Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Database and the QC Minimodel

Final Report

October 2013

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MATHEMATICA
Policy Research

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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 Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), providing millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. During fiscal year (FY) 2012, SNAP served an average of 46.6 million people per month and paid out $74.6 billion in benefits.

In response to legislative adjustments to program rules and changes in economic and demographic trends, the characteristics of SNAP participants and households and their levels of participation in SNAP change over time. 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 effect 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 policy change 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 2012 SNAP QC database and also explains how to use it. For each variable in the database, the codebook lists the variable name, whether it originates from the raw datafile or is constructed, and a description, including all valid values of the variable.

Appendix A provides an assessment of the quality of selected variables in the FY 2012 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 new and changed variables on the FY 2012 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 2012, 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 2012 SNAP QC Database

The contents of the FY 2012 SNAP QC database are very similar to the contents of the FY 2011 SNAP QC database, with a few minor changes. First, three constructed variables were added: DISi, NONCIT_HEAD, and COMPOSITION. Second, the variables FSNDISCA and NDISCAi now use the variable DISi to determine disability status. These new variables are fully described in the codebook section of this documentation.

In addition, the definitions of overissuances and underissuances in the Status of Case Error Findings (STATUS) variable changed. While in prior years QC reviewers were instructed to code as overissuances (STATUS = 2) or underissuances (STATUS = 3) only errors of $26 or more, QC reviewers are now instructed to code errors of any size as an overissuance or underissuance. Similarly, QC reviewers are now instructed to record all benefit amount errors (AMTERR) rather than only errors greater than $25.

See Appendix C for more details about these changes.

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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 50,000 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 effect 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. A QC review determines (1) if participating units are actually 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

[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 record in the QC data contains data on only one SNAP unit per household.

sample of participating units is drawn by month and by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

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 was eligible and the authorized benefit amount equaled the issued benefit, then the error amount is 0 and the case finding is "amount correct".
- If the SNAP unit was eligible and the authorized benefit amount varied from the issued benefit, then the difference between the two amounts is recorded as the error amount and the case finding is either "overissuance" or "underissuance." Error amounts of $50 or less are not included in the calculation of State error rates.
- If the reviewer determines that the SNAP unit was ineligible, then the issued benefit amount is recorded as the error amount and the case finding is "ineligible."

State 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 FY 2012 edited file.

Table II.1. Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped from the Edited File, and Included on the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2012

	Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Sample
Number of Cases Sampled	56,746
Cases not subject to review	2,513
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0
Cases subject to review	54,233
Incomplete cases	3,366
Cases completed	50,867
SNAP units not eligible for a positive benefit	85
SNAP units not eligible for SNAP	662
SNAP units eligible for a positive benefit	50,120
SNAP units dropped due to inconsistencies	93
SNAP units on the final file	50,027

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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.

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[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 2012 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 because neither of these groups is included in the SNAP QC data.[7] In Section III.C, we describe the derivation of the FY 2012 sampling weights in detail.

SNAP Program Operations totals are generated 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 2012.

[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 3 percent, respectively. In FY 2012, about 812 thousand people affected by tornados, hurricanes and tropical storms, floods, and wildfires received disaster assistance.

Table II.2. Comparison of Program Data to Edited SNAP QC Datafile, Fiscal Year 2012

	Fiscal Year 2012			
Average Monthly Value	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance	Adjustments for Ineligible SNAP Units	Edited SNAP QC Datafile
Number of SNAP Units	22,329,713	28,397	254,997	22,046,320
Number of Participants	46,609,072	67,661	519,900	46,021,511
Value of Benefits	$6,218,288,393	$18,551,386	$153,545,924	$6,046,191,083
Average SNAP Unit Size	2.09	2.38	2.04	2.09
Average Benefit per Person	$133.41	_[a]	$295.34	$131.38

Sources: Fiscal Year 2012 Program Data and SNAP QC datafile.

[a] We adjust units and participants for new disaster SNAP units only; benefits for disaster SNAP benefits issued to new units; and 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.

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.

III. FISCAL YEAR 2012 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 2012 SNAP QC file.[8]

Step 1.

We received the 2012 data from FNS on a CD in an ASCII (or text) format.

INPUT CD	File: FY2012 Record length 2,250 56,746 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	SASIFY12.SAS	
INPUT FILE	FY2012	(ASCII; 56,746 records)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2012_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,746 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	FREQS12.SAS FREQS12A.SAS FREQS12A_ELG.SAS CMP1112A.SAS	
INPUT FILE	QCFY2012_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,746 records; 721 variables)

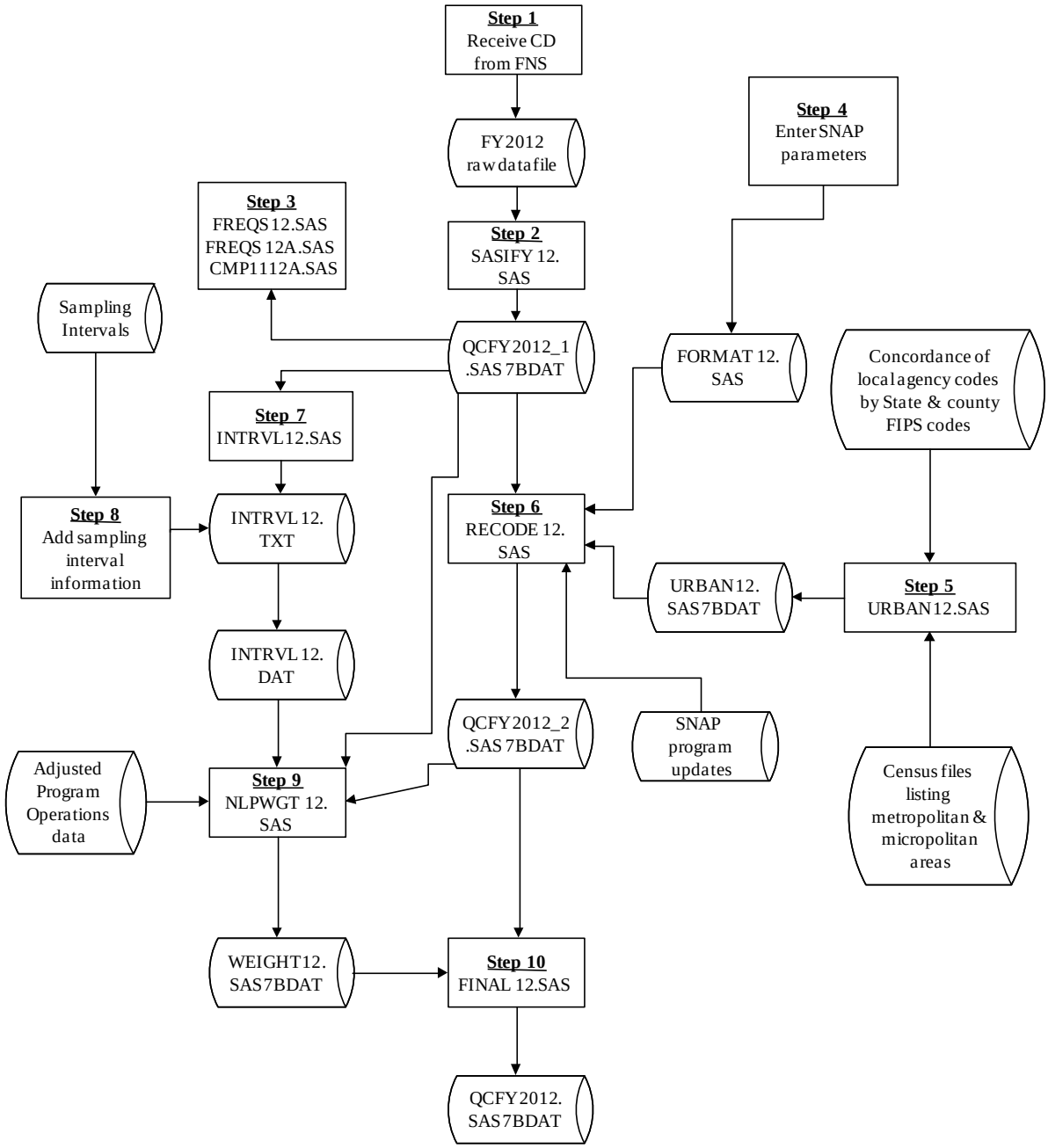
Step 4.

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: FORMAT12.SAS

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

Figure III.1. Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC File Development Process



Step 5.

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	URBAN12.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2012_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,746 records; 721 variables)
	METRO2_08.TXT	(ASCII; 1,159 records; 3 variables) (Census 2008 Metropolitan File)
	MICRO2_08.TXT	(ASCII; 701 records; 3 variables) (Census 2008 Micropolitan File)
	FIPS_LAC.TXT	(ASCII; 5,046 records; 6 variables) (concordance of local area codes, updated in 2012.)
OUTPUT FILE	URBAN12.SAS7BDAT	(50,867 records; 5 variables)

Step 6.

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. Meeting these conditions together with the sample reductions in Step 5 completed the sample selection for the final datafile (50,027 records).

PROGRAM NAME	RECODE12.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2012_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,746 records; 721 variables)
	FORMAT12.SAS	(Format library)
	URBAN12.SAS7BDAT	(50,867 records; 5 variables)
OUTPUT FILES	QCFY2012_2.SAS7BDAT	(50,027 records; 1,196 variables)
	COMPLETES12.SAS7BDAT	(50,867 records; 1,198 variables)
	DROP12.SAS7BDAT	(93 records; 1,197 variables)

Step 7.

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

PROGRAM NAME	INTRVL12.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2012_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,746 records; 721 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL12.TXT	(ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)

Step 8.

We edited the INTRVL12.TXT file by hand to add sampling interval information (obtained from FNS) for each State/stratum combination and saved the edited file as INTRVL12.DAT.

INPUT FILE	INTRVL12.TXT	(ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL12.DAT	(ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)

Step 9.

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

PROGRAM NAME	NLPWGT12.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2012_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,746 records; 721 variables)
	QCFY2012_2.SAS7BDAT	(50,027 records; 1,196 variables)
	INTRVL12.DAT	(ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)
	FY12_ADJUSTED.XLSX	(FNS Excel spreadsheet containing participation numbers adjusted for disasters)
	COMPLETES12.SAS7BDAT	(50,867 records; 1,198 variables)
	DROP12.SAS7BDAT	(93 records; 1,197 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	WEIGHT12.SAS7BDAT	(50,774 records; 27 variables)

Step 10.

We merged the file containing weights with the edited SNAP QC file to produce the final FY 2012 SNAP QC file.

PROGRAM NAME	FINAL12.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2012_2.SAS7BDAT	(50,027 records; 1,196 variables)
	WEIGHT12.SAS7BDAT	(50,774 records; 27 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2012.SAS7BDAT	(50,027 records; 781 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	MINIQC12.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2012.SAS7BDAT	(50,027 records; 781 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	MATHPC.BIN	(50,027 unit records; 110,844 person records)

Step 12.

Using the final SNAP QC SAS file, we 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	QC2TPL12.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2012.SAS7BDAT	(50,027records; 781 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	QC2TPL12.BIN	(50,027 unit records; 110,844 person records)
	QC2TPL12.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 MFIP–Minnesota's TANF program–and demonstration units participating in an SSI-CAP in 18 States. 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.

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 2012 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 the 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. [9]

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. If person-level sums and the unit-level gross income are equal at any stage, 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.

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

[9] 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.

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

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 recorded a payment error and (1) the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount, or (2) the calculated benefit is within $5 of the unadjusted raw benefit, and the error element is not indicated to be the dependent care deduction, the shelter deduction, or the standard utility allowance.
2. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.

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. QC reviewers recorded a payment error and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount.
2. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.

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.[11] 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. QC reviewers recorded a payment error and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount.
2. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.
3. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated shelter deduction is within $5 of the raw shelter deduction.

[11] 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.

4. For SNAP units in New York, QC reviewers recorded no payment errors, utilities equal the HCSUA, and the unit is coded as using an HCSUA.[12]

For each condition, we check with and without allotment adjustments. Appendix F, Table F.7 provides FY 2012 SUA values by State.

12d. **Does setting the medical deduction to 0 for a medical deduction demonstration participant result in a matching benefit?** For participants in medical deduction demonstration states,[13] we set the medical deduction, medical expenses, and the medical deduction demonstration flag to 0 if, as a result, one of the following conditions is met:

1. QC reviewers recorded a payment error and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount.
2. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.

12e. **Redo the income reconciliation, if necessary.** If we modified a deduction 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.

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

[13] By the end of FY 2012, medical deduction demonstrations were operating in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, and Wyoming.

- Units without an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (Appendix F).[14]
- Units must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (Appendix F).[15]
- 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 $3,250 in assets. (See next section for exceptions.)

2. State Variations to Editing Procedures

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

a. Higher Asset Limits

In FY 2012 in Idaho, Michigan, and 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.[16] 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

[14] 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.

[15] This test is not performed on SNAP units identified as participating in MFIP or an SSI-CAP demonstration in the 15 States using standard benefits.

[16] More information is available on Minnesota's Department of Human Services (DHS) website (http://www.dhs.State.mn.us/).

and cash portion, with a 38 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.

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 2012 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:[17]
   - The unit has 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.
   - The unit has children and the benefit, adjusted for errors, matches the MFIP table of benefits for this unit size.
   - The unit has children, positive person-level earnings, and a positive reported earned income deduction, where the reported earned income deduction is 38 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

[17] 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).

equal the unit-level gross income, we try including TANF income to see if its addition allows us to reconcile to unit-level gross income.[18] 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 38 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 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). The benefit amount is the minimum of this difference or the food portion, but never less than 0.
   - For one- and two-person SNAP units, we set the benefit amount to the higher of the calculated benefit or the minimum federal SNAP benefit.

c. SSI-CAP Units

In FY 2012, 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

[18] 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.

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

1. SSI-CAP Programs with a Standard Benefit

Fifteen States operate programs that provide participants with a standard "high" or "low" benefit based on whether participants' shelter expenses fall above or below a State-determined threshold; the States are Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia. Given that net income and deductions are not used in calculating benefits and consequently do not have the same meaning for SSI-CAP units, we set those variables to missing (.E). More specifically, the variables set to missing for SSI-CAP participants in the 15 States are final net income (FSNETINC), total deductions (FSTOTDED), standard deduction (FSSTDDED), medical deduction (FSMEDDED), earned income deduction (FSERNDED), dependent care deduction (FSDEPDED), child support expense deduction (FSCSDED), homeless deduction (HOMELESS_DED), excess shelter deduction (FSSLDDED), and standard utility allowance (SUA1 and SUA2). However, the raw variables indicating the actual costs 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 F.9). 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 any 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, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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.9.

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 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 F.10). 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 any of the KYSAFE standard benefit amounts that also contain either:
   - Only one person coded as a SNAP participant, who is age 60 or older and 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, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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.10.

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 F.11). 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 any 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, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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.11.

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 F.12). 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 any 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, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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.12.

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 F.13). 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 any 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, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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.13.

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 F.14). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in January 2012. 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).[19]

- 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).[20]

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.14.

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 F.15). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NJ SNAS units.

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

[20] 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 any 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, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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.15.

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 F.16). Benefit amounts changed in May 2012. 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 any 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, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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.16.

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 units. 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 F.17). The certification period for NYSNIP is four years with interim contact at the end of two years. Mid-year shelter cost threshold and benefit changes occurred in January 2012 and May 2012. 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 units that receive SSI benefits and belong to one of the following groups:[21, 22]
   - 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, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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 F.18). 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

[21] 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.

[22] 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.

receiving SSI benefits, and have a recorded benefit equal to any of the NCSNAP standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for NCSNAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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 rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) in Appendix Table F.18.

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 F.19). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in January 2012. 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 any 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, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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.19.

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 F.20). Mid-year benefit

changes took place in December 2011 and January 2012. 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).[23]
    - 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).[24]

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.

[23] 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.

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

3. **Benefit calculation for SCCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the rent (RENT) and raw gross (RAWGROSS) values found in Table F.20.

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 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 F.21). 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 recorded benefit equal to any 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, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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.21.

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 two 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 F.22). Based on the data in the QC file, we identify units with one of two benefit values as CAP recipients for FY 2012. 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 any 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 (FSAFILi=1). For any additional individuals originally coded as SNAP participants, we add a new code "Eligible SNAP participant in another unit, not currently under review" (FSAFILi=2). We adjust the variable indicating unit size accordingly (FSUSIZE).
   - **Income.** In SNAP-CAP units that originally had more than one individual coded as a SNAP participant, we reset raw gross income (RAWGROSS) equal to the sum of the individual incomes assigned to the one individual who remains a SNAP participant (FSAFILi=1) after assigning the rest new status as participants outside the unit (FSAFILi=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.22.

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 F.23). 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 any 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, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum 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.23.

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 F.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 any 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 F.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 any of the BAYSTATE CAP standard rent/mortgage allowances. If the recorded rent/mortgage amount is not equal to the standard allowance, we calculate the benefit assuming that the standard allowance was used. If this calculated benefit matches the raw benefit, then we recode the rent/mortgage amount to be the standard allowance, and flag the unit as a BAYSTATE CAP participant.
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 F.24). Below, we describe our process for identifying and recoding WASHCAP units.

1. **Identifying WASHCAP units.** The QC data include two potential markers of WASHCAP participants. One is the standard rent/mortgage allowance. The second is a special local agency code used by QC reviewers for WASHCAP units whose applications were processed in an SSA office. Using the two markers, we identify as WASHCAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual 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 any 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

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

- **Arkansas.** Beginning in November, 2011, 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 $4 for the entire caseload. The higher SUA modeled for Arkansas reflects this adjustment.

- **Illinois.** 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. The higher SUA modeled for Iowa reflects this adjustment.

- **Kansas.** 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 $8 for the entire caseload. The higher SUA modeled for Kansas reflects this adjustment.

- **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. The higher SUA modeled for Massachusetts reflects this adjustment.

- **Missouri.** 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 standard deduction was reduced by $18 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. The higher SUA modeled for New Hampshire reflects this adjustment.

- **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. The higher SUA modeled for South Dakota reflects this adjustment.

- **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 $6 for the entire caseload. The higher SUA modeled for Texas reflects this adjustment.

- **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. The higher SUA modeled for Vermont reflects this adjustment.

- **Virginia.** 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 standard deduction was reduced by $3 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. The higher SUA modeled for Wyoming reflects this adjustment.

C. Derivation of Sampling Weights

The SNAP QC file's sampling weights are derived to reflect State and national caseload totals from SNAP Program Operations data after adjustments for receipt of disaster assistance benefits and benefits issued in error. They are intended to match monthly target levels of SNAP 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) [25]
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) and those the reviewers found "eligible" but not qualifying for a benefit (coded as STATUS = 2 with the error amount at least as large as the full benefit). The number of disqualified SNAP units divided by the number of SNAP units with completed reviews is the "disqualification" rate.[26] (Column i)
4. We lower the Program Operations counts of SNAP units by the disqualification rate calculated in Step 3 to derive the final adjusted Program Operations totals. (Column j)
5. We remove 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.[27] (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 removed and by additional disaster benefits issued to units receiving regular SNAP benefits. The NLP algorithm incrementally changes the original weight until the three adjusted Program Operation monthly totals are matched, with the additional restriction that the final weights will not be less than 10 percent of the preliminary weights. The resulting monthly weights are no longer

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

[26] 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.

[27] 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.

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 2012 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).

A. Create MATH-Style Version of SNAP QC Database

1. Introduction

The QC Minimodel requires a binary file in a particular format (MATH™ style)[28] 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.

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

3. Programmer's Guide

a. Input file for Step 1

QCFY2012.SAS7BDAT	Final SNAP QC database, 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

MINIQC12.SAS

d. Output variables for Step 1

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

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 (the number of nonelderly disabled individuals in the unit) on the unit head's record, by summing over individuals in the unit with DISi = 1. Set FSNDIS to '0' for all other individuals.
- Create a person-level baselaw variable FSNONCIT (the number of noncitizens in the unit) on the unit head's record, by summing over individuals in the unit with CTZN > 2. Set FSNONCIT to '0' for all other individuals.
- 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 database, 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.

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 database. Within each household, we create one person-record for each person represented in the SNAP QC database and then convert proprietary SAS missing data codes as follows:

.	-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
07/09/2013	CREATION DATE
17:10:52.56	CREATION TIME
FY2012	BASE YEAR

FY2012	YEAR AGED TO
avg	SIMULATION MONTH
50,027	HOUSEHOLD COUNT
QC MINI	MODEL LABEL
2012.00	MODEL VERSION

We edit by hand the MATHPC.HDR file so that its record layout matches the output statement in MINIQC12.SAS.

c. Create final binary and header files

Using the output from MINIQC12.SAS, we run a QC Minimodel-based program to generate the final version of the QC Minimodel database. This program:

- Creates person-level seeds to be used with random number generator.
- Creates the variables FSDEPDED, FSNDIS, FSNONCIT, FSALLPA, and FSASTEST.

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 individuals in the unit).

b. Output files

MATHPC.HDR[29]	ASCII header file that describes the record layout of the output database file, MATHPC.BIN.
MATHPC.BIN	SNAP QC database file in standard binary form, in a hierarchical format (unit record, and then person records for individuals in the unit).
MATHPC.TAB	Summary tables.
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 database 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.

[29] 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_categ_elig	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. Placeholder for any new BBCE coding.
db_fs_display_partic_debug	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. Placeholder for any new participation algorithm debug.

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 baselaw runs, a new file created with WRFILE = T should be saved, and policy change simulations can be run off this baselaw by setting BASELAW = the suffix of the variables from the new baseline and setting FS_VARS = BASELAW+1. For example, if baselaw variables have a suffix of “1” a new 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 policy change simulation, point INDIR to the new file and set BASELAW = “2” and FS_VARS = “3”.

FS_VARS = 1 is not allowed, because the variables with a suffix of “1” are always on the file. The original “suffix 1” variables are always needed by the DBVARS routine for imputing medical, shelter, and child support 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	FSASSET 1	HOMELSDED	SSI
CAT_ELIG	FSCSDED	LOCALCOD	SSI_CAP
CONT	FSDIS	MED_DED_DEMO	STATE
CSUPRT	FSMEDEXP	MINIMUM_BEN	STRATUM
CTZN	FSNDIS 1	MN_FIP	TANF
DEEM	FSNELDER 1	OTHERN	UNEMP
DIS	FSNKID 1	OTHGOV	VET
DIVER	FSSLTEXP	OTHUN	WAGES
DPCOST	FSUN 1	PURE_PA	WCOMP
EDLOAN	FSUSIZE 1	RACETH	WGESUP
EITC	FSVEHAST	RCNTACTN	WRKREG
EMPRG	FYWGT	REL	YRMONTH
ENERGY	GA	SEX	
EXFSCSDED	HDEPDED	SLFEMP	
FSAFIL	HOMEDED	SOCSEC	

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 I_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* SNAP QC database 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 policy change simulation, and assign them a new head:

```
do ip = 1,ctprhh
    if (fsun(ip) == 0) cycle
    if (fsun(fsun(ip)) /= fsun(ip)) then
        do jp = ip+1,ctprhh
            if (fsun(jp) == fsun(ip)) fsun(jp) = ip
        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 members and number of children).

ii. Specification

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

We loop over all individuals in the household:[30]

```
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)
```

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

```
        if (I_energy %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_energy %iper(ip)

      end do ! end of person loop

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

For each unit, we loop over individuals 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 (children under age two), and number of children older than toddlers.
- Number of elderly members.

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

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

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

ii. Specification

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

fsasset (iunit) = orig_fsasset

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

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

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

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

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

Medical Expenses. The QC Minimodel imputes medical expenses based either on the number of elderly and disabled individuals in the original unit. If the original unit contains no elderly individuals and no disabled individuals, then a medical deduction is not allowed—either in the original QC file editing process or in any QC Minimodel simulations. In reforms, the medical expense is prorated by the ratio of elderly and disabled individuals in the reform relative to the number of elderly and disabled individuals in baselaw:

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

In addition, we identify units participating in medical deduction demonstration programs in the 12 States with such demonstrations. 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 a policy change simulation, we assign child support expenses to the simulated SNAP unit that contains the head of the original unit. If the head of the original unit does not belong to any of the newly simulated units, then the child support expenses are not used.

Homeless 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 a policy change simulation, the unit is treated as ineligible in the simulation results.

ii. Specification

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

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

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V. CODEBOOK FOR THE FY 2012 SNAP QC DATABASE

In this chapter, we describe the variables on the FY 2012 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 2012 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 as "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 as "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 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 2012 SNAP QC database is a SAS file with 50,027 observations from 12 sample months—October 2011 through September 2012 for all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. 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 2012, the user should select all observations with a YRMONTH code equal to "201201."

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. 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 2012 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 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	SNAP 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 cash public assistance status
RCNTACTN	R	Most recent action on case
REP_SYS	R	Reporting requirement
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
COMPOSITION	C	Unit composition
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
NONCIT_HEAD	C	Unit head citizenship indicator
RAWHSIZE	R	Reported number of people in household
REGION	C	Constructed census region code
REGIONCD	R	FNS region code

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

STATE	R	FIPS code for State or territory
STRATUM	R	Stratum identification
TANF_IND	C	Indicator of TANF receipt for unit
TPOV	C	Gross income/poverty level ratio
URBRUR	C	Urban/rural indicator
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 under state rules
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 benefit in error
ASSLIM	C	Asset limit
BENMAX	C	Maximum benefit amount
FSASTEST	C	Indicator of passing asset test
FSBEN	C	Final calculated benefit
FSGRTEST	C	Indicator of passing gross income test
FSMINBEN	C	Received minimum benefit
FSNETEST	C	Indicator of passing net income test
GROSSCRN	C	Gross income screen
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
DISi	C	Person-level disability indicator
DPCOSTi	R	Reported dependent care cost
EMPRGi	R	SNAP employment and training program status
EMPSTAi	R	Employment status – type
EMPSTBi	R	Employment status – amount
FSAFILi	R	SNAP case affiliation
FSUNi	C	Position of head of SNAP unit
NDISCAi	C	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 income from earned income tax credit
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, 9999)
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, 85) Number of months SNAP unit was certified to participate during current certification or recertification

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
COUPFIX	C	COUPON ALLOTMENT ADJUSTED FOR ERRORS Range = (1, 2701)
EXPEDSER	R	RECEIVED EXPEDITED SERVICE Range = (1, 3) 1 = Entitled to expedited service and received benefits within federal time frame 2 = Entitled to expedited service but did not receive benefits within federal time frame 3 = Not entitled to expedited service
HHLDNO	C	SNAP HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER Range = (1, 56746) Position of unit in unedited SNAP QC file (unique unit identifier)
LASTCERT	C	MONTHS SINCE LAST SNAP CERTIFICATION Range = (0, 81)
LOCALCOD	R	LOCAL AGENCY CODE Range = (0, 965) Designates local agency and allows grouping of data by county or county equivalent (may be FIPS code or alternative classification)
MED_DED_DEMO	C	INDICATOR OF MEDICAL DEDUCTION DEMONSTRATION PARTICIPATION Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes
MN_FIP	C	INDICATOR OF MFIP PARTICIPATION **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.** Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes
PURE_PA	C	INDICATOR OF PURE CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STATUS Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes A unit is pure cash public assistance (pure PA) when everyone in the unit receives TANF, GA, or SSI or unit has TANF income and every adult receives TANF, GA, or SSI

RCNTACTN R MOST RECENT ACTION ON CASE
Range = (20010401, 20120928)
Date the case was certified or recertified for participation in sample month under review (in yyyymmdd format)

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

REVNUM R STATE QC REVIEW NUMBER
Range = (1, 900261)

SSI_CAP C INDICATOR OF SSI-CAP PARTICIPATION
The SNAP QC datafile may underestimate the actual number of SSI-CAP units in some States. See Appendix A for details.
Range = (0, 3)
0 = Not in SSI-CAP
1 = SSI-CAP case with standard shelter expenses
2 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, consistent with program rules
3 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, inconsistent with program rules

STATUS R STATUS OF CASE ERROR FINDINGS
Range = (1, 3)
Before FY 2012, STATUS=1 if the error amount was $25 or less. Starting in FY 2012, STATUS=1 only if the error amount was $0.
1 = Amount correct
2 = Overissuance
3 = Underissuance

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
YRMONTH	R	SAMPLE YEAR AND MONTH Range = (201110, 201209) 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 2012, for example, YRMONTH should equal 201201.

Unit Demographics and Sample Weights

CERTHHSZ	R	CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE Range = (1, 17)
COMPOSITION	C	UNIT COMPOSITION Range = (0, 5) 0 = No children 1 = Child(ren) only 2 = Child(ren) and one male adult 3 = Child(ren) and one female adult 4 = Child(ren) and married unit head (spouse may be nonparticipating; includes married teens) 5 = Child(ren) with other multiple adults
COUNTYCD	C	FIPS CODE FOR COUNTY Range = (1, 840)
CTPRHH	C	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD Range = (1, 16) Number of people in household with nonmissing person-level information
FSDIS	C	INDICATOR OF PRESENCE OF DISABLED PERSON IN UNIT **We recommend using this variable with caution and the understanding that it likely undercounts the number of units with a disabled person. See Appendix A for details.** Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes Defined as a unit with (1) nonelderly SSI recipients, (2) a medical expense deduction and no elderly individuals, or (3) nonelderly individuals who 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 **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.** Range = (0, 6) Number of nondisabled adults age 18 to 49 in childless SNAP units

FSNELDER	C	NUMBER OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS IN UNIT Range = (0, 2) Number of people age 60 or older in SNAP unit
FSNGMOM	C	INDICATOR OF SINGLE-FEMALE-HEADED UNIT Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes A SNAP unit with one adult and one or more children; the adult is female.
FSNK0T4	C	NUMBER OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 5) Number of children under age 5 in SNAP unit
FSNK5T17	C	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 10) Number of children age 5 to 17 in SNAP unit
FSNKID	C	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 12) Number of children under age 18 in SNAP unit
FSNONCIT	C	NUMBER OF NONCITIZENS IN UNIT Range = (0, 10) Number of people with FSAFILi = 1 and CTZNi >= 3
FSUSIZE	C	CONSTRUCTED CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE Range = (1, 16) Number of people with FSAFILi = 1
FYWGT	C	WEIGHT USED FOR FULL-YEAR CALCULATIONS Range = (3.175, 4811.62) Calculated as HWGT/12 for all States
HWGT	C	MONTHLY SAMPLE WEIGHT Range = (38.10, 57739.45) 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 to calculate an average monthly value for that reference period.
NONCIT_HEAD	C	UNIT HEAD CITIZENSHIP INDICATOR Range = (0, 2) 0 = Head of unit is a citizen

1 = Head of unit is a participating noncitizen
2 = Head of unit is a nonparticipating noncitizen

RAWHSIZE R REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD
Range = (1, 16)

REGION C CONSTRUCTED CENSUS REGION CODE
Range = (1, 4)
1 = Northeast
2 = Midwest
3 = South
4 = West
See Appendix E for a list of States in each region.

REGIONCD R FNS REGION CODE
Range = (1, 7)
1 = Northeast
2 = Mid-Atlantic
3 = Southeast
4 = Midwest
5 = Southwest
6 = Mountain Plains
7 = West
See Appendix E for a list of States in each region.

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

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

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

TPOV C GROSS INCOME/POVERTY LEVEL RATIO
Range = (0, 681)
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, New Mexico, 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 Range = (0, 2359) Sum of CONT1 through CONT16
FSCSUPRT	C	COUNTABLE UNIT CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 2095) Sum of CSUPRT1 through CSUPRT16
FSDEEM	C	COUNTABLE UNIT DEEMED INCOME Range = (0, 5515) Sum of DEEM1 through DEEM16
FSDIVER	C	COUNTABLE UNIT STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS Range = (0, 498) Sum of DIVER1 through DIVER16
FSEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 6186) Sum of FSWAGES, FSSLFEMP, and FSOTHERN
FSEDLOAN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS Range = (0, 1138) Sum of EDLOAN1 through EDLOAN16
FSEITC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT Range = (0, 797) Sum of EITC1 through EITC16
FSENERGY	C	COUNTABLE UNIT ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME Range = (0, 1071) Sum of ENERGY1 through ENERGY16
FSGA	C	COUNTABLE UNIT GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS Range = (0, 1617) Sum of GA1 through GA16
FSGRINC	C	FINAL GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 8059) Total monthly gross income of unit (sum of FSEARN and FSUNEARN)

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
FSNETINC	C	FINAL NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 7763) Total monthly income of unit after applying deductions. Calculated as FSGRINC-FSTOTDED but not less than 0. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units in States with standard SSI-CAP benefits.
FSOTHERN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 2235) Sum of OTHERN1 through OTHERN16
FSOTHGOV	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS Range = (0, 2610) Sum of OTHGOV1 through OTHGOV16
FSOTHUN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 8059) Sum of OTHUN1 through OTHUN16
FSSLFEMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 4162) Sum of SLFEMP1 through SLFEMP16
FSSOCSEC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME Range = (0, 3089) Sum of SOCSEC1 through SOCSEC16
FSSSI	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SSI BENEFITS Range = (0, 3490) Sum of SSI1 through SSI16
FSTANF	C	COUNTABLE UNIT TANF PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1703) Sum of TANF1 through TANF16
FSUNEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 8059) Sum of FSCONT, FSCSUPRT, FSDEEM, FSEDLOAN, FSGA, FSOTHGOV, FSOTHUN, FSSOCSC, FSSSI, FSTANF, FSUNEMP, FSVET, FSWCOMP, FSDIVER, FSENERGY, and FSWGESUP
FSUNEMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2631) Sum of UNEMP1 through UNEMP16

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
FSVET	C	COUNTABLE UNIT VETERANS' BENEFITS Range = (0, 2171) Sum of VET1 through VET16
FSWAGES	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGES AND SALARIES Range = (0, 6186) Sum of WAGES1 through WAGES16
FSWCOMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2376) Sum of WCOMP1 through WCOMP16
FSWGESUP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME Range = (0, 969) Sum of WGESUP1 through WGESUP16
RAWGROSS	R	REPORTED GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 8059) Reported total monthly countable income of unit before applying deductions (see FSGRINC for final value)
RAWNET	R	REPORTED NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 4802) Reported total monthly countable income of unit after applying deductions (see FSNETINC for final value)

Unit Countable Assets

FSASSET	C	TOTAL COUNTABLE ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 16459) Sum of LIQRESOR, FSVEHAST, OTHNLRES, and REALPROP
FSVEHAST	C	COUNTABLE NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 2783)
LIQRESOR	C	COUNTABLE LIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 16459)
OTHNLRES	C	COUNTABLE OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 3800)
RAWLQRES	R	REPORTED LIQUID ASSETS Range = (0, 99998)
RAWOTRES	R	REPORTED OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS Range = (0, 14000)
RAWRPROP	R	REPORTED REAL PROPERTY Range = (0, 65000) Does not include home
RAWVHAST	R	REPORTED NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE Range = (0, 2783)
REALPROP	C	COUNTABLE REAL PROPERTY UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 3155) Does not include home

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

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

Unit Expenses and Deductions

ERN_INC_DED_PCT	C	PERCENTAGE USED TO CALCULATE EARNINGS DEDUCTION Range = (0.20, 0.38) 0.38 is used for MFIP participants; 0.2 for all others
EXCL_FSCSDED	C	CHILD SUPPORT EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME Range = (0, 787) Child support expenses excluded before gross income test rather than before net income test for eligibility
FSCSDED	C	CHILD SUPPORT EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (0, 2290) Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States using standard SSI-CAP benefits
FSCSEXP	R	REPORTED CHILD SUPPORT EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (0, 4050) (Some States treat child support payments to non-unit members as an income exclusion rather than a deduction. See EXCL_FSCSDED and FSCSDED for final values.)
FSDEPDED	R	REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION **We recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.** Range = (0, 1388) 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[31] Range = (0, 1789) Calculated as FSDEPDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT3-FSERNDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED) and where FSSLT3 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSDEPDED. Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.
FSERNDED	C	CALCULATED EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION Range = (0, 1237) Calculated as FSERNDED = ERN_INC_DED_PCT*FSEARN, rounded to nearest integer. The deduction equals 38 percent of total earned income for MFIP participants and 20 percent of total earned income for all others. Coded as missing for all SSI-CAP units.
FSERNDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION Range = (0, 1237) Calculated as FSERNDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT2-FSDEPDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED) and where FSSLT2 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSERNDED. Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.
FSMEDDED	C	CALCULATED MEDICAL DEDUCTION Range = (0, 3393) The deduction is for units with elderly or disabled members only; the entry for medical expenses should include only expenses in excess of $35. Calculated as FSMEDDED = MAX(0, FSMEDEXP) Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.

[31] 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.

FSMEDDE2 C MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 1543)
Calculated as FSMEDDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where
NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT4-FSDEPDED-FSERNDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED)
and where FSSLT4 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSMEDDED. Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.

FSMEDEXP R REPORTED MEDICAL EXPENSES
Range = (0, 3393)
Allowable medical expenses in excess of $35 for elderly and disabled unit members

FSSLTDED C CALCULATED EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 2242)
Set to 0 if HOMEDED = 3; otherwise set to XCOST for units with elderly or disabled and equal to the minimum of XCOST and SHELCAP for units without elderly or disabled, where
XCOST = MAX(0, FSSLTEXP-HALFNET) and HALFNET = MAX (0,ROUND(FSGRINC-FSSTDDED-FSERNDED-FSDEPDED-FSMEDDED-FSCSDED)/2)
The final value of FSSLTDED is rounded to nearest integer.
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSSLTDE2 C MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 1798)
Calculated as FSSLTDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where
NEWNET = MAX (0,FSGRINC-FSDEPDED-FSERNDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED).
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSSLTEXP C CALCULATED SHELTER EXPENSES
Range = (0, 5158)
Sum of RENT and UTIL

FSSTDDED C STANDARD DEDUCTION
Range = (130, 416)
Varies by region. See Appendix F for values.
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSSTDDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF STANDARD DEDUCTION Range = (0, 624) Calculated as FSSTDDE2 = NEWNET – FSNETINC, where NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC – FSSLT1 – FSDEPDED – FSERNDED – FSMEDDED – FSCSDED – HOMELESS_DED) and where FSSLT1 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSSTDDED. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
FSTOTDED	C	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS Range = (0, 4176) Sum of FSSTDDED, FSERNDED, FSDEPDED, FSSLTDED, FSMEDDED, HOMELESS_DED, and FSCSDED Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
FSTOTDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF TOTAL DEDUCTION Range = (0, 2639) Calculated as FSGRINC-FSNETINC. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
HOMEDED	R	INDICATOR OF HOMELESSNESS Range = (1, 3) 1 = Not homeless 2 = Homeless, not receiving homeless shelter allowance 3 = Homeless, receiving homeless shelter allowance
HOMELESS_DED	C	AMOUNT OF HOMELESS DEDUCTION Range = (0, 143) Positive value only for those with HOMEDED = 3 Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.
RAWERND	R	REPORTED EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION Range = (0, 994) (See FSERNDED for final earned income deduction value.)
RENT	R	RENT/MORTGAGE AMOUNT Range = (0, 4753) Some values for SSI-CAP units have been edited to apply standard shelter allowances.

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
SHELCAP	C	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (362, 734) SHELCAP varies by region. See Appendix F for values.
SHELDED	R	REPORTED SHELTER DEDUCTION Range = (0, 24313) (See FSSLTDED for the final value)
SUA1	R	STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–USAGE AND ENTITLEMENT **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.** Range = (1, 9) 1 = No utilities and no LIHEAA assistance 2 = Uses actual expenses 3 = Uses higher standard based on LIHEAA assistance 4 = Uses higher standard and does not receive LIHEAA assistance 5 = Uses lower 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 **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.** Range = (1, 2) 1 = Not prorated 2 = Prorated Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with UTIL. See Appendix B for more details. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
UTIL	R	UTILITY AMOUNT Range = (0, 1082) Some values have been edited to improve the final benefit calculation. See Appendix B for more details.

Unit Benefits

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
AMTERR	R	AMOUNT OF BENEFIT IN ERROR Range = (0, 802) Dollar amount of any identified error, or the difference between the benefits the State authorized and the benefits the State should have authorized. Before FY 2012, only errors over $25 were recorded.
ASSLIM	C	ASSET LIMIT Range = (2000, 5000) SNAP eligibility limit. Categorically eligible units are not subject to an asset limit. See Appendix F for schedule.
BENMAX	C	MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT Range = (200, 2782) 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, 2702) 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 = (1180, 8207)
SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units and those with elderly or disabled members are not subject to gross income screen. See Appendix F for values.

NETSCRN C NET INCOME SCREEN
Range = (908, 6316)
SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units are not subject to net income screen. See Appendix F for values.

RAWBEN R REPORTED SNAP BENEFIT RECEIVED
Range = (0, 2701)
Reported amount of SNAP benefits that the unit was certified to receive during sample month (see FSBEN for final value)

Person-Level Characteristics

ABWDST1 to ABWDST16	R	ABAWD STATUS **We recommend caution when using the variable, and recommend combining values ABWDSTi = 2-7, unless the specific state policies in effect regarding ABAWDs are known. Additionally, we recommend against using ABWDSTi for state-level tabulations for Connecticut, Maryland, Rhode Island, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Wyoming. See Appendix A for more details.** Range = (1, 7) Person 1 through Person 16 1 = Not an able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) 2 = ABAWD in a waived area 3 = Exempt based on 15 percent option 4 = ABAWD meeting work requirements 5 = ABAWD in 1st 3 months 6 = ABAWD in 2nd 3 months 7 = ABAWD who has exhausted time-limited benefits
AGE1 to AGE16	R	AGE Range = (0, 98) Person 1 through Person 16 0 = Age less than 1 year 1–97 = Age in years 98 = Age 98 years or more

CTZN1 to CTZN16 — R — CITIZENSHIP STATUS

We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.

Range = (1, 10)

Person 1 through Person 16

1 = U.S.–born citizen
2 = Naturalized citizen
3 = Legal permanent resident with 40 quarters of work, military service, five years legal U.S. residency, disability, or under age 18
5 = Person admitted as refugee, granted asylum, or given stay of deportation
6 = Other eligible noncitizen
7 = Noncitizen legally in United States who does not meet one of the above codes and is not receiving SNAP benefits but whose income and resources must be considered in determining benefits
8 = Other ineligible legal noncitizen (e.g., visitor, tourist, student, diplomat)
9 = Undocumented noncitizen
10 = Noncitizen, status unknown

DIS1 to DIS16 — C — PERSON-LEVEL DISABILITY INDICATOR

Because we are limited in our ability to assess the quality of the SSI and work registration variables that feed into our person-level disability algorithm, we recommend caution when using the new individual-level disability indicator (DISi). See Appendix A for more details.

Range = (0, 1)

Person 1 through Person 16

0 = Not disabled
1 = Disabled

Nonelderly individuals identified as disabled using receipt of SSI or a combination of hours worked, work registration status, receipt of Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation, and/or unit medical expense deduction. See Appendix B for details.

DPCOST1 to DPCOST16 — R — REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE COST

We recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.

Range = (0, 1100)

Person 1 through Person 16

Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with FSDEPDED. See Appendix B for details.

EMPRG1 to EMPRG16 — R

SNAP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM STATUS

We recommend caution when using EMPRGi. See Appendix A for more details.

Range = (0, 9)

Person 1 through Person 16

0 = Not participating in E&T
1 = Participating in non–SNAP E&T (such as TANF)
2 = SNAP job search or job search training
3 = SNAP E&T workfare or work experience
4 = SNAP E&T work supplementation
5 = SNAP E&T education leading to high school diploma or GED
6 = SNAP E&T postsecondary education leading to degree or certificate
7 = SNAP E&T remedial education (including adult education and English lessons not leading to degree)
8 = SNAP E&T vocational training
9 = Other

EMPSTA1 to EMPSTA16 — R

EMPLOYMENT STATUS–TYPE

Range = (1, 8)

Person 1 through Person 16

We recommend caution when using EMPSTAi. See Appendix A for more details.

1 = Not in labor force and not looking for work
2 = Unemployed and looking for work
3 = Active-duty military
4 = Migrant farm labor
5 = Nonmigrant farm labor
6 = Self-employed, farming
7 = Self-employed, nonfarming
8 = Employed by other

EMPSTB1 to EMPSTB16 — R

EMPLOYMENT STATUS–AMOUNT

Range = (1, 5)

Person 1 through Person 16

We recommend caution when using EMPSTBi. See Appendix A for more details.

1 = Not employed
2 = 1–19 hours/week
3 = 20–29 hours/week
4 = 30–39 hours/week
5 = Full-time (40 hours or more)

FSAFIL1 to FSAFIL16 — R

SNAP CASE AFFILIATION
Range = (1, 99)
Person 1 through Person 16
We recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Minnesota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, 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, 9)
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 Range = (1, 7) Person 1 through Person 16 1 = Head of household 2 = Spouse 3 = Parent 4 = Daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson 5 = Other related person (brother, sister, niece, nephew, grandchild, great-grandchild, cousin) 6 = Foster child 7 = Unrelated person
SEX1 to SEX16	R	SEX Range = (1, 2) Person 1 through Person 16 1 = Male 2 = Female
WRKREG1 to WRKREG16	R	WORK REGISTRATION STATUS Range = (1, 5) Person 1 through Person 16 **We recommend combining values of 1 and 2 when tabulating work registration status. See Appendix A for more details.** 1 = Federal exemption for disability 2 = Federal exemption for reason other than disability 3 = Work registrant, not E&T participant 4 = Work registrant, voluntary E&T participant 5 = Work registrant, mandatory E&T participant

YRSED1 to YRSED16 — R

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPLETED

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

Range = (0, 14)

Person 1 through Person 16

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

Person-Level Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)[32]

CONT1 to CONT16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS Range = (0, 2359) Person 1 through Person 16 Amount of contributions, charity, and in-kind income
CSUPRT1 to CSUPRT16	R	COUNTABLE CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 2095) Person 1 through Person 16 Court-ordered child support payments received from absent parent or responsible person
DEEM1 to DEEM16	R	COUNTABLE DEEMED INCOME Range = (0, 5515) Person 1 through Person 16 Income deemed from sponsor of noncitizen member of unit
DIVER1 to DIVER16	R	COUNTABLE STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS Range = (0, 498) Person 1 through Person 16
EDLOAN1 to EDLOAN16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS Range = (0, 1138) Person 1 through Person 16 Educational grants, scholarships, and loans
EITC1 to EITC16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT Range = (0, 797) Person 1 through Person 16
ENERGY1 to ENERGY16	R	COUNTABLE ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME Range = (0, 1071) Person 1 through Person 16
GA1 to GA16	R	COUNTABLE GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS Range = (0, 1617) Person 1 through Person 16

[32] 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 Range = (0, 2235) Person 1 through Person 16
OTHGOV1 to OTHGOV16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS Range = (0, 2610) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes but not limited to Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and payments to farmers by USDA. OTHGOVi amounts were recoded as SSI benefits in units with reported SSI income in cases for which OTHGOVi equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.
OTHUN1 to OTHUN16	R	COUNTABLE OTHER UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 8059) Person 1 through Person 16 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 in cases for which OTHUNi equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.
SLFEMP1 to SLFEMP16	R	COUNTABLE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 4162) Person 1 through Person 16 Net income from any self-employment enterprise
SOCSEC1 to SOCSEC16	R	COUNTABLE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME Range = (0, 2712) Person 1 through Person 16
SSI1 to SSI16	R	COUNTABLE SSI BENEFITS Range = (0, 1429) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes recoded countable income reported as OTHGOVi or OTHUNi in units with reported SSI income and where OTHGOVi or OTHUNi equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.
TANF1 to TANF16	R	COUNTABLE TANF PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1703) Person 1 through Person 16 Assigned to payee or principal person of assistance group

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
UNEMP1 to UNEMP16	R	COUNTABLE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2591) Person 1 through Person 16
VET1 to VET16	R	COUNTABLE VETERANS' BENEFITS Range = (0, 2171) Person 1 through Person 16
WAGES1 to WAGES16	R	COUNTABLE WAGES AND SALARIES Range = (0, 6186) Person 1 through Person 16 Amount of wages, salaries, tips, and commission
WCOMP1 to WCOMP16	R	COUNTABLE WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2376) Person 1 through Person 16
WGESUP1 to WGESUP16	R	COUNTABLE WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME Range = (0, 969) Person 1 through Person 16 Earnings above cash assistance and/or SNAP benefit amount

Detailed Error Findings

AGENCY1 to AGENCY9	R	AGENCY OR CLIENT RESPONSIBILITY Range = (1, 99) Variance 1 through Variance 9 Primary cause of variance 1 = Information not reported 2 = Incomplete or incorrect information provided; agency not required to verify 3 = Information withheld by client (case referred for Intentional Program Violation (IPV) investigation) 4 = Incorrect information provided by client (case referred for IPV investigation) 7 = Inaccurate information reported by collateral contact 8 = Acted on incorrect federal computer match information not requiring verification (such variance is excluded from error determination but must be recorded) 10 = Policy incorrectly applied 12 = Reported information disregarded or not applied 14 = Agency failed to follow up on inconsistent or incomplete information 15 = Agency failed to follow up on impending changes 16 = Agency failed to verify required information 17 = Computer programming error 18 = Data entry and/or coding error 19 = Mass change (error due to problem with computer-generated mass change) 20 = Arithmetic computation error 21 = Computer user error 99 = Other
AMOUNT1 to AMOUNT9	R	VARIANCE DOLLAR AMOUNT Range = (0, 908) Variance 1 through Variance 9 Dollar amount of variance

DISCOV1 to DISCOV9 — R

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

E_FINDG1 to E_FINDG9 — R

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

ELEMENT1 to ELEMENT9 — R

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

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

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

35 = Unreported source of income (do not use for change in employment status)
36 = Rounding used/not used or incorrectly applied
37 = All income from source known but not included
38 = More income received from this source than budgeted
39 = Employment status changed from unemployed to employed
40 = Employment status changed from employed to unemployed
41 = Change only in amount of earnings
42 = Conversion to monthly amount not used or incorrectly applied
43 = Averaging not used or incorrectly applied
44 = Less income received from this source than budgeted
45 = Cost of doing business not used or incorrectly applied
46 = Failed to consider/anticipate month with extra pay date
52 = Deduction that should have been included was not
53 = Deduction included that should not have been
54 = Incorrect standard used (not as a result of change in unit size or move)
64 = Incorrect amount used resulting from change in residence
65 = Incorrect standard used resulting from change in unit size
75 = Benefit/allotment/eligibility incorrectly computed
77 = Unit not entitled to transitional benefits
79 = Incorrect use of allotment tables
80 = Improper proration of initial month's benefits
97 = Not required to be reported or acted upon based on timeframes and reporting requirements for allotment differences below the $50 threshold.
98 = Transcription or computation errors
99 = Other
111 = Child support payment(s) not considered or incorrectly applied for initial month(s) of eligibility
112 = Retained child support payment(s) not considered or incorrectly applied
120 = Variance/errors resulting from noncompliance with this means-tested public assistance program
123 = Incorrectly prorated
124 = Variances resulting from use of automatic federal information exchange system
127 = Pass-through not considered or incorrectly applied
200 = Eligible noncitizen excluded
201 = Ineligible noncitizen included
301 = Unit improperly participating under retrospective budgeting
302 = Unit improperly participating under prospective budgeting
303 = Unit improperly participating under monthly reporting

304 = Unit improperly participating under quarterly reporting
305 = Unit improperly participating under semiannual reporting
306 = Unit improperly participating under change reporting

OCCDATE1 to OCCDATE9 — R

VARIANCE OCCURRENCE DATE
Range = (199409, 999999)
Variance 1 through Variance 9
Date each variance occurred (month and year)
999999 = Unknown

TIMEPER1 to TIMEPER9 — R

VARIANCE TIME PERIOD
Range = (1, 9)
Variance 1 through Variance 9
Time period during which variance occurred
1 = Before most recent action
2 = At time of most recent action by agency
3 = After most recent action by agency
9 = Time of occurrence cannot be determined

VERIF1 to VERIF9 — R

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

APPENDIX A

ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF SELECTED VARIABLES IN THE FY 2012 SNAP QC DATABASE

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We assessed the quality of coding for variables on the FY 2012 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; ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations for Connecticut, Maryland, Rhode Island, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Wyoming; FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Minnesota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED for any State-level tabulations; and URBRUR for State-level tabulations in Alabama, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

We recommend caution when using ABWDSTi, DISi, EMPSTAi, EMPSTBi, EMPRGi, FSDIS, FSNDISCA, MN_FIP, NDISCAi, SSI_CAP, SUA1, SUA2, and WRKREGi for all tabulations; when using CTZNi, and URBRUR for any State-level tabulations; and when using TANFi in Minnesota.

The quality of AMTERR, CAT_ELIG, COMPOSITION, MED_DED_DEMO, NONCIT_HEAD, PURE_PA, and STATUS were also assessed and found to be suitable for all tabulations.

1. Highest Educational Level Completed (YRSEDi)

Because eight 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 2011 file but differs substantially from the FY 2006 and previous data files. For instance, 20 percent of participants were coded as having unavailable, not recorded, or unknown racial/ethnic data in the FY 2012 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 29 States while more than 60 percent of participants have these codes in 7 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 coded in the FY 2012 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 (fewer than 3,000 weighted individuals) were inconsistently coded as both an ineligible ABAWD (FSAFILi = 10) and either not an ABAWD (ABWDSTi = 1) or an eligible ABAWD (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 Minnesota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. 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 2012 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 2011. 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 2012 file is mostly consistent with that in recent files. However, there are inconsistencies between the employment and earned income variables. For example, about seven percent of both participants coded as working 1–40+ hours (EMPSTBi = 2, 3, 4, 5) and participants not coded as not in the labor force or unemployed (EMPSTAi ≠ 1, 2) have no countable earnings. 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)

The distribution of ABWDSTi categories for FY 2012 is similar to the distribution on the FY 2011 file. Of those participants coded as a nondisabled nonelderly childless adult subject to work registration (ABAWD) (ABWDSTi=2-7), 93 percent are coded as being in a waived area. Of those participants coded as ABAWDs, 1 percent are coded as exempt, 2 percent as meeting work requirements, 2 percent as being in their first three months of receipt, 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 inconsistencies between ABWDSTi and some of the employment variables (WRKREGi, EMPSTAi, and EMPSTBi), we recommend caution when using the variable and further recommend combining values ABWDSTi=2-7 unless the specific State policies in effect regarding ABAWDs are known. Additionally, we continue to recommend that care be taken to avoid state-level tabulations that result in small sample sizes. We specifically recommend against using ABWDSTi for state-level tabulations for Connecticut, Maryland, Rhode Island, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Wyoming.

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

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). We developed a new person-level disability indicator (DISi) for inclusion on the FY 2012 SNAP QC datafile and made a slight alteration to the FSNDISCA and NDISCAi code to incorporate this newly developed person-level disability indicator.

Although 7 percent of individuals in the FY 2012 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 four States 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 1 to 13 percentage points.

The indicator of nondisabled adults age 18 to 49 in childless units captures a very high percentage of individuals coded as ABAWDs (85 percent). In 16 States, at least 95 percent of individuals coded as ABAWDs are also coded as NDISCAi = 1. In all but 4 States, the percentage of ABAWDs coded as NDISCAi = 1 is at least 70 percent.

We recommend using the revised NDISCAi and FSNDISCA codes that incorporate the new person-level disability indicator (DISi) with the understanding that this new person-level disability indicator likely undercounts the number of nonelderly individuals with a disability.

8. Unit and Person-level Disability (FSDIS and DISi) 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). Starting in FY 2012, we also use this information to identify disabled individuals (DISi).

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 2012 file of likely miscoding of this variable. As in the previous two years, we found some inconsistencies between WRKREGi and ABWDSTi. Because of inconsistencies, likely miscoding, and our limited ability to assess WRKREGi, we recommend caution when using the variable, and recommend combining values for WRKREGi = 1 and WRKREGi = 2.

We recommend using FSDIS with the awareness that it likely undercounts the number of units with disabled members. Because we are limited in our ability to assess the quality of the SSI and work registration variables that feed into our person-level disability algorithm, we recommend using the new individual-level disability indicator (DISi) with the understanding that it likely undercounts the number of nonelderly individuals with a disability. As a result of the likely miscoding and inconsistencies, we do not recommend using WRKREGi to identify person-level disability.

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

Nationwide, inconsistencies between recoded values of SUA1 and UTIL and between SUA2 and UTIL affect less than 1 percent of all units in the FY 2012 file and less than 3 percent of all units in each State. In FY 2012, three States (District of Columbia, Oregon, and Washington) used two heating and cooling standard utility allowance (HCSUA) amounts for the same unit type and time period. As a result, some units on the file in these States report one HCSUA 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 10 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 BBCE policy. Due to this coding change and the large number of States with BBCE, an increasing number of units have no recorded assets.

About 96 percent of all units have no countable assets (FSASSET = 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 four 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] As a result of these changes, we cannot identify metropolitan status for a large percentage of cases in these States.

We recommend against using URBRUR in Alabama, Nebraska, New Mexico, 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.

13. SSI-CAP (SSI_CAP)

Because the raw SNAP QC data does not identify units that enter SNAP through an SSI-CAP, we use an algorithm for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SSI-CAP units in States with SSI-CAP. In FY 2012, 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 Washington and New York, 93 percent and 86 percent,

[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).

respectively, of participating SNAP units eligible for SSI-CAP appear to have participated through the program. Conversely, our algorithm identified only one percent of unweighted units in New Jersey as SSI-CAP participants, and in five other States, 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. We recommend caution when using SSI_CAP

14. 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 2012 data file, there are 81 unweighted units in Minnesota with TANF income, with. TANF amounts between $1 and $4.

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.

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

In FY 2012, most States had 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.

Ninety-one percent of all participating units nationally are coded as categorically eligible for SNAP benefits. This includes the 7 percent of all units that 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 four States, over 30 percent of all BBCE units were recoded as categorically eligible (CAT_ELIG=2), including Idaho, where 88 percent of the participating BBCE units were recoded as categorically eligible (CAT_ELIG=2).

Twenty-three percent of all units nationally are pure PA units. All pure PA units are also coded as categorically eligible, and 25 percent of all categorically eligible units are pure PA.

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

16. Medical Deduction Demonstrations (MED_DED_DEMO)

Nationally, we identified 24 percent of units with a positive medical deduction as participating in a medical deduction demonstration program. In the 11 states that had medical deduction demonstration programs throughout FY 2012, all units with medical deductions were coded as receiving a deduction equal to the standard medical deduction demonstration amount.

We recommend using MED_DED_DEMO for all tabulations.

17. Unit level non-citizen head (NONCIT_HEAD)

The NONCIT_HEAD variable, added in FY 2012, identifies SNAP units where the head of the unit is a non-citizen. In the FY 2012 file, 90 percent of SNAP households are headed by a U.S.

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

citizen, 5 percent by participating noncitizens, and the remaining 5 percent by nonparticipating noncitizens. We recommend using NONCIT_HEAD for all tabulations.

18. Presence of adults and/or children (COMPOSITION)

The COMPOSITION variable, added in FY 2012, indicates whether the household contains children, adults, or both. We recommend using COMPOSITION for tabulations.

19. Indicator for units receiving over/under issuance of benefits (STATUS) and error amount (AMTERR)

Beginning with the FY 2012 SNAP QC data, QC reviewers were instructed to record any overissuance or underissuance error, even though those under the new $50 tolerance threshold will not be included in the calculation of the State agency's error rate. Previously, only errors of $26 or more were reported. Units coded as receiving an overissuance or underissuance increased from 7 percent in FY 2011 to 36 percent in FY 2012.

We recommend using using STATUS and AMTERR for 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 2012 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.
- 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. Vehicle Assets

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

3. 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 to $0, retaining both child support income and the child support deduction.
- 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 calculated net income was less than reported 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 test for eligibility if the child support deduction was 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.

4. 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.

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

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.
  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.

5. 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

[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).

records the proration of utility allowances in shared housing situations (SUA2). In units where the calculated benefit matched the raw benefit, we assumed the recorded utility amount to be correct. For these units, we recoded the SUA1 and SUA2 variables to make them consistent with the utility amount. For units coded as receiving a type of SUA not used in the State, we recoded SUA1 regardless of the result of the benefit calculation.

In most States, we checked for full SUA values as well as for half SUA values (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 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]

6. 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 every adult and every child received SSI or GA income

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

[6] Forty-seven States mandated the use of an SUA, rather than actual utility costs, throughout FY 2012.

- All MFIP units

7. Categorical Eligibility

Most States have adopted BBCE policies that confer categorical SNAP eligibility on all units authorized to receive a TANF or Maintenance of Effort (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 income, or for most States, asset 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. 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 and net income at or below 100 percent of poverty

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

California and West Virginia. All units with gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty

Colorado. 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 individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, 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, Minnesota, and New Mexico. All units with gross income at or below 165 percent of poverty

Idaho. All units with countable assets at or below $5,000, 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 individuals

Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, South Carolina, and Virgin Islands. 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

Iowa. All units with gross income at or below 160 percent of poverty

Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. 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 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

Michigan. All units with gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty and countable assets at or below $5,000

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

Nebraska. All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty, countable assets at or below $25,000, and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals

New Hampshire. All units with children under age 22 and a relative of the child present and 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) 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 (through May 2012); all units with (1) gross income at or below 160 percent of poverty and countable assets at or below $5,500 or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals, gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty, and countable assets at or below $9,000 (June 2012 and thereafter)

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

8. 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.

9. Person Level Disability

The QC datafile does not directly identify individuals with disabilities. However, we can use information in the QC datafile–such as SSI receipt, or worker registration status–to identify those who are likely to be disabled. Starting in FY 2012, we used the following procedure to flag individuals as disabled:

- We indentify as disabled most individuals under age 60 with SSIi > 0. Exceptions are made if they are the only individual in the unit to have both SSI and a work registration status indicating a federal exemption for a reason other than a disability (WRKREGi = 2) and meet any of the following conditions:
  1. Individual is an adult (age 18 to 59) living with at least one individual who does not have SSI, does not have earned income, and has a work registration status indicating disability (WRKREGi = 1). In these cases, we code the first child in the unit with WRKREGi = 1 as disabled; or, if there are no children in the unit, we code the first adult in the unit with WRKREGi = 1 as disabled. We do not code the adult with SSI and WRKREGi = 2 as disabled.
  2. Individual is a child (age 0 – 17) living with at least one child who does not have SSI, does not have earned income, and has a work registration status indicating disability. In these cases, we code the first child in the unit with WRKREGi = 1 as disabled. We do not code the child with SSI and WRKREGi = 2 as disabled.
  3. Individual does not meet conditions (1) or (2) but is in the labor force (EMPSTAi > 1), has earned income, has no Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation, and is living with at least one child with no SSI. In these cases, we code the first child in the unit as disabled. We do not code the individual described above with SSI as disabled.

- We identify as disabled all nonelderly adults who satisfy all three of the following conditions:
  1. Coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week (EMPSTBi <= 3) and have monthly earnings equal to less than the equivalent of the monthly federal minimum wage for someone working 30 hours a week
  2. Coded as being exempt from work registration due to disability
  3. Receiving Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation.

- In units where no individual is identified as disabled based on the above criteria, but where the unit receives a medical deduction and has no elderly individuals, we code at least one individual as disabled. We do so by looking for the following types of individuals, stopping when a step codes one or more individuals as disabled.
  1. Individuals with a work registration status indicating disability. (Code all as disabled.)
  2. Individuals with Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation and coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week. (Code all as disabled.)

3. Individuals with Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation. (Code all as disabled.)
4. Child coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week. (Code first as disabled.)
5. Adult coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week. (Code first as disabled.)

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

APPENDIX C

VARIABLES THAT WERE DROPPED, SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGED, OR NEW ON THE FY 2012 SNAP QC DATAFILE

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Note: Information regarding variables on the FY 2011 SNAP QC datafile may be found in *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Leftin et al. 2012).

Variables Dropped on the FY 2012 SNAP QC Datafile

None

Variables Changed on the FY 2012 SNAP QC Datafile

AMTERR	Beginning in FY 2012, AMTERR is reported for all differences between the benefits the State authorized and the benefits the State should have authorized. Previously, only differences larger than $25 were reported.
FSNDISCA and NDISCAi	Beginning in FY 2012, we use the new variable DISi to determine FSNDISCA and NDISCAi. In FY 2011, we used a similar but slightly different algorithm to identify disabled individuals.
STATUS	Beginning in FY 2012, the STATUS variable records all over or under issuances, regardless of the amount. Previously, this variable only recorded errors larger than $25.

New Variables on the FY 2012 SNAP QC Datafile

DISi	Flag for individual level disability. (See description in Appendix B.)
COMPOSITION	Unit level code to indicate presence of children and/or adults.
NONCIT_HEAD	Unit level code to indicate the unit head is a non-citizen, and participation status.

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APPENDIX D

DERIVATION OF WEIGHTS BY STATE AND MONTH

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Tables D.1 through D.3 present the final calculated weighted counts of SNAP units, individuals, and benefit amounts in the FY 2012 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 2011	November 2011	December 2011	January 2012	February 2012	March 2012	April 2012
Alabama	403,344	411,396	398,412	411,949	405,430	404,826	404,235
Alaska	31,529	36,904	37,546	38,170	37,911	38,977	39,600
Arizona	479,705	472,123	484,592	483,039	465,975	472,409	457,833
Arkansas	218,344	204,238	219,183	218,991	211,765	209,573	214,374
California	1,720,236	1,722,785	1,738,884	1,730,081	1,750,085	1,774,677	1,755,590
Colorado	208,424	211,901	213,097	215,098	216,514	223,002	218,413
Connecticut	207,580	214,344	213,802	220,259	204,844	216,152	205,710
Delaware	66,282	67,636	67,419	68,640	68,189	70,121	68,831
District of Columbia	78,962	77,373	79,634	79,382	79,298	76,630	76,983
Florida	1,750,037	1,769,675	1,791,776	1,772,763	1,799,179	1,824,243	1,823,623
Georgia	848,975	855,332	842,292	857,835	830,628	873,090	867,358
Hawaii	83,603	84,580	81,926	84,017	86,876	87,655	85,634
Idaho	99,189	99,949	99,538	101,531	102,081	99,545	99,843
Illinois	887,218	887,357	910,295	887,715	872,910	904,902	892,838
Indiana	381,850	390,670	384,699	395,557	384,565	390,691	393,629
Iowa	184,833	185,479	185,712	187,849	189,240	186,701	191,574
Kansas	139,988	138,527	133,680	138,063	137,517	138,556	133,647
Kentucky	391,658	392,394	394,254	382,167	385,938	396,067	397,286
Louisiana	406,436	405,943	399,941	393,061	395,505	397,384	392,175
Maine	124,743	129,610	127,685	129,644	131,043	128,651	131,752
Maryland	353,242	354,110	350,126	346,222	356,682	357,590	349,519
Massachusetts	463,858	453,969	449,875	459,548	474,807	472,018	481,499
Michigan	948,058	933,974	902,269	927,375	916,270	913,795	921,081
Minnesota	259,233	253,804	259,044	262,077	259,067	265,125	254,785
Mississippi	283,077	288,095	282,845	291,881	292,747	284,967	293,957
Missouri	430,628	433,739	427,217	434,247	425,988	427,728	415,329
Montana	55,971	58,724	57,581	56,860	59,430	58,804	59,275
Nebraska	75,249	74,333	74,165	76,641	77,572	76,296	77,148
Nevada	164,221	165,403	159,895	164,204	166,410	164,440	164,921
New Hampshire	54,922	54,151	54,094	54,788	56,455	55,710	54,211
New Jersey	400,704	385,459	385,690	391,906	397,667	399,784	402,351
New Mexico	185,172	191,080	187,943	190,850	188,410	191,519	191,290
New York	1,570,557	1,606,910	1,619,249	1,574,513	1,580,186	1,636,545	1,585,882
North Carolina	773,629	776,801	778,553	780,722	770,954	780,967	779,956
North Dakota	27,292	27,380	27,549	26,849	27,375	26,021	27,143
Ohio	850,986	852,362	863,969	879,758	881,517	878,558	861,475
Oklahoma	271,147	277,469	277,992	279,767	269,141	271,382	266,190
Oregon	431,748	434,267	440,894	441,476	440,544	441,000	449,538
Pennsylvania	833,380	860,770	865,654	860,841	873,717	878,156	863,859
Rhode Island	88,828	90,382	87,062	91,318	91,369	92,054	95,558
South Carolina	406,281	408,780	408,814	403,987	407,992	402,395	406,126
South Dakota	43,363	44,847	45,156	44,903	45,420	45,259	45,034
Tennessee	612,158	609,377	610,208	626,867	628,056	626,922	635,994
Texas	1,673,056	1,709,575	1,714,209	1,626,736	1,664,358	1,623,276	1,627,640
Utah	115,011	115,386	116,504	115,570	115,809	117,272	113,845
Vermont	46,384	48,252	47,038	46,717	47,042	47,652	47,989
Virginia	428,663	426,579	435,978	427,253	434,534	440,443	434,040
Washington	569,499	556,063	567,027	574,620	576,774	572,525	565,434
West Virginia	155,371	154,978	159,352	158,802	160,795	156,739	157,676
Wisconsin	386,886	393,511	393,611	389,617	391,805	388,139	398,356
Wyoming	14,103	14,728	13,970	14,199	14,060	14,589	14,597
Guam	13,373	13,336	13,551	12,666	13,193	13,793	13,844
Virgin Islands	10016	10118	10,271	10,247	10,287	10,440	10,462
United States	21,709,003	21,836,928	21,891,725	21,839,839	21,871,926	22,045,756	21,916,935

Table D.1. (*continued*)

State	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	August 2012	September 2012	FY Average 2012
Alabama	406,801	412,350	413,101	410,969	415,459	408,189
Alaska	39,229	39,223	38,729	38,757	37,457	37,836
Arizona	474,117	476,232	470,997	474,997	472,077	473,675
Arkansas	208,756	216,146	216,734	214,615	220,267	214,416
California	1,791,393	1,804,088	1,827,008	1,826,805	1,849,513	1,774,262
Colorado	219,151	222,620	223,860	225,249	214,264	217,633
Connecticut	213,413	220,659	210,870	220,419	221,884	214,161
Delaware	68,949	67,926	68,639	71,066	70,701	68,700
District of Columbia	79,328	77,977	79,221	81,109	77,224	78,593
Florida	1,844,224	1,864,183	1,866,562	1,864,899	1,873,497	1,820,388
Georgia	876,380	866,232	890,480	888,775	897,603	866,248
Hawaii	88,565	89,505	88,780	90,933	90,579	86,888
Idaho	99,186	98,384	96,103	96,028	96,548	98,994
Illinois	897,655	909,581	932,742	954,033	975,271	909,376
Indiana	400,506	393,561	391,587	410,267	410,961	394,045
Iowa	192,483	185,437	193,407	193,056	196,222	189,333
Kansas	138,192	135,746	144,005	141,386	144,204	138,626
Kentucky	391,506	402,702	380,700	398,747	398,910	392,694
Louisiana	396,640	396,790	402,526	408,174	389,294	398,656
Maine	130,485	132,061	131,784	131,201	130,659	129,943
Maryland	360,299	358,166	365,565	371,186	373,372	358,007
Massachusetts	485,279	482,450	477,747	486,997	481,522	472,464
Michigan	918,360	904,908	915,142	916,797	918,035	919,672
Minnesota	267,222	263,902	265,251	263,373	262,901	261,315
Mississippi	295,218	297,992	296,125	302,145	306,021	292,922
Missouri	429,316	420,177	428,126	423,982	418,628	426,259
Montana	59,209	58,317	57,858	57,994	56,745	58,064
Nebraska	76,311	77,260	77,485	78,049	75,877	76,365
Nevada	163,230	170,134	170,556	171,776	167,534	166,060
New Hampshire	56,910	56,954	56,074	56,353	53,214	55,320
New Jersey	408,526	411,286	405,393	395,261	411,707	399,644
New Mexico	192,149	188,613	188,584	191,504	189,087	189,683
New York	1,636,459	1,640,454	1,641,781	1,627,678	1,603,708	1,610,327
North Carolina	773,604	791,703	792,793	801,851	801,341	783,573
North Dakota	26,446	27,122	27,058	26,692	26,020	26,912
Ohio	874,097	860,516	869,807	869,189	857,057	866,608
Oklahoma	267,025	266,345	265,804	266,678	280,793	271,644
Oregon	445,502	447,475	452,513	448,613	452,944	443,876
Pennsylvania	864,445	860,646	859,864	866,429	864,645	862,701
Rhode Island	96,127	95,297	96,133	94,061	96,965	92,930
South Carolina	406,621	396,160	410,252	413,125	411,316	406,821
South Dakota	44,912	44,385	43,688	44,570	44,341	44,656
Tennessee	627,698	641,278	640,494	657,587	651,521	630,680
Texas	1,619,382	1,619,733	1,647,439	1,657,338	1,642,536	1,652,106
Utah	114,431	110,032	105,884	105,918	104,105	112,481
Vermont	48,261	49,741	48,602	49,936	50,884	48,208
Virginia	440,948	442,920	443,968	447,913	447,826	437,589
Washington	577,026	578,523	586,471	589,966	580,867	574,566
West Virginia	155,909	157,990	164,186	161,490	162,917	158,850
Wisconsin	400,305	397,175	398,754	398,160	402,862	394,932
Wyoming	14,437	14,892	14,200	14,491	15,477	14,479
Guam	13,968	13,720	14,493	12,768	14,809	13,626
Virgin Islands	10,687	9,157	10,576	10,750	10,842	10,321
United States	22,127,280	22,166,824	22,306,500	22,422,104	22,421,014	22,046,320

Table D.2. Calculated Weighted Individual Counts By State and Month

State	October 2011	November 2011	December 2011	January 2012	February 2012	March 2012	April 2012
Alabama	900,925	916,257	893,995	913,281	898,412	893,738	883,769
Alaska	74,792	88,790	90,639	92,220	91,991	94,092	95,420
Arizona	1,114,876	1,104,821	1,118,526	1,121,086	1,082,597	1,100,416	1,071,529
Arkansas	501,876	479,121	503,915	502,491	489,962	474,105	491,563
California	3,867,094	3,875,258	3,904,099	3,896,965	3,925,017	3,961,829	3,895,321
Colorado	466,344	476,477	477,214	483,767	482,131	496,109	473,326
Connecticut	385,854	397,332	392,052	405,779	372,556	394,177	379,409
Delaware	142,336	145,421	145,323	147,868	145,728	148,654	146,263
District of Columbia	140,003	138,271	141,112	140,515	140,311	137,013	137,229
Florida	3,225,957	3,260,561	3,297,834	3,253,105	3,302,790	3,346,145	3,343,861
Georgia	1,870,781	1,880,277	1,857,564	1,871,012	1,820,438	1,898,349	1,886,010
Hawaii	167,194	170,478	166,971	169,572	172,974	174,635	170,144
Idaho	230,552	232,041	232,462	235,002	236,731	233,873	232,499
Illinois	1,831,037	1,829,782	1,879,585	1,818,122	1,803,365	1,856,202	1,820,124
Indiana	879,700	891,566	885,290	900,670	880,901	892,154	891,111
Iowa	398,574	399,430	396,471	402,829	405,317	401,815	409,261
Kansas	298,828	297,125	284,034	294,336	293,963	294,363	286,682
Kentucky	835,587	828,771	837,391	806,457	814,592	829,797	828,528
Louisiana	916,060	914,423	901,545	884,834	890,395	892,347	880,069
Maine	239,942	250,864	246,365	250,139	253,135	249,304	253,496
Maryland	709,681	709,254	685,999	684,763	708,889	709,305	691,765
Massachusetts	838,603	824,211	816,855	818,181	853,862	852,208	862,959
Michigan	1,884,542	1,851,697	1,809,231	1,838,439	1,811,928	1,804,183	1,820,669
Minnesota	531,781	517,367	533,062	535,308	530,411	539,710	514,130
Mississippi	638,762	647,215	638,396	650,774	651,171	634,950	651,721
Missouri	939,270	942,117	937,340	942,912	930,502	928,952	911,008
Montana	117,651	126,259	124,689	122,262	127,385	125,639	126,536
Nebraska	173,930	170,096	171,186	175,711	177,832	172,721	175,613
Nevada	349,754	349,104	332,629	345,549	349,352	349,617	348,463
New Hampshire	114,744	113,824	113,125	114,942	117,323	116,353	113,065
New Jersey	830,363	786,642	787,984	795,669	805,529	808,268	812,224
New Mexico	422,850	435,482	431,706	436,252	425,199	435,130	432,938
New York	2,906,815	3,000,096	3,018,765	2,916,528	2,948,164	3,039,028	2,959,897
North Carolina	1,655,694	1,660,154	1,660,591	1,660,464	1,626,656	1,653,501	1,650,483
North Dakota	59,383	59,334	59,600	58,310	59,195	54,337	58,575
Ohio	1,766,584	1,772,251	1,794,754	1,827,815	1,830,187	1,823,694	1,783,349
Oklahoma	614,629	619,240	619,217	617,178	603,658	604,061	594,524
Oregon	775,140	798,637	805,396	817,685	799,305	798,384	817,164
Pennsylvania	1,728,745	1,793,433	1,801,249	1,789,265	1,811,047	1,816,406	1,784,102
Rhode Island	155,525	165,208	154,536	163,456	162,641	161,277	172,781
South Carolina	867,258	870,438	869,018	862,030	865,231	851,656	863,497
South Dakota	99,885	103,336	104,007	103,128	104,084	103,909	103,632
Tennessee	1,264,403	1,252,615	1,264,966	1,295,120	1,290,323	1,293,662	1,305,079
Texas	4,058,301	4,172,512	4,179,010	3,949,589	4,043,923	3,913,693	3,936,704
Utah	277,631	283,184	285,824	284,229	286,361	285,742	277,785
Vermont	92,131	95,316	91,599	90,811	89,238	92,403	92,741
Virginia	896,420	889,967	908,527	888,980	902,807	914,709	907,111
Washington	1,095,139	1,068,214	1,094,600	1,099,545	1,102,036	1,082,251	1,074,072
West Virginia	330,827	329,794	338,315	331,057	335,775	327,871	334,177
Wisconsin	819,229	829,732	828,661	797,943	828,574	811,753	833,234
Wyoming	32,499	33,936	32,409	32,892	32,919	33,892	33,564
Guam	42,248	42,240	42,950	39,432	41,822	42,527	41,701
Virgin Islands	23836	24024	24,336	24,270	24,281	24,492	24,599
United States	45,602,565	45,913,992	46,012,920	45,700,538	45,780,917	45,975,404	45,685,474

Table D.2. (*continued*)

State	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	August 2012	September 2012	FY Average 2012
Alabama	895,950	908,345	909,525	909,245	912,152	902,966
Alaska	94,749	94,298	93,031	93,002	89,809	91,069
Arizona	1,098,650	1,103,972	1,078,400	1,103,984	1,095,850	1,099,559
Arkansas	484,395	492,688	496,034	490,609	500,536	492,275
California	3,980,231	4,011,628	4,034,260	3,978,139	4,074,501	3,950,362
Colorado	487,618	494,316	496,559	499,273	471,006	483,678
Connecticut	389,763	404,164	387,964	403,433	405,496	393,165
Delaware	147,673	145,609	146,636	151,337	150,330	146,932
District of Columbia	140,187	139,041	141,003	143,951	138,129	139,731
Florida	3,384,489	3,419,492	3,426,193	3,413,587	3,454,917	3,344,078
Georgia	1,904,105	1,876,028	1,920,469	1,920,425	1,943,535	1,887,416
Hawaii	175,691	177,355	177,209	178,117	181,062	173,450
Idaho	232,106	225,808	223,950	223,309	224,862	230,266
Illinois	1,832,950	1,854,864	1,891,581	1,936,046	1,973,243	1,860,575
Indiana	904,686	883,772	889,839	922,382	923,201	895,439
Iowa	410,761	392,803	412,187	410,706	417,898	404,838
Kansas	294,854	289,423	306,336	299,983	308,938	295,739
Kentucky	821,901	842,536	778,505	837,225	828,570	824,155
Louisiana	890,253	892,562	901,593	913,420	872,024	895,794
Maine	250,935	253,903	253,305	252,244	250,084	250,310
Maryland	712,757	714,475	722,629	733,869	738,510	710,158
Massachusetts	868,872	860,139	857,192	863,577	862,760	848,285
Michigan	1,813,788	1,786,567	1,805,450	1,806,365	1,805,687	1,819,879
Minnesota	542,735	538,580	533,073	539,160	536,254	532,631
Mississippi	654,029	659,191	654,845	666,220	661,641	650,743
Missouri	932,752	899,872	925,354	919,290	909,566	926,578
Montana	126,351	125,230	124,121	123,408	120,433	124,164
Nebraska	173,756	175,930	176,193	177,958	170,590	174,293
Nevada	339,627	355,349	355,940	358,009	349,283	348,556
New Hampshire	117,749	117,734	116,313	116,274	110,553	115,167
New Jersey	824,550	829,584	820,283	797,622	820,091	809,901
New Mexico	435,351	432,522	430,858	432,322	433,671	432,023
New York	3,040,049	3,073,264	3,056,698	3,043,791	3,001,309	3,000,367
North Carolina	1,606,419	1,674,350	1,687,148	1,706,480	1,705,395	1,662,278
North Dakota	57,601	58,243	57,901	57,325	55,866	57,973
Ohio	1,803,697	1,773,370	1,804,098	1,787,919	1,770,250	1,794,831
Oklahoma	592,050	596,843	595,008	601,116	615,394	606,077
Oregon	814,891	808,782	821,247	792,526	820,459	805,801
Pennsylvania	1,785,062	1,737,230	1,769,034	1,784,210	1,781,699	1,781,790
Rhode Island	173,639	169,300	171,720	166,348	173,253	165,807
South Carolina	861,375	838,299	862,885	873,432	869,900	862,918
South Dakota	103,349	102,350	101,451	102,089	102,213	102,786
Tennessee	1,265,287	1,322,830	1,317,788	1,345,085	1,330,238	1,295,616
Texas	3,945,563	3,915,906	3,976,675	3,998,108	3,885,155	3,997,928
Utah	279,523	271,232	257,736	258,520	253,987	275,146
Vermont	90,971	96,854	93,521	96,787	98,817	93,432
Virginia	914,236	917,816	919,909	926,872	926,457	909,484
Washington	1,103,126	1,100,825	1,111,084	1,118,464	1,083,057	1,094,368
West Virginia	321,184	334,922	350,600	342,359	342,870	334,979
Wisconsin	835,789	827,697	830,616	832,055	832,726	825,667
Wyoming	33,108	34,184	32,813	33,245	35,642	33,425
Guam	42,925	42,435	43,973	39,729	45,043	42,252
Virgin Islands	25,040	22,344	25,188	25,208	25,321	24,412
United States	46,059,148	46,116,855	46,373,927	46,546,160	46,490,231	46,021,511

Table D.3. Calculated Weighted Benefit Amounts By State and Month

State	October 2011	November 2011	December 2011	January 2012	February 2012	March 2012	April 2012
Alabama	113,756,710	116,238,983	114,764,032	112,187,162	113,993,953	112,192,891	111,799,619
Alaska	12,629,185	14,938,544	15,187,822	15,451,520	15,559,438	15,923,673	16,233,021
Arizona	142,390,164	136,667,008	142,315,825	135,474,306	135,292,342	137,255,865	138,861,608
Arkansas	61,672,209	56,012,922	60,571,372	59,103,928	57,849,029	57,117,994	57,771,639
California	561,769,131	576,242,234	548,457,830	566,341,570	567,384,974	593,613,392	579,308,837
Colorado	64,611,935	67,798,973	66,908,747	65,086,220	65,156,771	68,604,881	62,664,218
Connecticut	58,571,861	59,110,936	52,327,216	54,762,844	52,023,755	53,336,894	51,253,974
Delaware	18,105,373	17,918,927	18,174,368	18,565,531	18,023,046	18,789,463	17,074,594
District of Columbia	18,886,395	19,266,210	19,703,555	19,395,784	18,949,253	18,843,769	18,826,151
Florida	452,642,304	455,260,754	462,319,700	450,031,786	457,954,192	459,171,077	460,158,636
Georgia	248,428,522	250,819,683	252,486,233	251,300,484	253,604,630	254,413,577	248,020,582
Hawaii	35,152,767	36,858,366	35,675,384	35,531,326	36,471,315	37,780,639	35,587,897
Idaho	30,312,489	29,999,502	29,227,474	29,866,435	30,543,053	29,373,004	29,166,852
Illinois	252,443,479	254,632,746	264,669,367	248,605,510	245,735,576	259,632,450	253,236,784
Indiana	116,141,033	115,230,664	114,950,553	116,470,724	111,935,288	115,614,157	118,076,107
Iowa	48,885,229	47,656,577	46,949,576	46,725,209	47,174,245	47,351,074	48,556,037
Kansas	37,791,615	37,499,585	35,808,688	34,571,270	37,717,491	36,899,035	34,418,177
Kentucky	104,943,640	103,491,340	106,608,115	102,292,836	100,259,457	103,359,683	104,348,779
Louisiana	118,618,899	117,647,124	116,213,654	113,272,579	114,118,350	112,290,278	111,194,336
Maine	31,287,370	30,980,942	30,865,858	30,205,722	31,253,810	30,472,348	30,210,537
Maryland	83,446,236	89,909,693	89,139,086	85,700,632	88,530,698	89,335,547	89,012,900
Massachusetts	109,673,862	113,111,847	108,210,354	105,241,273	108,233,989	108,356,115	112,594,699
Michigan	250,596,445	257,358,631	241,493,176	248,828,470	237,927,963	231,976,859	244,366,613
Minnesota	59,804,606	57,249,514	60,846,903	58,181,380	61,325,552	59,787,122	59,859,927
Mississippi	78,902,892	77,973,455	77,577,689	76,232,796	78,028,510	77,242,967	78,932,860
Missouri	115,261,995	117,993,133	115,425,025	114,513,311	113,774,560	108,631,961	110,489,453
Montana	15,894,498	16,133,730	16,029,462	15,486,771	16,239,606	16,085,667	16,188,286
Nebraska	20,435,524	20,846,680	20,248,121	20,901,441	21,352,465	20,992,946	20,897,911
Nevada	40,470,434	43,182,082	41,053,677	41,655,955	42,493,486	43,202,336	40,821,894
New Hampshire	13,669,030	13,582,034	12,435,895	12,847,158	13,741,251	13,890,164	13,369,161
New Jersey	111,050,140	104,098,371	103,488,178	105,996,670	107,275,564	106,270,219	103,527,294
New Mexico	53,222,649	55,725,137	55,604,854	54,688,726	53,293,538	54,616,528	55,588,099
New York	431,220,908	434,967,636	448,574,288	419,518,069	442,022,496	442,499,848	419,099,562
North Carolina	197,706,864	203,905,619	202,099,676	193,488,441	189,320,324	193,394,407	193,163,448
North Dakota	7,677,040	7,676,574	7,929,956	7,404,391	7,601,354	6,534,300	7,478,137
Ohio	242,223,965	244,311,540	247,096,676	252,458,713	246,361,046	252,185,347	241,398,432
Oklahoma	75,739,974	81,273,083	78,272,025	78,273,381	77,391,508	76,725,681	71,992,184
Oregon	99,058,663	101,913,741	98,546,162	96,966,583	100,003,425	99,173,363	99,656,804
Pennsylvania	234,084,981	228,943,384	232,412,278	224,632,208	229,341,596	225,212,680	220,390,135
Rhode Island	21,910,554	22,754,243	22,211,258	22,109,282	22,499,362	21,716,116	22,757,018
South Carolina	114,194,297	115,366,742	111,205,748	110,304,467	110,730,639	111,638,740	110,288,076
South Dakota	13,259,425	13,581,221	13,703,129	13,683,571	13,764,097	13,639,668	13,633,409
Tennessee	163,350,211	160,524,783	168,668,464	166,027,695	169,599,978	171,499,554	167,166,726
Texas	510,832,542	500,744,180	484,885,854	495,811,776	506,446,551	474,614,164	472,126,389
Utah	33,300,921	34,497,803	34,084,643	34,086,908	34,210,826	34,673,992	32,915,742
Vermont	11,273,544	11,155,674	11,108,306	11,054,334	11,520,682	10,625,159	11,221,966
Virginia	114,688,608	111,314,330	118,825,828	112,385,231	114,059,809	116,131,348	110,660,184
Washington	136,417,458	134,915,005	138,468,504	137,249,100	138,452,295	139,103,085	137,732,520
West Virginia	38,326,806	39,803,846	39,695,645	38,627,491	40,556,020	38,103,267	38,909,000
Wisconsin	94,636,066	97,874,321	96,926,400	95,823,486	96,312,194	95,383,076	95,178,639
Wyoming	3,996,787	4,055,117	4,185,320	4,284,555	3,985,147	4,265,457	4,240,366
Guam	8,682,034	9,028,480	9,285,638	8,259,523	8,429,618	8,731,957	8,578,600
Virgin Islands	4204757.709	4076141.949	4,284,188	4,327,495	4,300,784	4,261,659	4,202,199
United States	6,038,255,028	6,074,119,794	6,048,207,775	5,972,294,028	6,020,126,902	6,032,537,445	5,955,207,019

Table D.3. (*continued*)

State	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	August 2012	September 2012	FY Average 2012
Alabama	111,681,989	113,398,506	116,232,227	116,101,166	116,206,101	114,046,112
Alaska	15,897,642	16,133,067	16,232,394	15,776,756	15,042,839	15,417,158
Arizona	136,922,185	137,168,650	141,576,119	136,822,089	136,780,178	138,127,195
Arkansas	56,724,958	59,387,112	60,475,246	60,298,488	59,474,687	58,871,632
California	585,052,373	573,540,650	590,870,598	588,109,770	601,117,297	577,650,721
Colorado	65,759,070	66,887,942	70,148,378	67,747,209	61,773,337	66,095,640
Connecticut	54,035,503	54,772,457	53,426,366	55,454,325	54,682,097	54,479,852
Delaware	18,770,772	18,229,094	18,365,433	19,144,855	19,212,258	18,364,476
District of Columbia	18,253,167	18,817,588	19,144,331	19,113,120	18,173,250	18,947,714
Florida	468,168,163	461,514,297	473,001,285	478,001,406	471,207,618	462,452,602
Georgia	260,429,322	250,283,749	262,483,914	262,520,518	256,794,615	254,298,819
Hawaii	37,699,168	36,714,592	37,899,501	37,897,021	37,449,292	36,726,439
Idaho	29,310,166	28,855,053	28,541,649	27,903,305	28,779,492	29,323,206
Illinois	253,540,308	261,900,024	258,137,399	263,363,672	271,935,519	257,319,403
Indiana	119,421,837	114,182,584	119,473,159	124,231,229	118,745,371	117,039,392
Iowa	48,565,222	44,245,453	49,010,191	47,041,727	50,322,262	47,706,900
Kansas	36,966,178	36,001,332	38,392,320	37,222,504	37,455,241	36,728,620
Kentucky	102,482,399	106,975,014	101,639,041	104,801,254	107,245,395	104,037,246
Louisiana	113,106,494	117,411,033	117,502,623	117,326,386	133,149,178	116,820,911
Maine	30,673,677	30,678,009	31,521,861	30,877,593	30,788,243	30,817,998
Maryland	90,235,213	91,956,140	89,461,543	90,277,723	90,396,180	88,950,133
Massachusetts	112,196,562	114,281,209	112,178,747	114,534,518	107,510,488	110,510,305
Michigan	244,451,449	243,079,201	243,486,492	239,686,168	240,418,028	243,639,124
Minnesota	63,046,592	60,441,118	60,434,428	61,262,602	60,140,040	60,198,315
Mississippi	79,938,949	80,933,320	78,987,962	80,609,625	84,696,194	79,171,435
Missouri	114,321,616	111,012,118	114,718,259	117,339,049	112,189,817	113,805,858
Montana	15,697,743	15,807,241	15,907,968	15,192,078	15,520,211	15,848,605
Nebraska	21,309,140	20,562,893	21,788,725	21,703,676	21,339,543	21,031,589
Nevada	41,269,333	43,334,763	40,059,853	42,900,044	41,641,425	41,840,440
New Hampshire	14,092,353	13,808,482	13,800,547	13,446,660	12,726,764	13,450,792
New Jersey	107,856,161	108,879,334	105,603,282	103,326,046	102,661,683	105,836,079
New Mexico	56,203,672	52,911,043	54,618,783	55,491,153	54,855,236	54,734,952
New York	443,638,769	434,193,559	443,462,093	446,952,249	425,318,206	435,955,640
North Carolina	197,642,159	198,994,275	194,708,021	208,531,454	204,955,854	198,159,212
North Dakota	7,231,766	7,333,343	7,381,061	7,168,161	7,037,780	7,371,155
Ohio	239,938,631	241,965,153	239,860,686	245,837,012	240,741,497	244,531,558
Oklahoma	73,357,822	75,326,708	74,142,471	73,480,765	79,903,558	76,323,263
Oregon	100,426,607	97,869,688	100,663,028	98,372,834	100,515,780	99,430,557
Pennsylvania	223,114,074	216,517,835	220,663,096	228,037,578	222,670,767	225,501,718
Rhode Island	23,036,784	22,287,466	22,838,707	23,755,055	23,837,057	22,642,742
South Carolina	111,663,359	109,835,611	111,507,979	115,526,672	112,948,840	112,100,931
South Dakota	13,688,266	13,573,252	13,642,666	13,316,841	13,249,066	13,561,218
Tennessee	161,415,647	175,434,538	170,644,029	177,361,112	175,413,954	168,925,558
Texas	477,960,782	476,753,808	487,324,886	493,498,957	473,924,388	487,910,356
Utah	33,450,023	32,530,500	32,627,738	32,812,535	32,668,361	33,488,333
Vermont	10,784,111	11,004,959	11,094,700	11,373,544	12,063,740	11,190,060
Virginia	114,316,171	116,389,275	118,087,478	117,308,152	117,955,714	115,176,844
Washington	139,883,145	137,833,320	134,668,531	138,880,318	134,541,352	137,345,386
West Virginia	36,744,827	38,332,489	39,831,241	37,197,775	39,115,094	38,770,292
Wisconsin	96,790,803	96,566,907	96,665,176	95,728,864	96,636,794	96,210,227
Wyoming	3,922,928	4,327,538	4,017,124	3,987,222	4,536,469	4,150,336
Guam	9,402,111	9,630,109	9,075,981	8,258,306	9,359,727	8,893,507
Virgin Islands	4,367,473	3,816,509	4,402,687	4,420,096	4,486,340	4,262,527
United States	6,046,855,631	6,024,619,912	6,092,430,005	6,147,329,236	6,102,310,216	6,046,191,083

Table D.4. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, October 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	97	407,776	92	1	0.0109	403,344	0	91	4,432
Alaska	0	1	49	31,529	45	0	0.0000	31,529	0	45	701
Arizona	0	1	98	490,485	91	2	0.0220	479,705	0	89	5,390
Arkansas	0	1	116	218,344	112	0	0.0000	218,344	1	111	1,967
California	0	1	87	1,720,236	72	0	0.0000	1,720,236	1	71	24,229
Colorado	0	1	92	213,701	81	2	0.0247	208,424	0	79	2,638
Connecticut	0	1	89	215,463	82	3	0.0366	207,580	0	79	2,628
Delaware	0	1	91	67,229	71	1	0.0141	66,282	0	70	947
District of Columbia	0	1	94	78,962	81	0	0.0000	78,962	0	81	975
Florida	0	1	92	1,750,037	79	0	0.0000	1,750,037	0	79	22,152
Georgia	0	1	105	848,975	88	0	0.0000	848,975	0	88	9,647
Hawaii	0	1	95	84,635	82	1	0.0122	83,603	0	81	1,032
Idaho	0	1	85	100,461	79	1	0.0127	99,189	0	78	1,272
Illinois	21	8,816	3	887,218	2	0	0.0000	25,560	0	2	12,780
Illinois	22	9,987	0	887,218	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	9,587	93	887,218	82	0	0.0000	861,658	0	82	10,508
Illinois	42	9,237	0	887,218	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	94	395,327	88	3	0.0341	381,850	1	84	4,546
Iowa	0	1	98	184,833	75	0	0.0000	184,833	0	75	2,464
Kansas	0	1	86	141,760	80	1	0.0125	139,988	0	79	1,772
Kentucky	0	1	104	395,614	100	1	0.0100	391,658	0	99	3,956
Louisiana	0	1	94	406,436	87	0	0.0000	406,436	0	87	4,672
Maine	0	1	89	129,541	81	3	0.0370	124,743	0	78	1,599
Maryland	0	1	92	353,242	73	0	0.0000	353,242	0	73	4,839
Massachusetts	0	1	87	463,858	76	0	0.0000	463,858	0	76	6,103
Michigan	0	1	81	948,058	69	0	0.0000	948,058	0	69	13,740
Minnesota	0	1	86	259,233	84	0	0.0000	259,233	0	84	3,086
Mississippi	0	1	105	286,026	97	1	0.0103	283,077	0	96	2,949
Missouri	0	1	91	440,881	86	2	0.0233	430,628	0	84	5,127
Montana	0	1	83	58,271	76	3	0.0395	55,971	0	73	767
Nebraska	0	1	86	76,294	73	1	0.0137	75,249	0	72	1,045
Nevada	0	1	96	166,354	78	1	0.0128	164,221	0	77	2,133
New Hampshire	0	1	78	54,922	67	0	0.0000	54,922	1	66	832
New Jersey	0	1	96	405,474	85	1	0.0118	400,704	0	84	4,770
New Mexico	0	1	98	189,333	91	2	0.0220	185,172	0	89	2,081
New York	0	1	90	1,631,748	80	3	0.0375	1,570,557	1	76	20,665
North Carolina	0	1	81	773,629	80	0	0.0000	773,629	0	80	9,670
North Dakota	0	1	54	27,292	50	0	0.0000	27,292	0	50	546
Ohio	0	1	101	850,986	88	0	0.0000	850,986	0	88	9,670
Oklahoma	0	1	94	280,606	89	3	0.0337	271,147	0	86	3,153
Oregon	0	1	103	436,390	94	1	0.0106	431,748	0	93	4,642
Pennsylvania	0	1	91	833,380	80	0	0.0000	833,380	0	80	10,417
Rhode Island	0	1	87	92,039	86	3	0.0349	88,828	0	83	1,070
South Carolina	0	1	102	406,281	98	0	0.0000	406,281	0	98	4,146
South Dakota	0	1	68	44,718	66	2	0.0303	43,363	0	64	678
Tennessee	0	1	92	619,716	82	1	0.0122	612,158	0	81	7,558
Texas	0	1	103	1,709,036	95	2	0.0211	1,673,056	0	93	17,990
Utah	0	1	94	116,318	89	1	0.0112	115,011	0	88	1,307
Vermont	0	1	68	47,833	66	2	0.0303	46,384	0	64	725
Virginia	0	1	88	428,663	76	0	0.0000	428,663	0	76	5,640
Washington	0	1	87	569,499	75	0	0.0000	569,499	0	75	7,593
West Virginia	0	1	90	163,339	82	4	0.0488	155,371	1	77	2,018
Wisconsin	0	1	92	391,547	84	1	0.0119	386,886	0	83	4,661
Wyoming	0	1	46	14,431	44	1	0.0227	14,103	1	42	336

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**
Guam	0	1	43	13,707	41	1	0.0244	13,373	0	40	334
Virgin Islands	0	1	26	10,016	25	0	0.0000	10,016	0	25	401

Table D.5. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, November 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	411,396	90	0	0.0000	411,396	0	90	4,571
Alaska	0	1	58	36,904	53	0	0.0000	36,904	0	53	696
Arizona	0	1	98	489,396	85	3	0.0353	472,123	0	82	5,758
Arkansas	0	1	117	219,652	114	8	0.0702	204,238	0	106	1,927
California	0	1	91	1,722,785	75	0	0.0000	1,722,785	0	75	22,970
Colorado	0	1	92	214,517	82	1	0.0122	211,901	0	81	2,616
Connecticut	0	1	88	217,202	76	1	0.0132	214,344	0	75	2,858
Delaware	0	1	92	68,727	63	1	0.0159	67,636	0	62	1,091
District of Columbia	0	1	95	79,172	88	2	0.0227	77,373	0	86	900
Florida	0	1	93	1,769,675	85	0	0.0000	1,769,675	0	85	20,820
Georgia	0	1	85	855,332	62	0	0.0000	855,332	4	58	14,747
Hawaii	0	1	96	85,563	87	1	0.0115	84,580	2	84	1,007
Idaho	0	1	85	101,230	79	1	0.0127	99,949	0	78	1,281
Illinois	21	8,816	3	897,371	3	0	0.0000	26,125	0	3	8,708
Illinois	22	9,987	0	897,371	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	9,587	92	897,371	87	1	0.0115	861,231	0	86	10,014
Illinois	42	9,237	0	897,371	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	95	395,321	85	1	0.0118	390,670	0	84	4,651
Iowa	0	1	99	185,479	85	0	0.0000	185,479	0	85	2,182
Kansas	0	1	86	140,216	83	1	0.0120	138,527	0	82	1,689
Kentucky	0	1	103	396,398	99	1	0.0101	392,394	0	98	4,004
Louisiana	0	1	93	405,943	84	0	0.0000	405,943	0	84	4,833
Maine	0	1	89	129,610	84	0	0.0000	129,610	0	84	1,543
Maryland	0	1	93	354,110	67	0	0.0000	354,110	0	67	5,285
Massachusetts	0	1	88	466,579	74	2	0.0270	453,969	0	72	6,305
Michigan	0	1	78	933,974	70	0	0.0000	933,974	0	70	13,342
Minnesota	0	1	86	260,572	77	2	0.0260	253,804	0	75	3,384
Mississippi	0	1	106	288,095	100	0	0.0000	288,095	0	100	2,881
Missouri	0	1	93	444,191	85	2	0.0235	433,739	0	83	5,226
Montana	0	1	83	58,724	77	0	0.0000	58,724	0	77	763
Nebraska	0	1	85	75,380	72	1	0.0139	74,333	0	71	1,047
Nevada	0	1	97	167,445	82	1	0.0122	165,403	0	81	2,042
New Hampshire	0	1	78	54,893	74	1	0.0135	54,151	0	73	742
New Jersey	0	1	91	385,459	83	0	0.0000	385,459	0	83	4,644
New Mexico	0	1	98	191,080	91	0	0.0000	191,080	0	91	2,100
New York	0	1	90	1,627,251	80	1	0.0125	1,606,910	1	78	20,601
North Carolina	0	1	82	776,801	78	0	0.0000	776,801	0	78	9,959
North Dakota	0	1	35	27,380	33	0	0.0000	27,380	0	33	830
Ohio	0	1	102	861,833	91	1	0.0110	852,362	0	90	9,471
Oklahoma	0	1	94	280,772	85	1	0.0118	277,469	0	84	3,303
Oregon	0	1	97	439,764	80	1	0.0125	434,267	0	79	5,497
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	860,770	74	0	0.0000	860,770	0	74	11,632
Rhode Island	0	1	91	92,460	89	2	0.0225	90,382	0	87	1,039
South Carolina	0	1	102	408,780	96	0	0.0000	408,780	1	95	4,303
South Dakota	0	1	68	44,847	67	0	0.0000	44,847	0	67	669
Tennessee	0	1	93	624,061	85	2	0.0235	609,377	0	83	7,342
Texas	0	1	103	1,709,575	93	0	0.0000	1,709,575	0	93	18,383
Utah	0	1	93	115,386	89	0	0.0000	115,386	0	89	1,296
Vermont	0	1	69	48,252	65	0	0.0000	48,252	0	65	742
Virginia	0	1	89	432,504	73	1	0.0137	426,579	0	72	5,925
Washington	0	1	88	571,727	73	2	0.0274	556,063	0	71	7,832
West Virginia	0	1	90	163,029	81	4	0.0494	154,978	0	77	2,013
Wisconsin	0	1	92	393,511	79	0	0.0000	393,511	0	79	4,981
Wyoming	0	1	48	14,728	45	0	0.0000	14,728	0	45	327

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**
Guam	0	1	44	14,038	40	2	0.0500	13,336	0	38	351
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	10,118	25	0	0.0000	10,118	0	25	405

Table D.6. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, December 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	412,474	88	3	0.0341	398,412	0	85	4,687
Alaska	0	1	58	37,546	53	0	0.0000	37,546	0	53	708
Arizona	0	1	98	490,227	87	1	0.0115	484,592	0	86	5,635
Arkansas	0	1	117	221,194	110	1	0.0091	219,183	1	108	2,029
California	0	1	91	1,738,884	70	0	0.0000	1,738,884	0	70	24,841
Colorado	0	1	94	218,232	85	2	0.0235	213,097	0	83	2,567
Connecticut	0	1	90	219,660	75	2	0.0267	213,802	0	73	2,929
Delaware	0	1	93	69,432	69	2	0.0290	67,419	0	67	1,006
District of Columbia	0	1	96	79,634	84	0	0.0000	79,634	0	84	948
Florida	0	1	95	1,791,776	80	0	0.0000	1,791,776	0	80	22,397
Georgia	0	1	105	860,213	96	2	0.0208	842,292	2	92	9,155
Hawaii	0	1	96	83,949	83	2	0.0241	81,926	0	81	1,011
Idaho	0	1	86	102,090	80	2	0.0250	99,538	0	78	1,276
Illinois	21	8,816	5	910,295	5	0	0.0000	43,782	0	5	8,756
Illinois	22	9,987	0	910,295	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	9,587	91	910,295	81	0	0.0000	866,513	0	81	10,698
Illinois	42	9,237	0	910,295	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	95	398,604	86	3	0.0349	384,699	0	83	4,635
Iowa	0	1	100	187,775	91	1	0.0110	185,712	0	90	2,063
Kansas	0	1	86	140,624	81	4	0.0494	133,680	1	76	1,759
Kentucky	0	1	105	398,157	102	1	0.0098	394,254	1	100	3,943
Louisiana	0	1	93	404,879	82	1	0.0122	399,941	0	81	4,938
Maine	0	1	89	130,838	83	2	0.0241	127,685	0	81	1,576
Maryland	0	1	93	355,275	69	1	0.0145	350,126	0	68	5,149
Massachusetts	0	1	88	468,363	76	3	0.0395	449,875	0	73	6,163
Michigan	0	1	78	929,610	68	2	0.0294	902,269	0	66	13,671
Minnesota	0	1	87	262,365	79	1	0.0127	259,044	0	78	3,321
Mississippi	0	1	106	291,330	103	3	0.0291	282,845	0	100	2,828
Missouri	0	1	93	447,561	88	4	0.0455	427,217	1	83	5,147
Montana	0	1	83	59,117	77	2	0.0260	57,581	0	75	768
Nebraska	0	1	86	76,225	74	2	0.0270	74,165	0	72	1,030
Nevada	0	1	96	167,601	87	4	0.0460	159,895	0	83	1,926
New Hampshire	0	1	79	55,662	71	2	0.0282	54,094	0	69	784
New Jersey	0	1	92	390,337	84	1	0.0119	385,690	0	83	4,647
New Mexico	0	1	98	192,418	86	2	0.0233	187,943	0	84	2,237
New York	0	1	90	1,640,278	78	1	0.0128	1,619,249	0	77	21,029
North Carolina	0	1	82	778,553	81	0	0.0000	778,553	0	81	9,612
North Dakota	0	1	28	27,549	28	0	0.0000	27,549	0	28	984
Ohio	0	1	102	873,900	88	1	0.0114	863,969	0	87	9,931
Oklahoma	0	1	94	281,151	89	1	0.0112	277,992	0	88	3,159
Oregon	0	1	97	440,894	80	0	0.0000	440,894	0	80	5,511
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	865,654	75	0	0.0000	865,654	0	75	11,542
Rhode Island	0	1	91	93,356	89	6	0.0674	87,062	0	83	1,049
South Carolina	0	1	102	408,814	94	0	0.0000	408,814	0	94	4,349
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,156	68	0	0.0000	45,156	0	68	664
Tennessee	0	1	94	625,091	84	2	0.0238	610,208	0	82	7,442
Texas	0	1	103	1,714,209	94	0	0.0000	1,714,209	0	94	18,236
Utah	0	1	94	116,504	90	0	0.0000	116,504	0	90	1,294
Vermont	0	1	69	48,508	66	2	0.0303	47,038	0	64	735
Virginia	0	1	90	435,978	74	0	0.0000	435,978	1	73	5,972
Washington	0	1	88	574,391	78	1	0.0128	567,027	0	77	7,364
West Virginia	0	1	91	163,192	85	2	0.0235	159,352	0	83	1,920
Wisconsin	0	1	94	393,611	79	0	0.0000	393,611	0	79	4,982
Wyoming	0	1	48	14,945	46	3	0.0652	13,970	0	43	325

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**
Guam	0	1	44	14,229	42	2	0.0476	13,551	0	40	339
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	10,271	24	0	0.0000	10,271	0	24	428

Table D.7. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, January 2012

	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	411,949	81	0	0.0000	411,949	0	81	5,086
Alaska	0	1	60	38,170	59	0	0.0000	38,170	0	59	647
Arizona	0	1	98	488,528	89	1	0.0112	483,039	0	88	5,489
Arkansas	0	1	117	220,964	112	1	0.0089	218,991	0	111	1,973
California	0	1	91	1,751,440	82	1	0.0122	1,730,081	2	79	21,900
Colorado	0	1	94	220,219	86	2	0.0233	215,098	1	83	2,592
Connecticut	0	1	91	220,259	85	0	0.0000	220,259	0	85	2,591
Delaware	0	1	93	69,730	64	1	0.0156	68,640	0	63	1,090
District of Columbia	0	1	94	79,382	83	0	0.0000	79,382	0	83	956
Florida	0	1	95	1,793,619	86	1	0.0116	1,772,763	0	85	20,856
Georgia	0	1	107	866,679	98	1	0.0102	857,835	3	94	9,126
Hawaii	0	1	98	85,905	91	2	0.0220	84,017	0	89	944
Idaho	0	1	86	102,769	83	1	0.0120	101,531	3	79	1,285
Illinois	21	8,816	3	887,715	3	0	0.0000	26,120	0	3	8,707
Illinois	22	9,987	0	887,715	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	9,587	91	887,715	86	0	0.0000	861,595	0	86	10,019
Illinois	42	9,237	0	887,715	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	95	400,104	88	1	0.0114	395,557	0	87	4,547
Iowa	0	1	100	187,849	90	0	0.0000	187,849	0	90	2,087
Kansas	0	1	87	141,649	79	2	0.0253	138,063	0	77	1,793
Kentucky	0	1	105	401,866	102	5	0.0490	382,167	0	97	3,940
Louisiana	0	1	92	397,685	86	1	0.0116	393,061	0	85	4,624
Maine	0	1	89	131,285	80	1	0.0125	129,644	0	79	1,641
Maryland	0	1	92	356,557	69	2	0.0290	346,222	2	65	5,326
Massachusetts	0	1	90	472,313	74	2	0.0270	459,548	0	72	6,383
Michigan	0	1	78	927,375	72	0	0.0000	927,375	0	72	12,880
Minnesota	0	1	86	262,077	79	0	0.0000	262,077	0	79	3,317
Mississippi	0	1	107	291,881	99	0	0.0000	291,881	0	99	2,948
Missouri	0	1	92	444,230	89	2	0.0225	434,247	0	87	4,991
Montana	0	1	84	59,165	77	3	0.0390	56,860	1	73	779
Nebraska	0	1	86	76,641	76	0	0.0000	76,641	0	76	1,008
Nevada	0	1	97	168,023	88	2	0.0227	164,204	0	86	1,909
New Hampshire	0	1	80	56,269	76	2	0.0263	54,788	1	73	751
New Jersey	0	1	85	391,906	79	0	0.0000	391,906	0	79	4,961
New Mexico	0	1	98	193,122	85	1	0.0118	190,850	1	83	2,299
New York	0	1	90	1,638,345	77	3	0.0390	1,574,513	0	74	21,277
North Carolina	0	1	82	780,722	80	0	0.0000	780,722	0	80	9,759
North Dakota	0	1	46	27,446	46	1	0.0217	26,849	0	45	597
Ohio	0	1	102	879,758	85	0	0.0000	879,758	0	85	10,350
Oklahoma	0	1	94	279,767	88	0	0.0000	279,767	0	88	3,179
Oregon	0	1	99	446,732	85	1	0.0118	441,476	0	84	5,256
Pennsylvania	0	1	94	872,319	76	1	0.0132	860,841	0	75	11,478
Rhode Island	0	1	91	94,579	87	3	0.0345	91,318	0	84	1,087
South Carolina	0	1	102	408,109	99	1	0.0101	403,987	0	98	4,122
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,594	66	1	0.0152	44,903	0	65	691
Tennessee	0	1	94	634,420	84	1	0.0119	626,867	0	83	7,553
Texas	0	1	102	1,703,288	89	4	0.0449	1,626,736	0	85	19,138
Utah	0	1	94	116,914	87	1	0.0115	115,570	0	86	1,344
Vermont	0	1	70	48,907	67	3	0.0448	46,717	0	64	730
Virginia	0	1	90	438,208	80	2	0.0250	427,253	1	77	5,549
Washington	0	1	89	574,620	78	0	0.0000	574,620	0	78	7,367
West Virginia	0	1	91	164,612	85	3	0.0353	158,802	0	82	1,937
Wisconsin	0	1	93	395,520	67	1	0.0149	389,617	0	66	5,903
Wyoming	0	1	49	15,213	45	3	0.0667	14,199	0	42	338

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**
Guam	0	1	43	14,201	37	4	0.1081	12,666	0	33	384
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	10,247	25	0	0.0000	10,247	0	25	410

Table D.8. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, February 2012

		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	410,562	80	1	0.0125	405,430	0	79	5,132
Alaska	0	1	61	38,565	59	1	0.0169	37,911	0	58	654
Arizona	0	1	96	482,617	87	3	0.0345	465,975	0	84	5,547
Arkansas	0	1	116	219,608	112	4	0.0357	211,765	0	108	1,961
California	0	1	92	1,750,085	81	0	0.0000	1,750,085	2	79	22,153
Colorado	0	1	94	219,187	82	1	0.0122	216,514	0	81	2,673
Connecticut	0	1	90	219,069	77	5	0.0649	204,844	0	72	2,845
Delaware	0	1	95	69,983	78	2	0.0256	68,189	0	76	897
District of Columbia	0	1	95	79,298	79	0	0.0000	79,298	1	78	1,017
Florida	0	1	95	1,799,179	82	0	0.0000	1,799,179	1	81	22,212
Georgia	0	1	107	867,139	95	4	0.0421	830,628	1	90	9,229
Hawaii	0	1	99	87,863	89	1	0.0112	86,876	2	86	1,010
Idaho	0	1	87	102,081	80	0	0.0000	102,081	1	79	1,292
Illinois	21	8,816	4	892,188	4	0	0.0000	34,300	0	4	8,575
Illinois	22	9,987	0	892,188	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	9,587	92	892,188	89	2	0.0225	838,610	0	87	9,639
Illinois	42	9,237	0	892,188	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	95	399,169	82	3	0.0366	384,565	1	78	4,930
Iowa	0	1	101	189,240	86	0	0.0000	189,240	0	86	2,200
Kansas	0	1	86	141,043	80	2	0.0250	137,517	0	78	1,763
Kentucky	0	1	105	397,633	102	3	0.0294	385,938	0	99	3,898
Louisiana	0	1	91	395,505	87	0	0.0000	395,505	0	87	4,546
Maine	0	1	90	131,043	80	0	0.0000	131,043	0	80	1,638
Maryland	0	1	91	356,682	69	0	0.0000	356,682	0	69	5,169
Massachusetts	0	1	90	474,807	82	0	0.0000	474,807	0	82	5,790
Michigan	0	1	98	926,802	88	1	0.0114	916,270	0	87	10,532
Minnesota	0	1	87	262,431	78	1	0.0128	259,067	0	77	3,365
Mississippi	0	1	107	292,747	95	0	0.0000	292,747	0	95	3,082
Missouri	0	1	91	441,023	88	3	0.0341	425,988	0	85	5,012
Montana	0	1	84	59,430	74	0	0.0000	59,430	0	74	803
Nebraska	0	1	88	77,572	73	0	0.0000	77,572	1	72	1,077
Nevada	0	1	97	168,368	86	1	0.0116	166,410	0	85	1,958
New Hampshire	0	1	80	56,455	75	0	0.0000	56,455	1	74	763
New Jersey	0	1	85	397,667	81	0	0.0000	397,667	0	81	4,909
New Mexico	0	1	98	192,741	89	2	0.0225	188,410	0	87	2,166
New York	0	1	90	1,639,443	83	3	0.0361	1,580,186	0	80	19,752
North Carolina	0	1	83	780,713	80	1	0.0125	770,954	0	79	9,759
North Dakota	0	1	41	27,375	39	0	0.0000	27,375	0	39	702
Ohio	0	1	104	881,517	87	0	0.0000	881,517	0	87	10,132
Oklahoma	0	1	93	278,869	86	3	0.0349	269,141	0	83	3,243
Oregon	0	1	99	445,852	84	1	0.0119	440,544	0	83	5,308
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	873,717	81	0	0.0000	873,717	3	78	11,202
Rhode Island	0	1	91	94,672	86	3	0.0349	91,369	0	83	1,101
South Carolina	0	1	103	407,992	93	0	0.0000	407,992	0	93	4,387
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,420	64	0	0.0000	45,420	0	64	710
Tennessee	0	1	95	635,445	86	1	0.0116	628,056	0	85	7,389
Texas	0	1	101	1,664,358	91	0	0.0000	1,664,358	0	91	18,290
Utah	0	1	94	117,110	90	1	0.0111	115,809	0	89	1,301
Vermont	0	1	71	49,148	70	3	0.0429	47,042	0	67	702
Virginia	0	1	90	439,966	81	1	0.0123	434,534	0	80	5,432
Washington	0	1	89	576,774	79	0	0.0000	576,774	0	79	7,301
West Virginia	0	1	90	162,805	81	1	0.0123	160,795	0	80	2,010
Wisconsin	0	1	93	396,960	77	1	0.0130	391,805	0	76	5,155
Wyoming	0	1	49	15,019	47	3	0.0638	14,060	0	44	320

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**
Guam	0	1	44	14,208	42	3	0.0714	13,193	0	39	338
Virgin Islands	0	1	28	10,287	27	0	0.0000	10,287	0	27	381

Table D.9. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, March 2012

	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	409,763	83	1	0.0120	404,826	0	82	4,937
Alaska	0	1	61	38,977	59	0	0.0000	38,977	0	59	661
Arizona	0	1	95	483,395	88	2	0.0227	472,409	0	86	5,493
Arkansas	0	1	117	219,366	112	5	0.0446	209,573	0	107	1,959
California	0	1	93	1,774,677	82	0	0.0000	1,774,677	0	82	21,642
Colorado	0	1	96	223,002	84	0	0.0000	223,002	0	84	2,655
Connecticut	0	1	90	218,854	81	1	0.0123	216,152	0	80	2,702
Delaware	0	1	94	70,121	78	0	0.0000	70,121	0	78	899
District of Columbia	0	1	95	79,616	80	3	0.0375	76,630	0	77	995
Florida	0	1	97	1,824,243	89	0	0.0000	1,824,243	0	89	20,497
Georgia	0	1	107	873,090	91	0	0.0000	873,090	0	91	9,594
Hawaii	0	1	99	88,699	85	1	0.0118	87,655	0	84	1,044
Idaho	0	1	87	102,065	81	2	0.0247	99,545	0	79	1,260
Illinois	21	8,816	3	904,902	3	0	0.0000	26,070	0	3	8,690
Illinois	22	9,987	0	904,902	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	9,587	93	904,902	81	0	0.0000	878,832	0	81	10,850
Illinois	42	9,237	0	904,902	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	94	399,777	88	2	0.0227	390,691	0	86	4,543
Iowa	0	1	102	191,043	88	2	0.0227	186,701	0	86	2,171
Kansas	0	1	87	142,064	81	2	0.0247	138,556	0	79	1,754
Kentucky	0	1	105	399,912	104	1	0.0096	396,067	0	103	3,845
Louisiana	0	1	91	397,384	85	0	0.0000	397,384	0	85	4,675
Maine	0	1	89	131,950	80	2	0.0250	128,651	1	77	1,671
Maryland	0	1	92	357,590	74	0	0.0000	357,590	0	74	4,832
Massachusetts	0	1	91	478,312	76	1	0.0132	472,018	0	75	6,294
Michigan	0	1	98	924,674	85	1	0.0118	913,795	1	83	11,010
Minnesota	0	1	88	265,125	79	0	0.0000	265,125	0	79	3,356
Mississippi	0	1	107	293,780	100	3	0.0300	284,967	0	97	2,938
Missouri	0	1	92	442,477	90	3	0.0333	427,728	0	87	4,916
Montana	0	1	85	59,669	69	1	0.0145	58,804	1	67	878
Nebraska	0	1	88	78,331	77	2	0.0260	76,296	0	75	1,017
Nevada	0	1	97	168,603	81	2	0.0247	164,440	0	79	2,082
New Hampshire	0	1	80	56,529	69	1	0.0145	55,710	2	66	844
New Jersey	0	1	87	405,260	74	1	0.0135	399,784	0	73	5,476
New Mexico	0	1	98	193,647	91	1	0.0110	191,519	0	90	2,128
New York	0	1	90	1,656,028	85	1	0.0118	1,636,545	0	84	19,483
North Carolina	0	1	83	780,967	75	0	0.0000	780,967	0	75	10,413
North Dakota	0	1	43	27,355	41	2	0.0488	26,021	0	39	667
Ohio	0	1	104	888,212	92	1	0.0109	878,558	0	91	9,654
Oklahoma	0	1	93	277,693	88	2	0.0227	271,382	0	86	3,156
Oregon	0	1	99	446,011	89	1	0.0112	441,000	0	88	5,011
Pennsylvania	0	1	94	878,156	80	0	0.0000	878,156	0	80	10,977
Rhode Island	0	1	90	95,342	87	3	0.0345	92,054	0	84	1,096
South Carolina	0	1	102	411,540	90	2	0.0222	402,395	0	88	4,573
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,259	64	0	0.0000	45,259	0	64	707
Tennessee	0	1	96	642,402	83	2	0.0241	626,922	0	81	7,740
Texas	0	1	100	1,623,276	88	0	0.0000	1,623,276	0	88	18,446
Utah	0	1	94	117,272	85	0	0.0000	117,272	0	85	1,380
Vermont	0	1	70	49,141	66	2	0.0303	47,652	0	64	745
Virginia	0	1	90	440,443	80	0	0.0000	440,443	2	78	5,647
Washington	0	1	88	579,682	81	1	0.0123	572,525	0	80	7,157
West Virginia	0	1	90	162,691	82	3	0.0366	156,739	0	79	1,984
Wisconsin	0	1	93	397,492	85	2	0.0235	388,139	0	83	4,676
Wyoming	0	1	49	15,284	44	2	0.0455	14,589	0	42	347

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**
Guam	0	1	45	14,129	42	1	0.0238	13,793	0	41	336
Virgin Islands	0	1	28	10,440	24	0	0.0000	10,440	0	24	435

Table D.10. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, April 2012

	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	408,935	87	1	0.0115	404,235	0	86	4,700
Alaska	0	1	63	39,600	62	0	0.0000	39,600	0	62	639
Arizona	0	1	96	480,166	86	4	0.0465	457,833	0	82	5,583
Arkansas	0	1	115	218,272	112	2	0.0179	214,374	0	110	1,949
California	0	1	92	1,776,742	84	1	0.0119	1,755,590	0	83	21,152
Colorado	0	1	95	220,983	86	1	0.0116	218,413	0	85	2,570
Connecticut	0	1	90	218,897	83	5	0.0602	205,710	0	78	2,637
Delaware	0	1	94	68,831	78	0	0.0000	68,831	0	78	882
District of Columbia	0	1	95	78,983	79	2	0.0253	76,983	0	77	1,000
Florida	0	1	98	1,823,623	81	0	0.0000	1,823,623	0	81	22,514
Georgia	0	1	108	876,786	93	1	0.0108	867,358	1	91	9,531
Hawaii	0	1	100	88,587	90	3	0.0333	85,634	0	87	984
Idaho	0	1	98	100,978	89	1	0.0112	99,843	0	88	1,135
Illinois	21	8,816	0	892,838	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	9,987	4	892,838	4	0	0.0000	38,108	0	4	9,527
Illinois	41	9,587	0	892,838	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	9,237	97	892,838	88	0	0.0000	854,730	0	88	9,713
Indiana	0	1	94	398,315	85	1	0.0118	393,629	0	84	4,686
Iowa	0	1	102	191,574	95	0	0.0000	191,574	0	95	2,017
Kansas	0	1	87	142,801	78	5	0.0641	133,647	0	73	1,831
Kentucky	0	1	106	401,340	99	1	0.0101	397,286	0	98	4,054
Louisiana	0	1	91	392,175	80	0	0.0000	392,175	0	80	4,902
Maine	0	1	90	131,752	80	0	0.0000	131,752	0	80	1,647
Maryland	0	1	93	358,965	76	2	0.0263	349,519	0	74	4,723
Massachusetts	0	1	92	481,499	81	0	0.0000	481,499	0	81	5,944
Michigan	0	1	99	921,081	89	0	0.0000	921,081	0	89	10,349
Minnesota	0	1	88	265,114	77	3	0.0390	254,785	1	73	3,490
Mississippi	0	1	106	293,957	98	0	0.0000	293,957	0	98	3,000
Missouri	0	1	91	440,349	88	5	0.0568	415,329	0	83	5,004
Montana	0	1	84	59,275	77	0	0.0000	59,275	1	76	780
Nebraska	0	1	87	77,148	77	0	0.0000	77,148	0	77	1,002
Nevada	0	1	97	169,044	82	2	0.0244	164,921	0	80	2,062
New Hampshire	0	1	80	56,675	69	3	0.0435	54,211	0	66	821
New Jersey	0	1	87	402,351	75	0	0.0000	402,351	0	75	5,365
New Mexico	0	1	98	193,464	89	1	0.0112	191,290	0	88	2,174
New York	0	1	90	1,645,353	83	3	0.0361	1,585,882	0	80	19,824
North Carolina	0	1	83	779,956	81	0	0.0000	779,956	0	81	9,629
North Dakota	0	1	39	27,143	37	0	0.0000	27,143	0	37	734
Ohio	0	1	103	881,745	87	2	0.0230	861,475	0	85	10,135
Oklahoma	0	1	93	276,049	84	3	0.0357	266,190	0	81	3,286
Oregon	0	1	100	449,538	83	0	0.0000	449,538	0	83	5,416
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	875,857	73	1	0.0137	863,859	1	71	12,167
Rhode Island	0	1	90	95,558	85	0	0.0000	95,558	0	85	1,124
South Carolina	0	1	103	410,540	93	1	0.0108	406,126	0	92	4,414
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,034	66	0	0.0000	45,034	0	66	682
Tennessee	0	1	96	642,983	92	1	0.0109	635,994	0	91	6,989
Texas	0	1	100	1,627,640	92	0	0.0000	1,627,640	0	92	17,692
Utah	0	1	92	115,217	84	1	0.0119	113,845	0	83	1,372
Vermont	0	1	71	49,422	69	2	0.0290	47,989	0	67	716
Virginia	0	1	90	439,751	77	1	0.0130	434,040	0	76	5,711
Washington	0	1	89	580,314	78	2	0.0256	565,434	0	76	7,440
West Virginia	0	1	89	161,618	82	2	0.0244	157,676	0	80	1,971
Wisconsin	0	1	94	398,356	83	0	0.0000	398,356	0	83	4,799
Wyoming	0	1	48	14,921	46	1	0.0217	14,597	0	45	324

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**
Guam	0	1	45	14,199	40	1	0.0250	13,844	0	39	355
Virgin Islands	0	1	28	10,462	28	0	0.0000	10,462	0	28	374

Table D.11. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, May 2012

	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	411,372	90	1	0.0111	406,801	0	89	4,571
Alaska	0	1	62	39,229	58	0	0.0000	39,229	0	58	676
Arizona	0	1	96	480,043	81	1	0.0123	474,117	0	80	5,926
Arkansas	0	1	116	218,332	114	5	0.0439	208,756	0	109	1,915
California	0	1	94	1,791,393	84	0	0.0000	1,791,393	0	84	21,326
Colorado	0	1	95	222,073	76	1	0.0132	219,151	0	75	2,922
Connecticut	0	1	90	218,816	81	2	0.0247	213,413	0	79	2,701
Delaware	0	1	94	69,770	85	1	0.0118	68,949	0	84	821
District of Columbia	0	1	94	79,328	87	0	0.0000	79,328	0	87	912
Florida	0	1	98	1,844,224	89	0	0.0000	1,844,224	0	89	20,722
Georgia	0	1	109	886,339	89	1	0.0112	876,380	0	88	9,959
Hawaii	0	1	100	89,619	85	1	0.0118	88,565	1	83	1,067
Idaho	0	1	98	100,288	91	1	0.0110	99,186	1	89	1,114
Illinois	21	8,816	0	907,408	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	9,987	3	907,408	3	0	0.0000	29,657	0	3	9,886
Illinois	41	9,587	0	907,408	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	9,237	96	907,408	90	1	0.0111	867,998	0	89	9,753
Indiana	0	1	96	400,506	88	0	0.0000	400,506	1	87	4,604
Iowa	0	1	103	192,483	96	0	0.0000	192,483	0	96	2,005
Kansas	0	1	88	143,374	83	3	0.0361	138,192	0	80	1,727
Kentucky	0	1	106	403,614	100	3	0.0300	391,506	0	97	4,036
Louisiana	0	1	90	396,640	82	0	0.0000	396,640	0	82	4,837
Maine	0	1	90	132,116	81	1	0.0123	130,485	0	80	1,631
Maryland	0	1	92	360,299	75	0	0.0000	360,299	0	75	4,804
Massachusetts	0	1	92	485,279	81	0	0.0000	485,279	1	80	6,066
Michigan	0	1	98	918,360	89	0	0.0000	918,360	0	89	10,319
Minnesota	0	1	99	267,222	85	0	0.0000	267,222	1	84	3,181
Mississippi	0	1	107	295,218	102	0	0.0000	295,218	0	102	2,894
Missouri	0	1	91	440,185	81	2	0.0247	429,316	0	79	5,434
Montana	0	1	83	59,209	70	0	0.0000	59,209	0	70	846
Nebraska	0	1	87	77,401	71	1	0.0141	76,311	0	70	1,090
Nevada	0	1	98	170,031	75	3	0.0400	163,230	1	71	2,299
New Hampshire	0	1	80	56,910	74	0	0.0000	56,910	0	74	769
New Jersey	0	1	88	408,526	80	0	0.0000	408,526	0	80	5,107
New Mexico	0	1	98	194,333	89	1	0.0112	192,149	0	88	2,184
New York	0	1	90	1,656,662	82	1	0.0122	1,636,459	0	81	20,203
North Carolina	0	1	102	781,834	95	1	0.0105	773,604	0	94	8,230
North Dakota	0	1	39	27,181	37	1	0.0270	26,446	0	36	735
Ohio	0	1	103	874,097	92	0	0.0000	874,097	1	91	9,605
Oklahoma	0	1	94	276,915	84	3	0.0357	267,025	0	81	3,297
Oregon	0	1	100	450,508	90	1	0.0111	445,502	0	89	5,006
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	875,251	81	1	0.0123	864,445	0	80	10,806
Rhode Island	0	1	91	96,127	87	0	0.0000	96,127	0	87	1,105
South Carolina	0	1	102	410,947	95	1	0.0105	406,621	0	94	4,326
South Dakota	0	1	68	44,912	67	0	0.0000	44,912	1	66	680
Tennessee	0	1	98	650,663	85	3	0.0353	627,698	0	82	7,655
Texas	0	1	100	1,639,624	81	1	0.0123	1,619,382	0	80	20,242
Utah	0	1	92	114,431	87	0	0.0000	114,431	0	87	1,315
Vermont	0	1	71	49,660	71	2	0.0282	48,261	0	69	699
Virginia	0	1	91	440,948	72	0	0.0000	440,948	0	72	6,124
Washington	0	1	91	584,330	80	1	0.0125	577,026	0	79	7,304
West Virginia	0	1	90	161,830	82	3	0.0366	155,909	0	79	1,974
Wisconsin	0	1	94	400,305	81	0	0.0000	400,305	0	81	4,942
Wyoming	0	1	48	14,773	44	1	0.0227	14,437	0	43	336

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**
Guam	0	1	44	14,301	43	1	0.0233	13,968	0	42	333
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	10,687	27	0	0.0000	10,687	0	27	396

Table D.12. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, June 2012

	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	412,350	83	0	0.0000	412,350	0	83	4,968
Alaska	0	1	62	39,223	58	0	0.0000	39,223	1	57	688
Arizona	0	1	96	481,901	85	1	0.0118	476,232	0	84	5,669
Arkansas	0	1	116	220,076	112	2	0.0179	216,146	2	108	2,001
California	0	1	94	1,804,088	79	0	0.0000	1,804,088	0	79	22,837
Colorado	0	1	96	222,620	80	0	0.0000	222,620	0	80	2,783
Connecticut	0	1	91	220,659	85	0	0.0000	220,659	0	85	2,596
Delaware	0	1	94	69,714	78	2	0.0256	67,926	0	76	894
District of Columbia	0	1	95	79,926	82	2	0.0244	77,977	0	80	975
Florida	0	1	101	1,864,183	89	0	0.0000	1,864,183	0	89	20,946
Georgia	0	1	109	894,789	94	3	0.0319	866,232	0	91	9,519
Hawaii	0	1	99	90,534	88	1	0.0114	89,505	1	86	1,041
Idaho	0	1	97	99,502	89	1	0.0112	98,384	0	88	1,118
Illinois	21	8,816	0	918,947	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	9,987	3	918,947	3	0	0.0000	29,153	0	3	9,718
Illinois	41	9,587	0	918,947	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	9,237	99	918,947	95	1	0.0105	880,428	0	94	9,366
Indiana	0	1	95	402,931	86	2	0.0233	393,561	2	82	4,800
Iowa	0	1	102	193,588	95	4	0.0421	185,437	0	91	2,038
Kansas	0	1	88	144,918	79	5	0.0633	135,746	1	73	1,860
Kentucky	0	1	107	406,689	102	1	0.0098	402,702	0	101	3,987
Louisiana	0	1	92	401,943	78	1	0.0128	396,790	0	77	5,153
Maine	0	1	90	132,061	82	0	0.0000	132,061	0	82	1,611
Maryland	0	1	93	363,433	69	1	0.0145	358,166	0	68	5,267
Massachusetts	0	1	93	488,334	83	1	0.0120	482,450	0	82	5,884
Michigan	0	1	96	915,811	84	1	0.0119	904,908	0	83	10,903
Minnesota	0	1	98	266,971	87	1	0.0115	263,902	0	86	3,069
Mississippi	0	1	108	297,992	99	0	0.0000	297,992	0	99	3,010
Missouri	0	1	91	440,673	86	4	0.0465	420,177	0	82	5,124
Montana	0	1	84	59,138	72	1	0.0139	58,317	0	71	821
Nebraska	0	1	87	77,260	74	0	0.0000	77,260	0	74	1,044
Nevada	0	1	98	170,134	82	0	0.0000	170,134	1	81	2,100
New Hampshire	0	1	81	56,954	72	0	0.0000	56,954	0	72	791
New Jersey	0	1	89	411,286	80	0	0.0000	411,286	0	80	5,141
New Mexico	0	1	98	195,043	91	3	0.0330	188,613	0	88	2,143
New York	0	1	90	1,662,926	74	1	0.0135	1,640,454	0	73	22,472
North Carolina	0	1	104	791,703	99	0	0.0000	791,703	0	99	7,997
North Dakota	0	1	59	27,122	59	0	0.0000	27,122	0	59	460
Ohio	0	1	103	869,297	99	1	0.0101	860,516	1	97	8,871
Oklahoma	0	1	93	278,733	90	4	0.0444	266,345	0	86	3,097
Oregon	0	1	99	453,139	80	1	0.0125	447,475	0	79	5,664
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	871,271	82	1	0.0122	860,646	0	81	10,625
Rhode Island	0	1	90	96,431	85	1	0.0118	95,297	0	84	1,134
South Carolina	0	1	104	413,965	93	4	0.0430	396,160	0	89	4,451
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,057	67	1	0.0149	44,385	0	66	672
Tennessee	0	1	98	655,372	93	2	0.0215	641,278	0	91	7,047
Texas	0	1	101	1,637,730	91	1	0.0110	1,619,733	0	90	17,997
Utah	0	1	91	112,716	84	2	0.0238	110,032	0	82	1,342
Vermont	0	1	71	49,741	67	0	0.0000	49,741	0	67	742
Virginia	0	1	91	442,920	78	0	0.0000	442,920	0	78	5,678
Washington	0	1	89	586,341	75	1	0.0133	578,523	0	74	7,818
West Virginia	0	1	89	162,148	78	2	0.0256	157,990	0	76	2,079
Wisconsin	0	1	94	401,740	88	1	0.0114	397,175	0	87	4,565
Wyoming	0	1	47	14,892	44	0	0.0000	14,892	0	44	338

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**
Guam	0	1	46	14,442	40	2	0.0500	13,720	0	38	361
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	10,822	26	4	0.1538	9,157	0	22	416

Table D.13. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, July 2012

	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	413,101	87	0	0.0000	413,101	0	87	4,748
Alaska	0	1	59	38,729	55	0	0.0000	38,729	2	53	731
Arizona	0	1	96	482,485	84	2	0.0238	470,997	0	82	5,744
Arkansas	0	1	117	220,675	112	2	0.0179	216,734	0	110	1,970
California	0	1	133	1,827,008	112	0	0.0000	1,827,008	0	112	16,313
Colorado	0	1	96	223,860	77	0	0.0000	223,860	0	77	2,907
Connecticut	0	1	91	221,414	84	4	0.0476	210,870	0	80	2,636
Delaware	0	1	95	69,466	84	1	0.0119	68,639	0	83	827
District of Columbia	0	1	95	80,199	82	1	0.0122	79,221	0	81	978
Florida	0	1	99	1,866,562	87	0	0.0000	1,866,562	0	87	21,455
Georgia	0	1	111	908,470	101	2	0.0198	890,480	0	99	8,995
Hawaii	0	1	89	91,056	80	2	0.0250	88,780	0	78	1,138
Idaho	0	1	96	98,506	82	2	0.0244	96,103	1	79	1,216
Illinois	21	8,816	0	932,742	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	9,987	3	932,742	3	0	0.0000	29,023	0	3	9,674
Illinois	41	9,587	0	932,742	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	9,237	101	932,742	87	0	0.0000	903,719	0	87	10,388
Indiana	0	1	96	405,247	89	3	0.0337	391,587	0	86	4,553
Iowa	0	1	103	193,407	88	0	0.0000	193,407	0	88	2,198
Kansas	0	1	89	145,699	86	1	0.0116	144,005	0	85	1,694
Kentucky	0	1	107	408,752	102	7	0.0686	380,700	0	95	4,007
Louisiana	0	1	92	402,526	85	0	0.0000	402,526	0	85	4,736
Maine	0	1	90	131,784	83	0	0.0000	131,784	0	83	1,588
Maryland	0	1	93	365,565	69	0	0.0000	365,565	0	69	5,298
Massachusetts	0	1	93	490,836	75	2	0.0267	477,747	0	73	6,544
Michigan	0	1	98	915,142	88	0	0.0000	915,142	0	88	10,399
Minnesota	0	1	98	268,103	94	1	0.0106	265,251	0	93	2,852
Mississippi	0	1	108	299,116	100	1	0.0100	296,125	1	98	3,022
Missouri	0	1	91	438,697	83	2	0.0241	428,126	0	81	5,286
Montana	0	1	83	58,629	76	1	0.0132	57,858	0	75	771
Nebraska	0	1	87	77,485	76	0	0.0000	77,485	0	76	1,020
Nevada	0	1	98	170,556	81	0	0.0000	170,556	0	81	2,106
New Hampshire	0	1	81	56,875	71	1	0.0141	56,074	0	70	801
New Jersey	0	1	88	410,460	81	1	0.0123	405,393	0	80	5,067
New Mexico	0	1	98	195,163	89	3	0.0337	188,584	1	85	2,219
New York	0	1	90	1,662,829	79	1	0.0127	1,641,781	0	78	21,048
North Carolina	0	1	103	792,793	101	0	0.0000	792,793	0	101	7,849
North Dakota	0	1	41	27,058	40	0	0.0000	27,058	0	40	676
Ohio	0	1	103	888,924	93	2	0.0215	869,807	0	91	9,558
Oklahoma	0	1	94	278,312	89	4	0.0449	265,804	0	85	3,127
Oregon	0	1	101	452,513	80	0	0.0000	452,513	0	80	5,656
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	870,350	83	1	0.0120	859,864	0	82	10,486
Rhode Island	0	1	90	97,251	87	1	0.0115	96,133	0	86	1,118
South Carolina	0	1	103	414,481	98	1	0.0102	410,252	0	97	4,229
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,032	67	2	0.0299	43,688	0	65	672
Tennessee	0	1	98	655,218	89	2	0.0225	640,494	0	87	7,362
Texas	0	1	101	1,647,439	91	0	0.0000	1,647,439	0	91	18,104
Utah	0	1	90	105,884	83	0	0.0000	105,884	0	83	1,276
Vermont	0	1	71	50,031	70	2	0.0286	48,602	0	68	715
Virginia	0	1	91	443,968	78	0	0.0000	443,968	0	78	5,692
Washington	0	1	90	586,471	78	0	0.0000	586,471	0	78	7,519
West Virginia	0	1	89	170,933	76	3	0.0395	164,186	0	73	2,249
Wisconsin	0	1	95	403,677	82	1	0.0122	398,754	0	81	4,923
Wyoming	0	1	48	14,876	44	2	0.0455	14,200	0	42	338

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**
Guam	0	1	46	14,493	41	0	0.0000	14,493	0	41	353
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	10,983	27	1	0.0370	10,576	0	26	407

Table D.14. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, August 2012

	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	415,804	86	1	0.0116	410,969	0	85	4,835
Alaska	0	1	60	38,757	57	0	0.0000	38,757	0	57	680
Arizona	0	1	98	486,306	86	2	0.0233	474,997	0	84	5,655
Arkansas	0	1	118	222,491	113	4	0.0354	214,615	0	109	1,969
California	0	1	134	1,844,039	107	1	0.0093	1,826,805	0	106	17,234
Colorado	0	1	97	225,249	81	0	0.0000	225,249	0	81	2,781
Connecticut	0	1	91	223,075	84	1	0.0119	220,419	0	83	2,656
Delaware	0	1	96	71,066	85	0	0.0000	71,066	0	85	836
District of Columbia	0	1	97	81,109	88	0	0.0000	81,109	0	88	922
Florida	0	1	101	1,886,839	86	1	0.0116	1,864,899	0	85	21,940
Georgia	0	1	112	908,747	91	2	0.0220	888,775	0	89	9,986
Hawaii	0	1	89	92,114	78	1	0.0128	90,933	0	77	1,181
Idaho	0	1	96	98,261	88	2	0.0227	96,028	0	86	1,117
Illinois	21	8,816	0	964,544	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	9,987	4	964,544	3	0	0.0000	39,606	0	3	13,202
Illinois	41	9,587	0	964,544	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	9,237	101	964,544	88	1	0.0114	914,428	0	87	10,511
Indiana	0	1	98	410,267	87	0	0.0000	410,267	1	86	4,771
Iowa	0	1	104	195,154	93	1	0.0108	193,056	0	92	2,098
Kansas	0	1	91	146,895	80	3	0.0375	141,386	0	77	1,836
Kentucky	0	1	108	410,475	105	3	0.0286	398,747	0	102	3,909
Louisiana	0	1	94	408,174	86	0	0.0000	408,174	0	86	4,746
Maine	0	1	91	131,201	79	0	0.0000	131,201	0	79	1,661
Maryland	0	1	96	371,186	71	0	0.0000	371,186	0	71	5,228
Massachusetts	0	1	94	493,241	79	1	0.0127	486,997	0	78	6,244
Michigan	0	1	97	916,797	87	0	0.0000	916,797	0	87	10,538
Minnesota	0	1	99	269,099	94	2	0.0213	263,373	0	92	2,863
Mississippi	0	1	110	302,145	100	0	0.0000	302,145	0	100	3,021
Missouri	0	1	91	439,685	84	3	0.0357	423,982	0	81	5,234
Montana	0	1	83	58,811	72	1	0.0139	57,994	0	71	817
Nebraska	0	1	88	78,049	72	0	0.0000	78,049	0	72	1,084
Nevada	0	1	99	171,776	86	0	0.0000	171,776	0	86	1,997
New Hampshire	0	1	80	57,147	72	1	0.0139	56,353	0	71	794
New Jersey	0	1	90	417,220	76	4	0.0526	395,261	0	72	5,490
New Mexico	0	1	98	196,232	83	2	0.0241	191,504	0	81	2,364
New York	0	1	90	1,671,083	77	2	0.0260	1,627,678	0	75	21,702
North Carolina	0	1	104	801,851	99	0	0.0000	801,851	0	99	8,100
North Dakota	0	1	48	27,260	48	1	0.0208	26,692	0	47	568
Ohio	0	1	103	869,189	96	0	0.0000	869,189	0	96	9,054
Oklahoma	0	1	95	282,743	88	5	0.0568	266,678	0	83	3,213
Oregon	0	1	100	453,769	88	1	0.0114	448,613	0	87	5,156
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	866,429	78	0	0.0000	866,429	0	78	11,108
Rhode Island	0	1	90	97,461	86	3	0.0349	94,061	0	83	1,133
South Carolina	0	1	103	413,125	100	0	0.0000	413,125	0	100	4,131
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,266	65	1	0.0154	44,570	1	63	707
Tennessee	0	1	98	657,587	87	0	0.0000	657,587	0	87	7,558
Texas	0	1	102	1,657,338	86	0	0.0000	1,657,338	0	86	19,271
Utah	0	1	90	105,918	85	0	0.0000	105,918	0	85	1,246
Vermont	0	1	72	50,670	69	1	0.0145	49,936	0	68	734
Virginia	0	1	92	447,913	73	0	0.0000	447,913	0	73	6,136
Washington	0	1	90	589,966	77	0	0.0000	589,966	0	77	7,662
West Virginia	0	1	91	167,257	87	3	0.0345	161,490	1	83	1,946
Wisconsin	0	1	95	407,209	90	2	0.0222	398,160	0	88	4,525
Wyoming	0	1	48	14,799	48	1	0.0208	14,491	0	47	308

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**
Guam	0	1	45	14,541	41	5	0.1220	12,768	0	36	355
Virgin Islands	0	1	30	11,134	29	1	0.0345	10,750	0	28	384

Table D.15. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, September 2012

	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	415,459	86	0	0.0000	415,459	0	86	4,831
Alaska	0	1	60	38,191	52	1	0.0192	37,457	1	50	749
Arizona	0	1	97	483,317	86	2	0.0233	472,077	0	84	5,620
Arkansas	0	1	119	222,166	117	1	0.0085	220,267	0	116	1,899
California	0	1	135	1,849,513	112	0	0.0000	1,849,513	2	110	16,814
Colorado	0	1	97	224,845	85	4	0.0471	214,264	0	81	2,645
Connecticut	0	1	92	224,434	88	1	0.0114	221,884	0	87	2,550
Delaware	0	1	96	70,701	78	0	0.0000	70,701	0	78	906
District of Columbia	0	1	97	81,134	83	4	0.0482	77,224	0	79	978
Florida	0	1	101	1,895,801	85	1	0.0118	1,873,497	0	84	22,304
Georgia	0	1	112	907,360	93	1	0.0108	897,603	0	92	9,757
Hawaii	0	1	91	92,932	79	2	0.0253	90,579	0	77	1,176
Idaho	0	1	96	97,711	84	1	0.0119	96,548	0	83	1,163
Illinois	21	8,816	0	975,271	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	9,987	2	975,271	2	0	0.0000	19,680	0	2	9,840
Illinois	41	9,587	0	975,271	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	9,237	105	975,271	95	0	0.0000	955,591	1	94	10,166
Indiana	0	1	98	410,961	89	0	0.0000	410,961	1	88	4,670
Iowa	0	1	104	196,222	92	0	0.0000	196,222	0	92	2,133
Kansas	0	1	90	147,855	81	2	0.0247	144,204	0	79	1,825
Kentucky	0	1	108	410,877	103	3	0.0291	398,910	0	100	3,989
Louisiana	0	1	92	399,406	79	2	0.0253	389,294	0	77	5,056
Maine	0	1	88	130,659	80	0	0.0000	130,659	0	80	1,633
Maryland	0	1	97	373,372	71	0	0.0000	373,372	0	71	5,259
Massachusetts	0	1	93	494,536	76	2	0.0263	481,522	0	74	6,507
Michigan	0	1	98	918,035	90	0	0.0000	918,035	0	90	10,200
Minnesota	0	1	99	268,555	95	2	0.0211	262,901	0	93	2,827
Mississippi	0	1	109	306,021	100	0	0.0000	306,021	0	100	3,060
Missouri	0	1	91	439,559	84	4	0.0476	418,628	0	80	5,233
Montana	0	1	82	58,414	70	2	0.0286	56,745	0	68	834
Nebraska	0	1	86	77,009	68	1	0.0147	75,877	0	67	1,132
Nevada	0	1	98	171,830	80	2	0.0250	167,534	0	78	2,148
New Hampshire	0	1	82	56,961	76	5	0.0658	53,214	0	71	749
New Jersey	0	1	89	416,790	82	1	0.0122	411,707	0	81	5,083
New Mexico	0	1	98	195,683	89	3	0.0337	189,087	0	86	2,199
New York	0	1	90	1,667,012	79	3	0.0380	1,603,708	0	76	21,101
North Carolina	0	1	104	801,341	102	0	0.0000	801,341	0	102	7,856
North Dakota	0	1	55	27,061	52	2	0.0385	26,020	0	50	520
Ohio	0	1	103	866,475	92	1	0.0109	857,057	0	91	9,418
Oklahoma	0	1	95	284,176	84	1	0.0119	280,793	0	83	3,383
Oregon	0	1	99	452,944	91	0	0.0000	452,944	0	91	4,977
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	864,645	85	0	0.0000	864,645	0	85	10,172
Rhode Island	0	1	90	98,106	86	1	0.0116	96,965	0	85	1,141
South Carolina	0	1	103	411,316	94	0	0.0000	411,316	0	94	4,376
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,034	65	1	0.0154	44,341	0	64	693
Tennessee	0	1	98	651,521	87	0	0.0000	651,521	0	87	7,489
Texas	0	1	102	1,662,567	83	1	0.0120	1,642,536	0	82	20,031
Utah	0	1	90	105,375	83	1	0.0120	104,105	1	81	1,285
Vermont	0	1	73	50,884	71	0	0.0000	50,884	0	71	717
Virginia	0	1	93	447,826	75	0	0.0000	447,826	0	75	5,971
Washington	0	1	91	588,411	78	1	0.0128	580,867	0	77	7,544
West Virginia	0	1	92	164,953	81	1	0.0123	162,917	0	80	2,036
Wisconsin	0	1	95	407,658	85	1	0.0118	402,862	0	84	4,796
Wyoming	0	1	50	15,477	45	0	0.0000	15,477	0	45	344

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**
Guam	0	1	47	14,809	44	0	0.0000	14,809	0	44	337
Virgin Islands	0	1	30	11,244	28	1	0.0357	10,842	0	27	402

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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 2012 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table F.1. SNAP Gross Income Screen, FY 2012

Unit Size	Gross Income Screen (dollars per month)[a]		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$1,180	$1,474	$1,359
2	1,594	1,992	1,835
3	2,008	2,509	2,310
4	2,422	3,027	2,786
5	2,836	3,545	3,261
6	3,249	4,063	3,737
7	3,663	4,581	4,212
8	4,077	5,099	4,688
Each Additional	+414	+518	+476

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

[a] The fiscal year 2012 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2011 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the fiscal year 2012 gross income limits by multiplying the 2011 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12, and then rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table F.2. SNAP Net Income Screen, FY 2012

Unit Size	Net Income Screen (dollars per month)[a]		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$908	$1,134	$1,045
2	1,226	1,532	1,411
3	1,545	1,930	1,777
4	1,863	2,329	2,143
5	2,181	2,727	2,509
6	2,500	3,125	2,857
7	2,818	3,524	3,240
8	3,136	3,922	3,606
Each Additional	+319	+399	+366

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

[a] The fiscal year 2012 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2011 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the Fiscal Year 2012 net income limits by dividing the 2011 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table F.3. Deduction Amounts, FY 2012

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1–2 people	$147	$252	$208	$296	$130
3 people	147	252	208	296	130
4 people	155	252	208	310	155
5 people	181	252	208	362	181
6 or more people	208	260	239	416	208
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	459	734	619	539	362
Homeless Household Shelter Deduction	143	143	143	143	143
Earnings Deductions	The MFIP earnings deduction is 38 percent. The earnings deduction for all other SNAP cases is 20 percent.				

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

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 2012

Medical Expenses	Medical Deduction
Arkansas[a]	
Greater than $138	Actual Expenses minus $35
Less than or equal to $138	$103
Illinois	
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	
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
Missouri	
Greater than $200	Actual Expenses minus $35
Less than or equal to $200	$165
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
Virginia	
Greater than $175	Actual Expenses minus $35
Less than or equal to $175	$140
Wyoming	
Greater than $138	Actual Expenses minus $35
Less than or equal to $138	$103

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

[a] Arkansas implemented its program in November 2011.

Table F.5. Maximum SNAP Benefit, FY 2012

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

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

[a] The maximum benefit values were based on 113.6 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2008 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

Table F.6. Minimum SNAP Benefit, FY 2012

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 2012

State	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone Allowance[c]	Electricity[d]	Water[d]	Sewage[d]	Trash[d]	Other Standards[e]
Alabama	$307	$242	$29					
Alaska[f]								
Central	323		27	$70	$43	$42	$20	$121
Southeast	411		26	72	31	56	29	197
South central	425		29	91	31	37	49	188
Northern	669		27	121	61	67	23	370
Southwest	848		34	163	41	40	13	557
Northwest	939		29	149	60	45	25	631
Arizona	341	250	29	44	44	44	44	44
Arkansas	271		25					
California	329	99	20					
Colorado								
10/11-3/12	507	355	47	77	77	77	77	77
4/12-9/12	441	279	52	71	71	71	71	71
Connecticut	683		23					
Delaware	424	288	21	73	73	73	73	73
District of Columbia								
10/11-2/12	300/312[g]	234	52	61	61	61	61	61
3/12-9/12	312	234	52	61	61	61	61	61
Florida	343	284	43					
Georgia	333	269	37					
Hawaii								
1 person			26	218	35	69	69	218
2 people			26	237	39	69	69	237
3 people			26	274	43	69	69	274
4–5 people			26	341	50	69	69	341
6 people			26	403	58	69	69	403
7+ people			26	456	69	69	69	456
Idaho	393	242	73	84	84	84	84	84
Illinois	331	250	28	56	56	56	56	56
Indiana	387	201	21	45	45	45	45	45
Iowa								
10/11	425	175	36					
11/11-3/12	425	224	25					
4/12-9/12	415	224	25					
Kansas	353	179	35					
Kentucky	306	238	31					
Louisiana	311	171	26					
Maine	644	214	40					
Maryland								
10/11-3/12	403	244	40					
4/12-9/12	394	239	40					
Massachusetts	594	365	42					
Michigan	553		34	92	66	66	15	52
Minnesota	402		37	120				
Mississippi	238	170	24					
Missouri	288	206	29	76	76	76	76	76

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[e]
Montana								
10/11-3/12	534	206	37	169	169	169	169	169
4/12-9/12	468	170	37	133	133	133	133	133
Nebraska								
10/11	395	197	52	37	37	37	37	37
11/11-9/12	405	197	52	37	37	37	37	37
Nevada	278	237	22	54	54	54	54	54
New Hampshire	551	245	26	150				
New Jersey	435							
New Mexico	275	100	35					
New York								
New York City	736	291	33					
Long Island	685	269	33					
Rest of New York	608	246	33					
North Carolina								
1 person	281	188	27					
2 people	309	207	27					
3–4 people	340	228	27					
5+ people	371	249	27					
North Dakota								
10/11-3/12	653	226	38	188	188	188	188	188
4/12-9/12	587	205	36	168	168	168	168	168
Ohio								
10/11-3/12	599	364	37	82	82	82	82	82
4/12-9/12	533	297	36	65	65	65	65	65
Oklahoma	355	305	36					
Oregon								
10/11-11/11	395/397[h]	288	53	47	47	47	47	47
12/11-9/12	395	288	53	47	47	47	47	47
Pennsylvania	536	278	33	53	53	53	53	53
Rhode Island	590							
South Carolina								
10/11-11/11	272	165	33					
12/11-9/12	258	171	28					
South Dakota								
10/11-3/12	645	181	43	74	74	74	74	74
4/12-9/12	663	186	44	76	76	76	76	76
Tennessee								
1 person	308	126	25					
2 people	319	126	25					
3 people	331	126	25					
4 people	343	126	25					
5 people	353	126	25					
6 people	365	126	25					
7 people	376	126	25					
8 people	388	126	25					
9 people	400	126	25					
10+ people	411	126	25					
Texas	288	283	36					
Utah	289	207	28					

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[e]
Vermont	757	218	36					
Virginia								
1–3 people	274		43					
4+ people	345		43					
Washington								
10/11-11/11	385/394[i]							
12/11-9/12	394							
West Virginia								
10/11-3/12	400	209		52	52	52	52	52
4/12-9/12	355	203		61	61	61	61	61
Wisconsin	444		32	142	88	88	16	38
								128[j]
Wyoming								
10/11	317	221	56					
11/11-9/12	336	221	56					
Guam								
1 person			24	128	28	25	30	28
2-3 people			24	151	35	25	30	28
4 people			24	186	45	25	30	56
5 people			24	214	54	25	30	56
6 people			24	249	68	25	30	56
7 people			24	287	82	25	30	84
8 people			24	301	90	25	30	84
9-10 people			24	325	102	25	30	84
11-16 people			24	333	106	25	30	84
Virgin Islands			30					

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2012 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] A single utility standard for gas/fuel unless otherwise noted.

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

[g] In October, 2011 through February, 2012, the District of Columbia's correct HCSUA was $312. However, during this time, the State used both $300 and $312 for the HCSUA.

[h] In October, 2011 through November, 2011, Oregon's correct HCSUA was $395. However, during this time, the State used both $395 and $397 for the HCSUA.

[i] In October, 2011 through November, 2011, Washington's correct HCSUA was $394. However, during this time, the State used both $385 and $394 for the HCSUA.

[j] Wisconsin has a single utility standard for space heating, space cooling, and hot water.

Table F.8. MN (MFIP) Benefits, FY 2012

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	1,345	1,223	621	602
5	1,539	1,399	697	702
6	1,770	1,609	773	836
7	1,931	1,755	850	905
8	2,135	1,941	916	1,025
9	2,339	2,126	980	1,146
10	2,536	2,305	1,035	1,270
Each Additional	196	178	53	125

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

Table F.9. AZ SSI-CAP (AZSNAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
$0–99	$55
$100–199	92
$200–299	120
$300 or more	160

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

Table F.10. KY SSI-CAP (KYSAFE) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

Unit Size	Shelter Expenses	Benefit
One Person	$200 or more	$96
	Less than $200	68
Two Person	$108 or more	147
	Less than $108	111

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

Table F.11. LA SSI-CAP (LaCAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

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.12. MD SSI-CAP (MSNAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

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

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

Table F.13. MI SSI-CAP (MiCAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
$1,000 or more	$200
Less than $1,000	186

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

Table F.14. MS SSI-CAP (MSCAP) Benefits by Income and Shelter Expense Patterns, FY 2012[a]

	Benefit	Gross Income	Net Income	Utilities
October 2011–December 2011				
SSI Only				
High shelter expenses	$80	$674	$399	$392
Low shelter expenses	63	674	456	335
SSI and Other Unearned Income				
High shelter expenses	71	694	429	392
Low shelter expenses	54	694	486	335
January 2012–September 2012				
SSI Only				
High shelter expenses	69	698	435	392
Low shelter expenses	52	698	492	335
SSI and Other Unearned Income				
High shelter expenses	60	718	465	392
Low shelter expenses	43	718	522	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.15. NJ SSI-CAP (NJ SNAS) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

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

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

Table F.16. NM SSI-CAP (NMCAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
October 2011 – April 2012	
$315 or more	$114
Less than $315	100
May 2012 – September 2012	
$315 or more	85
Less than $315	50

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

Table F.17. NY SSI-CAP (NYSNIP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

	Monthly Benefit Amount		
	New York	Long Island	Rest of State
October 2011 – December 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
January 2012 – September 2012			
Gross income minus SSI < $87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than $235	200	200	200
Rent $235 or less	195	188	165
With Unknown Utility Costs (1/12 – 4/12)	51	51	51
With Unknown Utility Costs (5/12-9/12)	86	86	86
Gross income minus SSI >= $87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than $235	200	200	200
Rent $235 or less	195	179	156
With Unknown Utility Costs (1/12-4/12)	47	47	47
With Unknown Utility Costs (5/12-9/12)	82	82	82

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

Table F.18. NC SSI-CAP (NCSNAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
$150 or more	$124
Less than $150	68

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

Table F.19. PA SSI-CAP (PACAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
October 2011 – December 2011	
SSI Only	
$196 or more	$173
Less than $196	102
SSI and Other Unearned Income	
$196 or more	164
Less than $196	93
January 2012 – September 2012	
SSI Only	
$196 or more	163
Less than $196	91
SSI and Other Unearned Income	
$196 or more	154
Less than $196	82

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

Table F.20. SC SSI-CAP (SCCAP) Benefits by Income and Shelter Expense Patterns, FY 2012[a]

	Benefits	Gross Income	Net Income	Rent	Utilities
October 2011– November 2011					
SSI Only					
High shelter expenses	$102	$674	$324	$195	$272
Low shelter expenses	53	674	488	31	272
SSI and Other Unearned Income					
High shelter expenses	93	694	354	195	272
Low shelter expenses	44	694	518	31	272
December 2011					
SSI Only					
High shelter expenses	102	674	324	209	258
Low shelter expenses	53	674	488	45	258
SSI and Other Unearned Income					
High shelter expenses	93	694	354	209	258
Low shelter expenses	44	694	518	45	258
January 2012 – September 2012					
SSI Only					
High shelter expenses	92	698	360	209	258
Low shelter expenses	42	698	524	45	258
SSI and Other Unearned Income					
High shelter expenses	83	718	390	209	258
Low shelter expenses	33	718	554	45	258

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2012 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.21. SD SSI-CAP (SD IN) Program Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

	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.22. TX SSI-CAP (SNAP-CAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
$289 or more	$101/81 [a]
Less than $289	73/65 [a]

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

[a] Texas used two values for the same unit type.

Table F.23. VA SSI-CAP (VaCAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2012

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
$500 or more	$100
Less than $500	80

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

Table F.24. FL (SUNCAP), MA (BAYSTATECAP), and WA SSI-CAP (WASHCAP) Shelter Allowances, FY 2012

Program Rent/Mortgage Cutoff for High/Low Standard Rent Allowance[a]	Standard Rent/Mortgage Allowance
FL (SUNCAP)	
More than $240	$372
$240 or less	152
MA (BAYSTATECAP)	
$450 or more	$453
Less than $450	223
WA (WASHCAP)	
$300 or more	380
Less than $300	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.

APPENDIX G

QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

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OMB APPROVED NO. 0584-0299
Expiration Date: 02/29/2016

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

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									
6									
7									
8									

Section 3 - Household Characteristics

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

21. Type of Action

22. Length of Cert. Period #of months

23. Allotment Adjustment

24. Amount of Allotment Adjustment

25. Number of Household Members

26. Receipt of Expedited Service

27. Authorized Representative Used at Application

28. Categorical Eligibility

29. Reporting Requirement

Resources:

30. Liquid

31. Property (excluding home)

32a. Vehicle

32b. Status 2nd Vehicle

33. Countable Vehicle Assets

34. Other Non-liquid

Income:

35. Gross

36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

38. Medical

39. Dependent Care

40. Child Support

41. Shelter

42. Homeless

Additional Information on Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

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

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

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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