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

Final Report

August 2012

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MATHEMATICA
Policy Research

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# CONTENTS

## TABLES



## FIGURE

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# I. INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest domestic food and nutrition assistance program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), providing millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. During fiscal year (FY) 2011, SNAP served an average of 44.7 million people per month and paid out $71.8 billion in benefits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A provides an assessment of the quality of selected variables in the FY 2011 SNAP QC database. Users should read this appendix before using the SNAP QC database as it recommends against the use of some variables and calls for the use of others with caution because of apparent miscoding, high prevalence of missing or unknown values, or small sample sizes. Appendix B describes automated edits to the raw data. Appendix C provides information on two new variables and four variables that changed on the FY 2011 SNAP QC database. Appendix D shows the derivation of monthly sampling weights used in the SNAP QC file. Appendix E lists the State and region identification codes used in the file, and Appendix F contains the parameter values used to determine SNAP eligibility in FY 2011, including gross and net income screens, deductions, and maximum benefit amounts. Appendix G presents the Quality Control Review Schedule–the coding form on which the raw data are originally recorded by the State QC System reviewers.

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

**Key Changes to the FY 2011 SNAP QC Database**

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

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# II. OVERVIEW OF THE SNAP QC DATABASE

The SNAP QC database is an edited version of the raw datafile generated by SNAP's Quality Control System. The SNAP QC database contains detailed demographic, economic, and SNAP eligibility information for a nationally representative sample of approximately 51,000 SNAP units.[3] The data, which are produced annually, are well suited for tabulating characteristics of SNAP units and simulating the impact on current SNAP units of various reforms to SNAP. Accordingly, the SNAP QC database is the source for FNS' annual report entitled *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households* and FNS' QC Minimodel, a microsimulation model that estimates the impact of proposed changes to SNAP on current participants. In this chapter, we provide an overview of the raw datafile and the processing and edits that convert the datafile to the SNAP QC database.

## A. The Quality Control System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## B. The Raw Datafile

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

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

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

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

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

- If the average monthly caseload is under 10,000, the standard minimum sample size is 300 cases per year.
- If the average monthly caseload is 60,000 or over, the standard minimum sample size is 2,400 cases per year.

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

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

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

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

## 2. Data Editing

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

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

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

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

- Gross unit income must equal the sum of all countable person-level income amounts.
- The earned income deduction must equal the specified percentage (rounded down) of countable earned income.
- The excess shelter deduction must equal shelter costs above 50 percent of gross income minus all other deductions up to a cap. Units with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the cap. Units with a homeless deduction will not have an excess shelter deduction.
- Total deductions must equal the sum of the standard deduction, any earned income deduction, medical deduction, excess shelter deduction or homeless deduction, dependent care deduction, and child support expenditure.[5]

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

### 3. Variable Construction

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

---

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

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

- **Unit-level countable income variables.** The total SNAP unit income variable for each type of income (e.g., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Social Security) is constructed by summing the person-level income of that type over all individuals in the SNAP unit. The total SNAP unit gross income, earned income, and unearned income variables are constructed by summing all the appropriate unit income variables.
- **SNAP eligibility and benefit determination variables.** Variables used to determine eligibility and benefits—such as SNAP unit deductions, SNAP unit net countable income, and SNAP unit benefits—are constructed on the basis of SNAP unit countable income and unit demographic characteristics.
- **Characteristics flags.** Characteristics flags identify SNAP units with certain features, such as the presence of an elderly or disabled person. In addition, data from Census files are merged to identify whether a SNAP unit resides in a metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural area.[6]

## 4. Weighting

We weight the observations on the 2011 QC raw file to ensure that the weighted totals match three adjusted SNAP Program Operations totals: the monthly number of SNAP units by State and stratum, the monthly number of SNAP participants by State, and the monthly total benefits issued by State. We adjust these totals by removing benefits issued in error and benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program since neither of these groups are included in the SNAP QC data.[7] SNAP QC datafiles for FY 2005 and later are weighted with a similar methodology. In Section III.C, we describe the derivation of the FY 2011 sampling weights in detail.

We derive adjusted Program Operations totals from FNS' National Data Bank and reflect actual levels of participation and benefit issuance. Information about the number of SNAP units receiving a disaster assistance benefit comes from FNS. The rates of SNAP units receiving benefits in error are estimated from the raw QC datafile. In Table II.2, we compare the QC System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for FY 2011.

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

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

## D. Final SNAP QC Database

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

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

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

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

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

# III. FISCAL YEAR 2011 SNAP QC FILE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

## A. Developing the SNAP QC File

In this chapter and in Figure III.1, we describe the programs and data used in the development of the FY 2011 SNAP QC file.[8]

**Step 1.**

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INPUT CD | File: FY2011<br>Record length 2,250<br>57,892 records | (ASCII file) |

**Step 2.**

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

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

**Step 3.**

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PROGRAM NAMES | FREQS11.SAS<br>FREQS11A.SAS<br>FREQS11A_ELG.SAS<br>CMP1011A.SAS | |
| INPUT FILE | QCFY2011_1.SAS7BDAT | (57,892 records; 721 variables) |

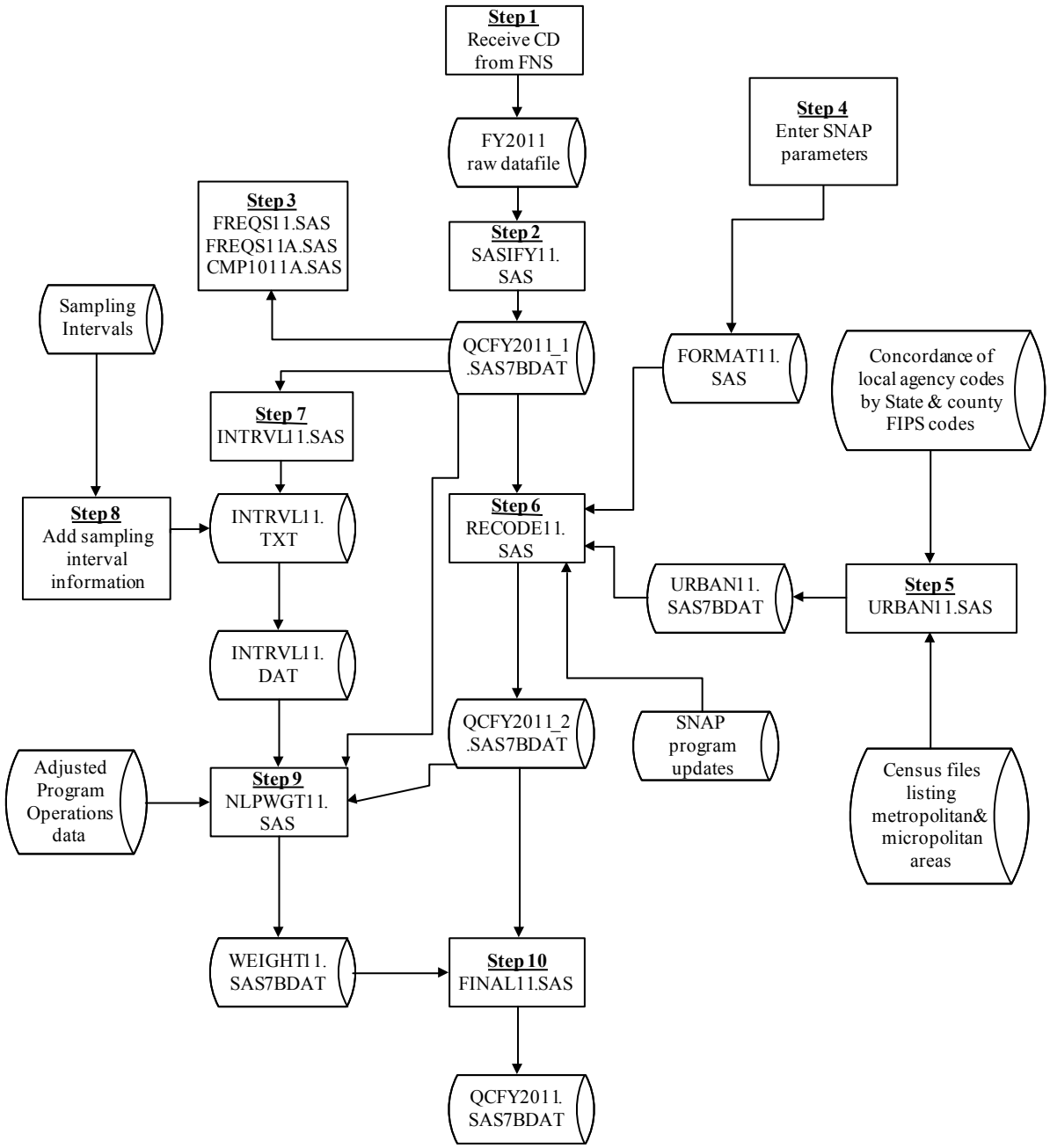
**Step 4.**

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

OUTPUT PROGRAM: FORMAT11.SAS

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

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



**Step 5.**

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

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

**Step 6.**

In this step, we edited the file to resolve inconsistencies between variables within a unit and created several unit-level variables pertaining to SNAP affiliation, income deductions, shelter limit, benefit amount, assets, poverty status, and specific types of income. Unknown values (9-filled or 0 where a value should have been entered) were set to missing. The program detected inconsistencies between person-level income totals and reported totals and resolved them by using a procedure described in detail below (see Obtaining File Consistency). Units meeting all the following conditions were written to the output file: (1) had a completed review; (2) found eligible by the QC reviewer; (3) contained at least one SNAP participant under review; (4) received a benefit amount of at least $1; and (5) passed the eligibility tests, flagged as categorically eligible, or identified as participating in MFIP or an SSI-CAP program. Meeting these conditions together with the sample reductions in Step 5 completed sample selection for the final datafile (51,115 records).

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

**Step 7.**

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

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

**Step 8.**

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

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

**Step 9.**

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

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

**Step 10.**

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

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

**Step 11.**

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

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

**Step 12.**

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PROGRAM NAME | QC2TPL11.SAS | |
| INPUT FILES | QCFY2011.SAS7BDAT | (51,115 records; 768 variables) |
| OUTPUT FILE | QC2TPL11.BIN | (51,115 unit records; 114,596 person records) |
| | QC2TPL11.CBK | |

## B. Obtaining File Consistency

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

[9] MFIP is Minnesota's TANF program.

## 1. Standard Editing Procedures

1. **Eliminate case records that are incomplete or are for SNAP units that do not qualify for a benefit.**
   - Those with incomplete reviews (REVDISP not equal to 1)
   - Those with no case members (CERTHHSZ = 0)
   - Those found ineligible by the QC reviewer (STATUS = 4)
   - Those with an overissuance that is equal to or greater than the reported benefit (STATUS = 2 and RAWBEN <= AMTERR)
   - Those with unknown eligibility (STATUS is missing)
2. **Get a preliminary count of the number of people in the SNAP unit.**
3. **Recode missing information to SAS missing values.**
   - Any field coded with an out-of-range value is set to missing value of .A (e.g., a 0 in the SNAP case affiliation code).
   - Any field coded as unknown (filled with 9's) is set to missing value of .B. The one exception is the SNAP case affiliation code (FSAFILi) where the 9's remain to signify a valid person.
   - Any constructed field that cannot be determined because of missing values is set to missing value of .C (e.g., total assets).
   - For units participating in months for which they are not certified, CERTMTH is set to missing value of .D.
   - For MFIP and SSI-CAP units, variables not relevant in the benefit determination are set to missing value of .E.
4. **Finalize the unit size.** We use the SNAP case affiliation flags for each person in the unit to construct a measure of the number of members in the SNAP unit under review. A person is considered a member of the SNAP unit if his or her affiliation code (FSAFILi) is equal to 1.
5. **Determine unit totals and flags for elderly individuals, SNAP units with disabled nonelderly individuals, number of children, and so forth.**
6. **Initialize FY 2011 values (e.g., standard deduction, shelter cap, maximum benefit).**
7. **Calculate earned and unearned incomes for those inside the unit and others in the household by adding up person-level income amounts.**
   - Earned income variables are wages (WAGESi), self-employment income (SLFEMPi), and other earned income (OTHERNi).

- Unearned income variables are contributions (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 set to 0. To reconcile any differences between the person and unit-level income amounts, we perform the following steps sequentially, and stop when inconsistencies are resolved:

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

   8b. **Does the sum of person-level income match the unit-level gross income?** We compare earned and unearned income for the unit and the household to see if any combination is equal to the reported unit-level gross income. We check in the following order: (1) all unit income; (2) all unit income plus unearned income from outside the unit; (3) all unit income plus earned income from outside the unit; and (4) all household income.[10] At each stage, we check to see if child support expenses have been excluded from the unit-level gross income.[11] If person-level sums and the unit-level gross income are equal at any stage, then we set any income not used to 0.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. **Calculate the benefit.**

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

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

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

    2. QC reviewers discovered no errors in the benefit allotment, and the calculated benefit is within $25 of the raw benefit. Discrepancies between the actual and correct benefits of $25 or less are not considered errors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The difference between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit adjusted for recorded payment errors is equal to or less than $5.
2. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit is equal to or less than $5.
3. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than $25, AND the difference between the calculated net income and the raw net income is equal to or less than $5.
4. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than $25, AND the difference between the calculated shelter deduction and the raw shelter deduction is equal to or less than $5.
5. In New York, QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than $25 if utilities are set equal to the HCSUA, AND SUA1 indicates use of an HCSUA.[13]

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

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

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

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

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

12e. **Redo the income reconciliation, if necessary.** If we modified a deduction in order to match the computed benefit (Steps 12b, 12c, or 12d) and used deductions in the income reconciliation (Step 8), then we redo the income reconciliation with new deduction values, repeating all steps beginning with Step 8.

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

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

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

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

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

    - Units without an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (Appendix F).[15]
    - Units must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (Appendix F).[16]
    - Units without an elderly or disabled member must have total assets of $2,000 or less. Units with an elderly or disabled member are allowed up to $3,000 in assets.[17] (See next section for exceptions.)

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

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

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

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

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

**2. State Variations to Editing Procedures**

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

**a. Higher Asset Limits**

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

**b. Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)**

The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) is Minnesota's TANF program, open to low-income families with children. MFIP calculates participants' food assistance and cash assistance benefits together. Therefore, the SNAP benefit calculation differs from the federal formula. Both the maximum food assistance portion and maximum cash assistance portion of the MFIP benefit are based on unit size and are higher for families with earnings (see Table F.8). To calculate the benefits, countable income is subtracted from the combined maximum food portion and cash portion, with a 37 percent earnings deduction applied to earned income. If the total benefit amount is less than or equal to the maximum food portion, the unit receives only food assistance. If the benefit is greater than the maximum food portion, the unit receives the remainder of the benefit as

cash assistance. MFIP units receive no income deductions other than the earnings deduction. More information is available on Minnesota's Department of Human Services (DHS) website (http://mn.gov/dhs/).

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

Below, we describe the calculation of the food portion of the benefit and differences in the general editing procedures that reconcile unit-level income with person-level income. (See Appendix F for FY 2011 cash and food portion values.)

1. **Flag units that are MFIP participants.** Recognizing that not all MFIP participants receive a cash benefit, we first attempt to identify MFIP-participating units. We flag any unit in Minnesota as an MFIP participant if it has one of the following characteristics:[18]
   - Any person-level TANF income for SNAP unit members, unless the SNAP benefit on the raw datafile appears to have been calculated using regular SNAP rules.
   - Children in the unit, and the benefit, adjusted for errors, is the same as the MFIP table of benefits for this unit size.
   - Children in the unit, positive person-level earnings, and a positive reported earned income deduction, where the reported earned income deduction is 37 percent of the person-level earnings.
2. **Reconcile reported person-level income amounts with reported unit-level income and deduction variables.** The procedure for reconciling person-level income amounts with unit-level income and deductions is the same as for all other SNAP units except in the following cases:
   - We begin reconciling person-level income to unit-level gross income by excluding TANF from unearned income. At each step in reconciling to unit-level gross income described above, if person-level incomes with TANF excluded do not equal the unit-level gross income, we try including TANF income to see if its

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

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

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

3. **Earned income deduction.** For MFIP units, we calculate the earned income deduction as 37 percent of earnings.
4. **Final deductions.** We code all deductions except the earned income deduction and total deduction as missing for MFIP participants.
5. **Food Benefit calculation.** We determine the benefit depending on unit characteristics:

   - If the unit has no income, then the benefit is the food portion for the unit size.
   - If the unit has only earned income, the benefit is the minimum of the food portion and the difference between the family wage level (the income threshold for units with earnings) and net earnings, but never less than 0.
   - If the unit has only unearned income, the benefit is the minimum of the food portion and the difference between the transitional standard (the income threshold for units without earnings) and the net unearned income, but never less than 0.
   - If the unit has both earned and unearned income, we subtract net earned income from the family wage level and compare the difference to the transitional standard. We then subtract unearned income from the smaller of the two (to ensure that the wages were high enough to merit the full increase to the family wage level) and compare that difference to the maximum food portion.
   - For one- and two-person SNAP units, we set the benefit amount to the higher of the calculated benefit or the minimum federal SNAP benefit.

### c. SSI-CAP Units

In FY 2011, 18 States—Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia and Washington—had Combined Application Project (CAP) demonstrations. These are demonstration projects aimed at streamlining the procedures for providing SNAP benefits to certain units that are eligible for both SNAP and SSI. SSI-CAP

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

participation in the above States is generally limited to one-person elderly units with SSI and no earned income. Here, we describe the 18 programs and our procedures for identifying and editing SSI-CAP SNAP units for the SNAP QC database.

## 1. SSI-CAP Programs with a Standard Benefit

Fifteen States operate programs that provide participants with a standard "high" or "low" benefit based on whether participants' shelter expenses fall above or below a State-determined threshold; the States are Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas and Virginia. Given that net income and deductions are not used in calculating benefits and consequently do not have the same meaning for SSI-CAP units, we set those variables to missing (.E). More specifically, the variables set to missing for SSI-CAP participants in the 15 States are final net income (FSNETINC), total deductions (FSTOTDED), standard deduction (FSSTDDED), medical deduction (FSMEDDED), earned income deduction (FSERNDED), dependent care deduction (FSDEPDED), child support expense deduction (FSCSDED), homeless deduction (HOMELESS_DED), excess shelter deduction (FSSLDDED), and standard utility allowance (SUA1 and SUA2). However, the raw variables indicating the actual costs are usually retained.

### Arizona

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

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

2. **Recodes for AZSNAP Units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit Calculations for AZSNAP Units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) value in Appendix Table F.12.

**Kentucky**

The Kentucky Simplified Assistance for the Elderly (KYSAFE) program was implemented in fiscal year 2007 and is open to people age 60 and older who live alone or are married, and receive SSI benefits. Participants may have other income (either earned or unearned) in addition to SSI. Married couples may participate, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria in order to be treated as a member of the same SNAP unit. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses and unit size (see Appendix F, Table 13). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in July 2011. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for KYSAFE units.

1. **Identifying KYSAFE units.** We identify as KYSAFE participants all units with a certification period of 36 months and a recorded benefit equal to one of the KYSAFE standard benefit amounts that also contain either:
   - Only one person coded as a SNAP participant who is age 60 or older who reports receiving SSI benefits.
   - Only a married couple where both individuals are SNAP participants age 60 or older who report receiving SSI benefits.
2. **Recodes for KYSAFE units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit Calculation for KYSAFE units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) and unit size in Appendix Table F.13.

**Louisiana**

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

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

1. **Identifying LaCAP units.** We identify as LaCAP participants all units with a certification period of 36 months that contain only one individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 60 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income and have a recorded benefit equal to one of the LaCAP standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for LaCAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit calculations for LaCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) in Appendix Table F.14.

**Maryland**

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

1. **Identifying MSNAP units.** We identify as MSNAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual age 60 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income and have a recorded benefit equal to one of the MSNAP standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for MSNAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit Calculations for MSNAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.21.

**Michigan**

The Michigan Combined Application Project (MiCAP) was implemented on April 1, 2009. It is open to individuals age 18 or older who live alone, receive a maximum SSI benefit, and have no

other income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 15). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in May, 2011. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for MiCAP units.

1. **Identifying MiCAP units.** We identify as MICAP participants all units that contain only one individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 18 or older, report receiving a maximum SSI benefit, have no other reported income, and have a recorded benefit equal to one of the MiCAP standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for MiCAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit calculation for MiCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.15.

**Mississippi**

The Mississippi Combined Application Project (MSCAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2001 and we began modeling it in fiscal year 2004. It is open to one-person SSI units with no earned income. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on whether a unit has other unearned income in addition to SSI benefits and on total shelter expense (see Appendix F, Table 9). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in January 2011. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for MSCAP units.

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

pattern followed in most units (allowing the recorded utility amount to be inconsistent).[20]

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

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

   - **Shelter expenses.** QC reviewers recorded the utility expenses of most MSCAP participants as the MSCAP SUA. For units where such was not the case, we recoded the utility expense values (UTIL). In addition to a utility expense, some QC reviewers recorded a rent or mortgage value for MSCAP units. We recoded this value (RENT) as 0 because the MSCAP SUA reflects combined shelter expenses, including rent/mortgage.
   - **Income.** In most MSCAP units, the raw gross income equals either the maximum SSI benefit for eligible individuals or the maximum SSI benefit plus $20, reflecting the $20 unearned income disregard for SSI. We recode the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) of MSCAP units that do not follow this pattern. We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for MSCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the utility (UTIL) and raw gross (RAWGROSS) values in Appendix Table F.9.

**New Jersey**

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

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

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

1. **Identifying NJ SNAS units.** We identify as NJ SNAS participants all one-person units that contain an individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 65 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, have a certification period of 24 months, and have a recorded benefit equal to one of the NJ SNAS standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for NJ SNAS units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit calculation for NJ SNAS units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.16.

**New Mexico**

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

1. **Identifying NMCAP units.** We identify as NMCAP participants all units that contain an individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 22 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, and have a recorded benefit equal to one of the NMCAP standard benefit amounts. All units must contain either only one person or two married individuals who both report SSI.
2. **Recodes for NMCAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit calculations for NMCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.22.

**New York**

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

for NYSNIP is four years with interim contact at the end of two years. Mid-year benefit changes occurred in April 2011. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NYSNIP units.

1. **Identifying NYSNIP units.** We identify as NYSNIP participants one-person households that receive SSI benefits and belong to one of the following groups:[22, 23]
   - Units whose recorded benefit matches an NYSNIP benefit and the benefit amount is consistent with the presence of unit income other than SSI adjusting for the NY SSI supplement of $87.
   - Units whose recorded benefit matches an NYSNIP benefit and whose medical and shelter deductions are both coded as 0.
   - Units whose certification period exceeds four years.
2. **Recodes for NYSNIP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit calculation for NYSNIP units.** For NYSNIP units with a recorded benefit that matches an NYSNIP benefit, we set the calculated benefit equal to the recorded benefit. For NYSNIP units with a recorded benefit that does not match an NYSNIP benefit, we calculate the benefit based on NYSNIP rules.

**North Carolina**

The North Carolina Simplified Nutrition Assistance Program (NCSNAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2005 and is open to individuals age 65 or older who live alone and receive SSI benefits. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 17). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in August 2011. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NCSNAP units.

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

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

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

2. **Recodes for NCSNAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for NCSNAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.17.

**Pennsylvania**

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

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

2. **Recodes for PACAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for PACAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's rent (RENT) and presence or absence of unearned income other than SSI in Appendix Table F.18.

**South Carolina**

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

1. **Identifying SCCAP units.** QC reviewers in South Carolina attempt to work backwards from the standard benefit to make income and deductions consistent with the benefit for SCCAP participants. A majority of SCCAP units follow a consistent pattern in terms of

income and recorded shelter expenses. Additional units follow the same pattern closely but not exactly (see Appendix F for SCCAP benefits and income patterns). We flag as SCCAP participants one-person units that contain an individual coded as a SNAP participant, report receiving SSI benefits, and have no reported earned income if one of the following conditions is true:

- The recorded benefit equals an SCCAP standard benefit, and the recorded gross income or recorded net income is consistent with that benefit according to the pattern followed in most units (allowing the recorded rent/mortgage amount to be inconsistent).
- The recorded benefit equals an SCCAP standard benefit, and the recorded rent/mortgage amount equals the standard rent/mortgage amount used for SCCAP participants (allowing the recorded gross and net income to be inconsistent).[24]
- The recorded rent/mortgage amount equals the standard rent/mortgage amount used for SCCAP participants and recorded gross income or the recorded net income equals one of the income amounts consistent with the pattern (allowing the benefit to be inconsistent).[25]

2. **Recodes for SCCAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as SCCAP participants:
   - **Shelter expenses.** For most SCCAP participants, QC reviewers recorded the utility expense value as the South Carolina HCSUA value and rent/mortgage as the standard SCCAP rent amount. We recode utilities (UTIL) and rent/mortgage (RENT) for SCCAP units that do not follow this pattern.
   - **Income.** In most SCCAP units, the raw gross income equals either the maximum SSI benefit for eligible individuals or the maximum SSI benefit plus $20, reflecting the $20 unearned income disregard for SSI. We recode the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) of SCCAP units that do not follow this pattern. We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit calculation for SCCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the rent (RENT) and raw gross (RAWGROSS) values found in Table F.10.

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

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

**South Dakota**

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

1. **Identifying SD IN units.** We identify as SD IN participants all units that have a rocrded benefit equal to one of the SD IN standard benefit amounts and contain either:
   - Only one person coded as a SNAP participant who is age 18 or older and reports receiving SSI benefits.
   - Only a married couple where both individuals are age 18 or older, participating in SNAP, and report receiving SSI benefits.
2. **Recodes for SD IN units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit calculation for SD IN units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that is consistent with unit size, shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) the presence or absence of earned income (FSEARN), and the presence or absence of medical expenses (FSMEDEXP) as found in Table F.23.

**Texas**

The Texas Simplified Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP-CAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2002 and we began modeling it in fiscal year 2004. It is limited to SSI recipients age 50 and older who were not receiving SNAP benefits for at least 2 months prior to current receipt of SSI. Participants may have other income (either earned or unearned) in addition to SSI benefits. Married couples may participate but are treated as separate one-person units. In addition, SNAP-CAP treats elderly SSI participants independently of other household members. The program has two standard

benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 19). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SNAP-CAP units.

1. **Identifying SNAP-CAP units.** We identify as SNAP-CAP participants all units with SSI benefits, at least one person coded as a SNAP participant age 50 or older, and a recorded benefit equal to one of the SNAP-CAP standard benefit amounts.
2. **Recodes for SNAP-CAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as SNAP-CAP participants:
   - **SNAP participation and unit size.** According to SNAP-CAP rules, married couples may participate in the program but are treated as separate units. The QC data in some years include some SNAP-CAP units with married couples and a SNAP-CAP standard benefit where both partners are age 50 or older and both are coded as SNAP participants. In these units, we let the first SSI-recipient age 50 or older retain his or her status as an eligible member of the SNAP case under review and entitled to receive benefits (FSAFIILi=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" (FSAFIILi=2). We adjust the variable indicating unit size accordingly (FSUSIZE).
   - **Income.** In SNAP-CAP units that originally had more than one individual coded as a SNAP participant, we reset raw gross income (RAWGROSS) equal to the sum of the individual incomes assigned to the one individual who remains a SNAP participant (FSAFIILi=1) after assigning the rest new status as participants outside the unit (FSAFIILi=2). In other SNAP-CAP units, we reconcile individual incomes with the original gross income.
3. **Benefit calculation for SNAP-CAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Table F.19.

**Virginia**

The Virginia Combined Application Project (VaCAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2007 and is open to individuals age 65 or older who live alone, receive SSI benefits, and have no earned income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 20). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in June, 2011. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for VaCAP units.

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

2. **Recodes for VaCAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit calculation for VaCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Table F.20.

### 2. SSI-CAP Programs with a Standard Shelter Expense

Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington operate programs that assign participants a standard "high" or "low" shelter expense, and calculate the unit benefit on the basis of actual income, the standard deduction, the SUA, and the standard shelter expense. Because net income and a few deductions are used to calculate a benefit for SSI-CAP participants in these States, the variables are retained on the file. However, other deductions are not used for the benefit calculation, and those are set to missing. The variables set to missing for SSI-CAP participants in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington include the medical deduction (FSMEDDED), earned income deduction (FSERNDED), dependent care deduction (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 reconcile individual incomes with the gross income in SUNCAP units by using the same process as for non-CAP units.
3. **Benefit calculation for SUNCAP units.** We use the regular SNAP benefit calculation.

**Massachusetts**

The Massachusetts Combined Application Project (BAYSTATE CAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2005 and is open to one-person units containing an individual age 18 or older with SSI. While units with earnings are not eligible to enroll in BAYSTATE CAP, once a unit participates it may have earned income for up to three consecutive months without losing eligibility. BAYSTATE CAP benefits are based on actual income, the standard deduction, the standard shelter amount, and the SUA. The standard shelter amount is determined by the unit's actual monthly shelter expenses excluding utilities (Appendix F, Table 24).

1. **Identifying BAYSTATE CAP units.** We identify as BAYSTATE CAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual age 18 or older who reports receiving SSI benefits and have a recorded rent/mortgage amount equal to one of the BAYSTATE CAP standard rent/mortgage allowances.
2. **Recodes for BAYSTATE CAP units.** In addition to setting the deductions that are not used in the BAYSTATE CAP benefit calculation to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as BAYSTATECAP participants:

    - **Shelter expenses.** When necessary, we recode utilities of BAYSTATE CAP units to equal the Massachusetts HCSUA or LUA for one-person units.
    - **Income**: We reconcile individual incomes with the gross income in BAYSTATE CAP units by using the same process as in non-CAP units.
3. **Benefit calculation for BAYSTATE CAP units.** We use the regular SNAP benefit calculation.

**Washington**

The Washington Combined Application Project (WASHCAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2001, and we began modeling it in fiscal year 2004. It is open to individuals age 18 or older in one-person SSI units with no earned income. WASHCAP benefits are based on actual income, the

standard deduction, and the shelter deduction calculated according to a standard rent/mortgage amount and an SUA (Appendix F, Table 24). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in July, 2011. Below, we describe our process for identifying and recoding WASHCAP units.

1. **Identifying WASHCAP units.** The QC data include two potential markers of WASHCAP participants. One is the standard rent/mortgage allowance. The second is a special local agency code used by QC reviewers for WASHCAP units whose applications were processed in an SSA office. Using the two markers, we identify as WASHCAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual age 18 or older coded as a SNAP participant, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, and have a recorded rent/mortgage amount equal to one of the WASHCAP standard rent/mortgage allowance or is flagged with the special WASHCAP local agency code.
2. **Recodes for WASHCAP units.** In addition to setting the deductions that are not used in the WASHCAP benefit calculation to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as WASHCAP participants:
   - **Shelter expenses.** When necessary, we recode utilities of WASHCAP units (UTIL) to equal the Washington HCSUA for one-person units and rent/mortgage (RENT) to equal one of the standard rent amounts.
   - **Income.** We reconcile individual incomes with the gross income in WASHCAP units by using the same process as for non-CAP units.
3. **Benefit calculation for WASHCAP units.** We use the regular SNAP benefit calculation.

### d. Medical Deduction Demonstration Programs

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

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

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

## C. Derivation of Sampling Weights

The SNAP QC file's sampling weights are derived to reflect State and national caseload totals from SNAP Program Operations data after adjustments for receipt of disaster assistance benefits and benefits distributed in error. They are intended to match monthly target levels of SNAP households, participants, and benefits.

To derive monthly weights, we first calculate preliminary weights that sum to the monthly number of SNAP units by State and stratum, as reflected in the adjusted SNAP Program Operations

data. The tables in Appendix D show the preliminary monthly weights (HWGT) and their derivation for each State and stratum. We create the preliminary weights using these five major steps, presented in tables D.4-D.15:

1. In States that distributed disaster SNAP benefits, we lower the Program Operations counts in the month(s) of the disaster by the number of SNAP units receiving benefits specifically because of the disaster (not already participating SNAP units who receive additional benefits). (Column e)
2. For the States with stratified samples, we apportion the adjusted Program Operations counts across the strata according to the percentage of the sample that is in that stratum in that month. (Column f) [26]
3. We calculate the disqualification rate by State and stratum by first identifying all disqualified SNAP units, which are those that the reviewers found "ineligible" (coded as STATUS = 4), as well as those the reviewers found "eligible" but not qualifying for a benefit (coded as STATUS = 2 with the benefit error amount equal to the full benefit). The number of disqualified SNAP units divided by the number of SNAP units with completed reviews is the "disqualification" rate.[27] (Column i)
4. We lower the Program Operations counts of SNAP units by the number of disqualified units identified in Step 3 to derive the final adjusted Program Operations totals. (Column j)
5. We remove any additional SNAP units that do not appear to be eligible for SNAP either because they do not pass the asset or income tests and are not categorically eligible or because they do not qualify for a benefit.[28] (Column k).
6. We calculate a preliminary weight for each SNAP unit by State and stratum by dividing the final adjusted Program Operations count by the remaining number of SNAP units on the file. (Column m)

After deriving the preliminary weights, we use a nonlinear programming (NLP) technique to create final weights that produce estimates that match adjusted Program Operation monthly totals of units, participants and benefits. Participant totals are adjusted by the number of individuals in units removed in Steps 1 and 4 above. Benefit totals are adjusted by benefits issued to units that were

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

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

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

removed as well as by additional disaster benefits issued to units receiving regular SNAP benefits. The NLP algorithm incrementally changes the original weight until the three adjusted Program Operation monthly totals are matched such that the final weights will not be less than 10 percent of the preliminary weights. The resulting monthly weights are no longer identical to the preliminary weights or identical among units sampled in the same month, State and stratum.

To calculate standard errors using the bootstrap method, we use the NLP algorithm to compute 500 sets of replicate weights. Each set of replicate weights is calculated from a random sample of the raw SNAP QC datafile, using a methodology similar to the one described above.

Because the replicate weights are based on a random sample of raw SNAP QC data, there are occasionally instances when the NLP algorithm cannot find weights that match all three Program Operations totals within a certain State and month. When this happens, the algorithm attempts to match only the unit and individuals control totals for that particular State and month. If the algorithm cannot find weights that match both control totals, the replicate weights are set equal to the preliminary weights for that particular State and month.

The edited SNAP QC file contains two weight variables: the monthly weight (HWGT) and the full-year weight (FYWGT). HWGT is used for tabulations in specific months. If a tabulation is for a period longer than one calendar month, the average monthly value for the time period can be obtained by dividing HWGT by the number of months being analyzed. Tabulations of average monthly values for the entire fiscal year can be obtained by using FYWGT, which is HWGT divided by 12.

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# IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2011 QC MINIMODEL

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

## A. Create MATH- Style Version of SNAP QC Database

### 1. Introduction

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

### 2. User Parameters

None.

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

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

## 3. Programmer's Guide

### a. Input file for Step 1

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

### b. Output files from Step 1

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

### c. Program for Step 1

MINIQC11.SAS

### d. Output variables for Step 1

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

### e. Input files for Step 2

| | |
|---|---|
| MATHPC.HDR | From Step 1. |
| MATHPC.BIN | From Step 1. |

### f. Output files from Step 2

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

### g. Programs for Step 2

Subroutine Tally:

- Rename unit-level variable FSDEPDED to HDEPDED (because FSDEPDED is reserved as a MATH model variable name)
- Delete the variable SEEDP and generate a new person-level SEEDP that is compatible with the MATH model random number generator MATHRAND.

- Create a person-level baselaw variable FSNDIS from FSDIS. Note that FSNDIS usually is a count of disabled persons in the SNAP unit, but, since we lack person-level disability information, it is a disability flag in the QC Minimodel. Set FSNDIS to '0' for all, or '1' for the unit head if FSDIS = 1.
- Create a person-level baselaw variable FSALLPA from the unit-level PURE_PA and set it to '0' for all, or '1' for the unit head if PURE_PA = 1.

### h. Output variables for Step 2

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

## 4. Technical Description

The following is a brief description of the procedures used to create a binary MATH-style version of the SNAP QC database. For more detail, please refer to the MINIQC11.SAS program and the tally subroutine.

### a. Create preliminary binary file

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

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

### b. Create preliminary header file

We update header values for the current year, as illustrated below:

| | |
|---|---|
| MATHPC.BIN | FILE NAME |
| 08/13/2012 | CREATION DATE |
| 14:23:54.27 | CREATION TIME |
| FY2011 | BASE YEAR |
| FY2011 | YEAR AGED TO |
| avg | SIMULATION MONTH |
| 51,115 | HOUSEHOLD COUNT |
| QC MINI | MODEL LABEL |
| 2011.00 | MODEL VERSION |

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

### c. Create final binary and header files

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

## B. QC- Specific Portion of the QC Minimodel

### 1. Introduction

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

### 2. User Parameters

The QC minimodel contains 23 model-specific user parameters:

1. SHELCAP1 is the shelter limit for the contiguous US, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Virgin Islands.
2. MN_BEN is a table by SNAP unit size with entries for the food portion amounts and the cash portion amounts required for calculating the benefit for MFIP participants.
3. MNERNDED is the value used for calculating the earned income deduction for MFIP participants.
4. XMN_FIP is a flag that allows us to exclude MFIP participants from a reform.
5. XSCAP_AZ is a flag that allows us to exclude AZSNAP participants from a reform.
6. XSCAP_FL is a flag that allows us to exclude SUNCAP participants from a reform.
7. XSCAP_KY is a flag that allows us to exclude KYSAFE participants from a reform.

8. XSCAP_LA is a flag that allows us to exclude LaCAP participants from a reform.
9. XSCAP_MA is a flag that allows us to exclude BAYSTATECAP participants from a reform.
10. XSCAP_MD is a flag that allows us to exclude MSNAP participants from a reform.
11. XSCAP_MI is a flag that allows us to exclude MiCAP participants from a reform.
12. XSCAP_MS is a flag that allows us to exclude MSCAP participants from a reform.
13. XSCAP_NC is a flag that allows us to exclude NCSNAP participants from a reform.
14. XSCAP_NJ is a flag that allows us to exclude NJ SNAS participants from a reform.
15. XSCAP_NM is a flag that allows us to exclude NMCAP participants from a reform.
16. XSCAP_NY is a flag that allows us to exclude NYSNIP participants from a reform.
17. XSCAP_PA is a flag that allows us to exclude PACAP participants from a reform.
18. XSCAP_SC is a flag that allows us to exclude SCCAP participants from a reform.
19. XSCAP_SD is a flag that allows us to exclude SD IN program participants from a reform.
20. XSCAP_TX is a flag that allows us to exclude SNAP-CAP participants from a reform.
21. XSCAP_VA is a flag that allows us to exclude VaCAP participants from a reform.
22. XSCAP_WA is a flag that allows us to exclude WASHCAP participants from a reform.
23. DOSTAT allows us to include or exclude table statistics in Tables 1, 6a, 8, 9, and 10.

For a list of generic FSTAMP user parameters, see documentation for the database-independent portion of the SNAP model (FSTAMP) in the *2012 Baseline of the 2009 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer's Guide, Technical Description, and Codebook* (Schechter and Smith. 2012).

## 3. Programmer's Guide

### a. Input files

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

**b. Output files**

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

**c. Programs**

**i. Subroutines**

| | |
|---|---|
| db_fs_counts | Increments debug counters and prints totals to MATHPC.OUT file. |
| db_fs_hh_definers | Creates variables that describe fixed characteristics of the SNAP household, such as the size of the household, as listed in the SNAP QC database. |
| db_fs_display_partic_debug | Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. |
| db_fs_asset | Counts database-specific assets for SNAP households; since the SNAP QC datafile contains a reported value of household SNAP assets, the routine is empty. It is included for generic code compatibility. |
| db_fs_unit | Identifies which household members belong to which SNAP unit and determines whether a person is categorically excluded from any SNAP unit. |
| db_fs_locate_vars | Locates the database-specific input variables. |
| db_fs_parm_array_sizes | Sets the size of database-specific arrays. |
| db_fs_readparm | Reads database-specific user parameters from parameter file. |
| db_fs_validate_parm | Validates the user parameters using database-specific criteria. |
| db_fs_participation | Determines whether or not eligible units participate. |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| db_fs_display_debug | Prints database-specific debug about SNAP units and their eligibility determination. |
| db_fs_vars | Creates SNAP unit summary variables (e.g., FSGRINC, FSNETINC). |
| db_fs_calc_benefit | Computes the benefit for participants in State programs with nonstandard benefit calculations. |
| db_fs_calc_pure_pa | Calculates FSALLPA, the pure PA flag. |
| db_fs_set_fsgrtest | Recomputes gross income test for units with child support payment expenses. |
| db_fs_save_generic_vars | Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. |
| db_fs_display_summ_debug | Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. |
| db_fs_table_b | Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. |
| db_fs_prob_distr_tab | Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. |
| db_fs_calc_catreg_elig | Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. Placeholder for any new BBCE coding. |
| db_fs_display_partic_debug | Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. Placeholder for any new participation algorithm debug. |

**ii. Functions**

| | |
|---|---|
| Calc_povline | Calculates poverty line by unit size and location |

**iii. Modules**

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

### d. Output Variables

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

## 4. Technical Description

### a. Overview

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

### b. Validate User Parameters

#### i. Purpose

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

#### ii. Specification

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

FS_VARS = 1 is not allowed, because the variables with a suffix of “1” are always on the file. The original “suffix 1” variables are always needed by the DBVARS routine for imputing medical, shelter, and child support payment expenses, and countable assets (when the unit composition is not that of the original unit). Users who change the “suffix 1” set of variables on the file should make sure that they understand the impact on the 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 l_minimum_ben%ihhld
            case(24)                        !! alaska rural i
                geog_ben = 3
            case(30)                        !! alaska rural ii
                geog_ben = 4
            case default
                geog_ben = 2                !! alaska urban is default
        end select

    case(66)                                !! guam
        geog_ded = 4
        geog_scrn = 1
        geog_ben = 6
    case(78)                                !! virgin islands
        geog_ded = 5
        geog_scrn = 1
        geog_ben = 7
    case default
        geog_ded = 1
        geog_scrn = 1
        geog_ben = 1
  end select

  geog_pov = geog_scrn

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

We set skip_hh_flags for MN_FIP and 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 = l_original_fsmedexp%ihhld
orig_fssltexp = l_original_fssltexp%ihhld
orig_fsdepded = l_original_fsdepded%ihhld
orig_fscsded  = l_original_fscsded %ihhld

orig_fsuhead = 0
do ip = 1, ctprhh
if (l_original_fsun%iper(ip) == ip) orig_fsuhead = ip
enddo
orig_fsusize  = l_original_fsusize %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsnkid   = l_original_fsnkid  %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsnelder = l_original_fsnelder%iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsndis   = l_original_fsndis  %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsasset  = l_original_fsasset %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_kids_lt15 = 0
hhtanf = 0
do ip = 1, ctprhh
   if (l_tanf%iper(ip) > 0) hhtanf = hhtanf + tanf%iper(ip)
   if (l_original_fsun%iper(ip) == 0) cycle
   if (l_age%iper(ip) < 15  &
       .and. age%iper(ip) >=  0)  orig_kids_lt15  = orig_kids_lt15  + 1
enddo
```

## e. Construct SNAP Unit

### i. Purpose

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

### ii. Specification

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

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

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

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

## f. Create SNAP Unit Summary Variables

### i. Purpose

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

### ii. Specification

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

We loop over all persons in the household:[32]

```
do ip = 1, ctprhh
     !--------  WELFARE Support  (Note: missing income values are coded as < 0)
     if (I_tanf%iper(ip) > 0) fstanf(iunit)  = fstanf(iunit) + I_tanf%iper(ip)
     if (I_ssi %iper(ip) > 0) fsssi (iunit)  = fsssi (iunit) + I_ssi %iper(ip)
     if (I_ga  %iper(ip) > 0) fsga  (iunit)  = fsga  (iunit) + I_ga  %iper(ip)

     !---------  Earnings
     if (I_wages %iper(ip) >0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + I_wages %iper(ip)
     if (I_othern%iper(ip) >0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + I_othern%iper(ip)
     if (I_slfemp%iper(ip) >0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + I_slfemp%iper(ip)

     !---- Other unearned income
    if (I_eitc%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_eitc%iper(ip)
     if (I_othgov%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_othgov%iper(ip)
     if (I_socsec%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_socsec%iper(ip)
     if (I_unemp %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_unemp%iper(ip)
     if (I_vet %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_vet%iper(ip)
     if (I_wcomp %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_wcomp %iper(ip)
     if (I_edloan%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_edloan%iper(ip)
     if (I_csuprt%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_csuprt%iper(ip)
     if (I_deem  %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_deem  %iper(ip)
     if (I_cont  %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_cont  %iper(ip)
     if (I_othun %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_othun %iper(ip)
     if (I_diver %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_diver %iper(ip)
     if (I_wgesup %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_wgesup %iper(ip)
     if (I_energy %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_energy %iper(ip)
```

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

```
    end do ! end of person loop

      fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + fsearn(iunit) + fsssi(iunit) + fsTANF(iunit) + fsga(iunit)
      fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) - exfscsded%iper(iunit)
   end do ! end of unit loop
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### i. Purpose

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

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

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

#### ii. Specification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
  if (I_homeded%ihhld == 3) then
   fshomeDED(IUNIT) = I_homeIsded%ihhld
end if
```

### h. Select Participants

#### i. Purpose

After eligibility is determined for a SNAP unit in the household, the model must simulate whether or not the unit decides to participate. In the QC Minimodel, we simulate all SNAP-eligible units on the file as participants because every household on the file did in reality participate in SNAP. We believe that this all-eligible-units-participate rule is reasonable in most cases. On the other hand, if a large reduction in SNAP benefits is simulated, the user may want to make some out-of-model adjustments to account for eligible SNAP units that may not continue to participate. If an eligible unit is simulated to have a zero benefit under reform, the unit is treated as ineligible in the reform results.

#### ii. Specification

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

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

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# V. CODEBOOK FOR THE FY 2011 SNAP QC DATABASE

In this chapter, we describe the variables on the FY 2011 SNAP QC database, including an overview of the types of variables on the file and a list and detailed description of each variable.

## A. Overview of Variables on the Quality Control File

For each variable in the FY 2011 SNAP QC database, the Codebook provides the name, origin, label, range of values, and a list of values or description. This section explains how to interpret and use that information.

### 1. Origin: Reported versus Constructed

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| FSBEN | Unit SNAP benefit amount |
| FSUSIZE | Unit size |
| FSGRINC | Unit total income |
| FSNETINC | Unit net income |
| 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 2011 SNAP QC database is a SAS file with 51,115 observations from 12 sample months—October 2010 to September 2011 for all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The user has the flexibility to choose all 12 months, one month, or a set of months to conduct analyses. To conduct analyses for a specific calendar month, the user should select observations sampled in that month by using the year month (YRMONTH) variable. The year month variable is a six-digit code with the first four digits indicating the year and the last two digits indicating the month. For example, to conduct an analysis based on observations from January 2011, the user should select all observations with a YRMONTH code equal to "201101". If a subset of observations is not specified, all months will be included in the analysis.

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

FYWGT variable should be used for all full-year tabulations (FYWGT equals HWGT divided by 12 for all States).

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

The SNAP QC database can be used to obtain person-level information along with unit-level data. An integer from 1 to 16, representing up to 16 people in a household, is attached to each person-level variable. For ease, users often place these variables in arrays and use indices to access the data. One of the key person-level variables is the affiliation code 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 2011 SNAP QC database. The unit-level variables are listed first, followed by the person-level variables and then the detailed error findings variables, for a total of nine categories.

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

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

The person-level variables are divided into two categories:

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

One category covers detailed error findings variables:

9. Detailed error findings

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

**Unit QC Review Administrative Data**

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

**Unit Demographics and Sample Weights**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CERTHHSZ | R | Certified unit size |
| COUNTYCD | C | FIPS code for county |
| CTPRHH | C | Number of people in household |
| FSDIS | C | Indicator of presence of disabled person in unit |
| FSNDISCA | C | Number of nondisabled adults age 18-49 in childless units |
| FSNELDER | C | Number of elderly individuals in unit |
| FSNGMOM | C | Indicator of single-female-headed unit |
| FSNK0T4 | C | Number of preschool-age children in unit |
| FSNK5T17 | C | Number of school-age children in unit |
| FSNKID | C | Number of children in unit |
| FSNONCIT | C | Number of noncitizens in unit |
| FSUSIZE | C | Constructed certified unit size |
| FYWGT | C | Weight used for full-year calculations |
| HWGT | C | Monthly sample weight |
| RAWHSIZE | R | Reported number of people in household |
| REGION | C | Constructed census region code |
| REGIONCD | R | FNS region code |
| STATE | R | FIPS code for State or territory |
| STRATUM | R | Stratum identification |
| TANF_IND | C | Indicator of TANF receipt for unit |

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

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

**Unit Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)**

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

**Unit Countable and Reported Assets**

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

**Unit Expenses and Deductions**

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

**Unit Benefits**

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

**Person-Level Characteristics: i = 1 to 16**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ABWDSTi | R | ABAWD status |
| AGEi | R | Age |
| CTZNi | R | Citizenship status |
| DPCOSTi | R | Reported dependent care cost |
| EMPRGi | R | SNAP employment and training program status |
| EMPSTAi | R | Employment status – type |
| EMPSTBi | R | Employment status – amount |
| FSAFILi | R | SNAP case affiliation |
| FSUNi | C | Position of head of SNAP unit |
| NDISCAi | C | Nondisabled adult age 18-49 in childless unit status |
| RACETHi | R | Race/ethnicity |
| RELi | R | Relationship to head of household |
| SEXi | R | Sex |
| WRKREGi | R | Work registration status |
| YRSEDi | R | Highest educational level completed |

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

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

**Detailed Error Findings: i = 1 to 9**

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

**Unit QC Review Administrative Data**

ACTNTYPE R TYPE OF ACTION
Range = (1, 2)
1 = Certification
2 = Recertification

ALLADJ R ALLOTMENT ADJUSTMENT
Range = (1, 3)
1 = No adjustment
2 = Prorated benefit
3 = Other adjustment

AMTADJ R AMOUNT OF ALLOTMENT ADJUSTMENT
Range = (0, 920)

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

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

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

CERTMTH R MONTHS IN CERTIFICATION PERIOD
Range = (0, 96)
Number of months SNAP unit was certified to participate during current certification or recertification

| VARIABLE | ORIGIN | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| COUPFIX | C | COUPON ALLOTMENT ADJUSTED FOR ERRORS<br>Range = (2, 3640) |
| EXPEDSER | R | RECEIVED EXPEDITED SERVICE<br>Range = (1, 3)<br>1 = Entitled to expedited service and received benefits within federal time frame<br>2 = Entitled to expedited service but did not receive benefits within federal time frame<br>3 = Not entitled to expedited service |
| HHLDNO | C | HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER<br>Range = (1, 57892)<br>Position of unit in unedited SNAP QC file (unique unit identifier) |
| LASTCERT | C | MONTHS SINCE LAST SNAP CERTIFICATION<br>Range = (0, 91) |
| LOCALCOD | R | LOCAL AGENCY CODE<br>Range = (1, 930)<br>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<br>Range = (0, 1)<br>0 = No<br>1 = Yes |
| MN_FIP | C | INDICATOR OF MFIP PARTICIPATION<br>**We recommend using MFIP with the understanding that it may slightly undercount the number of MFIP units. We caution against using MFIP units' TANF income. See Appendix A for details.**<br>Range = (0, 1)<br>0 = No<br>1 = Yes |
| PURE_PA | C | INDICATOR OF PURE CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STATUS<br>Range = (0, 1)<br>0 = No<br>1 = Yes<br>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 |

| VARIABLE | ORIGIN | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| RCNTACTN | R | MOST RECENT ACTION ON CASE<br>Range = (19721018, 20110930)<br>Date the case was certified or recertified for participation in sample month under review (in yyyymmdd format) |
| REP_SYS | R | REPORTING REQUIREMENT<br>Range = (1, 10)<br>1 = $25 change reporting<br>2 = $80 change in earned income<br>3 = $100 change in earned income<br>4 = Status reporting<br>5 = 5-hour change in hours worked and expected to continue over a month<br>6 = Simplified reporting (exceeding 130 percent of income poverty guidelines)<br>7 = Quarterly reporting<br>8 = Monthly reporting<br>9 = Transitional benefits (no reporting requirement)<br>10 = Other |
| REVNUM | R | STATE QC REVIEW NUMBER<br>Range = (1, 999999) |
| SSI_CAP | C | INDICATOR OF SSI-CAP PARTICIPATION<br>**The SNAP QC datafile may underestimate the actual number of SSI-CAP units in some States. See Appendix A for details.**<br>Range = (0, 3)<br>0 = Not in SSI-CAP<br>1 = SSI-CAP case with standard shelter expenses<br>2 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, consistent with program rules<br>3 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, inconsistent with program rules |
| STATUS | R | STATUS OF CASE ERROR FINDINGS<br>Range = (1, 3)<br>1 = Amount correct<br>2 = Overissuance<br>3 = Underissuance |

| VARIABLE | ORIGIN | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| YRMONTH | R | SAMPLE YEAR AND MONTH<br>Range = (201010, 201109)<br>Allows user to select one or more sample months from full-year file for analyses. The YRMONTH variable is a six-digit code; the first four digits indicate the sample year and the last two indicate the month. To select observations from January 2011, for example, YRMONTH should equal 201101. |

**Unit Demographics and Sample Weights**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CERTHHSZ | R | CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE<br>Range = (1, 18) |
| COUNTYCD | C | FIPS CODE FOR COUNTY<br>Range = (1, 840) |
| CTPRHH | C | NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD<br>Range = (1, 16)<br>Number of people in household with nonmissing person-level information |
| FSDIS | C | INDICATOR OF PRESENCE OF DISABLED PERSON IN UNIT<br>**We recommend using this variable with caution and understanding that it probably undercounts the number of disabled units. See Appendix A for details.**<br>Range = (0, 1)<br>0 = No<br>1 = Yes<br>Defined as a unit with (1) nonelderly SSI recipients, (2) a medical expense deduction and no elderly individuals, or (3) nonelderly individuals who work fewer than 30 hours per week, are coded as being exempt from work registration due to disability, and are receiving Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation. |
| FSNDISCA | C | NUMBER OF NONDISABLED ADULTS AGE 18-49 IN CHILDLESS UNITS<br>**We recommend using FSNDISCA with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to identify disabled individuals in the SNAP QC file. See Appendix A for details.**<br>Range = (0, 6)<br>Number of nondisabled adults age 18 to 49 in childless SNAP units |
| FSNELDER | C | NUMBER OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS IN UNIT<br>Range = (0, 3)<br>Number of people age 60 or older in SNAP unit |
| FSNGMOM | C | INDICATOR OF SINGLE-FEMALE-HEADED UNIT<br>Range = (0, 1)<br>0 = No<br>1 = Yes<br>A SNAP unit with one adult and one or more children; the adult is female. |

| VARIABLE | ORIGIN | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| FSNK0T4 | C | NUMBER OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT<br>Range = (0, 5)<br>Number of children under age 5 in SNAP unit |
| FSNK5T17 | C | NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT<br>Range = (0, 10)<br>Number of children age 5 to 17 in SNAP unit |
| FSNKID | C | NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN UNIT<br>Range = (0, 11)<br>Number of children under age 18 in SNAP unit |
| FSNONCIT | C | NUMBER OF NONCITIZENS IN UNIT<br>Range = (0, 10)<br>Number of people with FSAFILi = 1 and CTZNi >= 3 |
| FSUSIZE | C | CONSTRUCTED CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE<br>Range = (1, 16)<br>Number of people with FSAFILi = 1 |
| FYWGT | C | WEIGHT USED FOR FULL-YEAR CALCULATIONS<br>Range = (2.79, 3475.93)<br>Calculated as HWGT/12 for all States |
| HWGT | C | MONTHLY SAMPLE WEIGHT<br>Range = (33.44, 41711.15)<br>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<br>Range = (1, 16) |
| REGION | C | CONSTRUCTED CENSUS REGION CODE<br>Range = (1, 4)<br>1 = Northeast<br>2 = Midwest<br>3 = South<br>4 = West<br>See Appendix E for a list of States in each region. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| REGIONCD | R | FNS REGION CODE<br>Range = (1, 7)<br>1 = Northeast<br>2 = Mid-Atlantic<br>3 = Southeast<br>4 = Midwest<br>5 = Southwest<br>6 = Mountain Plains<br>7 = West<br>See Appendix E for a list of States in each region. |
| STATE | R | FIPS CODE FOR STATE OR TERRITORY<br>Range = (1, 78)<br>See Appendix E for FIPS code list. |
| STRATUM | R | STRATUM IDENTIFICATION<br>Range = (0, 42)<br>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<br>Range = (0, 1)<br>0 = No<br>1 = Yes<br>TANF_IND = 1 if FSTANF >0 or MN_FIP = 1 |
| TPOV | C | GROSS INCOME/POVERTY LEVEL RATIO<br>Range = (0, 359)<br>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 all State-level tabulations, and recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations in Alabama, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. See Appendix A for details.**

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

All SNAP units with countable earnings (FSEARN) or multiple indicators of earnings in the unedited SNAP QC file.

**Unit Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)**

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

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

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

| VARIABLE | ORIGIN | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| **Unit Countable Assets** | | |
| FSASSET | C | TOTAL COUNTABLE ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES<br>Range = (0, 13803)<br>Sum of LIQRESOR, FSVEHAST, OTHNLRES, and REALPROP |
| FSVEHAST | C | COUNTABLE NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE UNDER STATE RULES<br>Range = (0, 2525) |
| LIQRESOR | C | COUNTABLE LIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES<br>Range = (0, 13803) |
| OTHNLRES | C | COUNTABLE OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES<br>Range = (0, 2175) |
| RAWLQRES | R | REPORTED LIQUID ASSETS<br>Range = (0, 99998) |
| RAWOTRES | R | REPORTED OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS<br>Range = (0, 20000) |
| RAWRPROP | R | REPORTED REAL PROPERTY<br>Range = (0, 2580)<br>Does not include home |
| RAWVHAST | R | REPORTED NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE<br>Range = (0, 2525) |
| REALPROP | C | COUNTABLE REAL PROPERTY UNDER STATE RULES<br>Range = (0, 2580)<br>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<br>Range = (0.20, 0.37)<br>0.37 is used for MFIP participants; 0.2 for all others |
| EXCL_FSCSDED | C | CHILD SUPPORT EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME<br>Range = (0, 832)<br>Child support expenses excluded before gross income test rather than before net income test for eligibility |
| FSCSDED | C | CHILD SUPPORT EXPENSE DEDUCTION<br>Range = (0, 2301)<br>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<br>Range = (0, 2301)<br>(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<br>**We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.**<br>Range = (0, 1500)<br>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[33]<br>Range = (0, 1934)<br>Calculated as FSDEPDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where<br>NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT3-FSERNDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED)<br>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<br>Range = (0, 999)<br>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<br>Range = (0, 1191)<br>Calculated as FSERNDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where<br>NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT2-FSDEPDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED)<br>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<br>Range = (0, 2674)<br>The deduction is for units with elderly or disabled members only; the entry for medical expenses should include only expenses in excess of $35.<br>Calculated as FSMEDDED = MAX(0, FSMEDEXP)<br>Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units. |

[33] The marginal effectiveness variables are calculated as the difference between the actual calculated net income and what the net income would have been without the deduction. Given that the combined value of deductions to which a unit is entitled sometimes exceeds the gross income received by the unit, the marginal effectiveness variables give a more accurate picture of the impact of the deductions.

| VARIABLE | ORIGIN | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| FSMEDDE2 | C | MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL DEDUCTION<br>Range = (0, 1685)<br>Calculated as FSMEDDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where<br>NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT4-FSDEPDED-FSERNDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED)<br>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<br>Range = (0, 2674)<br>Allowable medical expenses in excess of $35 for elderly and disabled unit members |
| FSSLTDED | C | CALCULATED EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION<br>Range = (0, 4639)<br>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<br>XCOST = MAX(0, FSSLTEXP-HALFNET) and HALFNET = MAX (0,ROUND(FSGRINC-FSSTDDED-FSERNDED-FSDEPDED-FSMEDDED-FSCSDED)/2)<br>The final value of FSSLTDED is rounded to nearest integer.<br>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<br>Range = (0, 1673)<br>Calculated as FSSLTDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where<br>NEWNET = MAX (0,FSGRINC-FSDEPDED-FSERNDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED).<br>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<br>Range = (0, 5832)<br>Sum of RENT and UTIL |
| FSSTDDED | C | STANDARD DEDUCTION<br>Range = (125, 409)<br>Varies by region. See Appendix F for schedule.<br>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<br>Range = (0, 614)<br>Calculated as FSSTDDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where<br>NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT1-FSDEPDED-FSERNDED-FSMEDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED)<br>and where FSSLT1 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSSTDDED.<br>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<br>Range = (0, 4781)<br>Sum of FSSTDDED, FSERNDED, FSDEPDED, FSSLTDED, FSMEDDED, HOMELESS_DED, and FSCSDED<br>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<br>Range = (0, 2644)<br>Calculated as FSGRINC-FSNETINC.<br>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<br>Range = (1, 3)<br>1 = Not homeless<br>2 = Homeless, not receiving homeless shelter allowance<br>3 = Homeless, receiving homeless shelter allowance |
| HOMELESS_DED | C | AMOUNT OF HOMELESS DEDUCTION<br>Range = (0, 143)<br>Positive value only for those with HOMEDED = 3<br>Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units. |
| RAWERND | R | REPORTED EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION<br>Range = (0, 909)<br>(See FSERNDED for final earned income deduction value.) |
| RENT | R | RENT/MORTGAGE AMOUNT<br>Range = (0, 4753)<br>Some values for SSI-CAP units have been edited to apply standard shelter allowances. |

SHELCAP C MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION
Range = (361, 732)
SHELCAP varies by region. See Appendix F for values.

SHELDED R REPORTED SHELTER DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 54600)
(See FSSLTDED for the final value)

SUA1 R STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–USAGE AND ENTITLEMENT
Range = (1, 9)
**We recommend using this variable with the awareness that units in some States have two possible HCSUA values for the same unit type and time period. See Appendix A for more details.**
1 = No utilities and no LIHEAA assistance
2 = Uses actual expenses
3 = Uses higher standard based on LIHEAA assistance
4 = Uses higher standard and does not receive LIHEAA assistance
5 = Uses lower standard
6 = Uses telephone-only standard
7 = Uses individual standards
8 = Uses higher standard, LIHEAA assistance status unknown
9 = Other
Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with UTIL. See Appendix B for more details. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
**LIHEAA** is the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981. Some State programs may have another name, such as Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP)
**Higher Standard** is an SUA based upon payment of heating or cooling and includes all utilities.
**Lower Standard** is an SUA based upon all utilities but is for households that do not incur heating or cooling or receive LIHEAA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUA2 | R | STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–PRORATED<br>Range = (1, 2)<br>**We recommend using this variable with the awareness that units in some States have two possible HCSUA values for the same unit type and time period. See Appendix A for more details.**<br>1 = Not prorated<br>2 = Prorated<br>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<br>Range = (0, 5507)<br>Some values have been edited to improve the final benefit calculation. See Appendix B for more details. |

| VARIABLE | ORIGIN | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|

**Unit Benefits**

AMTERR R AMOUNT OF COUPON ALLOTMENT IN ERROR
Range = (0, 707)
Dollar amount of coupon issuance error for errors of $25 or more

ASSLIM C ASSET LIMIT
Range = (2000, 5000)
SNAP eligibility limit. Categorically eligible units are not subject to asset limit. See Appendix F for schedule.

BENMAX C MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT
Range = (200, 3549)
The maximum possible benefit for a unit, which varies by unit size and region. See Appendix F for schedule.

FSASTEST C INDICATOR OF PASSING ASSET TEST
Range = (0, 1)
0 = No
1 = Yes

FSBEN C FINAL CALCULATED BENEFIT
Range = (2, 3169)
Calculated as FSBEN = 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
FSMINBEN = 1 when FSBEN = 8 percent of the maximum one-person benefit for the unit's geographic region and FSUSIZE = 1 or 2. FSMINBEN is always set to 0 for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSNETEST C INDICATOR OF PASSING NET INCOME TEST
Range = (0, 1)
0 = No
1 = Yes
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

GROSSCRN C GROSS INCOME SCREEN
Range = (1174, 7258)
SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units are not subject to gross income screen. See Appendix F for schedule.

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

RAWBEN R REPORTED SNAP BENEFIT RECEIVED
Range = (2, 3190)
Reported amount of SNAP benefits that the unit was certified to receive during sample month (see FSBEN for final value)

**Person-Level Characteristics**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ABWDST1 to ABWDST16 | R | ABAWD STATUS<br>**We recommend caution when using this variable for tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.**<br>Range = (1, 6)<br>Person 1 through Person 16<br>1 = Not an able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD)<br>2 = ABAWD in a waived area<br>3 = Exempt based on 15 percent option<br>4 = ABAWD meeting work requirements<br>5 = ABAWD in 1st 3 months<br>6 = ABAWD in 2nd 3 months<br>7 = ABAWD who has exhausted time-limited benefits |
| AGE1 to AGE16 | R | AGE<br>Range = (0, 98)<br>Person 1 through Person 16<br>0 = Age less than 1 year<br>1–97 = Age in years<br>98 = Age 98 years or more |
| CTZN1 to CTZN16 | R | CITIZENSHIP STATUS<br>**We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.**<br>Range = (1, 10)<br>Person 1 through Person 16<br>1 = U.S.–born citizen<br>2 = Naturalized citizen<br>3 = Legal permanent resident with 40 quarters of work, military service, five years legal U.S. residency, disability, or under age 18<br>5 = Person admitted as refugee, granted asylum, or given stay of deportation<br>6 = Other eligible noncitizen<br>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<br>8 = Other ineligible legal noncitizen (e.g., visitor, tourist, student, diplomat)<br>9 = Undocumented noncitizen<br>10 = Noncitizen, status unknown |

DPCOST1 to DPCOST16 — R

REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE COST
**We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.**
Range = (0, 1500)
Person 1 through Person 16
Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with FSDEPDED. See Appendix B for details.

EMPRG1 to EMPRG16 — R

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

EMPSTA1 to EMPSTA16 — R

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

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

FSAFIL1 to FSAFIL16 — R

SNAP CASE AFFILIATION
Range = (1, 99)
Person 1 through Person 16
**We recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in certain States and caution when using it for tabulations of nonparticipants in other States. See Appendix A for more details.**

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

FSUN1 to FSUN16 — C

POSITION OF HEAD OF SNAP UNIT
Range = (0, 7)
Person 1 through Person 16
Identifies the index position of the head of the SNAP unit. The head is defined as the first person in unit with RELi = 1 or, if no one in unit has RELi = 1, as the first adult in unit. If there are no adults in unit, the oldest child is the head. FSUNi is the same for everyone in unit. For example, if unit head is the second person in the household, FSUNi = 2 for everyone in unit. FSUNi = 0 for any individuals in household who are not part of the SNAP unit.

NDISCA1 to NDISCA16 — C

NONDISABLED ADULT AGE 18-49 IN CHILDLESS UNIT STATUS
**We recommend using NDISCAi with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to identify disabled individuals in the SNAP QC file. See Appendix A for details.**
Range = (0, 2)
Person 1 through Person 16
0 = Not in universe (AGEi<18 or AGEi>49)
1 = Nondisabled adult age 18-49 in childless unit
2 = Age 18-49, but not nondisabled adult in childless 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)

| VARIABLE | ORIGIN | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| REL1 to REL16 | R | RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD<br>Range = (1, 7)<br>Person 1 through Person 16<br>1 = Head of household<br>2 = Spouse<br>3 = Parent<br>4 = Daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson<br>5 = Other related person (brother, sister, niece, nephew, grandchild, great-grandchild, cousin)<br>6 = Foster child<br>7 = Unrelated person |
| SEX1 to SEX16 | R | SEX<br>Range = (1, 2)<br>Person 1 through Person 16<br>1 = Male<br>2 = Female |
| WRKREG1 to WRKREG16 | R | WORK REGISTRATION STATUS<br>Range = (1, 5)<br>Person 1 through Person 16<br>**We recommend combining values of 1 and 2 into one group when using WRKREGi. See Appendix A for more details.**<br>1 = Federal exemption for disability<br>2 = Federal exemption for reason other than disability<br>3 = Work registrant, not E&T participant<br>4 = Work registrant, voluntary E&T participant<br>5 = Work registrant, mandatory E&T participant |

YRSED1 to YRSED16 — R

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPLETED

**We recommend against using YRSEDi. See Appendix A for more details.**

Range = (0, 14)

Person 1 through Person 16

0 = None
1 = Grade 1
2 = Grade 2
3 = Grade 3
4 = Grade 4
5 = Grade 5
6 = Grade 6
7 = Grade 7
8 = Grade 8
9 = Grade 9
10 = Grade 10
11 = Grade 11
12 = High school graduate or GED
13 = Postsecondary education (e.g., technical education or some college)
14 = College graduate or post-graduate degree

**Person-Level Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)**[34]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CONT1 to CONT16 | R | COUNTABLE INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS<br>Range = (0, 1980)<br>Person 1 through Person 16<br>Amount of contributions, charity, and in-kind income |
| CSUPRT1 to CSUPRT16 | R | COUNTABLE CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME<br>Range = (0, 1728)<br>Person 1 through Person 16<br>Court-ordered child support payments received from absent parent or responsible person |
| DEEM1 to DEEM16 | R | COUNTABLE DEEMED INCOME<br>Range = (0, 1786)<br>Person 1 through Person 16<br>Income deemed from sponsor of noncitizen member of unit |
| DIVER1 to DIVER16 | R | COUNTABLE STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS<br>Range = (0, 1064)<br>Person 1 through Person 16 |
| EDLOAN1 to EDLOAN16 | R | COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS<br>Range = (0, 981)<br>Person 1 through Person 16<br>Educational grants, scholarships, and loans |
| EITC1 to EITC16 | R | COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT<br>Range = (0, 695)<br>Person 1 through Person 16 |
| ENERGY1 to ENERGY16 | R | COUNTABLE ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME<br>Range = (0, 304)<br>Person 1 through Person 16 |
| GA1 to GA16 | R | COUNTABLE GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS<br>Range = (0, 1387)<br>Person 1 through Person 16 |

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

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

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

**Detailed Error Findings**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AGENCY1 to AGENCY9 | R | AGENCY OR CLIENT RESPONSIBILITY<br>Range = (1, 99)<br>Variance 1 through Variance 9<br>Primary cause of variance<br>1 = Information not reported<br>2 = Incomplete or incorrect information provided; agency not required to verify<br>3 = Information withheld by client (case referred for Intentional Program Violation (IPV) investigation)<br>4 = Incorrect information provided by client (case referred for IPV investigation)<br>7 = Inaccurate information reported by collateral contact<br>8 = Acted on incorrect federal computer match information not requiring verification (such variance is excluded from error determination but must be recorded)<br>10 = Policy incorrectly applied<br>12 = Reported information disregarded or not applied<br>14 = Agency failed to follow up on inconsistent or incomplete information<br>15 = Agency failed to follow up on impending changes<br>16 = Agency failed to verify required information<br>17 = Computer programming error<br>18 = Data entry and/or coding error<br>19 = Mass change (error due to problem with computer-generated mass change)<br>20 = Arithmetic computation error<br>21 = Computer user error<br>99 = Other |
| AMOUNT1 to AMOUNT9 | R | VARIANCE DOLLAR AMOUNT<br>Range = (0, 668)<br>Variance 1 through Variance 9<br>Dollar amount of variance |

| VARIABLE | ORIGIN | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| DISCOV1 to DISCOV9 | R | VARIANCE DISCOVERY<br>Range = (1, 9)<br>Variance 1 through Variance 9<br>How variance was discovered<br>1 = Variance clearly identified from case record (documentation not from an automated match)<br>2 = Variance clearly identified from case record (documentation from an automated match)<br>3 = Variance discovered from recipient interview<br>4 = Employer (present or former)<br>5 = Financial institution, insurance company, or other business<br>6 = Landlord<br>7 = Government agency or public records, not automated match<br>8 = Government agency or public records, automated match<br>9 = Other |
| E_FINDG1 to E_FINDG9 | R | ERROR FINDING<br>Range = (2, 4)<br>Variance 1 through Variance 9<br>Impact of variance<br>2 = Overissuance<br>3 = Underissuance<br>4 = Ineligible |
| ELEMENT1 to ELEMENT9 | R | VARIANCE ELEMENT<br>Range = (111, 560)<br>Variance 1 through Variance 9<br>Element of variance<br>111 = Student status<br>130 = Citizenship and noncitizen status<br>140 = Residency<br>150 = Unit composition<br>151 = Recipient disqualification<br>160 = Employment and training programs<br>161 = Time-limited participation<br>162 = Work registration requirements<br>163 = Voluntary quit/reduced work effort<br>164 = Workfare and comparable workfare<br>165 = Employment status/job availability<br>166 = Acceptance of employment<br>170 = Social Security Number<br>211 = Bank accounts or cash on hand<br>212 = Nonrecurring lump-sum payment<br>213 = Other liquid assets<br>221 = Real property<br>222 = Vehicles<br>224 = Other nonliquid resources<br>225 = Combined resources<br>311 = Wages and salaries |

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

NATURE1 to NATURE9 — R

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

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OCCDATE1 to OCCDATE9 | R | VARIANCE OCCURRENCE DATE<br>Range = (199310, 999999)<br>Variance 1 through Variance 9<br>Date each variance occurred (month and year)<br>999999 = Unknown |
| TIMEPER1 to TIMEPER9 | R | VARIANCE TIME PERIOD<br>Range = (1, 9)<br>Variance 1 through Variance 9<br>Time period during which variance occurred<br>1 = Before most recent action<br>2 = At time of most recent action by agency<br>3 = After most recent action by agency<br>9 = Time of occurrence cannot be determined |
| VERIF1 to VERIF9 | R | VARIANCE VERIFICATION<br>Range = (1, 9)<br>Variance 1 through Variance 9<br>Indicates how each variance was verified<br>1 = From case record (verification not from an automated match)<br>2 = From case record (verification from an automated match)<br>3 = From information provided by recipient<br>4 = Employer (present or former)<br>5 = Financial institution, insurance company, or other business<br>6 = Landlord<br>7 = Government agency or public records, not automated match<br>8 = Government agency or public records, automated match<br>9 = Other |

# APPENDIX A

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

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We assessed the quality of coding for variables on the FY 2011 SNAP QC datafile that are new, changed, or have a history of coding inconsistencies or small sample sizes. Based on our assessment, we recommend against the use of some variables and recommend caution when using other variables as listed below and described in detail in the following sections. Specifically, we recommend against the use of the variables YRSEDi, RACETHi, VEHICLEA, and VEHICLEB for all tabulations; FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of non-participants in Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and West Virginia; and URBRUR for State-level tabulations in Alabama, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

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

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

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

**2. Race/Ethnicity (RACETHi)**

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

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

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

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

**3. SNAP Case Affiliation (FSAFILi)**

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

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

**4. Citizenship Status (CTZNi)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

points from the first half of FY 2009), and less than 1 percent as being in their second three months of receipt. No cases were coded as having exhausted time limits. Inconsistencies between 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, 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 combining values ABWDSTi=2-7 unless the specific State policies in effect regarding ABAWDs are known.

**7. Nondisabled Adults Age 18 to 49 in Childless Units (NDISCAi and FSNDISCA)**

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

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

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

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

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

**8. Disability (FSDIS) and Work Registration Status (WORKREGi)**

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

In the FY 2006 file, the values for 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 2011 file of likely miscoding of this variable. In particular, Rhode Island seems to have unrealistically high proportions of individuals coded as WRKREGi = 1 (31 percent). Additionally, only 83 percent of nonelderly adult participants receiving SSI are coded as WRKREGi = 1, down from at least 95 percent each year from FY 2007 through FY 2010. As a result of this likely miscoding we do not recommend using WRKREGi to identify person-level disability.

As in the previous two years, 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 or using WRKREGi = 1 in conjunction with other indicators of disability.

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

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

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

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

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

### 11. Vehicles and Assets

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

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

**12. Locality (URBRUR)**

Several States now use Local Agency Codes (LACs) that do not align to geographic areas and so cannot be used to classify units as being in a metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural area.[1] In FY 2009, Wisconsin began using a new State-wide LAC of 178 to signify an enrollment services center; in July 2009, Utah began implementing new State-wide LACs; and in FY 2011, Nebraska began using a new State-wide LAC of 111. As a result of these changes, we cannot identify metropolitan status for a large percentage of cases in these State. In addition, mostly because of the use of State-wide LACs, we cannot identify metropolitan status for 5 percent and 11 percent of the caseloads in Alabama and Washington, respectively.

We recommend against using URBRUR in Alabama, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin because we cannot identify metropolitan status for a large proportion of cases in these States. In addition, because of concerns about the representativeness of the sample at the sub-state level, we recommend caution when using URBRUR for any State-level tabulations.

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

### 13. SSI_CAP

Because the raw SNAP QC data does not identify units that enter SNAP through an SSI-CAP program, we use an algorithm for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SSI-CAP units in States with SSI-CAP programs. In FY 2011, these States included Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

The proportion of SSI-CAP-eligible SNAP participants that appear to have participated through SSI-CAP varies greatly by State. In New York and Washington, over 91 percent and 87 percent, respectively, of participating SNAP units eligible for SSI-CAP appear to have participated through the program. Conversely, our algorithm did not identify any participating units in Arizona that appear to have participated through SSI-CAP and in four other States (Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas, and Virginia), fewer than 10 percent of potential SSI-CAP units appear to have participated through the program. Because SSI-CAP units are not directly identified in the raw data but rather through an algorithm that relies on available data, the SNAP QC datafile may underestimate the actual number of SSI-CAP units in some States.

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

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

set CAT_ELIG=2.[2] In addition, we recoded units as categorically eligible if they were identified as pure PA units but had not previously been specified as categorically eligible.

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

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

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

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

In general, we code units in Minnesota with TANF income as MFIP units. The reported TANF amounts for these units are typically very small, likely because of federal Quality Control System constraints. Specifically, when States transmit a quality control record, the national computer system checks that the unit's gross income is equal to the sum of all reported income types. Because TANF income is not used in the MFIP benefit calculation, it is not included in reported gross income, resulting in a fatal error in the data transmission.

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

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

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

Because TANF receipt may not be recorded for some units receiving an MFIP cash assistance benefit, we recommend using the MFIP variable (MN_FIP) with the understanding that it may slightly undercount the number of MFIP units. We caution against using MFIP units' TANF income.

**16. Medical Deduction Demonstrations (MED_DED_DEMO)**

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

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

We recommend using MED_DED_DEMO for all tabulations.

# APPENDIX B

# AUTOMATED EDITS TO SNAP UNITS

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In any raw data file, there are often inconsistencies in the way data are entered that can be resolved by simple algorithms. In the FY 2011 SNAP QC raw datafile, we performed the automated edits described below.

**1. Missing and Miscoded SNAP Affiliation (FSAFILi) Codes**

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

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

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

**2. Prorating Issues**

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

### 3. Vehicle Assets

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

### 4. Child Support Deduction and Child Support Income

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

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

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

## 5. Dependent Care Costs[3]

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

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

In units where the calculated benefit matched the raw benefit, we assumed the recorded dependent care deduction was correct and, if necessary, recoded the costs to make them consistent with the deduction. We followed these guidelines to reconcile differences between the dependent care deduction and expenses:

- If the dependent care deduction was greater than the total value of dependent care costs, we set the costs equal to the deduction by assigning dependent care costs to unit members who originally had positive dependent care expenses.
- If no unit members originally had recorded dependent care expenses, we assigned costs to unit members in the following order:
  1. If the unit contained at least one member age 0 to 4, we distributed costs evenly to unit members from age 0 to 8.
  2. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 4, we distributed costs evenly to any unit members from age 5 to 13.
  3. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 13, we distributed costs evenly to any unit members from age 14 to 17.
  4. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 17, we distributed costs evenly to any unit members of age 18 or older with SSI.
  5. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 17 or an adult with SSI, we distributed costs to elderly unit members without SSI.

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

6. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 17 or an adult with SSI or an elderly unit member without SSI, we distributed costs evenly to any unit members age 18 or older.

- If a unit had positive dependent care costs but no dependent care deduction, we set the recorded costs to $0.

### 6. SUA Usage and Proration[4]

The SNAP QC datafile includes two variables that describe the use of standard utility allowances (SUAs). One variable records the usage of and entitlement to SUAs (SUA1); the other records the proration of utility allowances in shared housing situations (SUA2). The raw QC datafile contains a significant number of units whose raw utility expense values are inconsistent with the SUA usage and proration variables. In units where the calculated benefit matched the raw benefit, we assumed the recorded utility amount to be correct. For these units, we recoded the SUA1 and SUA2 variables to make them consistent with the utility amount. For units coded as receiving a type of SUA not used in the State, we recoded SUA1 regardless of the result of the benefit calculation.

In most States, we checked for full SUA values as well as for half SUA values (see Table F.5).[5] If the utility amount equaled a full SUA value, we confirmed that SUA1 indicated the correct SUA type and that SUA2 was coded as "not prorated." If the utility amount equaled half of an SUA value, we confirmed that SUA1 indicated the correct SUA type and that SUA2 was coded as "prorated." However, in States that use individual standards we checked half SUA values for HCSUA and LUA but only full SUA values for the telephone SUA, electricity SUA, or both (telephone plus electricity). If the utility amount did not equal a full or half SUA value and was not coded as prorated, we coded the unit as using individual standards in States with individual standards and as

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

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

using actual expenses in other States. However, in States where SUA use was mandatory and the State did not use individual standards, we did not change the values from the raw datafile and were unable to reconcile the value of SUA1 and SUA2.[6]

**7. Pure Public Assistance Units**

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

- Units containing only children where at least one member received TANF income
- Units where at least one member received TANF income and where every adult member of the unit received TANF, SSI, or GA income
- Units where no members received TANF income, and every adult and every child received SSI or GA income
- All MFIP units

**8. Categorical Eligibility**

Most States have adopted broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies that confer categorical SNAP eligibility on all units authorized to receive a TANF or Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funded noncash benefit. In such States, units meeting the State-determined eligibility criteria for the TANF/MOE-funded noncash benefit are also eligible for SNAP benefits and thus are exempt from the SNAP asset or income tests. In States with BBCE policies, most units were already identified as categorically eligible through the CAT_ELIG flag, which is set to 0 for units that are not categorically eligible and to 1 for units reported as categorically eligible in the raw file. We set the CAT_ELIG flag to 2 for units identified as pure PA units that had not previously been coded as categorically eligible and for units in the following States meeting the specified criteria:

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

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

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

**California.** All units with children under age 18, net income at or below 100 percent of poverty, and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled (through March 2011); all units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty, and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled (April 2011 and thereafter)

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

**Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Washington and Wisconsin.** All units with gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Montana and North Dakota.** All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

**New Hampshire.** All units with children under age 22 and a relative of the child present with gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty

**New York.** All units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty, (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty, or (3) units with dependent care expenses and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

**Pennsylvania.** All units with (1) gross income at or below 160 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

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

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

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

### 9. State SSI Supplements

Some States appear to have coded State SSI supplements as Other Government Benefits or Other Unearned Income, rather than as SSI. Beginning with the FY 2011 datafile, we added these types of income to SSI (and set Other Government Benefits or Other Unearned Income to 0) if the total amount of one of those income types was equal to the State's SSI supplement for individuals or couples.

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# APPENDIX C

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

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

**Variables Dropped on the FY 2011 SNAP QC Datafile**

None

**Variables Changed on the FY 2011 SNAP QC Datafile**

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

**New Variables on the FY 2011 SNAP QC Datafile**

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

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# APPENDIX D

# DERIVATION OF WEIGHTS BY STATE AND MONTH

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Note: Tables D.1 through D.3 present the final calculated weighted counts of SNAP unit, individuals, and benefit amounts in the FY 2011 SNAP QC file. Tables D.4 through D.15 show the preliminary monthly weights (HWGT) and their derivation for each State and stratum. The preliminary weights (Stratum-Specific Weights) are derived as follows:

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

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

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

TABLE D.1

CALCULATED WEIGHTED UNIT COUNTS BY STATE AND MONTH

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

*Table D.1, continued*

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

TABLE D.2

CALCULATED WEIGHTED INDIVIDUAL COUNTS BY STATE AND MONTH

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

*Table D.2, continued*

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

TABLE D.3

CALCULATED WEIGHTED BENEFIT AMOUNTS BY STATE AND MONTH

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

*Table D.3, continued*

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

TABLE D.4

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, OCTOBER 2010

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

*Table D.4, continued*

| | 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** |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 | 88 | 389,623 | 77 | 2 | 0.0260 | 379,503 | 0 | 75 | 5,060 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 89 | 518,181 | 84 | 1 | 0.0119 | 512,012 | 0 | 83 | 6,169 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 89 | 158,501 | 84 | 3 | 0.0357 | 152,840 | 0 | 81 | 1,887 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 91 | 348,260 | 73 | 0 | 0.0000 | 348,260 | 0 | 73 | 4,771 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 48 | 15,037 | 46 | 4 | 0.0870 | 13,729 | 0 | 42 | 327 |
| Guam | 20 | 331 | 40 | 12,217 | 36 | 1 | 0.0278 | 11,878 | 0 | 35 | 339 |
| Guam | 21 | 710 | 0 | 12,217 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 1 | 26 | 8,828 | 24 | 0 | 0.0000 | 8,828 | 0 | 24 | 368 |

TABLE D.5

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, NOVEMBER 2010

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

*Table D.5, continued*

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

TABLE D.6

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, DECEMBER 2010

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

*Table D.6, continued*

| | 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** |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 | 89 | 395,247 | 79 | 0 | 0.0000 | 395,247 | 0 | 79 | 5,003 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 91 | 530,329 | 87 | 1 | 0.0115 | 524,233 | 1 | 85 | 6,167 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 89 | 161,088 | 77 | 2 | 0.0260 | 156,904 | 0 | 75 | 2,092 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 92 | 354,850 | 78 | 0 | 0.0000 | 354,850 | 0 | 78 | 4,549 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 50 | 15,418 | 49 | 2 | 0.0408 | 14,789 | 0 | 47 | 315 |
| Guam | 20 | 331 | 41 | 12,592 | 38 | 2 | 0.0526 | 11,929 | 0 | 36 | 331 |
| Guam | 21 | 710 | 0 | 12,592 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 1 | 27 | 9,149 | 26 | 0 | 0.0000 | 9,149 | 0 | 26 | 352 |

TABLE D.7

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JANUARY 2011

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

*Table D.7, continued*

| | 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** |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 | 90 | 397,508 | 79 | 2 | 0.0253 | 387,445 | 0 | 77 | 5,032 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 91 | 535,238 | 81 | 2 | 0.0247 | 522,022 | 0 | 79 | 6,608 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 88 | 159,609 | 82 | 4 | 0.0488 | 151,823 | 0 | 78 | 1,946 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 94 | 360,401 | 80 | 0 | 0.0000 | 360,401 | 0 | 80 | 4,505 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 50 | 15,763 | 50 | 3 | 0.0600 | 14,817 | 0 | 47 | 315 |
| Guam | 20 | 331 | 41 | 12,631 | 37 | 0 | 0.0000 | 12,631 | 0 | 37 | 341 |
| Guam | 21 | 710 | 0 | 12,631 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 1 | 27 | 9,156 | 27 | 3 | 0.1111 | 8,139 | 0 | 24 | 339 |

TABLE D.8

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, FEBRUARY 2011

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

*Table D.8, continued*

| | 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** |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 | 90 | 399,824 | 83 | 1 | 0.0120 | 395,007 | 0 | 82 | 4,817 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 91 | 537,964 | 82 | 4 | 0.0488 | 511,722 | 0 | 78 | 6,561 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 87 | 160,473 | 76 | 2 | 0.0263 | 156,250 | 0 | 74 | 2,111 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 95 | 364,544 | 75 | 1 | 0.0133 | 359,683 | 1 | 73 | 4,927 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 51 | 15,809 | 48 | 3 | 0.0625 | 14,821 | 0 | 45 | 329 |
| Guam | 20 | 331 | 42 | 12,709 | 38 | 4 | 0.1053 | 11,371 | 0 | 34 | 334 |
| Guam | 21 | 710 | 0 | 12,709 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 1 | 27 | 9,170 | 26 | 1 | 0.0385 | 8,817 | 0 | 25 | 353 |

TABLE D.9

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, MARCH 2011

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

*Table D.9, continued*

| | 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** |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 | 91 | 404,241 | 78 | 0 | 0.0000 | 404,241 | 0 | 78 | 5,183 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 93 | 543,079 | 82 | 2 | 0.0244 | 529,833 | 0 | 80 | 6,623 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 91 | 160,449 | 83 | 3 | 0.0361 | 154,650 | 0 | 80 | 1,933 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 97 | 369,842 | 80 | 0 | 0.0000 | 369,842 | 0 | 80 | 4,623 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 51 | 16,034 | 49 | 2 | 0.0408 | 15,380 | 0 | 47 | 327 |
| Guam | 20 | 331 | 42 | 12,772 | 38 | 0 | 0.0000 | 12,772 | 0 | 38 | 336 |
| Guam | 21 | 710 | 0 | 12,772 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 1 | 27 | 9,271 | 27 | 1 | 0.0370 | 8,928 | 0 | 26 | 343 |

TABLE D.10

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, APRIL 2011

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

*Table D.10, continued*

| | 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** |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 | 92 | 406,200 | 77 | 0 | 0.0000 | 406,200 | 0 | 77 | 5,275 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 92 | 547,166 | 77 | 0 | 0.0000 | 547,166 | 0 | 77 | 7,106 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 88 | 160,210 | 79 | 2 | 0.0253 | 156,154 | 0 | 77 | 2,028 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 97 | 374,020 | 73 | 1 | 0.0137 | 368,896 | 0 | 72 | 5,124 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 51 | 15,808 | 49 | 3 | 0.0612 | 14,840 | 0 | 46 | 323 |
| Guam | 20 | 331 | 42 | 12,902 | 39 | 1 | 0.0256 | 12,571 | 0 | 38 | 331 |
| Guam | 21 | 710 | 0 | 12,902 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 1 | 28 | 9,307 | 28 | 0 | 0.0000 | 9,307 | 0 | 28 | 332 |

TABLE D.11

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, MAY 2011

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

*Table D.11, continued*

| | 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** |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 | 92 | 409,278 | 75 | 1 | 0.0133 | 403,821 | 0 | 74 | 5,457 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 94 | 549,351 | 83 | 1 | 0.0120 | 542,732 | 0 | 82 | 6,619 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 90 | 161,258 | 83 | 1 | 0.0120 | 159,315 | 0 | 82 | 1,943 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 98 | 377,664 | 84 | 0 | 0.0000 | 377,664 | 0 | 84 | 4,496 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 51 | 15,687 | 44 | 1 | 0.0227 | 15,330 | 0 | 43 | 357 |
| Guam | 20 | 331 | 43 | 13,117 | 38 | 1 | 0.0263 | 12,772 | 0 | 37 | 345 |
| Guam | 21 | 710 | 0 | 13,117 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 1 | 29 | 9,438 | 27 | 0 | 0.0000 | 9,438 | 0 | 27 | 350 |

TABLE D.12

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JUNE 2011

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

*Table D.12, continued*

| | 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** |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 | 94 | 414,598 | 74 | 3 | 0.0405 | 397,790 | 1 | 70 | 5,683 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 93 | 553,334 | 81 | 1 | 0.0123 | 546,503 | 0 | 80 | 6,831 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 88 | 161,114 | 85 | 0 | 0.0000 | 161,114 | 0 | 85 | 1,895 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 100 | 381,429 | 85 | 0 | 0.0000 | 381,429 | 1 | 84 | 4,541 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 49 | 15,382 | 45 | 2 | 0.0444 | 14,698 | 0 | 43 | 342 |
| Guam | 20 | 331 | 43 | 13,168 | 38 | 1 | 0.0263 | 12,821 | 0 | 37 | 347 |
| Guam | 21 | 710 | 0 | 13,168 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 1 | 29 | 9,540 | 29 | 1 | 0.0345 | 9,211 | 0 | 28 | 329 |

TABLE D.13

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JULY 2011

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

*Table D.13, continued*

| | 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** |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 | 94 | 416,749 | 77 | 3 | 0.0390 | 400,512 | 0 | 74 | 5,412 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 94 | 556,523 | 78 | 0 | 0.0000 | 556,523 | 0 | 78 | 7,135 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 91 | 161,328 | 82 | 1 | 0.0122 | 159,361 | 0 | 81 | 1,967 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 100 | 383,707 | 85 | 1 | 0.0118 | 379,193 | 0 | 84 | 4,514 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 48 | 14,872 | 46 | 1 | 0.0217 | 14,549 | 0 | 45 | 323 |
| Guam | 20 | 331 | 43 | 13,392 | 36 | 1 | 0.0278 | 13,020 | 0 | 35 | 372 |
| Guam | 21 | 710 | 0 | 13,392 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 1 | 29 | 9,715 | 29 | 1 | 0.0345 | 9,380 | 0 | 28 | 335 |

TABLE D.14

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, AUGUST 2011

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

*Table D.14, continued*

| | 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** |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 | 95 | 422,614 | 75 | 1 | 0.0133 | 416,979 | 2 | 72 | 5,791 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 97 | 562,532 | 84 | 2 | 0.0238 | 549,138 | 0 | 82 | 6,697 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 92 | 162,731 | 82 | 3 | 0.0366 | 156,777 | 0 | 79 | 1,985 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 101 | 388,667 | 77 | 0 | 0.0000 | 388,667 | 0 | 77 | 5,048 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 47 | 14,660 | 45 | 1 | 0.0222 | 14,334 | 0 | 44 | 326 |
| Guam | 20 | 331 | 0 | 13,496 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 21 | 710 | 23 | 13,496 | 22 | 1 | 0.0455 | 12,883 | 0 | 21 | 613 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 1 | 29 | 9,782 | 26 | 0 | 0.0000 | 9,782 | 0 | 26 | 376 |

TABLE D.15

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, SEPTEMBER 2011

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

*Table D.15, continued*

| | 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** |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 | 97 | 431,935 | 76 | 3 | 0.0395 | 414,885 | 0 | 73 | 5,683 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 96 | 565,925 | 80 | 0 | 0.0000 | 565,925 | 0 | 80 | 7,074 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 90 | 162,502 | 85 | 1 | 0.0118 | 160,590 | 0 | 84 | 1,912 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 1 | 101 | 389,598 | 86 | 0 | 0.0000 | 389,598 | 1 | 85 | 4,584 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 46 | 14,394 | 44 | 4 | 0.0909 | 13,085 | 0 | 40 | 327 |
| Guam | 20 | 331 | 0 | 13,884 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 21 | 710 | 23 | 13,884 | 19 | 1 | 0.0526 | 13,153 | 0 | 18 | 731 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 1 | 29 | 9,922 | 28 | 0 | 0.0000 | 9,922 | 0 | 28 | 354 |

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# APPENDIX E

# STATE AND REGION CODES

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**Table E.1. State FIPS Codes (State)**

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

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

**Table E.2. SNAP Region Codes (REGIONCD)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table E.3. Census Region Codes (REGION)**

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

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

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

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

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# APPENDIX F

# FY 2011 SNAP PARAMETERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table F.3. Deduction Amounts, FY 2011**

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

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

The Homeless Household Shelter Deduction is $143.

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

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

**Table F.4. Medical Deduction Demonstration Programs, FY 2011**

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

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

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

**Table F.5. Maximum SNAP Benefit, FY 2011**

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

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

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

**Table F.6. Minimum SNAP Benefit, FY 2011**

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

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

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

**Table F.7. Standard Utility Allowances, FY 2011**

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

See notes at end of table.

**Table F.7** (*continued*)

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

See notes at end of table.

**Table F.7** (*continued*)

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

See notes at end of table.

**Table F.7** (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

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

[d] Single-utility standard.

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

[f] A single utility standard for other heating.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table F.13. KYSAFE Benefit Criteria, FY 2011**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Shelter Expenses | Benefit |
|---|---|
| $600 or more | $155 |
| Less than $600 | 80 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Shelter Expenses | Benefit |
|---|---|
| $289 or more | $81 |
| Less than $289 | 65 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# APPENDIX G

# QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

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Form Approved OMB No. 0584-0299
Expiration Date 3/31/2010

# QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE



## Section 1 - Review Summary

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

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

## Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

| | 12. Element | 13. Nature | 14. Cause | 15. Error Finding | 16. Error Amount | 17. Discovery | 18. Verified | 19. Occurrence a. Date | 19. Occurrence b. Time Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | |
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| 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 | Hours | 55. SNAP Work Reg. | 56. SNAP E & T | 57. ABAWD Status | 58. Dependent Care Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

## Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

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

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

## Section 6 - Reserved Coding

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

## Section 7 - Optional For State Use

1.

2.

3.

4.


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