748
New Jersey	0	1	108	336,693	96	1	0.0104	333,186	0	95	3,507
New Mexico	0	1	98	165,659	92	3	0.0326	160,257	0	89	1,801
New York	0	1	90	1,540,393	83	2	0.0241	1,503,275	0	81	18,559
North Carolina	0	1	102	673,366	99	3	0.0303	652,961	0	96	6,802
North Dakota	0	1	43	27,878	43	2	0.0465	26,581	0	41	648
Ohio	0	1	136	795,008	123	0	0.0000	795,008	0	123	6,463
Oklahoma	0	1	134	266,895	127	3	0.0236	260,590	0	124	2,102
Oregon	0	1	105	395,573	94	1	0.0106	391,365	0	93	4,208
Pennsylvania	0	1	101	774,313	84	1	0.0119	765,095	0	83	9,218
Rhode Island	0	1	85	79,994	78	1	0.0128	78,968	0	77	1,026
South Carolina	0	1	123	380,042	107	2	0.0187	372,938	0	105	3,552
South Dakota	0	1	66	42,046	64	0	0.0000	42,046	0	64	657
Tennessee	0	1	77	600,111	72	1	0.0139	591,776	0	71	8,335
Texas	0	1	134	1,531,180	123	0	0.0000	1,531,180	0	123	12,449
Utah	0	1	110	103,364	100	0	0.0000	103,364	0	100	1,034
Vermont	0	1	64	43,743	56	0	0.0000	43,743	0	56	781
Virginia	0	1	103	387,061	90	0	0.0000	387,061	0	90	4,301
Washington	0	1	81	513,308	74	1	0.0135	506,371	0	73	6,937
West Virginia	0	1	71	157,604	64	5	0.0781	145,291	0	59	2,463
Wisconsin	0	1	116	345,053	91	0	0.0000	345,053	0	91	3,792

D.32

		Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data						
				SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqual-ification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size								
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Wyoming	0	1	46	14,986	42	4	0.0952	13,559	0	38	357
Guam	0	1	39	12,303	35	0	0.0000	12,303	0	35	352
Virgin Islands	0	1	32	8,760	30	1	0.0333	8,468	0	29	292

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

APPENDIX E

STATE AND REGION CODES

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

Table E.1. State FIPS Codes (State)

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

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

Table E.2. SNAP Region Codes (REGIONCD)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table E.3. Census Region Codes (REGION)

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

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

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

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

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

APPENDIX F

FY 2010 SNAP PARAMETERS

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

Table F.1. SNAP Gross Income Screen, FY 2010

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

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

[a] The fiscal year 2010 SNAP gross income limits are based on the 2009 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the Fiscal Year 2010 gross income limits by multiplying the 2009 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2009 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2008 Census poverty thresholds. The gross income screen is effective from October 1, 2009, to September 30, 2010.

Table F.2. SNAP Net Income Screen, FY 2010

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

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

[a] The fiscal year 2010 SNAP net income limits are based on the 2009 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the Fiscal Year 2010 net income limits by dividing the 2009 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2009 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2008 Census poverty thresholds. The net income screen is effective from October 1, 2009, to September 30, 2010.

Table F.3. Deduction Amounts, FY 2010

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1–2 people	$141	$241	$198	$283	$124
3 people	141	241	198	283	127
4 people	153	241	198	305	153
5 people	179	241	205	357	179
6 or more people	205	256	235	409	205
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	459	733	618	538	361

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

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

Table F.4. Medical Deduction Demonstration Programs, FY 2010

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	
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.

Table F.5. Maximum SNAP Benefit, FY 2010

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

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

[a] The maximum benefit values 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.6. Minimum SNAP Benefit, FY 2010

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

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

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

Table F.7. Standard Utility Allowances, FY 2010

State	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone Allowance[c]	Electricity[d]	Water[d]	Sewage[d]	Trash[d]	Other Standards
Alabama	$293	$216	$28					
Alaska[e]								
Central	324		26	$87	$34	$28	$16	$133[f]
Southeast	439		26	72	24	40	28	249[f]
South central	434		29	85	20	36	28	236[f]
Northern	760		27	124	58	63	22	466[f]
Southwest	902		30	152	33	34	13	640[f]
Northwest	1082		28	157	51	42	27	777[f]
Arizona	328	252	29	45	45	45	45	45[g]
Arkansas	271		25					
California	287	88	20					
Colorado	507	355	47	77	77	77	77	77[g]
Connecticut	720	316	23					
Delaware	444	302	21	80	80	80	80	80[g]
District of Columbia	300	222	46	58	58	58	58	58[g]
Florida	317	258	32					
Georgia	323	258	36					
Hawaii								
1 person			26	164	30	59	59	164[g]
2 people			26	179	34	59	59	179[g]
3 people			26	206	37	59	59	206[g]
4–5 people			26	255	44	59	59	255[g]
6 people			26	300	50	59	59	300[g]
7+ people			26	340	60	59	59	340[g]
Idaho	400	190	37	77	77	77	77	77[g]
Illinois								
10/09–8/10	304	190	29	41				
9/10	324	199	29	43	43	43	43	43[g]
Indiana								
10/09–4/10	433	172	20					
5/10–9/10	389	197	20	44	44	44	44	44[g]
Iowa	425	175	36					
Kansas	350	194	35					
Kentucky								
10/09–5/10	307	232	31					
6/10–9/10	307	218	31					
Louisiana	322	183	24					
Maine								
10/09–1/10	700	180	27					
2/10 – 9/10	700	203	31					
Maryland	414	250	37					
Massachusetts	611	375	44					

See notes at end of table.

State	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone Allowance[c]	Electricity[d]	Water[d]	Sewage[d]	Trash[d]	Other Standards
Michigan	555		34	102	57	57	13	37 [g]
Minnesota	305		28	80				
Mississippi	259	179	24					
Missouri	262	161	26	59	59	59	59	59 [g]
Montana	534	206	37	169	169	169	169	169 [g]
Nebraska	379	182	52	33	33	33	33	33 [g]
Nevada	289	237	28	52	52	52	52	52 [g]
New Hampshire	584	234	29	144				
New Jersey	411	251	29					
New Mexico	278	101	32					
New York								
New York City	781	308	33					
Long Island	727	286	33					
Rest of New York	645	261	33					
North Carolina								
1 person	274	173	25					
2 people	301	190	25					
3–4 people	331	209	25					
5+ people	361	228	25					
North Dakota	653	226	38	188	188	188	188	188 [g]
Ohio	588	352	36	79	79	79	79	79 [g]
Oklahoma	350	295	36					
Oregon	385	272	46	45	45	45	45	45 [g]
Pennsylvania	524	276	33	52	52	52	52	52 [g]
Rhode Island								
10/09 – 4/10	556		23					
5/10 – 9/10	576		23					
South Carolina	272	134	33					
South Dakota	645	181	43	74	74	74	74	74 [g]
Tennessee								
1 person	314	126	25					
2 people	326	126	25					
3 people	338	126	25					
4 people	350	126	25					
5 people	360	126	25					
6–9 people	+$12 per person	126	25					
10+ people	419	126	25					

See notes at end of table.

Table F.7 (*continued*)

State	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone Allowance[c]	Electricity[d]	Water[d]	Sewage[d]	Trash[d]	Other Standards
Texas	325	289	36					
Utah	257	199	33					
Vermont	744	215	36					
Virginia								
1–3 people	302		40					
4+ people	381		40					
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	400	209		52	52	52	52	52[g]
Wisconsin	419		29	102	63	63	15	127[f]
								27[g]
								10[h]
								46[i]
Wyoming	303		40	194	194	194	194	194[g]
Guam[j]			24			25	10	
Virgin Islands			30					

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

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

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

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

[d] Single-utility standard.

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

[f] A single utility standard for other heating.

[g] A single utility standard for gas/fuel.

[h] A single utility standard for other cooling.

[i] A single utility standard for hot water.

[j] Electricity, water, and gas/fuel sub-elements based on unit size.

Table F.8. MFIP (MN) Benefits, FY 2010

Unit Size	Family Wage Level (1.1 * Transitional Standard)	Transitional Standard (Cash Portion + Food Portion)	Cash Portion	Food Portion
1	$471	$428	$250	$178
2	840	764	437	327
3	1,106	1,005	532	473
4	1,344	1,222	621	601
5	1,539	1,399	697	702
6	1,769	1,608	773	835
7	1,929	1,754	850	904
8	2,134	1,940	916	1,024
9	2,338	2,125	980	1,145
10	2,534	2,304	1,035	1,269
Each Additional	196	178	53	125

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

Table F.9. MSCAP (MS) Benefits by Income and Shelter Expense Patterns, FY 2010[a]

	Benefit	Gross Income	Net Income	Utilities
SSI Only				
High shelter expenses	$62	$674	$458/459	$341
Low shelter expenses	45	674	514/515	285
SSI and Other Unearned Income				
High shelter expenses	53	694	488/489	341
Low shelter expenses	36	694	545	285

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2010 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 (SC) Benefits by Income and Shelter Expense Patterns, FY 2010[a]

	Benefits	Gross Income	Net Income	Rent	Utilities
SSI Only					
High shelter expenses	$86	$674	$379/380	$148	$272
Low shelter expenses	53	674	489/490	38	272
SSI and Other Unearned Income					
High shelter expenses	77	694	409/410	148	272
Low shelter expenses	44	694	519/520	38	272

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2010 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 (NY) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

	Monthly Benefit Amount		
	New York	Long Island	Rest of State
October 2009–March 2010			
Gross income minus SSI < $87			
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 >= $87			
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
April 2010–September 2010			
Gross income minus SSI < $87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than $229	$200	$200	$200
Rent $229 or less	200	190	168
With Unknown Utility Costs	60	60	60
Gross income minus SSI >= $87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than $229	200	200	200
Rent $229 or less	196	181	159
With Unknown Utility Costs	56	56	56

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

Table F.12. AZSNAP (AZ) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

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

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

Table F.13. KYSAFE (KY) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
1–Person Unit	
$131 or more	$101
Less than $131	73
2–Person Unit	
$108 or more	137
Less than $108	101

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

Table F.14. LACAP (LA) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

Shelter Expenses	Benefit (Oct 2009 – Jun 2010)	Benefit (Jul – Sep 2010)
$0–100	$59	$55
$101–399	69	65
$400–699	103	98
$700 or more	141	137

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

Table F.15. MICAP (MI) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

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

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

Table F.16. NJ SNAS (NJ) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
$350 or more	$155
Less than $350	80

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

Table F.17. NCSNAP (NC) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
$150 or more	$89
Less than $150	65

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

Table F.18. PACAP (PA) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

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

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

Table F.19. TXSNAP (TX) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
$289 or more	$73
Less than $289	58

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

Table F.20. VACAP (VA) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
$500 or more	$93
Less than $500	72

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

Table F.21. MSNAP (MD) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

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

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

Table F.22. NMCAP (NM) Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

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

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

Table F.23. South Dakota Improved Nutrition (SD IN) Program Benefit Criteria, FY 2010

	Benefit			
	Individuals with shelter expenses of $690 or more	Couples with shelter expenses of $690 or more	Individuals with shelter expenses less than $690	Couples with shelter expenses less than $690
No earnings				
Medical expenses less than or equal to $35	$190	$260	$95	$148
Medical expenses more than $35	191	298	142	165
Earnings				
Medical expenses less than or equal to $35	168	198	42	50
Medical expenses more than $35	193	149	148	221

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

Table F.24. SUNCAP, BAYSTATECAP, and WASHCAP Shelter Allowances, FY 2010

Program Rent/Mortgage Cutoff for High/Low Standard Rent Allowance[a]	Standard Rent/Mortgage Allowance
SUNCAP (FL)	
More than $240	$372
$240 or less	152
BAYSTATECAP (MA)	
$450 or more	$453
Less than $450	223
WASHCAP (WA)	
$300 or more	$379
Less than $300	182

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

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

APPENDIX G

QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

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

Section 1 - Review Summary

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

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

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

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

SBU

Section 3 - Household Characteristics

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

21. Type of Action

22. Length of Cert. Period
#of months

23. Allotment Adjustment

24. Amount of
Allotment Adjustment

25. Number of
Household Members

26. Receipt of
Expedited Service

27. Authorized Representative
Used at Application

28. Categorical Eligibility

29. Reporting Requirement

Resources:

30. Liquid

31. Property
(excluding home)

32a. Vehicle

32b. Status
2nd Vehicle

33. Countable
Vehicle Assests

34. Other Non-liquid

Income:

35. Gross

36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

38. Medical

39. Dependent Care

40. Child Support

41. Shelter

42. Homeless

Additional
Information on
Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

44. Use of SUA
a. Usage   b. Proration

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

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

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

FNS-380-1 (12/08) Previous editions Obsolete.

3

Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

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

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

Section 6 - Reserved Coding

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

Section 7 - Optional For State Use

1.

2.

3.

4.

MATHEMATICA
Policy Research

Improving public well-being by conducting high-quality, objective research and surveys

Princeton, NJ ■ Ann Arbor, MI ■ Cambridge, MA ■ Chicago, IL ■ Oakland, CA ■ Washington, DC