

**Technical Documentation for the  
Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental  
Nutrition Assistance Program  
Quality Control Database and the  
QC Minimodel**

Final Report

October 2014

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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) 2013, SNAP served an average of 47.6 million people per month and paid out \$76.1 billion in benefits.<sup>1</sup>

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 (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.<sup>2</sup>

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 QC 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.

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<sup>1</sup> These estimates of 47.6 million participants and \$76.1 billion in benefits come from FNS administrative records. They differ from the other estimates in this documentation, which come from the edited SNAP QC database, because this database is adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and those receiving disaster assistance.

<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

Chapter V contains the codebook for the FY 2013 SNAP QC database and 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 2013 SNAP QC database. Users should read this appendix before using the SNAP QC database as it recommends against the use of some variables and suggests the cautious use of others 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 2013 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 2013, 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.

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<sup>3</sup> Documentation of the generic portions of the QC Minimodel can be found in the *2011 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer's Guide, Technical Description and Codebook* (Schechter, Smith, and Rosso, 2014).

## **Key Changes to the FY 2013 SNAP QC Database**

The contents of the FY 2013 SNAP QC database are very similar to the contents of the FY 2012 SNAP QC database, with a few minor changes. First, FSDIS, an indicator of the presence of a disabled person in the SNAP unit, was replaced with FSNDIS, a count of the number of disabled people in the SNAP unit. FSNDIS is fully described in the codebook section of this documentation. Second, we added FOSTERi and FSFOSTER, which provide individual and unit-level amounts of foster care payments received, respectively. Third, we modified our programs to more accurately reflect the medical deduction (FSMEDDED) claimed by SNAP units in states with standard medical deduction programs. Finally, we created two versions of the SNAP QC database: a restricted use version that includes all variables and a public use version that excludes REVNUM, COUNTYCD, LOCALCOD, and URBRUR for privacy reasons. The first excluded variable is the Quality Control review number and the other three are geographic variables. 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 QC System. The SNAP QC database contains detailed demographic, economic, and SNAP eligibility information for a nationally representative sample of approximately 50,000 SNAP units.<sup>4</sup> 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 policy changes 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 QC System. 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 whether: (1) participating units are actually eligible for participation and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) unit participation was correctly denied or terminated.

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

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

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
  - Cases that did not participate in SNAP for the sample month, including suspended cases and those that were eligible for zero benefits before any recoupments were made
  - Cases receiving restored benefits that were not otherwise participating
  - Cases receiving retroactive benefits for the sample month
- 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:
  - All members had been hospitalized, incarcerated, or placed in a mental institution and were expected to remain there for 95 days after the end of the sample month
  - No member could 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 cases dropped from the FY 2013 edited file.

**Table II.1. Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped from the Edited File, and Included on the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2013**

	Fiscal Year 2013 SNAP QC Sample
Number of Cases Sampled	56,351
Cases not subject to review	2,655
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0
Cases subject to review	53,696
Incomplete cases	3,284
Cases completed	50,412
SNAP units not eligible for a positive benefit	98
SNAP units not eligible for SNAP	612
SNAP units eligible for a positive benefit	49,702
SNAP units dropped due to inconsistencies	133
SNAP units on the final file	49,569

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 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:<sup>5</sup>

- 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.<sup>6</sup>

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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<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup>

#### 4. Weighting

We weight the observations on the 2013 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 cases with either of these circumstances are omitted from the SNAP QC data.<sup>8</sup> In Section III.C, we describe the derivation of the FY 2013 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 2013.

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<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> The adjusted total number of SNAP units and benefits is lower than Program Operations Data figures by about 1 and 2 percent, respectively. In FY 2013, about 146 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 2013**

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2013			
	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance	Adjustments for Ineligible SNAP Units	Edited SNAP QC Datafile
Number of SNAP Units	23,052,388	3,697	246,655	22,802,036
Number of Participants	47,636,084	12,148	525,951	47,097,985
Value of Benefits	\$6,338,867,276	\$5,828,495	\$147,811,205	\$6,185,227,576
Average SNAP Unit Size	2.07	3.29	2.13	2.07
Average Benefit per Person	\$133.07	- <sup>a</sup>	\$281.04	\$131.33

Sources: Fiscal Year 2013 Program Data and SNAP QC datafile.

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

## D. Final SNAP QC Database

After we develop the SNAP QC database, we create SAS, STATA, and SPSS versions 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 2013 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 2013 SNAP QC file.<sup>9</sup>

##### Step 1: Obtain data.

We received the 2013 data from FNS on a CD in an ASCII (or text) format.

INPUT CD	File: FY2013	(ASCII file)
	Record length 2,250	
	56,351 records	

##### Step 2: Read in and prepare files.

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

PROGRAM NAME	10_SASIFY13.SAS	
INPUT FILE	FY2013	(ASCII; 56,351 records)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2013_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,351 records; 721 variables)

##### Step 3. QA the data.

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	FREQS13.SAS	
	FREQS13A.SAS	
	CMP1213A.SAS	
INPUT FILE	QCFY2013_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,351 records; 721 variables)

##### Step 4. Set SNAP parameters.

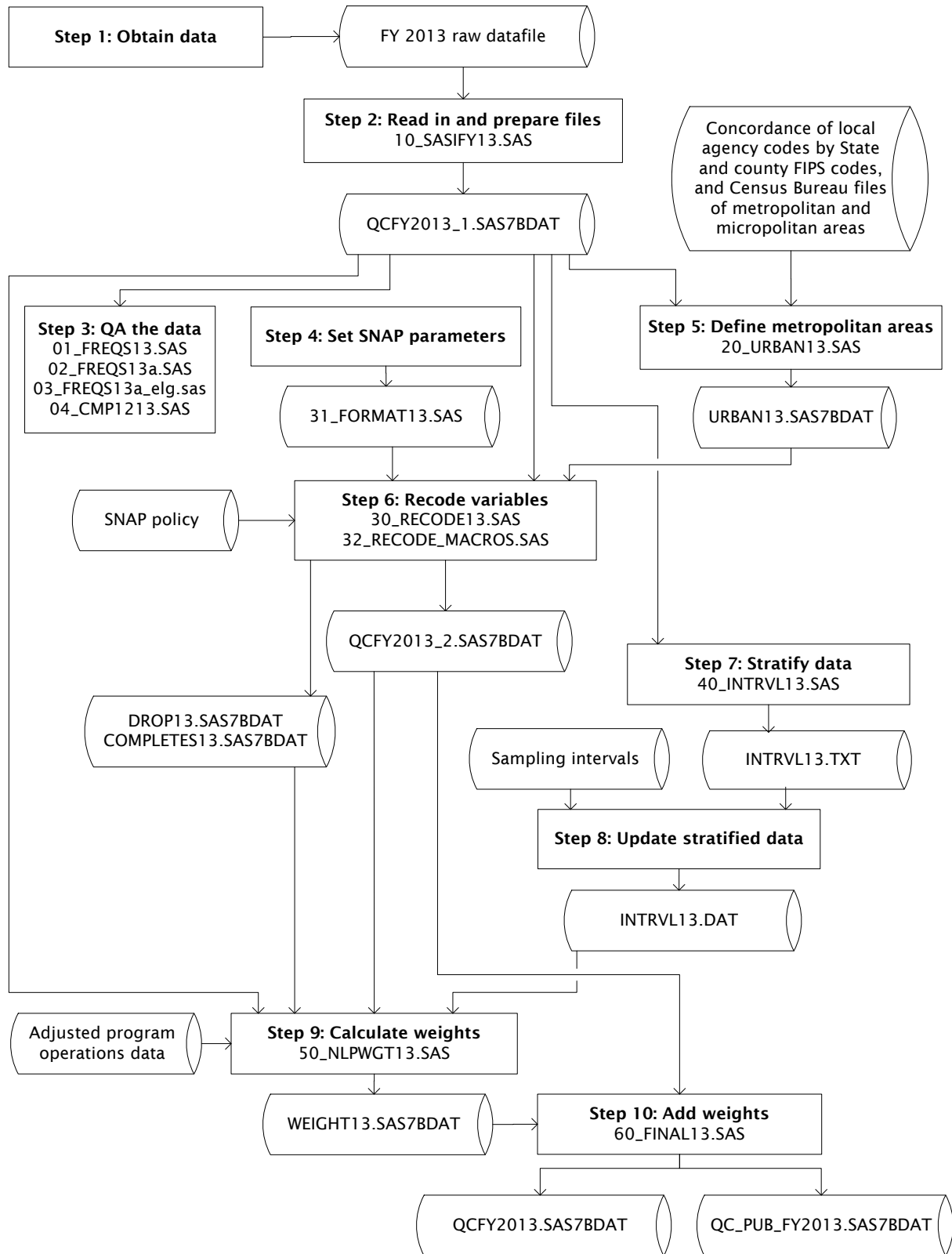
We obtained relevant SNAP values (parameters), including those for maximum and minimum benefit amounts, income screens, Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP—Minnesota's TANF program), Supplemental Security Income Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP), and standard utility allowance (SUA) amounts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

OUTPUT PROGRAM:	31_FORMAT13.SAS
-----------------	-----------------

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<sup>9</sup> Copies of the computer programs are available from FNS upon request.

**Figure III.1. Fiscal Year 2013 SNAP QC File Development Process**



### Step 5. Define metropolitan areas.

We added geographic-level information to the file. Using the local agency code on the raw datafile, we assigned a county Federal Information Processing Standards (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	20_URBAN13.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2013_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,351 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; 5,054 records; 6 variables) (concordance of local area codes, updated in 2013.)
OUTPUT FILE	URBAN13.SAS7BDAT	(50,412 records; 5 variables)

### Step 6. Recode and standardize variables.

We edited the file to resolve inconsistencies between variables within a unit and created several unit-level variables pertaining to SNAP 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 (49,569 records).

PROGRAM NAME	30_RECODE13.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2013_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,351 records; 721 variables)
	31_FORMAT13.SAS	(Format library)
	URBAN13.SAS7BDAT	(50,412 records; 5 variables)
OUTPUT FILES	QCFY2013_2.SAS7BDAT	(49,569 records; 1,246 variables)
	COMPLETES13.SAS7BDAT	(50,412 records; 1,248 variables)
	DROP13.SAS7BDAT	(133 records; 1,247 variables)

### Step 7. Stratify data.

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

PROGRAM NAME	40_INTRVL13.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2013_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,351 records; 721 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL13.TXT	(ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)

### Step 8. Update stratified data.

We edited the INTRVL13.TXT file by hand to add sampling interval information (obtained from FNS) for each State/stratum combination and saved the edited file as INTRVL13.DAT.

INPUT FILE	INTRVL13.TXT	(ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL13.DAT	(ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)

### Step 9. Calculate weights.

As described later 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	50_NLPWGT13.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2013_1.SAS7BDAT	(56,351 records; 721 variables)
	QCFY2013_2.SAS7BDAT	(49,569 records; 1,246 variables)
	INTRVL13.DAT	(ASCII; 56 records, 4 variables)
	FY13_ADJUSTED.XLSX	(FNS Excel spreadsheet containing participation numbers adjusted for disasters)
	COMPLETES13.SAS7BDAT	(50,412 records; 1,248 variables)
	DROP13.SAS7BDAT	(133 records; 1,247 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	WEIGHT13.SAS7BDAT	(50,279 records; 27 variables)

### Step 10. Add weights.

We merged the file containing weights with the edited SNAP QC file to produce the final FY 2013 SNAP QC files. QCFY2013 is for internal use and includes all variables. QC\_PUB\_FY2013 is for public use and excludes REVNUM, COUNTYCD, LOCALCOD, and URBRUR for privacy reasons.

PROGRAM NAME	60_FINAL13.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2013_2.SAS7BDAT	(49,569 records; 1,246 variables)
	WEIGHT13.SAS7BDAT	(50,279 records; 27 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2013.SAS7BDAT	(49,569 records; 798 variables)
	QC_PUB_FY2013.SAS7BDAT	(49,569 records; 794 variables)



## Step 11. Create QC Minimodel.

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

PROGRAM NAME	MINIQC13.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2013.SAS7BDAT	(49,569 records; 798 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	MATHPC.BIN	(49,569 unit records; 108,145 person records)

## Step 12. Create tables.

Using the final QCFY2013 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	20_QC2TPL13.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2013.SAS7BDAT	(49,569 records; 798 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	QC2TPL13.BIN	(49,569 unit records; 108,145 person records)
	QC2TPL13.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 and demonstration units participating in an SSI-CAP in 17 States. We present the editing procedures for MFIP and SSI-CAP units after outlining the general procedure. For details on specific data-cleaning procedures, 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 (FSAFIL<sub>i</sub>) 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 (FSAFIL<sub>i</sub>) 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 2013 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 (WAGES<sub>i</sub>), self-employment income (SLFEMP<sub>i</sub>), and other earned income (OTHERN<sub>i</sub>).
    - Unearned income variables are contributions (CONT<sub>i</sub>), court-ordered child support payments (CSUPRT<sub>i</sub>), deemed income (DEEM<sub>i</sub>), State diversion payments (DIVER<sub>i</sub>), educational grants/scholarships/loans (EDLOAN<sub>i</sub>), earned income tax credit income (EITC<sub>i</sub>), energy assistance income (ENERGY<sub>i</sub>), foster care payments (FOSTER<sub>i</sub>), State general assistance (GA<sub>i</sub>), other government benefits (OTHGOV<sub>i</sub>), other unearned income (OTHUN<sub>i</sub>), Social Security income (SOCSEC<sub>i</sub>), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF<sub>i</sub>), unemployment compensation (UNEMP<sub>i</sub>), veterans' benefits (VET<sub>i</sub>), workers' compensation (WCOMP<sub>i</sub>), and subsidized earned income (WGESUP<sub>i</sub>).
  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.<sup>10</sup>
- 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.<sup>11</sup> 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

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<sup>10</sup> The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Farm Bill) reauthorized SNAP. As part of this bill, the Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002 allows States to exclude child support expenses from gross income rather than consider them 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.

<sup>11</sup> "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 a Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) amount or to 0.<sup>12</sup> 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.

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<sup>12</sup> 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. The Heating and Cooling SUA (HCSUA) generally includes all utilities, including telephone. The Lower Utility Allowance (LUA) is used for units that do not have heating and cooling expenses separate from rent but have at least two other utility expenses. The LUA generally includes all other utilities, including 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.<sup>13</sup>

For each condition, we check with and without allotment adjustments. Appendix F, Table F.7 provides FY 2013 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,<sup>14</sup> 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.

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<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> By the end of FY 2013, medical deduction demonstrations were operating in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, 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).<sup>15</sup>
- Units must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (Appendix F).<sup>16</sup>
- 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 2013 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.<sup>17</sup> 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

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<sup>15</sup> The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Farm Bill) reauthorized SNAP. As part of this bill, the Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002 allows States to exclude child support expenses from gross income rather than consider them 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> More information is available on Minnesota's Department of Human Services (DHS) website (<http://www.dhs.State.mn.us/>).

and cash portion, with a 40 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 2013 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:<sup>18</sup>
  - 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 40 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

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<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup> 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 40 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 2013, 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

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<sup>19</sup> 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 (FSSTDDDED), medical deduction (FSMEDDED), earned income deduction (FSERNDED), dependent care deduction (FSDEPDDED), child support expense deduction (FSCSDED), homeless deduction (HOMELESS\_DED), excess shelter deduction (FSSLDDDED), 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). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in March 2013. 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 adjusted for errors 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). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in April 2013. 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 adjusted for errors 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 and receive SSI benefits. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table F.11). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in March 2013. 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 or 39 months that contain only one individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 60 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, and have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors 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 adjusted for errors 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). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in June 2013. 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 adjusted for errors 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 2013. 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 adjusted for errors 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).<sup>20</sup>
  - The recorded benefit adjusted for errors 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).<sup>21</sup>
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

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<sup>20</sup> If the recorded benefit equals the minimum benefit, we require both gross income and net income to be consistent with the pattern.

<sup>21</sup> 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.

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.

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 adjusted for errors 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). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in April 2013. 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 adjusted for errors 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 thresholds and benefits changed in January 2013. 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:<sup>22, 23</sup>
  - Units whose recorded benefit adjusted for errors 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 adjusted for errors 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.

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<sup>22</sup> 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.

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



The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table F.18). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in April 2013. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NCSNAP units.

1. **Identifying NCSNAP units.** We identify as NCSNAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 65 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, and have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors 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 February 2013. 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 adjusted for errors 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 occurred in January 2013. 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 adjusted for errors 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 adjusted for errors 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).<sup>24</sup>
  - 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).<sup>25</sup>
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:

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<sup>24</sup> 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.

<sup>25</sup> 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.

- **Shelter expenses.** For most SCCAP participants, QC reviewers recorded the utility expense value as the South Carolina HCSUA value and rent/mortgage as the standard SCCAP rent amount. We recode utilities (UTIL) and rent/mortgage (RENT) for SCCAP units that do not follow this pattern.
  - **Income.** In most SCCAP units, the raw gross income equals either the maximum SSI benefit for eligible individuals or the maximum SSI benefit plus \$20, reflecting the \$20 unearned income disregard for SSI. We recode the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) of SCCAP units that do not follow this pattern. We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.
3. **Benefit calculation for SCCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the rent (RENT) and raw gross (RAWGROSS) values found in Table F.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). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in February 2013. 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 adjusted for errors 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). 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. If a unit consists of a married couple where both partners are age 50 or older and coded as SNAP participants and the unit receives a SNAP-CAP standard benefit, we keep the first person as an eligible member of the SNAP case under review (FSAFILi=1) and recode the other as “Eligible SNAP participant in another unit, not currently under review” (FSAFILi=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). 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). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in July 2013. 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 adjusted for errors 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 BAYSTATE CAP 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

Fourteen 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.** If a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$138, 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 HCSUA was reduced by \$4 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Arkansas reflects this adjustment.
- **Illinois.** If a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$245, 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 a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$140, 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 HCSUA was reduced by \$5 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Iowa reflects this adjustment.
- **Kansas.** If a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$175, 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 HCSUA was reduced by \$8 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Kansas reflects this adjustment.
- **Massachusetts.** If a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$125, 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 HCSUA was reduced by \$7 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Massachusetts reflects this adjustment.
- **Missouri.** If a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$200, 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 \$10 for the entire caseload.
- **New Hampshire.** If a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$118, 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 HCSUA was reduced by \$6 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for New Hampshire reflects this adjustment.
- **North Dakota.** Beginning in April, 2013, if a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$200, 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 HCSUA was



reduced by \$10 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for North Dakota reflects this adjustment.

- **Rhode Island.** If a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$176, the unit receives a medical deduction of \$141. Units with medical expenses of \$177 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus \$35. To achieve cost neutrality, the HCSUA was reduced by \$7 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Rhode Island reflects this adjustment.
- **South Dakota.** If a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$200, 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 HCSUA was reduced by \$10 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for South Dakota reflects this adjustment.
- **Texas.** If a unit with an elderly or disabled member that are not SNAP-CAP participants incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$137, 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 HCSUA and lower utility standard were reduced by \$6 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Texas reflects this adjustment.
- **Vermont.** If a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$173, 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 HCSUA was reduced by \$12 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Vermont reflects this adjustment.
- **Virginia.** If a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$175, 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 a unit with an elderly or disabled member incurs medical expenses less than or equal to \$138, 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 HCSUA was reduced by \$7 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA 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)<sup>26</sup>
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.<sup>27</sup> (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.<sup>28</sup> (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

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<sup>26</sup> Column omitted from Appendix D tables due to space limitations but available upon request.

<sup>27</sup> The numerator of FNS’ error rate includes units that received too much or too little in benefits in addition to the units included in the disqualification rate numerator.

<sup>28</sup> Removing these households does not affect disqualification rates or the total number of weighted units.

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 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 2013 QC MINIMODEL

The QC Minimodel—one of FNS’ SNAP microsimulation models—uses the SNAP QC database to simulate the impact of various policy changes 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 (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 *2011 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer’s Guide, Technical Description and Codebook* (Schechter et al., 2014).

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

#### 1. Introduction

The QC Minimodel requires a binary file in a particular format (MATH™ style)<sup>29</sup> 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.

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<sup>29</sup> MATH stands for Micro Analysis of Transfers to Households.

### 3. Programmer's Guide

#### a. Input file for Step 1

QCFY2013.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

MINIQC13.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 FSNABAWD (the number of nondisabled adults age 18 to 49 in childless units) on the unit head's record, by summing over individuals in the unit with NDISCA = 1. Set FSNABAWD 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
09/10/2014	CREATION DATE
17:35:04.92	CREATION TIME
FY2013	BASE YEAR
FY2013	YEAR AGED TO
avg	SIMULATION MONTH
49,569	HOUSEHOLD COUNT
QC MINI	MODEL LABEL
2013.00	MODEL VERSION

We edit by hand the MATHPC.HDR file so that its record layout matches the output statement in MINIQC13.SAS.

## c. Create final binary and header files

Using the output from MINIQC13.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, FSNABAWD, 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 simulation.
5. XSCAP\_AZ is a flag that allows us to exclude AZSNAP participants from a simulation.



6. XSCAP\_FL is a flag that allows us to exclude SUNCAP participants from a simulation.
7. XSCAP\_KY is a flag that allows us to exclude KYSAFE participants from a simulation.
8. XSCAP\_LA is a flag that allows us to exclude LaCAP participants from a simulation.
9. XSCAP\_MA is a flag that allows us to exclude BAYSTATECAP participants from a simulation.
10. XSCAP\_MD is a flag that allows us to exclude MSNAP participants from a simulation.
11. XSCAP\_MI is a flag that allows us to exclude MiCAP participants from a simulation.
12. XSCAP\_MS is a flag that allows us to exclude MSCAP participants from a simulation.
13. XSCAP\_NC is a flag that allows us to exclude NCSNAP participants from a simulation.
14. XSCAP\_NJ is a flag that allows us to exclude NJSNAP participants from a simulation.
15. XSCAP\_NM is a flag that allows us to exclude NMCAP participants from a simulation.
16. XSCAP\_NY is a flag that allows us to exclude NYSNIP participants from a simulation.
17. XSCAP\_PA is a flag that allows us to exclude PACAP participants from a simulation.
18. XSCAP\_SC is a flag that allows us to exclude SCCAP participants from a simulation.
19. XSCAP\_SD is a flag that allows us to exclude SD IN program participants from a simulation.
20. XSCAP\_TX is a flag that allows us to exclude SNAP-CAP participants from a simulation.
21. XSCAP\_VA is a flag that allows us to exclude VaCAP participants from a simulation.
22. XSCAP\_WA is a flag that allows us to exclude WASHCAP participants from a simulation.
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 *2011 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer's Guide, Technical Description and Codebook* (Schechter et al., 2014).

### 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 <sup>30</sup>	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.

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<sup>30</sup> 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_fsgptest	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 policy change simulation is created with `FS_VARS = 2` and saved as a new baseline. The new file now has two sets of variables, one with suffix = “1” and the other with suffix = “2”. To use the new baseline in a policy change simulation, point `INDIR` to the new file and set `BASELAW = “2”` and `FS_VARS = “3”`.

`FS_VARS = 1` is not allowed, because the variables with a suffix of “1” are always on the file. The original “suffix 1” variables are always needed by the `DBVARS` routine for imputing medical, shelter, and child support 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 DBLOCKS, 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	FSAFIL	HOMELSDDED	SSI
CAT_ELIG	FSASSET 1	MED_DED_DEMO	SSI_CAP
CONT	FSCSDED	MINIMUM_BEN	STATE
CSUPRT	FSMEDEXP	MN_FIP	TANF
CTZN	FSNDIS 1	NDISCA	UNEMP
DEEM	FSNELDER 1	OTHERN	VET
DIS	FSNKID 1	OTHGOV	WAGES
DIVER	FSSLTEXP	OTHUN	WCOMP
DPCOST	FSUN 1	PURE_PA	WGESUP
EDLOAN	FSUSIZE 1	RACETH	WRKREG
EITC	FSVEHAST	RCNTACTN	YRMONTH
EMPRG	FYWGT	REL	
ENERGY	GA	SEX	
EXFSCSDED	HDEPDED	SLFEMP	
FOSTER	HOMEDDED	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 the 48 contiguous states plus the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and Virgin Islands. GEOG\_DED indexes the standard

deduction, dependent care deduction, and shelter deduction arrays; GEOG\_SCRN indexes the gross and net income screen arrays; GEOG\_BEN indexes the maximum benefit array; and GEOG\_POV indexes the POVMONTH array.

```

select case (state%ihhld)
  case(15)                                !! hawaii
    geog_ded = 3
    geog_scrn = 3
    geog_ben = 5
  case(2)                                  !! alaska
    geog_ded = 2
    geog_scrn = 2
    select l_minimum_ben%ihhld
      case(24)                             !! alaska rural i
        geog_ben = 3
      case(30)                             !! alaska rural ii
        geog_ben = 4
      case default
        geog_ben = 2                      !! alaska urban is default
    end select
  case(66)                                 !! guam
    geog_ded = 4
    geog_scrn = 1
    geog_ben = 6
  case(78)                                 !! virgin islands
    geog_ded = 5
    geog_scrn = 1
    geog_ben = 7
  case default
    geog_ded = 1
    geog_scrn = 1
    geog_ben = 1
end select

geog_pov = geog_scrn

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

```

We set skip\_hh\_flags for MN\_FIP and SSI\_CAP units according to the “skip” parameters, which vary by State. Next, we assign SNAP reporting status, FS\_REPORTER, and set it to true for all units. Then, 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 = I_original_fsmedexp%ihhld
orig_fssltxp = I_original_fssltxp%ihhld
orig_fsdepded = I_original_fsdepded%ihhld
orig_fscsded = I_original_fscsded %ihhld

orig_fsuhead = 0
do ip = 1, ctprrh
if (I_original_fsun%iper(ip) == ip) orig_fsuhead = ip
enddo
orig_fsusize = I_original_fsusize %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsnkid = I_original_fsnkid %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsnelder = I_original_fsnelder%iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsndis = I_original_fsndis %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsasset = I_original_fsasset %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_kids_lt15 = 0
hhtanf = 0
do ip = 1, ctprrh
if (I_tanf%iper(ip) > 0) hhtanf = hhtanf + tanf%iper(ip)
if (I_original_fsun%iper(ip) == 0) cycle
if (I_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, ctprrh
fsun(ip) = I_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, ctprrh
if (fsun(ip) == 0) cycle
if (fsun(fsun(ip)) /= fsun(ip)) then
do jp = ip+1, ctprrh
if (fsun(jp) == fsun(ip)) fsun(jp) = ip
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:<sup>31</sup>

```
do ip = 1, cprhh
  !----- WELFARE Support (Note: missing income values are coded as < 0)
  if (L_tanf%iper(ip) > 0) fstanf(iunit) = fstanf(iunit) + L_tanf%iper(ip)
  if (L_ssi %iper(ip) > 0) fsssi (iunit) = fsssi (iunit) + L_ssi %iper(ip)
  if (L_ga %iper(ip) > 0) fsga (iunit) = fsga (iunit) + L_ga %iper(ip)

  !----- Earnings
  if (L_wages %iper(ip) > 0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + L_wages %iper(ip)
  if (L_othern%iper(ip) > 0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + L_othern%iper(ip)
  if (L_slfemp%iper(ip) > 0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + L_slfemp%iper(ip)

  !---- Other unearned income
  if (L_eitc%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_eitc%iper(ip)
  if (L_othgov%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_othgov%iper(ip)
  if (L_socsec%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_socsec%iper(ip)
  if (L_unemp %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_unemp%iper(ip)
  if (L_vet %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_vet%iper(ip)
  if (L_wcomp %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_wcomp %iper(ip)
  if (L_edloan%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_edloan%iper(ip)
  if (L_csupt%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_csupt%iper(ip)
  if (L_deem %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_deem %iper(ip)
  if (L_cont %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_cont %iper(ip)
  if (L_othun %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_othun %iper(ip)
  if (L_diver %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_diver %iper(ip)
  if (L_wgesup %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_wgesup %iper(ip)
```

---

<sup>31</sup> 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 (l_energy %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_energy %iper(ip)
    if (l_foster %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_foster %iper(ip)

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, ctprrh
  do ip = 1, ctprrh
    if (fsun(ip) /= iunit) cycle ! cycle if person not in the SNAP unit
    fsusize(iunit) = fsusize(iunit) + 1
    if (l_age%iper(ip) > max_kid_age .or. l_age%iper(ip) < 0) then
      fsnadult(iunit) = fsnadult(iunit) + 1
      if (sex%iper(ip) == 2) femadults = femadults + 1
    else
      fsnkid(iunit) = fsnkid(iunit) + 1
      if (l_age%iper(ip) >= min_school_age) fsnk5t17(iunit) = fsnk5t17(iunit) + 1
      if (l_age%iper(ip) < max_toddler_age) then
        fndepl2(iunit) = fndepl2(iunit) + 1
      else
        fndepge2(iunit) = fndepge2(iunit) + 1
      end if
    end if

    if (l_age%iper(ip) >= min_elderly_age) fsnelder(iunit) = fsnelder(iunit) + 1
    if (l_ctzn%iper(ip) > 2) fsnoncit(iunit) = fsnoncit(iunit) + 1
    if (l_NDISCA%iper(ip) == 1 .AND. l_fsafil%iper(ip) == 1) fsnabawd(iunit) = fsnabawd(iunit) + 1
    if (l_dis%iper(ip) == 1) fsndis(iunit) = fsndis(iunit) + 1
  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:

$$\text{fssltxp}(iunit) = \text{nint}(\text{orig\_fssltxp} * \text{float}(\text{fsusize}(iunit)) / \text{orig\_fsusize})$$

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 policy change simulations, 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 14 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_homelsded%ihhld
end if
```

## **h. Select Participants**

### **i. Purpose**

After eligibility is determined for a SNAP unit in the household, the model must simulate whether or not the unit decides to participate. In the QC Minimodel, 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, ctprrh
  fspart(iunit) = 0
  if (fsun (iunit) /= iunit) cycle      ! not the SNAP unit head
  if (fsben(iunit) > 0) fspart(iunit) = 1 ! all eligible units participate
end do
```

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

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## V. CODEBOOK FOR THE FY 2013 SNAP QC DATABASE

In this chapter, we describe the variables on the FY 2013 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 2013 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
FSERNDDED	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 2013 SNAP QC database is a SAS file with 49,569 observations from 12 sample months—October 2012 through September 2013 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 2013, the user should select all observations with a YRMONTH code equal to “201301.”

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 FSAFIL<sub>i</sub>. An FSAFIL<sub>i</sub> value of 1 indicates that the person participated in SNAP.

## **B. Codebook**

This codebook lists and describes each variable in the FY 2013 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-level quality control review administrative data
2. Unit-level demographics and sample weights
3. Unit-level countable income
4. Unit-level countable assets
5. Unit-level expenses and deductions
6. Unit-level benefits

The person-level variables are divided into two categories:

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 (SNAP benefit) adjusted for errors
EXPEDSER	R	Received expedited service
HHLNNO	C	SNAP household identification number
LASTCERT	C	Months since last SNAP certification
LOCALCOD	R	Local agency code (not retained on public use file)
MED_DED_DEMO	C	Indicator of 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 (not retained on public use file)
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 (not retained on public use file)
CTPRHH	C	Number of people in household
FSNDIS	C	Number of disabled individuals 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.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Quick-Reference Codebook</i>
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 (not retained on public use file)	
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
FSFOSTER	C	Countable unit foster care 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

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

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
MINIMUM_BEN	C	Minimum benefit amount
NETSCRN	C	Net income screen
RAWBEN	R	Reported SNAP benefit received

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

ABWDST <sub>i</sub>	R	ABAWD status
AGE <sub>i</sub>	R	Age
CTZN <sub>i</sub>	R	Citizenship status
DIS <sub>i</sub>	C	Person-level disability indicator
DPCOST <sub>i</sub>	R	Reported dependent care cost
EMPRG <sub>i</sub>	R	SNAP employment and training program status
EMPSTA <sub>i</sub>	R	Employment status – type
EMPSTB <sub>i</sub>	R	Employment status – amount
FSAFIL <sub>i</sub>	R	SNAP case affiliation
FSUN <sub>i</sub>	C	Position of head of SNAP unit
NDISCA <sub>i</sub>	C	Nondisabled adult age 18-49 in childless unit status
RACETH <sub>i</sub>	R	Race/ethnicity
REL <sub>i</sub>	R	Relationship to head of household
SEX <sub>i</sub>	R	Sex
WRKREG <sub>i</sub>	R	Work registration status
YRSED <sub>i</sub>	R	Highest educational level completed

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

CONT <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable income from contributions
CSUPRT <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable child support payment income
DEEM <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable deemed income
DIVER <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable State diversion payments
EDLOAN <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable income from educational grants and loans
EITC <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable income from earned income tax credit
ENERGY <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable energy assistance income
FOSTER <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable foster child income
GA <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable general assistance benefits
OTHERN <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable other earned income
OTHGOV <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable income from other government benefits
OTHUN <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable other unearned income
SLFEMP <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable self-employment income
SOCSEC <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable Social Security income
SSI <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable SSI benefits
TANF <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable TANF payments
UNEMP <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable unemployment compensation benefits
VET <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable veterans' benefits
WAGES <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable wages and salaries
WCOMP <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable workers' compensation benefits
WGESUP <sub>i</sub>	R	Countable wage supplementation income

**VARIABLE**            **ORIGIN**    **DESCRIPTION**

*Quick-Reference Codebook*

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

AGENCY <sub>i</sub>	R	Agency or client responsibility
AMOUNT <sub>i</sub>	R	Variance dollar amount
DISCOV <sub>i</sub>	R	Variance discovery
E_FINDG <sub>i</sub>	R	Error finding
ELEMENT <sub>i</sub>	R	Variance element
NATURE <sub>i</sub>	R	Nature of variance
OCCDATE <sub>i</sub>	R	Variance occurrence date
TIMEPER <sub>i</sub>	R	Variance time period
VERIF <sub>i</sub>	R	Variance verification

**VARIABLE      ORIGIN      DESCRIPTION**

*Detailed Codebook  
Unit QC Review Administrative Data*

**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, 1016)
AUTHREP	R	AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE Range = (1, 2) 1 = Used to make application 2 = Not used to make application
CASE	R	CASE CLASSIFICATION Range = (1, 3) 1 = Included in error rate calculation 2 = Excluded from error rate calculation – processed by SSA worker 3 = Excluded from error rate calculation, as designated by FNS (e.g., demo project, simplified SNAP)
CAT_ELIG	C	INDICATOR OF CATEGORICAL ELIGIBILITY STATUS Range = (0, 2) 0 = Unit not categorically eligible for benefits 1 = Unit reported as categorically eligible for benefits and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests (unit subject to State-determined income and/or asset limit on cash Public Assistance (PA) or noncash TANF-funded benefit used to confer categorical eligibility) 2 = Unit recoded to be categorically eligible after being identified as pure cash PA or as meeting State-specified criteria for broad-based categorical eligibility and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests
CERTMTH	R	MONTHS IN CERTIFICATION PERIOD Range = (0, 96) Number of months SNAP unit was certified to participate during current certification or recertification



<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit QC Review Administrative Data</i>
COUPFIX	C	COUPON ALLOTMENT (SNAP BENEFIT) ADJUSTED FOR ERRORS Range = (1, 2699)	
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	
HHLDNA	C	SNAP HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER Range = (2, 56350) Position of unit in unedited SNAP QC file (unique unit identifier)	
LASTCERT	C	MONTHS SINCE LAST SNAP CERTIFICATION Range = (0, 78)	
LOCALCOD	R	LOCAL AGENCY CODE Not retained on public use file. Range = (0, 960) 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 <b>We recommend using MN_FIP 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.</b> Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes	
PURE_PA	C	INDICATOR OF PURE CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STATUS Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit QC Review Administrative Data</i>
			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, 20130928) 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 Not retained on public use file. Range = (1, 840431)	
SSI_CAP	C	INDICATOR OF SSI-CAP PARTICIPATION <b>The SNAP QC datafile may underestimate the actual number of SSI-CAP units in some States. See Appendix A for details.</b> Range = (0, 3) 0 = Not in SSI-CAP 1 = SSI-CAP case with standard shelter expenses 2 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, consistent with program rules 3 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, inconsistent with program rules	
STATUS	R	STATUS OF CASE ERROR FINDINGS Range = (1, 3) 1 = Amount correct 2 = Overissuance 3 = Underissuance	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit QC Review Administrative Data</i>
YRMONTH	R	<p>SAMPLE YEAR AND MONTH</p> <p>Range = (201210, 201309)</p> <p>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 2013, for example, YRMONTH should equal 201301.</p>	

**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 Not retained on public use file. Range = (1, 840)
CTPRHH	C	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD Range = (1, 16) Number of people in household with nonmissing person-level information
FSNDIS	C	NUMBER OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS IN UNIT <b>We recommend using this variable with caution and the understanding that it likely undercounts the number of disabled individuals. See Appendix A for details.</b> Range = (0, 7) Number of individuals defined as disabled (DIS <sub>i</sub> = 1) in SNAP unit
FSNDISCA	C	NUMBER OF NONDISABLED ADULTS AGE 18-49 IN CHILDLESS UNITS <b>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.</b> 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

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Demographics and Sample Weights</i>
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, 8) Number of children age 5 to 17 in SNAP unit	
FSNKID	C	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 11) Number of children under age 18 in SNAP unit	
FSNONCIT	C	NUMBER OF NONCITIZENS IN UNIT Range = (0, 10) Number of people with FSAFIL <sub>i</sub> = 1 and CTZNI ≥ 3	
FSUSIZE	C	CONSTRUCTED CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE Range = (1, 16) Number of people with FSAFIL <sub>i</sub> = 1	
FYWGT	C	WEIGHT USED FOR FULL-YEAR CALCULATIONS Range = (2.88, 4151.07) Calculated as HWGT/12 for all States	
HWGT	C	MONTHLY SAMPLE WEIGHT Range = (34.50, 49812.78) Allows user to replicate total monthly caseloads as reflected in adjusted 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)	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Demographics and Sample Weights</i>
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, 539) 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.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Demographics and Sample Weights</i>
URBRUR	C	<p>URBAN/RURAL INDICATOR</p> <p>Not retained on public use file.</p> <p><b>We recommend caution when using this variable for all State-level tabulations, and recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations in Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, Utah, and Washington. See Appendix A for details.</b></p> <p>Range = (1, 3)</p> <p>Location of agency at which unit's SNAP application was processed.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>3 = Rural (not metropolitan or micropolitan)</p>	
WRK_POOR	C	<p>INDICATOR OF WORKING POOR UNIT</p> <p>Range = (0, 1)</p> <p>0 = No</p> <p>1 = Yes</p> <p>All SNAP units with countable earnings (FSEARN) or multiple indicators of earnings in the unedited SNAP QC file.</p>	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Countable Income</i>
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**Unit Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)**

FSCONT	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS Range = (0, 2718) Sum of CONT1 through CONT16	
FSCSUPRT	C	COUNTABLE UNIT CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 2194) Sum of CSUPRT1 through CSUPRT16	
FSDEEM	C	COUNTABLE UNIT DEEMED INCOME Range = (0, 2807) Sum of DEEM1 through DEEM16	
FSDIVER	C	COUNTABLE UNIT STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1309) Sum of DIVER1 through DIVER16	
FSEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 5777) Sum of FSWAGES, FSSLFEMP, and FSOTHERN	
FSEDLOAN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS Range = (0, 908) Sum of EDLOAN1 through EDLOAN16	
FSEITC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT Range = (0, 300) Sum of EITC1 through EITC16	
FSEENERGY	C	COUNTABLE UNIT ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME Range = (0, 589) Sum of ENERGY1 through ENERGY16	
FSFOSTER	C	CALCULATED FOSTER CARE RECEIPT Range = (0, 1737) <b>We recommend against using this variable for tabulations due to small sample sizes. See Appendix A for details.</b> Foster care payments received by household (sum of FOSTERi).	
FSGA	C	COUNTABLE UNIT GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS Range = (0, 1474) Sum of GA1 through GA16	



<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Countable Income</i>
FSGRINC	C	FINAL GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 5786) Total monthly gross income of unit (sum of FSEARN and FSUNEARN)	
FSNETINC	C	FINAL NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 4755) 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, 1979) Sum of OTHERN1 through OTHERN16	
FSOTHGOV	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS Range = (0, 2175) Sum of OTHGOV1 through OTHGOV16	
FSOTHUN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 2606) Sum of OTHUN1 through OTHUN16	
FSSLFEMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 4051) Sum of SLFEMP1 through SLFEMP16	
FSSOCSEC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME Range = (0, 3495) Sum of SOCSEC1 through SOCSEC16	
FSSSI	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SSI BENEFITS Range = (0, 4260) Sum of SSI1 through SSI16	
FSTANF	C	COUNTABLE UNIT TANF PAYMENTS <b>We recommend caution when using this variable for tabulations in Minnesota and California. See Appendix A for details.</b> Range = (0, 1832) Sum of TANF1 through TANF16	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Countable Income</i>
FSUNEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 4260) Sum of FSCONT, FSCSUPRT, FSDEEM, FSEDLOAN, FSFOSTER, FSGA, FSOTHGOV, FSOTHUN, FSSOCSC, FSSSI, FSTANF, FSUNEMP, FSVET, FSWCOMP, FSDIVER, FSENERGY, and FSWGESUP	
FSUNEMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2426) Sum of UNEMP1 through UNEMP16	
FSVET	C	COUNTABLE UNIT VETERANS' BENEFITS Range = (0, 2103) Sum of VET1 through VET16	
FSWAGES	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGES AND SALARIES Range = (0, 5777) Sum of WAGES1 through WAGES16	
FSWCOMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2542) Sum of WCOMP1 through WCOMP16	
FSWGESUP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME Range = (0, 984) Sum of WGESUP1 through WGESUP16	
RAWGROSS	R	REPORTED GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 5777) Reported total monthly countable income of unit before applying deductions (see FSGRINC for final value)	
RAWNET	R	REPORTED NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 4353) Reported total monthly countable income of unit after applying deductions (see FSNETINC for final value)	

**VARIABLE      ORIGIN      DESCRIPTION**

*Detailed Codebook  
Unit Countable Assets*

**Unit Countable Assets**

FSASSET	C	TOTAL COUNTABLE ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 17495) <b>We recommend using FSASSET with the understanding that there are very few units with positive values. See Appendix A for details.</b> Sum of LIQRESOR, FSVEHAST, OTHNLRES, and REALPROP
FSVEHAST	C	COUNTABLE NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE UNDER STATE RULES <b>We recommend using FSVEHAST with the understanding that there are very few units with positive values. See Appendix A for details.</b> Range = (0, 3680)
LIQRESOR	C	COUNTABLE LIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 17495)
OTHNLRES	C	COUNTABLE OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 2766)
RAWLQRES	R	REPORTED LIQUID ASSETS Range = (0, 99998)
RAWOTRES	R	REPORTED OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS Range = (0, 54900)
RAWRPROP	R	REPORTED REAL PROPERTY Range = (0, 54900) Does not include home
RAWVHAST	R	REPORTED NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE Range = (0, 3680)
REALPROP	C	COUNTABLE REAL PROPERTY UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 3150) Does not include home

VARIABLE

ORIGIN

DESCRIPTION

*Detailed Codebook  
Unit Countable Assets*

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)

**VARIABLE      ORIGIN      DESCRIPTION**

*Detailed Codebook  
Unit Expenses and Deductions*

**Unit Expenses and Deductions**

ERN_INC_DED_PCT	C	<p>PERCENTAGE USED TO CALCULATE EARNINGS DEDUCTION Range = (0.20, 0.40) 0.40 is used for MFIP participants; 0.2 for all others</p>
EXCL_FSCSDED	C	<p>CHILD SUPPORT EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME Range = (0, 572) Child support expenses excluded before gross income test rather than before net income test for eligibility</p>
FSCSDED	C	<p>CHILD SUPPORT EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (0, 2859) Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States using standard SSI-CAP benefits</p>
FSCSEXP	R	<p>REPORTED CHILD SUPPORT EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (0, 2859) (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.)</p>
FSDEPDED	R	<p>REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION <b>We recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.</b> Range = (0, 1334) 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.</p>

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Expenses and Deductions</i>
FSDEPDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION <sup>32</sup> Range = (0, 1536) Calculated as $FSDEPDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$ , where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSSLT3 - FSERNDED -$ $FSMEDDED - FSSTDDED - FSCSDED -$ $HOMELESS\_DED)$ 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, 1155) Calculated as $FSERNDED = ERN\_INC\_DED\_PCT * FSEARN$ , rounded to nearest integer. The deduction equals 40 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, 1259) Calculated as $FSERNDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$ , where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSSLT2 - FSDEPDED -$ $FSMEDDED - FSSTDDED - FSCSDED -$ $HOMELESS\_DED)$ 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, 4161) 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 $FSMEDDED = \text{MAX}(0, FSMEDEXP)$ Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.	

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<sup>32</sup> 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.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Expenses and Deductions</i>
FSMEDDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL DEDUCTION Range = (0, 2726) Calculated as $FSMEDDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$ , where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSSLT4 - FSDEPDED - FSERNDED - FSSTDDED - FSCSDED - HOMELESS\_DED)$ and where FSSLT4 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSMEDEDED. Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.	
FSMEDEXP	R	REPORTED MEDICAL EXPENSES Range = (0, 4161) Allowable medical expenses in excess of \$35 for elderly and disabled unit members	
FSSLTDED	C	CALCULATED EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION Range = (0, 2938) Set to 0 if HOMEDED = 3; otherwise set to XCOST for units with elderly or disabled and equal to the minimum of XCOST and SHELFCAP for units without elderly or disabled, where $XCOST = \text{MAX}(0, FSSLTEXP - HALFNET)$ and $HALFNET = \text{MAX}(0, \text{ROUND}(FSGRINC - FSSTDDED - FSERNDED - FSDEPDED - FSMEDEDED - FSCSDED) / 2)$ 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, 2747) Calculated as $FSSLTDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$ , where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSDEPDED - FSERNDED - FSMEDEDED - FSSTDDED - FSCSDED - HOMELESS\_DED)$ . 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, 4866) Sum of RENT and UTIL	
FSSTDDED	C	STANDARD DEDUCTION Range = (132, 429) 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.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Expenses and Deductions</i>
FSSTDDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF STANDARD DEDUCTION Range = (0, 644) Calculated as $FSSTDDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$ , where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSSLT1 - FSDEPDED - FSERNDED - FSMEDDED - FSCSDED - HOMELESS\_DED)$ and where FSSLT1 is the shelter deduction calculated without 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, 5111) 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, 3495) 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, 997) (See FSERNDED for final earned income deduction value.)	
RENT	R	RENT/MORTGAGE AMOUNT Range = (0, 4198) Some values for SSI-CAP units have been edited to apply standard shelter allowances.	



<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Expenses and Deductions</i>
SHELCAP	C	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (369, 749) SHELCAP varies by region. See Appendix F for values.	
SHELDED	R	REPORTED SHELTER DEDUCTION Range = (0, 9063) (See FSSLTDED for the final value)	
SUA1	R	STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–USAGE AND ENTITLEMENT 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. <b>LIHEAA</b> is the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981. Some State programs may have another name, such as Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP). <b>Higher Standard</b> is an SUA based upon payment of heating or cooling and includes all utilities. <b>Lower Standard</b> is an SUA based upon all utilities but is for households that do not incur heating or cooling or receive LIHEAA.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Expenses and Deductions</i>
SUA2	R	STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE-PRORATED Range = (1, 2) 1 = Not prorated 2 = Prorated	Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with UTIL. See Appendix B for 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, 1400)	Some values have been edited to improve the final benefit calculation. See Appendix B for more details.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Benefits</i>
<b>Unit Benefits</b>			
AMTERR	R	AMOUNT OF BENEFIT IN ERROR Range = (0, 769)	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, 3090)	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, 2506)	Calculated as $FSBEN = \text{MAX}(\text{minimum benefit, BENMAX-ROUND} (.3 * FSNETINC))$ if $FSUSIZE$ is 2 or less. Otherwise, $FSBEN = \text{MAX}(0, \text{BENMAX-ROUND} (.3 * FSNETINC))$ for all units, except for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits where the benefit is calculated by using a State-specific formula.
FSGRTEST	C	INDICATOR OF PASSING GROSS INCOME TEST Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes	
FSMINBEN	C	RECEIVED MINIMUM BENEFIT Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes	$FSMINBEN = 1$ when $FSBEN = 8$ percent of the maximum one-person benefit for the unit's geographic region and $FSUSIZE = 1$ or 2. $FSMINBEN$ is always set to 0 for units

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Benefits</i>
			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 = (1211, 7646) 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.	
MINIMUM_BEN	C	MINIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT Range = (16, 30) The minimum possible benefit for a unit, which varies by unit size and region. See Appendix F for schedule.	
NETSCRN	C	NET INCOME SCREEN Range = (931, 5881) 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 = (1, 2729) Reported amount of SNAP benefits that the unit was certified to receive during sample month (see FSBEN for final value).	

**VARIABLE            ORIGIN    DESCRIPTION**

*Detailed Codebook  
Person-Level Characteristics*

**Person-Level Characteristics**

ABWDST1 to ABWDST16	R	<p><b>ABAWD STATUS</b></p> <p><b>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, and Rhode Island. See Appendix A for more details.</b></p> <p>Range = (1, 6) 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</p>
AGE1 to AGE16	R	<p><b>AGE</b></p> <p>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</p>
CTZN1 to CTZN16	R	<p><b>CITIZENSHIP STATUS</b></p> <p>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</p>

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Person-Level Characteristics</i>
DIS1 to DIS16	C	PERSON-LEVEL DISABILITY INDICATOR	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>Range = (0, 1)            Person 1 through Person 16            0 = Not disabled            1 = Disabled</p> <p>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.</p>
DPCOST1 to DPCOST16	R	REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE COST	<p><b>We recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.</b></p> <p>Range = (0, 957)            Person 1 through Person 16            Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with FSDEPDED. See Appendix B for details.</p>
EMPRG1 to EMPRG16	R	SNAP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM STATUS	<p><b>We recommend caution when using EMPRGi. See Appendix A for more details.</b></p> <p>Range = (0, 9)            Person 1 through Person 16            0 = Not participating in E&amp;T            1 = Participating in non-SNAP E&amp;T (such as TANF)            2 = SNAP job search or job search training            3 = SNAP E&amp;T workfare or work experience            4 = SNAP E&amp;T work supplementation            5 = SNAP E&amp;T education leading to high school diploma or GED            6 = SNAP E&amp;T postsecondary education leading to degree or certificate            7 = SNAP E&amp;T remedial education (including adult education and English lessons not leading to degree)            8 = SNAP E&amp;T vocational training            9 = Other</p>

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Person-Level Characteristics</i>
EMPSTA1 to EMPSTA16	R	EMPLOYMENT STATUS–TYPE Range = (1, 8) Person 1 through Person 16	<b>We recommend caution when using EMPSTAi. See Appendix A for more details.</b> 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	<b>We recommend caution when using EMPSTBi. See Appendix A for more details.</b> 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)

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



<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Person-Level Characteristics</i>
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 REL <sub>i</sub> = 1 or, if no one in unit has REL <sub>i</sub> = 1, as the first adult in unit. If there are no adults in unit, the oldest child is the head. FSUN <sub>i</sub> is the same for everyone in unit. For example, if unit head is the second person in the household, FSUN <sub>i</sub> = 2 for everyone in unit. FSUN <sub>i</sub> = 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 NDISCA <sub>i</sub> 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 (AGE <sub>i</sub> <18 or AGE <sub>i</sub> >49) 1 = Nondisabled adult age 18-49 in childless unit 2 = Age 18-49, but not nondisabled adult in childless unit	

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

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Person-Level Characteristics</i>
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 <b>We recommend combining values of 1 and 2 when tabulating work registration status. See Appendix A for more details.</b> 1 = Federal exemption for disability 2 = Federal exemption for reason other than disability 3 = Work registrant, not E&T participant 4 = Work registrant, voluntary E&T participant 5 = Work registrant, mandatory E&T participant	

VARIABLE

ORIGIN

DESCRIPTION

*Detailed Codebook  
Person-Level Characteristics*

YRSED1 to  
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

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook</i> <i>Person-Level Countable Income</i>
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**Person-Level Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)<sup>33</sup>**

CONT1 to CONT16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS Range = (0, 2360) Person 1 through Person 16 Amount of contributions, charity, and in-kind income	
CSUPRT1 to CSUPRT16	R	COUNTABLE CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 2084) 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, 2072) Person 1 through Person 16 Income deemed from sponsor of noncitizen member of unit	
DIVER1 to DIVER16	R	COUNTABLE STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS Range = (0, 966) Person 1 through Person 16	
EDLOAN1 to EDLOAN16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS Range = (0, 435) Person 1 through Person 16 Educational grants, scholarships, and loans	
EITC1 to EITC16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT Range = (0, 300) Person 1 through Person 16	
ENERGY1 to ENERGY16	R	COUNTABLE ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME Range = (0, 589) Person 1 through Person 16	
FOSTER1 to FOSTER16	R	FOSTER CARE PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1737) Person 1 through Person 16 <b>We recommend against using this variable for tabulations            due to small sample sizes. See Appendix A for details.</b>	

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<sup>33</sup> Some person-level income amounts have been edited to obtain consistency with final gross income (FSGRINC).

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Person-Level Countable Income</i>
GA1 to GA16	R	COUNTABLE GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS Range = (0, 1258) Person 1 through Person 16	
OTHERN1 to OTHERN16	R	COUNTABLE OTHER EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 1979) Person 1 through Person 16	
OTHGOV1 to OTHGOV16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS Range = (0, 2175) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes but not limited to Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and payments to farmers by USDA. OTHGOV <sub>i</sub> amounts were recoded as SSI benefits in units with reported SSI income in cases for which OTHGOV <sub>i</sub> equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.	
OTHUN1 to OTHUN16	R	COUNTABLE OTHER UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 2414) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes alimony, dividends and interest, rental income, pensions, and union benefits. OTHUN <sub>i</sub> amounts were recoded as SSI benefits in units with reported SSI income in cases for which OTHUN <sub>i</sub> equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.	
SLFEMP1 to SLFEMP16	R	COUNTABLE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 4051) Person 1 through Person 16 Net income from any self-employment enterprise	
SOCSEC1 to SOCSEC16	R	COUNTABLE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME Range = (0, 2305) Person 1 through Person 16	
SSI1 to SSI16	R	COUNTABLE SSI BENEFITS Range = (0, 4260) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes recoded countable income reported as OTHGOV <sub>i</sub> or OTHUN <sub>i</sub> in units with reported SSI income and where OTHGOV <sub>i</sub> or OTHUN <sub>i</sub> equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Person-Level Countable Income</i>
TANF1 to TANF16	R	COUNTABLE TANF PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1535) Person 1 through Person 16	<b>We recommend caution when using this variable for tabulations in Minnesota and California. See Appendix A for details.</b> Assigned to payee or principal person of assistance group
UNEMP1 to UNEMP16	R	COUNTABLE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2426) Person 1 through Person 16	
VET1 to VET16	R	COUNTABLE VETERANS' BENEFITS Range = (0, 2103) Person 1 through Person 16	
WAGES1 to WAGES16	R	COUNTABLE WAGES AND SALARIES Range = (0, 5777) Person 1 through Person 16	Amount of wages, salaries, tips, and commission
WCOMP1 to WCOMP16	R	COUNTABLE WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2542) Person 1 through Person 16	
WGESUP1 to WGESUP16	R	COUNTABLE WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME Range = (0, 984) Person 1 through Person 16	Earnings above cash assistance and/or SNAP benefit amount

**VARIABLE      ORIGIN      DESCRIPTION**

*Detailed Codebook  
Detailed Error Findings*

**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, 954) Variance 1 through Variance 9 Dollar amount of variance



<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Detailed Error Findings</i>
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	

VARIABLE

ORIGIN

DESCRIPTION

*Detailed Codebook  
Detailed Error Findings*

- 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

**VARIABLE****ORIGIN****DESCRIPTION***Detailed Codebook  
Detailed Error Findings*

- 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

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Detailed Error Findings</i>
			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 = (199906, 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	

## REFERENCES

- Filion, Kai, Esa Eslami, Joshua Leftin, and Katherine Bencio. "Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Database and the QC Minimodel." Washington, DC: Mathematica Policy Research, October 2013.
- Schechter, Bruce, Joel Smith, and Randy Rosso. "2011 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer's Guide, Technical Description and Codebook." Washington, DC: Mathematica Policy Research, March 2014.

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**APPENDIX A**

**ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF SELECTED VARIABLES  
IN THE FY 2013 SNAP QC DATABASE**

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We assessed the quality of coding for variables on the FY 2013 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 RACETH<sub>i</sub>, VEHICLEA, VEHICLEB, and YRSED<sub>i</sub> for all tabulations; ABWDST<sub>i</sub> for State-level tabulations for Connecticut, Maryland, and Rhode Island; FSAFIL<sub>i</sub> for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Minnesota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; DPCOST<sub>i</sub> and FSDEPDED for any State-level tabulations; and URBRUR for State-level tabulations in Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, Utah, and Washington. We also recommend against using FOSTER<sub>i</sub> or FSFOSTER for tabulations, though we use them in the file development routines when calculating gross income.

We recommend caution when using ABWDST<sub>i</sub>, DIS<sub>i</sub>, EMPRG<sub>i</sub>, EMPSTAI, EMPSTBI, FSASSET, FSNDIS, FSNDISCA, FSVEHAST, MN\_FIP, NDISCA<sub>i</sub>, SSL\_CAP, and WRKREG<sub>i</sub> for all tabulations; when using URBRUR for any State-level tabulations; and when using FSTANF and TANF<sub>i</sub> in California and Minnesota.

We also assessed the quality of AMTERR, CAT\_ELIG, MED\_DED\_DEMO, PURE\_PA, STATUS, SUA1, and SUA2, and found them to be suitable for all tabulations.

### **1. Highest Educational Level Completed (YRSED<sub>i</sub>)**

Because nearly nine percent of adult participants have a missing or unknown value for YRSED<sub>i</sub>, we recommend against using this variable.

### **2. Race/Ethnicity (RACETH<sub>i</sub>)**

QC reviewers began implementing new values for RACETH<sub>i</sub> 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. About 16 percent of participants have unknown or not recorded

racial/ethnic data, though this percentage varies considerably by state. Given the large percentage of participants coded with unknown or unavailable race/ethnicity information nationally, we recommend against the use of this variable.

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

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

As in previous years, there are some inconsistencies between the two employment status variables, EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi, and the earned income variables. For example, about six percent of participants with countable earned income have EMPSTAi codes indicating they were not in the labor force, or were unemployed. 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.

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

There are some inconsistencies between ABWDSTi and related variables (WRKREGi, EMPSTAi, and EMPSTBi). For example, of the 120,000 weighted participants coded as ABAWDs meeting work requirements using ABWDSTi, 27 percent are coded as being exempt from work registration using WRKREGi. Because of the inconsistencies between ABWDSTi and these employment variables, 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 ABWDST<sub>i</sub> for state-level tabulations for Connecticut, Maryland, and Rhode Island.

#### **6. Unit and Person-level Disability (FSNDIS and DIS<sub>i</sub>)**

Beginning with the FY 2012 SNAP QC file, we use an algorithm to identify disabled individuals (DIS<sub>i</sub>) based on SSI receipt, medical expenses, age, work registration status (WRKREG<sub>i</sub>), and other factors. We then use this variable to count the number of disabled individuals in a unit (FSNDIS). We recommend using DIS<sub>i</sub> and FSNDIS with the awareness that they both likely undercount the number of disabled individuals.

#### **7. Nondisabled Adults Age 18 to 49 in Childless Units (NDISCA<sub>i</sub> and FSNDISCA)**

We recommend using the revised NDISCA<sub>i</sub> and FSNDISCA codes that incorporate the new person-level disability indicator (DIS<sub>i</sub>) with the understanding that the new person-level disability indicator likely undercounts the number of nonelderly individuals with a disability.

#### **8. Work Registration Status (WRKREG<sub>i</sub>)**

In the FY 2006 file, the values for WRKREG<sub>i</sub> changed mid-year, and a value was implemented to distinguish between an individual with a federal exemption because of a disability (WRKREG<sub>i</sub> = 1) and an individual with a federal exemption for a reason other than a disability (WRKREG<sub>i</sub> = 2). Although the intent behind the new WRKREG categories was to identify disabled individuals, we found continued evidence in the FY 2013 file of likely miscoding of this variable. As in the previous two years, we found some inconsistencies between WRKREG<sub>i</sub> and ABWDST<sub>i</sub>. Because of inconsistencies, likely miscoding, and our limited ability to assess WRKREG<sub>i</sub>, we recommend caution when using the variable, and recommend combining values for WRKREG<sub>i</sub> = 1 and WRKREG<sub>i</sub> = 2.

## **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 2013 file and less than 3 percent of all units in each State. We recommend the use of SUA1 and SUA2 for tabulations in all States.

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

Less than 5 percent of unweighted units in the U.S. with a positive dependent care deduction (FSDEPDED), positive dependent care costs (DPCOSTi), or both. 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 between these two variables 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 file, 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 policies, a large number of units have no recorded assets.

Over 90 percent of all unweighted units have no countable assets (FSASSET = 0), and an even larger share have no vehicle assets (FSVEHAST). We also find inconsistencies between reported vehicle assets and the VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB variables. We recommend using FSASSET and FSVEHAST for tabulations with the understanding that most units have no recorded assets. Because VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB are not consistent with FSVEHAST, we recommend against using 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.<sup>1</sup> As a result of these changes, we cannot identify metropolitan status for a large percentage of cases in these States. In FY 2013, these States included Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, Utah, and Washington. Thus, we recommend against using URBRUR (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural status) in those 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 2013, 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.

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) and in California**

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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).

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.

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. Additionally, we recommend using TANF receipt in California with the awareness that we may overestimate the number of pure PA units.

#### **15. Medical Deduction Demonstrations (MED\_DED\_DEMO)**

Nationally, we identified 27 percent of units with a positive medical deduction as participating in a medical deduction demonstration program. In FY 2013, we modified our program to more accurately store the deduction amount in states with standard medical deduction programs. We recommend using MED\_DED\_DEMO for all tabulations.

#### **16. 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 \$50 tolerance threshold in place in FY 2012 and FY 2013 are not 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 and 35 percent in FY 2013. We recommend using STATUS and AMTERR for tabulations.

#### **17. Foster child payments (FSFOSTER and FOSTERi)**

Variables that indicate foster child payments at the unit level (FSFOSTER) and person level (FOSTERi) were added to the FY 2013 SNAP QC file. We recommend against using these variables for tabulations because a very small number of observations have positive values.

## **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 2013 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<sup>2</sup>

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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>3</sup>

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

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<sup>3</sup> 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.7).<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

## **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
- All MFIP units

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Forty-seven States mandated the use of an SUA, rather than actual utility costs, throughout FY 2013.

## 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.** From October 2012 to April 2013, all units with gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty. From May 2013 to September 2013, 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

**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 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

**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

**West Virginia.** From October 2012 to April 2013, all units with gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty. From May 2013 to September 2013, 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 no earned income.

## 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 database, we have 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 work 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 identify as disabled most individuals under age 60 with SSI. Exceptions are made if they are the only individual in the unit to have SSI, have a work registration status indicating a federal exemption for a reason other than a disability ( $WRKREG_i = 2$ ), 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 ( $WRKREG_i = 1$ ). In these cases, we code the first child in the unit with  $WRKREG_i = 1$  as disabled; or, if there are no children in the unit, we code the first adult in the unit with  $WRKREG_i = 1$  as disabled. We do not code the adult with SSI and  $WRKREG_i = 2$  as disabled.
  2. Individual is a child (age 0 to 17) living with at least one other 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  $WRKREG_i = 1$  as disabled. We do not code the child with SSI and  $WRKREG_i = 2$  as disabled.
  3. Individual does not meet conditions (1) or (2) but is in the labor force ( $EMPSTAI_i > 1$ ), has earned income, has no Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation, and is living with at least one child who does not have 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 ( $EMPSTBi \leq 3$ ) 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 such individuals as disabled.)

2. Individuals with Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation and coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week. (Code all such individuals as disabled.)
3. Individuals with Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation. (Code all such individuals 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 code all individuals in the unit as disabled.



**APPENDIX C**

**VARIABLES THAT WERE DROPPED, SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGED,  
OR NEW ON THE FY 2013 SNAP QC DATAFILE**

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Note: Information regarding variables on the FY 2012 SNAP QC datafile may be found in *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Filion et al. 2013).

### **Variables Dropped on the FY 2013 SNAP QC Datafile**

FSDIS	This unit level disability indicator was replaced by FSNDIS, the count of the number of disabled individuals in the unit.
REVNUM, COUNTYCD, LOCALCOD, URBRUR	These variables were dropped from the public use file for privacy reasons.

### **Variables Changed on the FY 2013 SNAP QC Datafile**

None

### **New Variables on the FY 2013 SNAP QC Datafile**

FSNDIS	The number of disabled individuals in the unit (replaces FSDIS).
FSFOSTER	Unit level foster care income.
FOSTERi	Person level foster care income.

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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 2013 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
<b>Stratum-Specific Weight</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>j/l</b>

\*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 use 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 description of the derivation of sampling weights.

**Table D.1. Calculated Weighted Unit Counts By State and Month**

State	October 2012	November 2012	December 2012	January 2013	February 2013	March 2013	April 2013
Alabama	414,493	421,139	421,325	421,040	420,032	419,669	403,946
Alaska	33,281	37,924	37,271	38,700	38,866	38,819	39,739
Arizona	474,351	468,880	477,773	471,860	467,218	460,239	466,561
Arkansas	222,293	216,779	223,629	219,627	217,405	222,063	219,293
California	1,871,771	1,870,687	1,852,275	1,903,182	1,866,613	1,914,602	1,887,769
Colorado	226,037	226,105	228,345	224,855	228,150	228,816	233,101
Connecticut	223,271	221,543	220,382	227,260	226,270	223,427	229,809
Delaware	71,326	70,570	70,944	72,241	72,041	70,815	71,737
District of Columbia	77,863	81,012	80,874	81,240	76,796	79,884	81,253
Florida	1,919,666	1,930,259	1,942,245	1,954,717	1,943,112	1,956,662	1,926,148
Georgia	902,872	875,859	906,819	898,296	894,091	895,197	867,134
Hawaii	92,864	94,250	92,356	93,008	94,534	94,915	94,112
Idaho	98,152	96,940	97,154	99,226	97,110	99,678	98,015
Illinois	953,564	988,676	1,006,423	999,465	998,396	984,143	1,003,404
Indiana	398,905	411,830	408,281	410,650	414,279	401,718	410,658
Iowa	192,568	192,286	197,540	198,028	197,947	193,887	198,555
Kansas	147,149	144,713	143,040	141,592	136,638	146,725	149,226
Kentucky	415,498	397,502	398,410	412,911	400,893	408,147	412,971
Louisiana	416,795	437,341	446,404	433,757	420,608	425,951	416,539
Maine	130,700	128,543	128,743	131,489	128,826	131,246	127,629
Maryland	368,295	380,139	381,713	385,891	387,924	390,689	394,312
Massachusetts	495,475	490,267	496,759	499,221	497,816	499,305	500,041
Michigan	909,666	904,470	891,226	911,303	909,552	896,376	909,848
Minnesota	265,598	267,498	267,549	267,265	266,882	268,938	269,545
Mississippi	301,889	305,983	306,062	298,309	301,109	300,732	302,355
Missouri	420,557	435,240	441,535	436,920	432,648	435,837	438,782
Montana	58,597	58,500	59,587	58,351	57,649	58,378	57,477
Nebraska	76,903	77,156	77,303	79,587	79,694	80,147	78,613
Nevada	171,218	169,119	168,464	169,028	172,384	167,993	171,439
New Hampshire	56,836	57,564	57,507	57,417	53,996	55,246	54,344
New Jersey	418,584	430,879	431,452	427,729	427,271	431,095	430,554
New Mexico	194,840	190,279	192,924	193,702	192,568	196,443	191,674
New York	1,673,078	1,626,367	1,693,199	1,657,658	1,679,232	1,718,504	1,655,663
North Carolina	826,367	818,480	796,308	787,773	799,209	792,963	766,658
North Dakota	26,483	26,948	26,884	26,953	25,289	26,423	25,609
Ohio	878,574	883,094	868,989	877,517	855,901	862,307	889,132
Oklahoma	282,603	276,618	279,377	279,534	281,452	281,529	278,701
Oregon	447,476	442,080	434,887	448,255	447,632	432,140	452,644
Pennsylvania	860,280	873,121	854,631	835,243	847,018	864,963	865,358
Rhode Island	94,882	98,342	97,553	95,961	99,529	98,766	99,941
South Carolina	405,794	416,399	404,542	417,702	412,944	418,182	412,061
South Dakota	45,084	45,296	45,322	45,048	45,721	44,870	45,465
Tennessee	651,760	647,282	645,614	662,209	650,978	661,291	662,972
Texas	1,689,357	1,699,968	1,696,300	1,686,477	1,664,797	1,668,186	1,634,536
Utah	104,493	106,009	105,586	103,984	104,300	101,988	99,693
Vermont	50,567	50,927	51,304	51,976	48,408	48,983	51,938
Virginia	451,865	453,761	447,250	455,073	450,828	456,182	456,540
Washington	574,699	572,457	573,688	590,614	583,469	591,941	591,253
West Virginia	155,152	162,185	161,136	167,986	164,429	164,614	156,057
Wisconsin	410,077	410,770	404,902	404,237	411,041	417,163	418,472
Wyoming	16,367	16,803	16,664	16,404	15,441	15,165	16,277
Guam	13,278	14,379	14,147	13,734	15,139	14,060	14,865
Virgin Islands	11,576	11,147	11,690	11,294	11,721	11,805	11,847
United States	22,691,688	22,732,366	22,782,287	22,853,498	22,733,799	22,869,805	22,742,262



**Table D.1. (continued)**

State	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	August 2013	September 2013	FY Average 2013
Alabama	421,921	417,310	423,752	422,704	413,414	418,395
Alaska	38,682	39,260	38,387	38,074	36,778	37,982
Arizona	450,588	468,859	457,837	466,384	465,111	466,305
Arkansas	218,490	219,799	215,869	223,015	216,849	219,593
California	1,915,130	1,890,281	1,926,688	1,933,680	1,914,168	1,895,570
Colorado	232,963	225,951	226,196	222,562	224,404	227,290
Connecticut	228,946	237,105	231,485	227,684	232,597	227,482
Delaware	72,523	72,084	69,908	72,483	71,821	71,541
District of Columbia	78,702	81,769	80,128	79,543	79,395	79,872
Florida	1,948,578	1,952,890	1,943,579	1,945,408	1,940,625	1,941,991
Georgia	878,704	880,916	872,967	871,064	872,640	884,713
Hawaii	92,937	93,915	94,243	94,840	94,762	93,895
Idaho	97,234	95,610	96,537	94,689	92,004	96,862
Illinois	1,025,575	1,024,213	1,005,734	1,020,785	1,009,478	1,001,654
Indiana	416,540	406,347	398,851	410,956	414,133	408,596
Iowa	198,843	199,538	198,846	197,111	191,908	196,421
Kansas	147,917	148,523	150,182	150,633	149,314	146,304
Kentucky	405,625	415,622	420,970	417,785	411,087	409,785
Louisiana	413,505	415,174	407,088	418,405	415,572	422,262
Maine	129,536	129,065	128,343	128,799	128,355	129,273
Maryland	391,227	399,175	401,323	404,314	405,658	390,888
Massachusetts	485,368	492,862	498,164	494,600	501,905	495,982
Michigan	898,214	907,432	905,617	905,308	903,267	904,357
Minnesota	276,333	272,916	271,438	276,308	275,673	270,495
Mississippi	299,750	301,391	298,250	307,367	307,697	302,574
Missouri	437,079	436,873	432,365	424,138	420,335	432,692
Montana	58,033	58,733	57,946	58,859	58,586	58,391
Nebraska	79,376	77,203	78,299	79,021	77,293	78,383
Nevada	168,713	175,935	176,364	173,444	179,454	171,963
New Hampshire	54,506	55,181	53,394	52,675	53,856	55,210
New Jersey	428,379	426,748	426,830	436,033	433,469	429,085
New Mexico	196,653	188,118	191,033	191,042	188,997	192,356
New York	1,720,229	1,721,266	1,702,762	1,677,440	1,647,698	1,681,091
North Carolina	763,947	777,783	746,910	755,859	738,022	780,857
North Dakota	25,993	25,783	25,474	24,827	24,687	25,946
Ohio	865,434	887,854	877,824	862,886	880,728	874,187
Oklahoma	283,023	288,516	285,778	293,098	283,866	282,841
Oregon	451,771	441,200	448,072	453,204	450,981	445,862
Pennsylvania	871,026	863,844	869,794	866,299	888,352	863,327
Rhode Island	97,650	100,965	99,858	95,278	97,718	98,037
South Carolina	415,819	411,076	416,274	417,713	413,252	413,480
South Dakota	45,310	44,625	45,040	45,123	44,070	45,081
Tennessee	667,327	659,255	670,666	660,128	653,118	657,717
Texas	1,639,706	1,659,579	1,643,311	1,673,965	1,659,825	1,668,001
Utah	99,006	95,748	88,589	95,194	93,497	99,841
Vermont	51,895	51,622	51,454	46,455	45,139	50,056
Virginia	457,805	458,390	458,606	453,364	460,003	454,972
Washington	585,640	584,954	593,451	586,750	585,144	584,505
West Virginia	166,442	164,283	167,018	160,335	165,403	162,920
Wisconsin	419,948	415,581	409,764	421,786	411,475	412,935
Wyoming	16,249	14,341	15,824	15,716	15,408	15,888
Guam	14,498	15,004	15,045	14,969	15,232	14,529
Virgin Islands	11,557	11,588	12,338	12,526	12,516	11,800
United States	22,856,843	22,900,057	22,822,463	22,872,629	22,766,740	22,802,036

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

State	October 2012	November 2012	December 2012	January 2013	February 2013	March 2013	April 2013
Alabama	908,793	920,764	919,706	917,452	913,949	911,626	874,537
Alaska	75,291	89,782	89,662	92,451	93,417	93,234	95,371
Arizona	1,118,613	1,099,780	1,118,490	1,102,582	1,094,400	1,090,274	1,090,844
Arkansas	503,951	492,215	504,630	497,744	494,749	497,815	491,947
California	4,107,543	4,108,565	4,098,607	4,155,083	4,124,446	4,180,235	4,139,413
Colorado	499,417	502,371	502,995	492,700	501,563	501,199	510,696
Connecticut	407,748	406,550	400,000	413,823	412,166	406,844	417,760
Delaware	151,387	150,754	150,501	153,239	152,756	147,780	151,984
District of Columbia	136,175	144,253	143,080	144,266	134,162	141,189	143,361
Florida	3,521,938	3,541,637	3,562,318	3,573,410	3,548,832	3,566,784	3,521,785
Georgia	1,945,061	1,905,440	1,950,245	1,941,136	1,940,035	1,878,873	1,844,664
Hawaii	185,360	187,034	182,853	185,348	186,114	186,417	185,940
Idaho	226,538	224,458	226,759	230,569	226,417	231,301	227,583
Illinois	1,913,787	1,984,796	2,019,178	1,982,739	1,996,481	1,998,933	2,017,112
Indiana	896,748	922,564	914,922	916,688	925,554	902,468	911,997
Iowa	402,238	407,145	417,418	418,533	419,296	409,166	420,360
Kansas	314,588	309,933	304,570	298,626	290,785	310,620	316,523
Kentucky	867,676	806,140	820,963	848,829	829,415	860,850	859,334
Louisiana	926,759	969,609	986,234	957,155	927,785	940,274	919,032
Maine	250,912	245,761	245,936	252,482	237,498	251,418	237,688
Maryland	736,485	750,784	754,171	759,646	762,890	766,599	773,137
Massachusetts	884,453	868,215	885,564	888,527	885,956	887,990	888,531
Michigan	1,783,647	1,773,742	1,750,023	1,784,755	1,779,085	1,746,307	1,773,173
Minnesota	539,215	540,469	531,404	542,090	533,856	546,961	542,688
Mississippi	662,863	672,441	672,339	654,697	661,275	660,213	663,151
Missouri	898,857	928,251	940,064	927,967	918,257	923,476	931,761
Montana	123,967	126,555	131,681	127,686	124,744	126,812	125,904
Nebraska	174,264	175,402	175,583	180,193	180,460	180,774	177,799
Nevada	354,106	340,215	346,445	346,508	356,414	341,184	349,582
New Hampshire	117,622	119,014	118,871	119,257	111,877	116,627	113,812
New Jersey	851,390	869,267	881,500	867,294	866,157	873,657	871,760
New Mexico	438,755	431,297	433,312	435,501	431,750	438,210	433,594
New York	3,110,070	3,027,644	3,161,536	3,074,492	3,102,298	3,182,976	3,076,716
North Carolina	1,756,474	1,738,799	1,705,774	1,725,504	1,698,745	1,695,583	1,663,492
North Dakota	56,613	57,565	57,610	57,658	55,146	56,918	55,910
Ohio	1,804,887	1,816,409	1,787,731	1,809,036	1,749,273	1,746,543	1,823,672
Oklahoma	618,771	605,742	597,254	605,110	608,144	612,051	605,607
Oregon	800,875	780,396	748,920	804,542	803,906	781,792	817,676
Pennsylvania	1,772,081	1,797,976	1,761,270	1,711,074	1,710,944	1,777,618	1,776,949
Rhode Island	167,536	176,206	174,143	172,785	179,497	176,354	178,094
South Carolina	861,490	878,636	860,543	878,022	867,995	876,632	869,490
South Dakota	103,511	103,821	103,832	103,168	104,629	102,386	104,175
Tennessee	1,322,560	1,315,855	1,319,292	1,342,605	1,320,237	1,339,440	1,343,265
Texas	4,031,777	4,111,672	4,102,800	4,072,529	4,024,348	4,026,519	3,943,132
Utah	255,103	258,722	258,188	256,470	258,560	254,796	249,502
Vermont	98,753	97,950	97,643	100,421	90,364	91,382	99,481
Virginia	933,462	937,224	923,549	938,389	928,107	939,561	939,775
Washington	1,051,329	1,086,180	1,072,715	1,117,999	1,102,061	1,116,250	1,111,505
West Virginia	328,318	341,838	340,362	352,352	345,125	347,241	322,270
Wisconsin	849,574	848,832	836,924	830,874	823,726	858,342	860,186
Wyoming	37,715	38,914	38,417	38,254	36,335	35,927	38,502
Guam	42,677	44,502	44,057	42,871	45,846	42,380	44,590
Virgin Islands	26,804	25,027	26,973	26,669	27,011	27,182	27,406
United States	46,956,530	47,105,113	47,199,560	47,269,801	46,944,838	47,203,981	46,974,218

Table D.2. (continued)

State	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	August 2013	September 2013	FY Average 2013
Alabama	914,462	903,575	916,543	913,774	892,112	908,941
Alaska	92,890	94,336	92,289	91,258	88,880	90,739
Arizona	1,067,769	1,101,380	1,096,025	1,094,871	1,093,190	1,097,352
Arkansas	490,880	497,833	482,395	500,672	486,634	495,122
California	4,169,854	4,144,089	4,181,660	4,198,369	4,149,545	4,146,451
Colorado	510,441	498,217	493,910	489,116	494,608	499,770
Connecticut	414,955	430,599	421,847	408,912	420,834	413,503
Delaware	153,339	152,809	148,893	153,885	152,295	151,635
District of Columbia	141,373	144,619	142,669	142,149	142,010	141,609
Florida	3,556,098	3,568,672	3,558,254	3,570,722	3,560,545	3,554,250
Georgia	1,899,780	1,895,877	1,894,257	1,881,994	1,888,206	1,905,464
Hawaii	181,686	183,825	186,154	186,896	187,631	185,438
Idaho	227,197	221,759	223,398	219,454	211,693	224,760
Illinois	2,048,898	2,047,469	2,005,280	2,037,738	2,010,860	2,005,273
Indiana	926,574	901,807	888,743	917,918	918,756	912,062
Iowa	420,914	422,004	421,082	417,645	404,281	415,007
Kansas	313,709	315,254	319,275	320,638	317,725	311,021
Kentucky	842,331	862,003	866,574	869,600	850,036	848,646
Louisiana	914,196	917,053	897,565	922,845	914,731	932,770
Maine	246,962	245,125	243,771	244,855	244,026	245,536
Maryland	765,909	782,926	787,382	793,693	795,796	769,118
Massachusetts	868,045	881,845	887,184	877,538	891,584	882,953
Michigan	1,746,735	1,764,866	1,760,433	1,757,800	1,752,492	1,764,422
Minnesota	556,621	552,108	553,174	557,037	555,978	545,967
Mississippi	660,777	658,703	656,401	671,774	670,979	663,801
Missouri	927,925	927,927	918,776	899,486	893,621	919,697
Montana	126,232	127,522	126,794	124,162	124,300	126,363
Nebraska	180,674	174,244	178,872	179,155	175,977	177,783
Nevada	338,888	362,203	363,155	353,670	370,042	351,868
New Hampshire	114,470	116,098	112,626	110,111	110,917	115,108
New Jersey	871,202	869,752	846,161	883,015	876,613	868,981
New Mexico	438,542	426,829	427,517	429,143	415,613	431,672
New York	3,183,287	3,186,788	3,144,798	3,113,210	3,025,977	3,115,816
North Carolina	1,702,005	1,734,913	1,609,402	1,682,965	1,512,759	1,685,534
North Dakota	56,136	55,721	55,125	53,505	53,914	55,985
Ohio	1,801,415	1,815,695	1,794,353	1,759,166	1,799,050	1,792,269
Oklahoma	610,989	621,730	615,978	631,815	620,883	612,839
Oregon	816,010	776,443	791,183	819,503	811,554	796,067
Pennsylvania	1,784,566	1,767,476	1,742,687	1,727,087	1,810,643	1,761,698
Rhode Island	173,208	180,260	178,117	164,144	171,383	174,311
South Carolina	872,313	862,699	873,803	877,202	873,021	870,987
South Dakota	104,135	100,428	104,004	104,099	102,021	103,351
Tennessee	1,351,113	1,334,392	1,356,160	1,333,380	1,317,782	1,333,007
Texas	3,988,021	4,007,128	3,931,531	4,035,868	3,981,182	4,021,376
Utah	248,821	242,194	227,647	241,892	237,894	249,149
Vermont	99,073	98,553	95,973	91,658	92,384	96,136
Virginia	942,648	944,377	944,657	932,270	946,599	937,552
Washington	1,083,078	1,076,099	1,112,119	1,093,436	1,096,600	1,093,281
West Virginia	349,169	343,882	350,303	337,597	347,996	342,204
Wisconsin	861,950	845,589	829,245	861,179	829,713	844,678
Wyoming	38,492	33,462	37,553	37,200	36,813	37,299
Guam	43,895	45,093	45,214	44,941	45,796	44,322
Virgin Islands	26,541	26,129	28,103	28,355	28,365	27,047
United States	47,267,194	47,292,381	46,967,014	47,190,368	46,804,840	47,097,986

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

State	October 2012	November 2012	December 2012	January 2013	February 2013	March 2013	April 2013
Alabama	118,113,378	117,899,298	118,758,729	114,287,081	114,070,555	115,997,211	112,059,513
Alaska	12,643,374	15,236,811	15,422,468	16,072,211	16,273,902	15,915,754	16,366,461
Arizona	131,773,117	132,508,932	134,931,592	133,830,756	127,318,365	128,026,234	134,981,104
Arkansas	59,560,299	59,516,080	59,560,441	58,720,673	59,918,541	58,014,129	59,381,823
California	601,716,833	605,659,917	596,437,356	621,836,435	627,962,248	628,494,706	632,538,628
Colorado	66,589,722	66,459,795	65,752,293	66,553,688	67,361,205	66,084,950	68,554,388
Connecticut	56,927,027	59,093,769	56,451,476	56,256,537	57,632,808	53,154,570	58,135,111
Delaware	19,178,162	18,837,599	19,243,944	19,343,264	19,714,414	18,465,317	19,475,622
District of Columbia	17,555,264	19,221,795	18,315,766	19,006,590	17,736,862	18,794,198	19,189,830
Florida	490,084,881	488,701,949	492,642,819	488,824,619	494,047,669	488,191,785	481,985,426
Georgia	256,692,705	261,798,488	260,039,120	259,475,724	254,861,196	251,241,460	249,556,019
Hawaii	40,062,907	40,860,232	38,916,173	39,495,359	39,324,364	40,323,871	38,982,631
Idaho	28,962,826	28,927,834	28,695,924	29,096,886	28,825,414	29,534,336	28,928,814
Illinois	260,072,807	269,488,533	271,901,574	267,119,256	281,547,824	273,446,270	277,749,231
Indiana	116,575,490	118,915,956	114,643,267	119,816,120	119,884,628	117,075,743	117,244,767
Iowa	46,816,508	42,920,361	49,175,448	45,227,257	47,707,241	46,852,982	47,116,666
Kansas	39,464,147	37,445,595	37,987,582	36,186,416	36,310,982	37,843,396	38,630,372
Kentucky	107,388,473	103,770,553	102,962,820	106,035,578	104,005,704	105,884,022	104,311,304
Louisiana	125,536,824	126,821,448	130,519,411	124,432,930	119,686,168	120,935,052	118,619,657
Maine	30,597,514	30,197,971	29,343,497	29,223,184	29,866,775	30,347,937	30,441,082
Maryland	91,712,095	96,560,682	96,252,953	92,129,694	98,131,382	96,594,328	98,215,868
Massachusetts	117,266,870	112,555,570	113,572,840	115,497,049	116,346,777	116,293,886	112,752,040
Michigan	242,038,992	236,343,219	240,635,418	227,835,639	239,801,184	240,696,802	239,618,457
Minnesota	60,016,082	62,351,258	60,994,505	62,368,487	61,769,272	61,961,655	64,165,561
Mississippi	82,987,229	82,197,927	83,708,623	79,555,521	81,613,171	80,849,279	81,018,696
Missouri	115,263,383	117,855,543	117,134,351	117,431,931	117,980,965	117,166,307	117,627,439
Montana	15,691,748	14,778,098	14,862,778	16,092,681	15,536,557	16,532,208	14,570,152
Nebraska	21,142,855	21,356,710	21,463,429	21,777,980	22,080,075	21,999,312	21,824,722
Nevada	43,456,406	43,486,423	42,608,693	42,010,031	44,476,612	41,013,940	43,856,479
New Hampshire	13,684,844	14,093,198	13,405,023	13,529,243	13,377,898	12,852,047	13,064,103
New Jersey	111,884,541	136,630,477	115,912,962	111,877,341	112,506,432	113,744,972	112,404,343
New Mexico	55,124,941	53,002,105	54,505,712	53,324,057	53,752,099	53,665,667	55,529,993
New York	428,734,644	484,366,077	472,439,849	451,794,192	442,719,058	454,349,279	441,350,400
North Carolina	209,936,107	209,482,600	201,276,181	203,042,597	195,797,775	198,348,728	203,764,418
North Dakota	7,287,019	7,307,738	7,073,190	7,176,371	6,898,963	7,228,274	7,132,237
Ohio	248,241,490	248,398,235	238,915,874	239,450,689	233,809,839	236,737,561	242,564,850
Oklahoma	78,830,927	77,809,728	76,304,376	76,305,185	75,113,588	78,546,220	77,258,675
Oregon	100,833,497	98,034,822	99,632,450	100,098,805	100,805,576	95,922,849	101,588,733
Pennsylvania	227,372,807	244,877,293	221,723,536	207,433,886	218,579,115	224,468,459	230,800,150
Rhode Island	22,243,875	24,221,482	23,661,644	23,394,607	25,051,077	24,892,966	24,098,778
South Carolina	114,660,672	115,022,627	111,565,447	111,766,287	110,511,281	113,098,684	112,809,965
South Dakota	13,679,302	13,506,717	13,652,994	13,503,670	13,697,536	13,683,539	13,810,015
Tennessee	175,128,989	174,107,418	170,795,988	176,902,082	172,692,760	173,998,538	173,531,162
Texas	500,891,923	499,207,125	486,911,476	484,288,211	476,990,104	491,936,688	466,761,902
Utah	32,618,872	32,384,694	32,876,144	31,907,382	32,214,427	31,588,230	31,454,302
Vermont	11,605,997	12,004,057	11,788,850	12,257,596	10,795,524	11,349,650	11,429,337
Virginia	116,748,950	119,463,879	119,662,927	119,022,574	118,188,551	119,783,532	119,014,127
Washington	135,715,765	137,519,982	134,943,298	138,802,897	136,368,973	138,229,255	138,748,798
West Virginia	39,420,396	41,837,328	39,584,062	39,849,232	39,881,911	39,360,676	37,956,788
Wisconsin	97,017,650	98,093,748	95,637,919	98,777,166	95,615,609	98,194,170	98,901,512
Wyoming	4,784,362	4,774,803	4,690,777	4,653,440	4,293,194	4,644,443	4,361,913
Guam	9,380,365	9,368,199	9,201,632	9,100,664	9,484,545	9,305,999	9,271,299
Virgin Islands	4,714,930	4,207,746	4,674,746	4,354,327	4,665,221	4,671,375	4,698,704
United States	6,176,430,784	6,291,490,425	6,193,772,348	6,158,152,080	6,165,603,916	6,188,333,442	6,180,204,369

Table D.3. (continued)

State	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	August 2013	September 2013	FY Average 2013
Alabama	115,495,495	116,844,151	119,217,947	117,415,914	114,956,526	116,259,650
Alaska	15,981,659	16,217,460	16,020,652	15,756,063	15,351,548	15,604,864
Arizona	128,503,586	134,572,007	140,117,973	139,926,737	130,136,686	133,052,257
Arkansas	58,529,947	59,219,663	58,159,708	58,678,061	59,954,446	59,101,151
California	635,194,152	610,679,611	631,979,789	633,151,742	620,553,106	620,517,044
Colorado	67,703,784	65,730,464	66,905,279	65,904,590	64,811,139	66,534,275
Connecticut	53,968,900	58,271,997	55,978,565	56,666,371	56,411,578	56,579,059
Delaware	19,051,469	19,128,165	18,754,679	19,143,398	18,762,738	19,091,564
District of Columbia	18,582,801	18,802,791	18,200,364	17,916,734	18,435,305	18,479,858
Florida	483,819,845	488,761,636	484,213,377	499,502,938	484,404,992	488,765,161
Georgia	254,961,911	249,003,076	243,145,858	255,267,047	251,580,890	253,968,624
Hawaii	38,654,790	40,452,840	40,583,123	39,371,930	40,018,606	39,753,902
Idaho	28,049,520	28,214,792	27,903,835	27,793,752	26,454,139	28,449,006
Illinois	279,216,610	271,859,431	245,921,056	278,911,771	274,062,061	270,941,369
Indiana	119,281,136	116,652,185	116,258,453	117,282,121	118,527,369	117,679,770
Iowa	47,852,454	47,892,901	48,192,932	48,063,900	45,593,745	46,951,033
Kansas	39,029,316	39,509,232	39,437,477	40,081,535	39,634,890	38,463,412
Kentucky	105,795,774	108,297,702	106,260,588	107,515,068	103,873,346	105,508,411
Louisiana	119,573,781	118,443,207	117,802,105	120,378,522	120,035,266	121,898,698
Maine	29,687,300	29,621,971	29,355,311	28,803,869	29,414,436	29,741,737
Maryland	93,313,412	98,619,753	97,962,733	98,162,931	98,880,390	96,378,018
Massachusetts	112,579,684	112,413,233	113,851,641	113,397,126	109,859,128	113,865,487
Michigan	236,625,649	232,803,892	241,234,824	231,274,948	236,399,821	237,109,070
Minnesota	63,981,147	62,786,714	63,228,924	64,219,028	63,435,453	62,606,507
Mississippi	80,483,858	79,567,199	78,642,846	82,674,371	82,107,094	81,283,818
Missouri	118,337,797	120,402,392	116,595,887	114,719,575	113,032,038	116,962,301
Montana	14,711,884	15,742,082	16,076,613	15,279,718	15,939,032	15,484,463
Nebraska	22,239,494	21,178,609	21,440,908	21,891,360	21,315,535	21,642,582
Nevada	42,263,353	43,865,273	42,343,932	42,634,897	44,778,397	43,066,203
New Hampshire	13,109,118	13,269,029	12,830,821	13,278,573	12,200,267	13,224,514
New Jersey	112,502,777	111,849,767	110,692,109	112,850,770	112,558,550	114,617,920
New Mexico	55,763,995	51,581,494	53,627,099	55,471,029	54,679,457	54,168,971
New York	450,243,767	459,183,960	460,106,104	433,374,401	432,503,499	450,930,436
North Carolina	204,763,842	202,033,427	195,617,133	206,359,557	208,296,166	203,226,544
North Dakota	7,068,064	6,951,058	6,956,864	6,682,980	6,921,646	7,057,034
Ohio	230,278,264	240,899,606	237,572,020	229,471,776	234,821,975	238,430,182
Oklahoma	76,427,381	81,039,155	78,931,656	78,886,116	80,383,601	77,986,384
Oregon	99,977,300	96,089,695	102,190,975	102,872,346	96,471,783	99,543,236
Pennsylvania	222,696,932	219,660,544	222,730,747	220,339,974	226,316,424	223,916,656
Rhode Island	23,871,971	23,972,803	24,376,949	20,755,450	22,955,281	23,624,740
South Carolina	112,593,076	111,950,852	114,665,416	115,895,968	114,167,864	113,225,678
South Dakota	13,714,726	13,566,291	13,983,123	13,598,459	13,259,636	13,638,001
Tennessee	175,673,568	173,949,135	173,359,514	181,798,962	174,696,584	174,719,558
Texas	484,075,223	486,838,797	488,322,974	484,723,706	490,375,829	486,776,996
Utah	31,054,218	29,905,891	28,481,669	29,021,719	29,368,324	31,072,989
Vermont	12,161,132	11,905,198	11,992,522	10,213,548	10,537,742	11,503,429
Virginia	119,919,507	121,498,855	120,123,054	119,642,385	119,557,757	119,385,508
Washington	137,602,415	137,654,431	137,467,535	133,746,565	134,030,354	136,735,856
West Virginia	40,787,237	39,118,789	39,665,665	39,834,952	39,922,482	39,768,293
Wisconsin	99,613,450	93,334,933	97,241,799	97,421,607	98,664,999	97,376,213
Wyoming	4,811,264	3,810,508	4,664,762	4,645,811	4,643,928	4,564,934
Guam	9,363,807	9,220,560	9,385,104	9,472,885	9,809,535	9,363,716
Virgin Islands	4,519,163	4,505,129	4,883,754	4,830,691	4,833,963	4,629,979
United States	6,186,062,702	6,169,344,335	6,165,656,750	6,196,976,244	6,150,697,344	6,185,227,062

**Table D.4. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, October 2012**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Alabama	0	1	94	419,610	82	1	0.0122	414,493	0	81	5,117
Alaska	0	1	52	33,974	49	1	0.0204	33,281	0	48	693
Arizona	0	1	97	490,522	91	3	0.0330	474,351	0	88	5,390
Arkansas	0	1	114	224,371	108	1	0.0093	222,293	0	107	2,078
California	0	1	90	1,871,771	77	0	0.0000	1,871,771	0	77	24,309
Colorado	0	1	96	228,794	83	1	0.0120	226,037	0	82	2,757
Connecticut	0	1	92	226,133	79	1	0.0127	223,271	0	78	2,862
Delaware	0	1	88	71,326	72	0	0.0000	71,326	0	72	991
District of Columbia	0	1	96	81,615	87	4	0.0460	77,863	0	83	938
Florida	0	1	91	1,919,666	73	0	0.0000	1,919,666	0	73	26,297
Georgia	0	1	102	913,017	90	1	0.0111	902,872	0	89	10,145
Hawaii	0	1	93	93,919	89	1	0.0112	92,864	1	87	1,067
Idaho	0	1	97	98,152	91	0	0.0000	98,152	1	90	1,091
Illinois	21	10,231	3	993,695	3	0	0.0000	30,557	0	3	10,186
Illinois	22	10,372	0	993,695	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	11,249	86	993,695	72	3	0.0417	923,007	0	69	13,377
Illinois	42	11,380	0	993,695	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	100	412,820	89	3	0.0337	398,905	1	85	4,693
Iowa	0	1	90	197,323	83	2	0.0241	192,568	0	81	2,377
Kansas	0	1	88	148,943	83	1	0.0120	147,149	0	82	1,794
Kentucky	0	1	201	415,498	94	0	0.0000	415,498	1	93	4,468
Louisiana	0	1	99	426,961	84	2	0.0238	416,795	0	82	5,083
Maine	0	1	88	130,700	78	0	0.0000	130,700	0	78	1,676
Maryland	0	1	97	378,116	77	2	0.0260	368,295	0	75	4,911
Massachusetts	0	1	91	495,475	80	0	0.0000	495,475	0	80	6,193
Michigan	0	1	94	920,122	88	1	0.0114	909,666	0	87	10,456
Minnesota	0	1	99	271,500	92	2	0.0217	265,598	0	90	2,951
Mississippi	0	1	102	305,001	98	1	0.0102	301,889	0	97	3,112
Missouri	0	1	91	442,404	81	4	0.0494	420,557	0	77	5,462
Montana	0	1	84	58,597	79	0	0.0000	58,597	2	77	761

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Table D.4. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Nebraska	0	1	87	76,903	75	0	0.0000	76,903	0	75	1,025
Nevada	0	1	95	173,332	82	1	0.0122	171,218	1	80	2,140
New Hampshire	0	1	82	57,615	74	1	0.0135	56,836	1	72	789
New Jersey	0	1	87	424,092	77	1	0.0130	418,584	0	76	5,508
New Mexico	0	1	98	197,005	91	1	0.0110	194,840	0	90	2,165
New York	0	1	90	1,673,078	77	0	0.0000	1,673,078	0	77	21,728
North Carolina	0	1	93	826,367	90	0	0.0000	826,367	0	90	9,182
North Dakota	0	1	47	27,085	45	1	0.0222	26,483	0	44	602
Ohio	0	1	101	878,574	87	0	0.0000	878,574	0	87	10,099
Oklahoma	0	1	96	285,851	88	1	0.0114	282,603	0	87	3,248
Oregon	0	1	100	452,619	88	1	0.0114	447,476	0	87	5,143
Pennsylvania	0	1	89	860,280	64	0	0.0000	860,280	0	64	13,442
Rhode Island	0	1	91	98,396	84	3	0.0357	94,882	0	81	1,171
South Carolina	0	1	101	414,616	94	2	0.0213	405,794	0	92	4,411
South Dakota	0	1	68	45,084	66	0	0.0000	45,084	0	66	683
Tennessee	0	1	96	659,339	87	1	0.0115	651,760	0	86	7,579
Texas	0	1	103	1,707,329	95	1	0.0105	1,689,357	0	94	17,972
Utah	0	1	90	105,722	86	1	0.0116	104,493	0	85	1,229
Vermont	0	1	73	51,289	71	1	0.0141	50,567	0	70	722
Virginia	0	1	91	451,865	76	0	0.0000	451,865	0	76	5,946
Washington	0	1	88	589,066	82	2	0.0244	574,699	0	80	7,184
West Virginia	0	1	92	165,779	78	5	0.0641	155,152	0	73	2,125
Wisconsin	0	1	87	410,077	80	0	0.0000	410,077	0	80	5,126
Wyoming	0	1	32	16,367	32	0	0.0000	16,367	0	32	511
Guam	0	1	49	14,485	48	4	0.0833	13,278	0	44	302
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	11,576	27	0	0.0000	11,576	0	27	429

**Table D.5. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, November 2012**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Alabama	0	1	94	421,139	81	0	0.0000	421,139	0	81	5,199
Alaska	0	1	59	37,924	57	0	0.0000	37,924	0	57	665
Arizona	0	1	95	485,236	89	3	0.0337	468,880	0	86	5,452
Arkansas	0	1	114	225,280	106	4	0.0377	216,779	0	102	2,125
California	0	1	92	1,870,687	78	0	0.0000	1,870,687	1	77	24,295
Colorado	0	1	96	228,734	87	1	0.0115	226,105	0	86	2,629
Connecticut	0	1	93	229,648	85	3	0.0353	221,543	3	79	2,804
Delaware	0	1	89	72,357	81	2	0.0247	70,570	0	79	893
District of Columbia	0	1	92	82,107	75	1	0.0133	81,012	0	74	1,095
Florida	0	1	93	1,930,259	72	0	0.0000	1,930,259	0	72	26,809
Georgia	0	1	103	917,567	88	4	0.0455	875,859	0	84	10,427
Hawaii	0	1	92	94,250	74	0	0.0000	94,250	0	74	1,274
Idaho	0	1	97	98,054	88	1	0.0114	96,940	0	87	1,114
Illinois	21	10,231	3	1,000,965	3	0	0.0000	30,102	0	3	10,034
Illinois	22	10,372	0	1,000,965	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	11,249	88	1,000,965	79	1	0.0127	958,573	0	78	12,289
Illinois	42	11,380	0	1,000,965	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	100	411,830	90	0	0.0000	411,830	0	90	4,576
Iowa	0	1	88	197,154	81	2	0.0247	192,286	0	79	2,434
Kansas	0	1	88	148,286	83	2	0.0241	144,713	0	81	1,787
Kentucky	0	1	100	414,599	97	4	0.0412	397,502	0	93	4,274
Louisiana	0	1	102	437,341	89	0	0.0000	437,341	0	89	4,914
Maine	0	1	88	130,150	81	1	0.0123	128,543	0	80	1,607
Maryland	0	1	98	380,139	85	0	0.0000	380,139	0	85	4,472
Massachusetts	0	1	90	496,634	78	1	0.0128	490,267	0	77	6,367
Michigan	0	1	93	915,237	85	1	0.0118	904,470	0	84	10,767
Minnesota	0	1	100	270,314	96	1	0.0104	267,498	0	95	2,816
Mississippi	0	1	102	305,983	99	0	0.0000	305,983	0	99	3,091
Missouri	0	1	91	440,484	84	1	0.0119	435,240	3	80	5,441
Montana	0	1	77	59,312	73	1	0.0137	58,500	2	70	836

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Table D.5. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Nebraska	0	1	87	77,156	71	0	0.0000	77,156	1	70	1,102
Nevada	0	1	95	173,401	81	2	0.0247	169,119	0	79	2,141
New Hampshire	0	1	81	57,564	73	0	0.0000	57,564	0	73	789
New Jersey	0	1	86	436,624	76	1	0.0132	430,879	1	74	5,823
New Mexico	0	1	98	196,917	89	3	0.0337	190,279	12	74	2,571
New York	0	1	90	1,688,920	81	3	0.0370	1,626,367	0	78	20,851
North Carolina	0	1	92	818,480	85	0	0.0000	818,480	0	85	9,629
North Dakota	0	1	39	26,948	39	0	0.0000	26,948	0	39	691
Ohio	0	1	101	883,094	91	0	0.0000	883,094	1	90	9,812
Oklahoma	0	1	97	286,157	90	3	0.0333	276,618	1	86	3,216
Oregon	0	1	100	452,127	90	2	0.0222	442,080	0	88	5,024
Pennsylvania	0	1	91	873,121	83	0	0.0000	873,121	0	83	10,520
Rhode Island	0	1	91	99,486	87	1	0.0115	98,342	0	86	1,144
South Carolina	0	1	101	416,399	94	0	0.0000	416,399	0	94	4,430
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,296	67	0	0.0000	45,296	0	67	676
Tennessee	0	1	97	655,176	83	1	0.0120	647,282	0	82	7,894
Texas	0	1	102	1,699,968	90	0	0.0000	1,699,968	0	90	18,889
Utah	0	1	90	106,009	83	0	0.0000	106,009	1	82	1,293
Vermont	0	1	73	51,676	69	1	0.0145	50,927	0	68	749
Virginia	0	1	91	453,761	77	0	0.0000	453,761	0	77	5,893
Washington	0	1	89	587,135	80	2	0.0250	572,457	0	78	7,339
West Virginia	0	1	90	166,291	81	2	0.0247	162,185	0	79	2,053
Wisconsin	0	1	87	410,770	77	0	0.0000	410,770	0	77	5,335
Wyoming	0	1	34	16,803	32	0	0.0000	16,803	0	32	525
Guam	0	1	49	14,721	43	1	0.0233	14,379	0	42	342
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	11,560	28	1	0.0357	11,147	0	27	413

**Table D.6. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, December 2012**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Alabama	0	1	95	421,325	86	0	0.0000	421,325	0	86	4,899
Alaska	0	1	60	37,949	56	1	0.0179	37,271	2	53	703
Arizona	0	1	95	483,599	83	1	0.0120	477,773	0	82	5,826
Arkansas	0	1	114	225,779	105	1	0.0095	223,629	0	104	2,150
California	0	1	93	1,879,514	69	1	0.0145	1,852,275	2	66	28,065
Colorado	0	1	97	231,000	87	1	0.0115	228,345	0	86	2,655
Connecticut	0	1	94	231,541	83	4	0.0482	220,382	0	79	2,790
Delaware	0	1	89	71,854	79	1	0.0127	70,944	0	78	910
District of Columbia	0	1	92	81,885	81	1	0.0123	80,874	0	80	1,011
Florida	0	1	95	1,942,245	84	0	0.0000	1,942,245	0	84	23,122
Georgia	0	1	103	917,124	89	1	0.0112	906,819	1	87	10,423
Hawaii	0	1	93	94,852	76	2	0.0263	92,356	0	74	1,248
Idaho	0	1	98	98,222	92	1	0.0109	97,154	0	91	1,068
Illinois	21	10,231	3	1,019,975	3	0	0.0000	30,674	0	3	10,225
Illinois	22	10,372	0	1,019,975	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	11,249	88	1,019,975	73	1	0.0137	975,749	0	72	13,552
Illinois	42	11,380	0	1,019,975	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	100	412,719	93	1	0.0108	408,281	0	92	4,438
Iowa	0	1	89	197,540	80	0	0.0000	197,540	0	80	2,469
Kansas	0	1	88	148,472	82	3	0.0366	143,040	0	79	1,811
Kentucky	0	1	100	416,316	93	4	0.0430	398,410	0	89	4,477
Louisiana	0	1	104	446,404	89	0	0.0000	446,404	0	89	5,016
Maine	0	1	89	130,415	78	1	0.0128	128,743	0	77	1,672
Maryland	0	1	101	381,713	82	0	0.0000	381,713	0	82	4,655
Massachusetts	0	1	91	496,759	82	0	0.0000	496,759	1	81	6,133
Michigan	0	1	92	912,446	86	2	0.0233	891,226	0	84	10,610
Minnesota	0	1	99	270,457	93	1	0.0108	267,549	1	91	2,940
Mississippi	0	1	102	306,062	95	0	0.0000	306,062	0	95	3,222
Missouri	0	1	92	441,535	80	0	0.0000	441,535	0	80	5,519
Montana	0	1	86	59,587	74	0	0.0000	59,587	1	73	816

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Table D.6. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Nebraska	0	1	88	78,269	81	1	0.0123	77,303	0	80	966
Nevada	0	1	95	172,676	82	2	0.0244	168,464	1	79	2,132
New Hampshire	0	1	81	57,507	74	0	0.0000	57,507	0	74	777
New Jersey	0	1	87	437,282	75	1	0.0133	431,452	2	72	5,992
New Mexico	0	1	98	197,629	84	2	0.0238	192,924	2	80	2,412
New York	0	1	90	1,716,394	74	1	0.0135	1,693,199	0	73	23,195
North Carolina	0	1	90	805,902	84	1	0.0119	796,308	0	83	9,594
North Dakota	0	1	30	26,884	30	0	0.0000	26,884	0	30	896
Ohio	0	1	101	890,184	84	2	0.0238	868,989	0	82	10,597
Oklahoma	0	1	97	285,517	93	2	0.0215	279,377	0	91	3,070
Oregon	0	1	100	450,419	87	3	0.0345	434,887	0	84	5,177
Pennsylvania	0	1	89	854,631	75	0	0.0000	854,631	0	75	11,395
Rhode Island	0	1	90	99,796	89	2	0.0225	97,553	0	87	1,121
South Carolina	0	1	102	417,184	99	3	0.0303	404,542	0	96	4,214
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,322	66	0	0.0000	45,322	0	66	687
Tennessee	0	1	96	653,209	86	1	0.0116	645,614	0	85	7,595
Texas	0	1	101	1,696,300	94	0	0.0000	1,696,300	0	94	18,046
Utah	0	1	90	105,586	85	0	0.0000	105,586	1	84	1,257
Vermont	0	1	73	52,017	73	1	0.0137	51,304	0	72	713
Virginia	0	1	90	453,213	76	1	0.0132	447,250	1	74	6,044
Washington	0	1	88	588,212	81	2	0.0247	573,688	0	79	7,262
West Virginia	0	1	92	165,376	78	2	0.0256	161,136	0	76	2,120
Wisconsin	0	1	87	410,160	78	1	0.0128	404,902	0	77	5,258
Wyoming	0	1	32	16,664	28	0	0.0000	16,664	0	28	595
Guam	0	1	49	14,837	43	2	0.0465	14,147	0	41	345
Virgin Islands	0	1	30	11,690	29	0	0.0000	11,690	0	29	403

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**Table D.7. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, January 2013**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Alabama	0	1	95	421,040	88	0	0.0000	421,040	0	88	4,785
Alaska	0	1	60	38,700	57	0	0.0000	38,700	0	57	679
Arizona	0	1	94	477,411	86	1	0.0116	471,860	0	85	5,551
Arkansas	0	1	113	225,728	111	3	0.0270	219,627	0	108	2,034
California	0	1	93	1,903,182	82	0	0.0000	1,903,182	0	82	23,210
Colorado	0	1	97	232,886	87	3	0.0345	224,855	0	84	2,677
Connecticut	0	1	94	232,871	83	2	0.0241	227,260	1	80	2,841
Delaware	0	1	89	73,231	74	1	0.0135	72,241	0	73	990
District of Columbia	0	1	92	82,243	82	1	0.0122	81,240	0	81	1,003
Florida	0	1	95	1,954,717	84	0	0.0000	1,954,717	0	84	23,270
Georgia	0	1	103	918,712	90	2	0.0222	898,296	0	88	10,208
Hawaii	0	1	93	95,305	83	2	0.0241	93,008	1	80	1,163
Idaho	0	1	97	99,226	90	0	0.0000	99,226	0	90	1,103
Illinois	21	10,231	4	1,012,243	3	0	0.0000	41,082	0	3	13,694
Illinois	22	10,372	0	1,012,243	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	11,249	86	1,012,243	76	1	0.0132	958,382	0	75	12,778
Illinois	42	11,380	0	1,012,243	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	100	415,066	94	1	0.0106	410,650	1	92	4,464
Iowa	0	1	90	198,028	82	0	0.0000	198,028	1	81	2,445
Kansas	0	1	88	148,947	81	4	0.0494	141,592	0	77	1,839
Kentucky	0	1	100	421,513	98	2	0.0204	412,911	0	96	4,301
Louisiana	0	1	103	438,921	85	1	0.0118	433,757	0	84	5,164
Maine	0	1	89	131,489	80	0	0.0000	131,489	0	80	1,644
Maryland	0	1	100	385,891	85	0	0.0000	385,891	0	85	4,540
Massachusetts	0	1	92	499,221	88	0	0.0000	499,221	0	88	5,673
Michigan	0	1	92	911,303	83	0	0.0000	911,303	0	83	10,980
Minnesota	0	1	99	273,480	88	2	0.0227	267,265	0	86	3,108
Mississippi	0	1	101	304,724	95	2	0.0211	298,309	0	93	3,208
Missouri	0	1	91	442,594	78	1	0.0128	436,920	1	76	5,749
Montana	0	1	83	59,119	77	1	0.0130	58,351	4	72	810

Table D.7. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Nebraska	0	1	89	79,587	67	0	0.0000	79,587	0	67	1,188
Nevada	0	1	95	173,005	87	2	0.0230	169,028	1	84	2,012
New Hampshire	0	1	82	58,214	73	1	0.0137	57,417	0	72	797
New Jersey	0	1	89	427,729	79	0	0.0000	427,729	0	79	5,414
New Mexico	0	1	98	198,314	86	2	0.0233	193,702	0	84	2,306
New York	0	1	90	1,703,073	75	2	0.0267	1,657,658	0	73	22,708
North Carolina	0	1	90	787,773	87	0	0.0000	787,773	0	87	9,055
North Dakota	0	1	32	26,953	32	0	0.0000	26,953	0	32	842
Ohio	0	1	102	896,188	96	2	0.0208	877,517	1	93	9,436
Oklahoma	0	1	96	285,960	89	2	0.0225	279,534	0	87	3,213
Oregon	0	1	101	452,973	96	1	0.0104	448,255	0	95	4,718
Pennsylvania	0	1	89	857,817	76	2	0.0263	835,243	0	74	11,287
Rhode Island	0	1	91	100,424	90	4	0.0444	95,961	0	86	1,116
South Carolina	0	1	101	417,702	98	0	0.0000	417,702	0	98	4,262
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,741	66	1	0.0152	45,048	0	65	693
Tennessee	0	1	97	662,209	89	0	0.0000	662,209	0	89	7,441
Texas	0	1	101	1,686,477	90	0	0.0000	1,686,477	0	90	18,739
Utah	0	1	90	106,490	85	2	0.0235	103,984	0	83	1,253
Vermont	0	1	75	52,708	72	1	0.0139	51,976	0	71	732
Virginia	0	1	91	455,073	74	0	0.0000	455,073	0	74	6,150
Washington	0	1	88	590,614	84	0	0.0000	590,614	2	82	7,203
West Virginia	0	1	92	167,986	87	0	0.0000	167,986	0	87	1,931
Wisconsin	0	1	87	414,343	82	2	0.0244	404,237	0	80	5,053
Wyoming	0	1	33	16,404	30	0	0.0000	16,404	0	30	547
Guam	0	1	51	14,955	49	4	0.0816	13,734	0	45	305
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	11,712	28	1	0.0357	11,294	0	27	418

**Table D.8. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, February 2013**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Alabama	0	1	95	420,032	87	0	0.0000	420,032	0	87	4,828
Alaska	0	1	61	38,866	58	0	0.0000	38,866	0	58	670
Arizona	0	1	93	473,132	80	1	0.0125	467,218	0	79	5,914
Arkansas	0	1	113	223,617	108	3	0.0278	217,405	0	105	2,071
California	0	1	94	1,891,174	77	1	0.0130	1,866,613	0	76	24,561
Colorado	0	1	98	230,834	86	1	0.0116	228,150	0	85	2,684
Connecticut	0	1	94	231,412	90	2	0.0222	226,270	1	87	2,601
Delaware	0	1	90	72,041	75	0	0.0000	72,041	0	75	961
District of Columbia	0	1	92	81,783	82	5	0.0610	76,796	0	77	997
Florida	0	1	94	1,943,112	86	0	0.0000	1,943,112	0	86	22,594
Georgia	0	1	103	914,884	88	2	0.0227	894,091	1	85	10,519
Hawaii	0	1	94	95,646	86	1	0.0116	94,534	0	85	1,112
Idaho	0	1	99	99,292	91	2	0.0220	97,110	0	89	1,091
Illinois	21	10,231	3	1,011,302	3	0	0.0000	30,413	0	3	10,138
Illinois	22	10,372	0	1,011,302	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	11,249	88	1,011,302	76	1	0.0132	967,982	0	75	12,906
Illinois	42	11,380	0	1,011,302	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	100	414,279	91	0	0.0000	414,279	0	91	4,553
Iowa	0	1	89	197,947	79	0	0.0000	197,947	0	79	2,506
Kansas	0	1	87	147,869	79	6	0.0759	136,638	0	73	1,872
Kentucky	0	1	100	417,952	98	4	0.0408	400,893	0	94	4,265
Louisiana	0	1	102	435,630	87	3	0.0345	420,608	0	84	5,007
Maine	0	1	88	130,544	76	1	0.0132	128,826	0	75	1,718
Maryland	0	1	102	387,924	80	0	0.0000	387,924	0	80	4,849
Massachusetts	0	1	92	497,816	83	0	0.0000	497,816	0	83	5,998
Michigan	0	1	92	909,552	81	0	0.0000	909,552	0	81	11,229
Minnesota	0	1	100	272,813	92	2	0.0217	266,882	0	90	2,965
Mississippi	0	1	101	304,347	94	1	0.0106	301,109	0	93	3,238
Missouri	0	1	90	438,495	75	1	0.0133	432,648	0	74	5,847
Montana	0	1	83	59,207	76	2	0.0263	57,649	0	74	779

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Table D.8. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Nebraska	0	1	90	79,694	75	0	0.0000	79,694	0	75	1,063
Nevada	0	1	94	172,384	76	0	0.0000	172,384	0	76	2,268
New Hampshire	0	1	80	56,278	74	3	0.0405	53,996	0	71	761
New Jersey	0	1	88	427,271	81	0	0.0000	427,271	1	80	5,341
New Mexico	0	1	98	197,323	83	2	0.0241	192,568	3	78	2,469
New York	0	1	90	1,700,761	79	1	0.0127	1,679,232	0	78	21,529
North Carolina	0	1	91	799,209	88	0	0.0000	799,209	0	88	9,082
North Dakota	0	1	38	26,734	37	2	0.0541	25,289	0	35	723
Ohio	0	1	102	892,714	97	4	0.0412	855,901	0	93	9,203
Oklahoma	0	1	96	284,803	85	1	0.0118	281,452	0	84	3,351
Oregon	0	1	99	452,898	86	1	0.0116	447,632	0	85	5,266
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	858,782	73	1	0.0137	847,018	0	72	11,764
Rhode Island	0	1	90	100,686	87	1	0.0115	99,529	0	86	1,157
South Carolina	0	1	102	417,246	97	1	0.0103	412,944	0	96	4,302
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,721	65	0	0.0000	45,721	0	65	703
Tennessee	0	1	97	658,461	88	1	0.0114	650,978	0	87	7,483
Texas	0	1	100	1,664,797	94	0	0.0000	1,664,797	1	93	17,901
Utah	0	1	89	104,300	85	0	0.0000	104,300	0	85	1,227
Vermont	0	1	75	52,809	72	6	0.0833	48,408	0	66	733
Virginia	0	1	92	456,394	82	1	0.0122	450,828	0	81	5,566
Washington	0	1	90	590,584	83	1	0.0120	583,469	0	82	7,115
West Virginia	0	1	92	166,410	84	1	0.0119	164,429	2	81	2,030
Wisconsin	0	1	88	416,116	82	1	0.0122	411,041	0	81	5,075
Wyoming	0	1	32	15,973	30	1	0.0333	15,441	0	29	532
Guam	0	1	51	15,139	44	0	0.0000	15,139	0	44	344
Virgin Islands	0	1	30	11,721	28	0	0.0000	11,721	1	27	434

**Table D.9. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, March 2013**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	95	419,669	82	0	0.0000	419,669	0	82	5,118
Alaska	0	1	62	39,500	58	1	0.0172	38,819	1	56	693
Arizona	0	1	93	478,406	79	3	0.0380	460,239	0	76	6,056
Arkansas	0	1	112	224,119	109	1	0.0092	222,063	1	107	2,075
California	0	1	95	1,914,602	80	0	0.0000	1,914,602	1	79	24,235
Colorado	0	1	98	234,397	84	2	0.0238	228,816	0	82	2,790
Connecticut	0	1	93	231,407	87	3	0.0345	223,427	0	84	2,660
Delaware	0	1	89	71,812	72	1	0.0139	70,815	0	71	997
District of Columbia	0	1	92	81,832	84	2	0.0238	79,884	2	80	999
Florida	0	1	94	1,956,662	80	0	0.0000	1,956,662	0	80	24,458
Georgia	0	1	102	915,542	90	2	0.0222	895,197	1	87	10,290
Hawaii	0	1	94	96,073	83	1	0.0120	94,915	1	81	1,172
Idaho	0	1	99	99,678	87	0	0.0000	99,678	0	87	1,146
Illinois	21	10,231	3	1,023,322	3	0	0.0000	30,775	0	3	10,258
Illinois	22	10,372	0	1,023,322	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	11,249	88	1,023,322	76	3	0.0395	953,368	0	73	13,060
Illinois	42	11,380	0	1,023,322	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	101	415,731	89	3	0.0337	401,718	0	86	4,671
Iowa	0	1	89	198,796	81	2	0.0247	193,887	0	79	2,454
Kansas	0	1	87	148,681	76	1	0.0132	146,725	0	75	1,956
Kentucky	0	1	100	421,036	98	3	0.0306	408,147	0	95	4,296
Louisiana	0	1	100	431,556	77	1	0.0130	425,951	0	76	5,605
Maine	0	1	88	131,246	80	0	0.0000	131,246	0	80	1,641
Maryland	0	1	100	390,689	83	0	0.0000	390,689	0	83	4,707
Massachusetts	0	1	91	499,305	80	0	0.0000	499,305	0	80	6,241
Michigan	0	1	92	907,868	79	1	0.0127	896,376	0	78	11,492
Minnesota	0	1	101	275,192	88	2	0.0227	268,938	0	86	3,127
Mississippi	0	1	101	303,931	95	1	0.0105	300,732	0	94	3,199
Missouri	0	1	91	441,497	78	1	0.0128	435,837	1	76	5,735
Montana	0	1	84	59,178	74	1	0.0135	58,378	0	73	800



Table D.9. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Nebraska	0	1	89	80,147	74	0	0.0000	80,147	0	74	1,083
Nevada	0	1	94	172,193	82	2	0.0244	167,993	0	80	2,100
New Hampshire	0	1	79	56,058	69	1	0.0145	55,246	1	67	825
New Jersey	0	1	88	431,095	83	0	0.0000	431,095	1	82	5,257
New Mexico	0	1	98	198,533	95	1	0.0105	196,443	12	82	2,396
New York	0	1	90	1,718,504	71	0	0.0000	1,718,504	0	71	24,204
North Carolina	0	1	89	802,078	88	1	0.0114	792,963	0	87	9,115
North Dakota	0	1	48	26,423	46	0	0.0000	26,423	0	46	574
Ohio	0	1	102	901,062	93	4	0.0430	862,307	0	89	9,689
Oklahoma	0	1	96	284,728	89	1	0.0112	281,529	0	88	3,199
Oregon	0	1	100	442,074	89	2	0.0225	432,140	0	87	4,967
Pennsylvania	0	1	88	864,963	80	0	0.0000	864,963	0	80	10,812
Rhode Island	0	1	90	101,090	87	2	0.0230	98,766	0	85	1,162
South Carolina	0	1	102	418,182	98	0	0.0000	418,182	0	98	4,267
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,571	65	1	0.0154	44,870	0	64	701
Tennessee	0	1	97	661,291	90	0	0.0000	661,291	0	90	7,348
Texas	0	1	100	1,668,186	93	0	0.0000	1,668,186	0	93	17,937
Utah	0	1	87	103,263	81	1	0.0123	101,988	0	80	1,275
Vermont	0	1	75	52,871	68	5	0.0735	48,983	0	63	778
Virginia	0	1	92	456,182	79	0	0.0000	456,182	1	78	5,848
Washington	0	1	88	591,941	82	0	0.0000	591,941	0	82	7,219
West Virginia	0	1	92	166,724	79	1	0.0127	164,614	0	78	2,110
Wisconsin	0	1	89	417,163	81	0	0.0000	417,163	0	81	5,150
Wyoming	0	1	32	16,288	29	2	0.0690	15,165	0	27	562
Guam	0	1	50	15,064	45	3	0.0667	14,060	0	42	335
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	11,805	28	0	0.0000	11,805	1	27	437

**Table D.10. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, April 2013**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Alabama	0	1	94	419,286	82	3	0.0366	403,946	0	79	5,113
Alaska	0	1	60	39,739	54	0	0.0000	39,739	0	54	736
Arizona	0	1	93	472,251	83	1	0.0120	466,561	0	82	5,690
Arkansas	0	1	113	223,392	109	2	0.0183	219,293	0	107	2,049
California	0	1	94	1,911,075	82	1	0.0122	1,887,769	0	81	23,306
Colorado	0	1	97	233,101	84	0	0.0000	233,101	0	84	2,775
Connecticut	0	1	94	232,481	87	1	0.0115	229,809	0	86	2,672
Delaware	0	1	89	72,693	76	1	0.0132	71,737	0	75	956
District of Columbia	0	1	91	81,253	82	0	0.0000	81,253	1	81	1,003
Florida	0	1	94	1,949,078	85	1	0.0118	1,926,148	0	84	22,930
Georgia	0	1	102	909,433	86	4	0.0465	867,134	0	82	10,575
Hawaii	0	1	95	96,407	84	2	0.0238	94,112	0	82	1,148
Idaho	0	1	101	99,069	94	1	0.0106	98,015	0	93	1,054
Illinois	21	10,231	0	1,016,540	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	10,372	3	1,016,540	3	0	0.0000	31,324	0	3	10,441
Illinois	41	11,249	0	1,016,540	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	11,380	86	1,016,540	75	1	0.0133	972,080	0	74	13,136
Indiana	0	1	101	415,325	89	1	0.0112	410,658	0	88	4,667
Iowa	0	1	91	198,555	84	0	0.0000	198,555	0	84	2,364
Kansas	0	1	88	149,226	78	0	0.0000	149,226	0	78	1,913
Kentucky	0	1	101	421,665	97	2	0.0206	412,971	0	95	4,347
Louisiana	0	1	97	416,539	90	0	0.0000	416,539	0	90	4,628
Maine	0	1	89	131,126	75	2	0.0267	127,629	0	73	1,748
Maryland	0	1	102	394,312	93	0	0.0000	394,312	0	93	4,240
Massachusetts	0	1	91	500,041	80	0	0.0000	500,041	0	80	6,251
Michigan	0	1	91	909,848	81	0	0.0000	909,848	0	81	11,233
Minnesota	0	1	101	275,671	90	2	0.0222	269,545	0	88	3,063
Mississippi	0	1	100	302,355	94	0	0.0000	302,355	0	94	3,217
Missouri	0	1	91	438,782	72	0	0.0000	438,782	0	72	6,094
Montana	0	1	83	59,839	76	3	0.0395	57,477	0	73	787

Table D.10. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Nebraska	0	1	90	79,621	79	1	0.0127	78,613	0	78	1,008
Nevada	0	1	95	173,665	78	1	0.0128	171,439	3	74	2,317
New Hampshire	0	1	78	55,919	71	2	0.0282	54,344	2	67	811
New Jersey	0	1	89	430,554	84	0	0.0000	430,554	0	84	5,126
New Mexico	0	1	98	198,283	90	3	0.0333	191,674	0	87	2,203
New York	0	1	90	1,719,342	81	3	0.0370	1,655,663	0	78	21,226
North Carolina	0	1	88	775,785	85	1	0.0118	766,658	0	84	9,127
North Dakota	0	1	41	26,283	39	1	0.0256	25,609	0	38	674
Ohio	0	1	103	898,796	93	1	0.0108	889,132	0	92	9,664
Oklahoma	0	1	96	284,894	92	2	0.0217	278,701	0	90	3,097
Oregon	0	1	101	452,644	93	0	0.0000	452,644	0	93	4,867
Pennsylvania	0	1	89	865,358	79	0	0.0000	865,358	0	79	10,954
Rhode Island	0	1	90	101,117	86	1	0.0116	99,941	0	85	1,176
South Carolina	0	1	102	416,540	93	1	0.0108	412,061	0	92	4,479
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,465	65	0	0.0000	45,465	0	65	699
Tennessee	0	1	97	662,972	84	0	0.0000	662,972	0	84	7,893
Texas	0	1	99	1,653,110	89	1	0.0112	1,634,536	0	88	18,574
Utah	0	1	86	100,880	85	1	0.0118	99,693	1	83	1,201
Vermont	0	1	75	52,659	73	1	0.0137	51,938	0	72	721
Virginia	0	1	92	456,540	81	0	0.0000	456,540	0	81	5,636
Washington	0	1	89	591,253	79	0	0.0000	591,253	0	79	7,484
West Virginia	0	1	92	166,461	80	5	0.0625	156,057	0	75	2,081
Wisconsin	0	1	89	418,472	76	0	0.0000	418,472	0	76	5,506
Wyoming	0	1	33	16,277	30	0	0.0000	16,277	0	30	543
Guam	0	1	51	15,188	47	1	0.0213	14,865	0	46	323
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	11,847	24	0	0.0000	11,847	0	24	494

**Table D.11. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, May 2013**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Alabama	0	1	95	421,921	83	0	0.0000	421,921	0	83	5,083
Alaska	0	1	60	39,398	55	1	0.0182	38,682	0	54	716
Arizona	0	1	93	473,117	84	4	0.0476	450,588	0	80	5,632
Arkansas	0	1	112	222,652	107	2	0.0187	218,490	1	104	2,101
California	0	1	94	1,915,130	78	0	0.0000	1,915,130	0	78	24,553
Colorado	0	1	98	232,963	84	0	0.0000	232,963	0	84	2,773
Connecticut	0	1	95	234,209	89	2	0.0225	228,946	1	86	2,662
Delaware	0	1	89	72,523	78	0	0.0000	72,523	0	78	930
District of Columbia	0	1	92	81,617	84	3	0.0357	78,702	0	81	972
Florida	0	1	93	1,948,578	82	0	0.0000	1,948,578	0	82	23,763
Georgia	0	1	102	910,852	85	3	0.0353	878,704	0	82	10,716
Hawaii	0	1	95	96,558	80	3	0.0375	92,937	0	77	1,207
Idaho	0	1	99	98,314	91	1	0.0110	97,234	0	90	1,080
Illinois	21	10,231	0	1,025,575	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	10,372	3	1,025,575	3	0	0.0000	30,906	0	3	10,302
Illinois	41	11,249	0	1,025,575	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	11,380	88	1,025,575	77	0	0.0000	994,669	0	77	12,918
Indiana	0	1	101	416,540	86	0	0.0000	416,540	0	86	4,843
Iowa	0	1	90	198,843	77	0	0.0000	198,843	0	77	2,582
Kansas	0	1	88	149,766	81	1	0.0123	147,917	0	80	1,849
Kentucky	0	1	101	422,704	99	4	0.0404	405,625	0	95	4,270
Louisiana	0	1	96	413,505	89	0	0.0000	413,505	0	89	4,646
Maine	0	1	94	131,042	87	1	0.0115	129,536	0	86	1,506
Maryland	0	1	89	396,443	76	1	0.0132	391,227	0	75	5,216
Massachusetts	0	1	92	497,352	83	2	0.0241	485,368	0	81	5,992
Michigan	0	1	91	909,168	83	1	0.0120	898,214	0	82	10,954
Minnesota	0	1	102	276,333	97	0	0.0000	276,333	0	97	2,849
Mississippi	0	1	100	303,008	93	1	0.0108	299,750	1	91	3,294
Missouri	0	1	90	437,079	70	0	0.0000	437,079	0	70	6,244
Montana	0	1	84	59,691	72	2	0.0278	58,033	0	70	829

Table D.11. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Nebraska	0	1	90	80,434	76	1	0.0132	79,376	0	75	1,058
Nevada	0	1	96	175,120	82	3	0.0366	168,713	0	79	2,136
New Hampshire	0	1	77	55,332	67	1	0.0149	54,506	0	66	826
New Jersey	0	1	90	433,734	81	1	0.0123	428,379	0	80	5,355
New Mexico	0	1	98	198,814	92	1	0.0109	196,653	0	91	2,161
New York	0	1	90	1,720,229	77	0	0.0000	1,720,229	0	77	22,341
North Carolina	0	1	89	773,042	85	1	0.0118	763,947	0	84	9,095
North Dakota	0	1	48	25,993	46	0	0.0000	25,993	0	46	565
Ohio	0	1	102	893,965	94	3	0.0319	865,434	0	91	9,510
Oklahoma	0	1	97	286,239	89	1	0.0112	283,023	0	88	3,216
Oregon	0	1	99	451,771	88	0	0.0000	451,771	0	88	5,134
Pennsylvania	0	1	89	871,026	75	0	0.0000	871,026	0	75	11,614
Rhode Island	0	1	91	101,096	88	3	0.0341	97,650	0	85	1,149
South Carolina	0	1	102	415,819	95	0	0.0000	415,819	0	95	4,377
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,310	66	0	0.0000	45,310	0	66	687
Tennessee	0	1	99	667,327	86	0	0.0000	667,327	0	86	7,760
Texas	0	1	100	1,658,553	88	1	0.0114	1,639,706	0	87	18,847
Utah	0	1	84	99,006	77	0	0.0000	99,006	0	77	1,286
Vermont	0	1	75	52,606	74	1	0.0135	51,895	0	73	711
Virginia	0	1	92	457,805	76	0	0.0000	457,805	1	75	6,104
Washington	0	1	89	592,696	84	1	0.0119	585,640	0	83	7,056
West Virginia	0	1	92	166,442	82	0	0.0000	166,442	1	81	2,055
Wisconsin	0	1	89	419,948	81	0	0.0000	419,948	0	81	5,185
Wyoming	0	1	32	16,249	29	0	0.0000	16,249	0	29	560
Guam	0	1	51	15,188	44	2	0.0455	14,498	0	42	345
Virgin Islands	0	1	24	12,082	23	1	0.0435	11,557	0	22	525

**Table D.12. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, June 2013**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	96	422,338	84	1	0.0119	417,310	0	83	5,028
Alaska	0	1	59	39,260	54	0	0.0000	39,260	0	54	727
Arizona	0	1	94	474,577	83	1	0.0120	468,859	1	81	5,788
Arkansas	0	1	113	223,986	107	2	0.0187	219,799	0	105	2,093
California	0	1	95	1,914,830	78	1	0.0128	1,890,281	1	76	24,872
Colorado	0	1	98	231,671	81	2	0.0247	225,951	0	79	2,860
Connecticut	0	1	95	237,105	89	0	0.0000	237,105	0	89	2,664
Delaware	0	1	89	72,084	80	0	0.0000	72,084	0	80	901
District of Columbia	0	1	90	81,769	78	0	0.0000	81,769	0	78	1,048
Florida	0	1	96	1,952,890	83	0	0.0000	1,952,890	0	83	23,529
Georgia	0	1	102	910,610	92	3	0.0326	880,916	0	89	9,898
Hawaii	0	1	119	96,677	105	3	0.0286	93,915	1	101	930
Idaho	0	1	98	97,735	92	2	0.0217	95,610	1	89	1,074
Illinois	21	10,231	0	1,024,213	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	10,372	3	1,024,213	3	0	0.0000	31,560	0	3	10,520
Illinois	41	11,249	0	1,024,213	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	11,380	86	1,024,213	70	0	0.0000	992,653	0	70	14,181
Indiana	0	1	101	416,138	85	2	0.0235	406,347	2	81	5,017
Iowa	0	1	89	199,538	70	0	0.0000	199,538	0	70	2,851
Kansas	0	1	88	150,477	77	1	0.0130	148,523	0	76	1,954
Kentucky	0	1	102	424,192	99	2	0.0202	415,622	0	97	4,285
Louisiana	0	1	96	415,174	82	0	0.0000	415,174	0	82	5,063
Maine	0	1	94	130,678	81	1	0.0123	129,065	0	80	1,613
Maryland	0	1	89	399,175	78	0	0.0000	399,175	0	78	5,118
Massachusetts	0	1	92	499,181	79	1	0.0127	492,862	0	78	6,319
Michigan	0	1	91	907,432	86	0	0.0000	907,432	0	86	10,552
Minnesota	0	1	102	275,819	95	1	0.0105	272,916	0	94	2,903
Mississippi	0	1	101	304,632	94	1	0.0106	301,391	0	93	3,241
Missouri	0	1	90	436,873	78	0	0.0000	436,873	1	77	5,674
Montana	0	1	84	59,506	77	1	0.0130	58,733	0	76	773

Table D.12. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Nebraska	0	1	91	80,560	72	3	0.0417	77,203	0	69	1,119
Nevada	0	1	96	175,935	81	0	0.0000	175,935	1	80	2,199
New Hampshire	0	1	78	55,181	73	0	0.0000	55,181	1	72	766
New Jersey	0	1	89	432,363	77	1	0.0130	426,748	0	76	5,615
New Mexico	0	1	98	199,316	89	5	0.0562	188,118	0	84	2,240
New York	0	1	90	1,721,266	74	0	0.0000	1,721,266	0	74	23,260
North Carolina	0	1	89	777,783	86	0	0.0000	777,783	0	86	9,044
North Dakota	0	1	51	25,783	46	0	0.0000	25,783	0	46	561
Ohio	0	1	102	887,854	90	0	0.0000	887,854	0	90	9,865
Oklahoma	0	1	97	288,516	92	0	0.0000	288,516	0	92	3,136
Oregon	0	1	99	451,581	87	2	0.0230	441,200	0	85	5,191
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	874,379	83	1	0.0120	863,844	0	82	10,535
Rhode Island	0	1	89	100,965	87	0	0.0000	100,965	0	87	1,161
South Carolina	0	1	102	415,314	98	1	0.0102	411,076	0	97	4,238
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,301	67	1	0.0149	44,625	0	66	676
Tennessee	0	1	99	667,103	85	1	0.0118	659,255	0	84	7,848
Texas	0	1	100	1,659,579	89	0	0.0000	1,659,579	0	89	18,647
Utah	0	1	82	96,976	79	1	0.0127	95,748	0	78	1,228
Vermont	0	1	74	52,370	70	1	0.0143	51,622	0	69	748
Virginia	0	1	92	458,390	81	0	0.0000	458,390	0	81	5,659
Washington	0	1	89	592,002	84	1	0.0119	584,954	0	83	7,048
West Virginia	0	1	92	166,417	78	1	0.0128	164,283	1	76	2,162
Wisconsin	0	1	90	420,649	83	1	0.0120	415,581	0	82	5,068
Wyoming	0	1	32	16,062	28	3	0.1071	14,341	1	24	598
Guam	0	1	51	15,310	50	1	0.0200	15,004	0	49	306
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,115	23	1	0.0435	11,588	0	22	527

**Table D.13. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, July 2013**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	95	423,752	87	0	0.0000	423,752	0	87	4,871
Alaska	0	1	57	38,387	51	0	0.0000	38,387	0	51	753
Arizona	0	1	94	469,142	83	2	0.0241	457,837	0	81	5,652
Arkansas	0	1	113	224,172	108	4	0.0370	215,869	0	104	2,076
California	0	1	95	1,926,688	74	0	0.0000	1,926,688	2	72	26,760
Colorado	0	1	97	231,646	85	2	0.0235	226,196	0	83	2,725
Connecticut	0	1	96	237,063	85	2	0.0235	231,485	0	83	2,789
Delaware	0	1	89	71,700	80	2	0.0250	69,908	0	78	896
District of Columbia	0	1	91	82,059	85	2	0.0235	80,128	0	83	965
Florida	0	1	93	1,943,579	85	0	0.0000	1,943,579	0	85	22,866
Georgia	0	1	101	902,066	93	3	0.0323	872,967	0	90	9,700
Hawaii	0	1	120	97,420	92	3	0.0326	94,243	0	89	1,059
Idaho	0	1	98	96,537	88	0	0.0000	96,537	1	87	1,110
Illinois	21	10,231	0	1,018,230	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	10,372	3	1,018,230	3	0	0.0000	31,026	0	3	10,342
Illinois	41	11,249	0	1,018,230	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	11,380	87	1,018,230	79	1	0.0127	974,708	0	78	12,496
Indiana	0	1	101	416,777	93	4	0.0430	398,851	0	89	4,481
Iowa	0	1	90	198,846	81	0	0.0000	198,846	0	81	2,455
Kansas	0	1	88	150,182	77	0	0.0000	150,182	0	77	1,950
Kentucky	0	1	102	425,222	100	1	0.0100	420,970	0	99	4,252
Louisiana	0	1	96	411,767	88	1	0.0114	407,088	0	87	4,679
Maine	0	1	94	129,947	81	1	0.0123	128,343	0	80	1,604
Maryland	0	1	84	401,323	74	0	0.0000	401,323	0	74	5,423
Massachusetts	0	1	92	498,164	82	0	0.0000	498,164	0	82	6,075
Michigan	0	1	91	905,617	82	0	0.0000	905,617	0	82	11,044
Minnesota	0	1	101	277,275	95	2	0.0211	271,438	0	93	2,919
Mississippi	0	1	101	304,952	91	2	0.0220	298,250	0	89	3,351
Missouri	0	1	89	432,365	73	0	0.0000	432,365	0	73	5,923
Montana	0	1	83	59,578	73	2	0.0274	57,946	0	71	816



Table D.13. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Nebraska	0	1	90	80,672	68	2	0.0294	78,299	0	66	1,186
Nevada	0	1	96	176,364	79	0	0.0000	176,364	1	78	2,261
New Hampshire	0	1	78	55,063	66	2	0.0303	53,394	0	64	834
New Jersey	0	1	90	432,521	76	1	0.0132	426,830	1	74	5,768
New Mexico	0	1	98	199,619	93	4	0.0430	191,033	0	89	2,146
New York	0	1	90	1,725,772	75	1	0.0133	1,702,762	0	74	23,010
North Carolina	0	1	91	763,885	90	2	0.0222	746,910	0	88	8,488
North Dakota	0	1	50	25,474	44	0	0.0000	25,474	0	44	579
Ohio	0	1	102	887,470	92	1	0.0109	877,824	0	91	9,646
Oklahoma	0	1	98	288,953	91	1	0.0110	285,778	0	90	3,175
Oregon	0	1	99	453,744	80	1	0.0125	448,072	0	79	5,672
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	881,090	78	1	0.0128	869,794	0	77	11,296
Rhode Island	0	1	90	101,047	85	1	0.0118	99,858	0	84	1,189
South Carolina	0	1	102	416,274	96	0	0.0000	416,274	0	96	4,336
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,040	67	0	0.0000	45,040	0	67	672
Tennessee	0	1	98	670,666	90	0	0.0000	670,666	0	90	7,452
Texas	0	1	100	1,664,112	80	1	0.0125	1,643,311	0	79	20,801
Utah	0	1	81	95,404	70	5	0.0714	88,589	0	65	1,363
Vermont	0	1	74	52,179	72	1	0.0139	51,454	0	71	725
Virginia	0	1	92	458,606	76	0	0.0000	458,606	0	76	6,034
Washington	0	1	88	593,451	81	0	0.0000	593,451	0	81	7,327
West Virginia	0	1	91	167,018	80	0	0.0000	167,018	0	80	2,088
Wisconsin	0	1	89	420,407	79	2	0.0253	409,764	0	77	5,322
Wyoming	0	1	32	15,824	29	0	0.0000	15,824	0	29	546
Guam	0	1	51	15,379	46	1	0.0217	15,045	0	45	334
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,338	22	0	0.0000	12,338	0	22	561

**Table D.14. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, August 2013**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data				Edited SNAP QC Data						
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Alabama	0	1	96	422,704	89	0	0.0000	422,704	0	89	4,749
Alaska	0	1	56	38,074	50	0	0.0000	38,074	0	50	761
Arizona	0	1	95	471,871	86	1	0.0116	466,384	0	85	5,487
Arkansas	0	1	114	225,080	109	1	0.0092	223,015	0	108	2,065
California	0	1	96	1,933,680	82	0	0.0000	1,933,680	0	82	23,581
Colorado	0	1	97	231,464	78	3	0.0385	222,562	0	75	2,967
Connecticut	0	1	97	236,117	84	3	0.0357	227,684	0	81	2,811
Delaware	0	1	84	72,483	76	0	0.0000	72,483	0	76	954
District of Columbia	0	1	92	82,453	85	3	0.0353	79,543	0	82	970
Florida	0	1	95	1,945,408	82	0	0.0000	1,945,408	0	82	23,724
Georgia	0	1	100	892,309	84	2	0.0238	871,064	0	82	10,623
Hawaii	0	1	121	97,629	105	3	0.0286	94,840	0	102	930
Idaho	0	1	97	95,741	91	1	0.0110	94,689	0	90	1,052
Illinois	21	10,231	0	1,020,785	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	10,372	3	1,020,785	3	0	0.0000	30,426	0	3	10,142
Illinois	41	11,249	0	1,020,785	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	11,380	89	1,020,785	74	0	0.0000	990,359	0	74	13,383
Indiana	0	1	102	419,988	93	2	0.0215	410,956	0	91	4,516
Iowa	0	1	90	199,849	73	1	0.0137	197,111	0	72	2,738
Kansas	0	1	88	150,633	78	0	0.0000	150,633	0	78	1,931
Kentucky	0	1	101	422,092	98	1	0.0102	417,785	0	97	4,307
Louisiana	0	1	97	418,405	88	0	0.0000	418,405	0	88	4,755
Maine	0	1	94	128,799	85	0	0.0000	128,799	0	85	1,515
Maryland	0	1	90	404,314	77	0	0.0000	404,314	0	77	5,251
Massachusetts	0	1	93	501,108	77	1	0.0130	494,600	0	76	6,508
Michigan	0	1	91	905,308	79	0	0.0000	905,308	0	79	11,460
Minnesota	0	1	101	276,308	91	0	0.0000	276,308	3	88	3,140
Mississippi	0	1	102	307,367	90	0	0.0000	307,367	0	90	3,415
Missouri	0	1	89	430,870	64	1	0.0156	424,138	0	63	6,732
Montana	0	1	84	59,725	69	1	0.0145	58,859	0	68	866

Table D.14. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval a	Stratum Sampling Size b	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data) e	Units with Complete Reviews g	Ineligible Units h	Disqualification Rate i	Adjusted SNAP Units in State j	Failing Units k	Stratum Sampling Size l	Stratum-Specific Units Weight m
Nebraska	0	1	90	80,119	73	1	0.0137	79,021	0	72	1,098
Nevada	0	1	97	178,132	76	2	0.0263	173,444	1	73	2,376
New Hampshire	0	1	77	55,034	70	3	0.0429	52,675	0	67	786
New Jersey	0	1	99	436,033	90	0	0.0000	436,033	0	90	4,845
New Mexico	0	1	98	193,213	89	1	0.0112	191,042	0	88	2,171
New York	0	1	90	1,721,010	79	2	0.0253	1,677,440	0	77	21,785
North Carolina	0	1	86	755,859	79	0	0.0000	755,859	1	78	9,691
North Dakota	0	1	45	25,404	44	1	0.0227	24,827	0	43	577
Ohio	0	1	102	882,497	90	2	0.0222	862,886	0	88	9,806
Oklahoma	0	1	99	293,098	94	0	0.0000	293,098	0	94	3,118
Oregon	0	1	100	453,204	87	0	0.0000	453,204	0	87	5,209
Pennsylvania	0	1	91	888,231	81	2	0.0247	866,299	0	79	10,966
Rhode Island	0	1	90	101,159	86	5	0.0581	95,278	0	81	1,176
South Carolina	0	1	102	417,713	92	0	0.0000	417,713	0	92	4,540
South Dakota	0	1	69	45,123	64	0	0.0000	45,123	0	64	705
Tennessee	0	1	99	667,987	85	1	0.0118	660,128	0	84	7,859
Texas	0	1	101	1,673,965	92	0	0.0000	1,673,965	0	92	18,195
Utah	0	1	81	95,194	76	0	0.0000	95,194	0	76	1,253
Vermont	0	1	74	52,354	71	8	0.1127	46,455	0	63	737
Virginia	0	1	92	460,031	69	1	0.0145	453,364	0	68	6,667
Washington	0	1	90	593,653	86	1	0.0116	586,750	0	85	6,903
West Virginia	0	1	93	168,774	80	4	0.0500	160,335	0	76	2,110
Wisconsin	0	1	89	421,786	82	0	0.0000	421,786	0	82	5,144
Wyoming	0	1	31	15,716	24	0	0.0000	15,716	0	24	655
Guam	0	1	51	15,317	44	1	0.0227	14,969	0	43	348
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,526	22	0	0.0000	12,526	0	22	569

**Table D.15. Stratification and Weight Calculation By State, September 2013**

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
		a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	96	422,810	90	2	0.0222	413,414	0	88	4,698
Alaska	0	1	56	37,578	47	1	0.0213	36,778	0	46	800
Arizona	0	1	95	470,998	80	1	0.0125	465,111	0	79	5,887
Arkansas	0	1	114	225,270	107	4	0.0374	216,849	0	103	2,105
California	0	1	96	1,938,095	81	1	0.0123	1,914,168	0	80	23,927
Colorado	0	1	97	229,945	83	2	0.0241	224,404	0	81	2,770
Connecticut	0	1	98	238,070	87	2	0.0230	232,597	0	85	2,736
Delaware	0	1	86	72,819	73	1	0.0137	71,821	0	72	998
District of Columbia	0	1	93	82,231	87	3	0.0345	79,395	0	84	945
Florida	0	1	93	1,940,625	76	0	0.0000	1,940,625	0	76	25,535
Georgia	0	1	100	872,640	89	0	0.0000	872,640	0	89	9,805
Hawaii	0	1	120	97,522	106	3	0.0283	94,762	0	103	920
Idaho	0	1	97	95,105	92	3	0.0326	92,004	0	89	1,034
Illinois	21	10,231	0	1,009,478	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	10,372	3	1,009,478	2	0	0.0000	30,421	0	2	15,210
Illinois	41	11,249	0	1,009,478	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	11,380	88	1,009,478	75	0	0.0000	979,057	0	75	13,054
Indiana	0	1	102	419,005	86	1	0.0116	414,133	2	83	4,990
Iowa	0	1	90	199,584	78	3	0.0385	191,908	1	74	2,593
Kansas	0	1	87	149,314	75	0	0.0000	149,314	0	75	1,991
Kentucky	0	1	100	419,741	97	2	0.0206	411,087	0	95	4,327
Louisiana	0	1	97	415,572	89	0	0.0000	415,572	0	89	4,669
Maine	0	1	93	128,355	85	0	0.0000	128,355	0	85	1,510
Maryland	0	1	88	405,658	77	0	0.0000	405,658	0	77	5,268
Massachusetts	0	1	92	501,905	81	0	0.0000	501,905	0	81	6,196
Michigan	0	1	91	903,267	84	0	0.0000	903,267	1	83	10,883
Minnesota	0	1	101	275,673	91	0	0.0000	275,673	0	91	3,029
Mississippi	0	1	102	307,697	92	0	0.0000	307,697	0	92	3,345
Missouri	0	1	88	426,340	71	1	0.0141	420,335	0	70	6,005
Montana	0	1	84	59,435	70	1	0.0143	58,586	0	69	849

Table D.15. (continued)

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Ineligible Units	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Nebraska	0	1	89	79,382	76	2	0.0263	77,293	0	74	1,045
Nevada	0	1	98	179,454	81	0	0.0000	179,454	0	81	2,215
New Hampshire	0	1	77	54,648	69	1	0.0145	53,856	0	68	792
New Jersey	0	1	100	433,469	92	0	0.0000	433,469	0	92	4,712
New Mexico	0	1	98	193,342	89	2	0.0225	188,997	0	87	2,172
New York	0	1	90	1,710,269	82	3	0.0366	1,647,698	0	79	20,857
North Carolina	0	1	88	746,604	87	1	0.0115	738,022	0	86	8,582
North Dakota	0	1	45	25,275	43	1	0.0233	24,687	0	42	588
Ohio	0	1	101	880,728	90	0	0.0000	880,728	0	90	9,786
Oklahoma	0	1	100	293,435	92	3	0.0326	283,866	0	89	3,190
Oregon	0	1	99	450,981	79	0	0.0000	450,981	0	79	5,709
Pennsylvania	0	1	91	888,352	82	0	0.0000	888,352	0	82	10,834
Rhode Island	0	1	90	101,250	86	3	0.0349	97,718	0	83	1,177
South Carolina	0	1	102	417,696	94	1	0.0106	413,252	0	93	4,444
South Dakota	0	1	67	44,770	64	1	0.0156	44,070	0	63	700
Tennessee	0	1	97	660,712	87	1	0.0115	653,118	0	86	7,594
Texas	0	1	101	1,659,825	83	0	0.0000	1,659,825	0	83	19,998
Utah	0	1	79	93,497	75	0	0.0000	93,497	0	75	1,247
Vermont	0	1	74	52,419	72	10	0.1389	45,139	0	62	728
Virginia	0	1	92	460,003	74	0	0.0000	460,003	0	74	6,216
Washington	0	1	88	592,743	78	1	0.0128	585,144	0	77	7,599
West Virginia	0	1	92	169,487	83	2	0.0241	165,403	0	81	2,042
Wisconsin	0	1	89	422,026	80	2	0.0250	411,475	0	78	5,275
Wyoming	0	1	32	15,905	32	1	0.0313	15,408	0	31	497
Guam	0	1	52	15,578	45	1	0.0222	15,232	0	44	346
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,516	24	0	0.0000	12,516	0	24	522

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**APPENDIX E**  
**STATE AND REGION CODES**

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

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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		

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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 2013 SNAP PARAMETERS**

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**Table F.1. SNAP Gross Income Screen, FY 2013**

Unit Size	Gross Income Screen (dollars per month) <sup>a</sup>		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,211	\$1,514	\$1,394
2	1,640	2,050	1,887
3	2,069	2,586	2,379
4	2,498	3,123	2,872
5	2,927	3,659	3,365
6	3,356	4,195	3,858
7	3,785	4,731	4,351
8	4,214	5,268	4,844
Each Additional	+429	+537	+493

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

<sup>a</sup> The fiscal year 2013 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2012 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the fiscal year 2013 gross income limits by multiplying the 2012 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 2013**

Unit Size	Net Income Screen (dollars per month) <sup>a</sup>		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$931	\$1,165	\$1,072
2	1,261	1,577	1,451
3	1,591	1,990	1,830
4	1,921	2,402	2,210
5	2,251	2,815	2,589
6	2,581	3,227	2,968
7	2,911	3,640	3,347
8	3,241	4,052	3,726
Each Additional	+330	+413	+380

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

<sup>a</sup> The fiscal year 2013 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2012 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the Fiscal Year 2013 net income limits by dividing the 2012 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar.

**Table F.3. Deduction Amounts, FY 2013**

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
<b>Standard Deduction</b>					
1-2 people	\$149	\$256	\$211	\$300	\$132
3 people	149	256	211	300	132
4 people	160	256	211	319	160
5 people	187	256	215	374	187
6 or more people	214	268	247	429	214
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	469	749	632	550	369
Homeless Household Shelter Deduction	143	143	143	143	143
Earnings Deductions	The MFIP earnings deduction is 40 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 2013**

State	If Medical Expenses Are Less Than Or Equal To	Then Medical Deduction Is	Otherwise, Medical Deduction Is
Arkansas	\$138	\$103	Actual expenses minus \$35
Illinois	\$245	\$210	Actual expenses minus \$35
Iowa	\$140	\$105	Actual expenses minus \$35
Kansas	\$175	\$140	Actual expenses minus \$35
Massachusetts	\$125	\$90	Actual expenses minus \$35
Missouri	\$200	\$165	Actual expenses minus \$35
New Hampshire	\$118	\$83	Actual expenses minus \$35
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	\$200	\$165	Actual expenses minus \$35
Rhode Island	\$176	\$141	Actual expenses minus \$35
South Dakota	\$200	\$165	Actual expenses minus \$35
Texas	\$137	\$102	Actual expenses minus \$35
Vermont	\$173	\$138	Actual expenses minus \$35
Virginia	\$175	\$140	Actual expenses minus \$35
Wyoming	\$138	\$103	Actual expenses minus \$35

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

<sup>a</sup>North Dakota implemented its program in April 2013.

**Table F.5. Maximum Monthly SNAP Benefit, FY 2013**

Unit Size	Maximum SNAP Benefit <sup>a</sup>						
	Contiguous U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$200	\$239	\$304	\$371	\$319	\$295	\$257
2	367	438	559	680	585	541	472
3	526	627	800	974	839	775	676
4	668	797	1,016	1,237	1,065	985	859
5	793	946	1,207	1,469	1,265	1,169	1,020
6	952	1,135	1,448	1,762	1,518	1,403	1,224
7	1,052	1,255	1,600	1,948	1,678	1,551	1,353
8	1,202	1,434	1,829	2,226	1,917	1,773	1,546
Each Additional	+ 150	+ 179	+ 229	+ 278	+ 240	+ 222	+ 193

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

<sup>a</sup> 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 Monthly SNAP Benefit, FY 2013**

Minimum SNAP Benefit <sup>a</sup>						
Contiguous U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
\$16	\$19	\$24	\$30	\$26	\$24	\$21

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

<sup>a</sup> 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 2013**

State	HCSUA <sup>a</sup>	LUA <sup>b</sup>	Telephone Allowance <sup>c</sup>	Electricity <sup>d</sup>	Water <sup>d</sup>	Sewage <sup>d</sup>	Trash <sup>d</sup>	Other Standards <sup>e</sup>
Alabama	\$338	\$288	\$33					
Alaska <sup>f</sup>								
Central	338		27	\$82	\$43	\$42	\$20	\$124
Southeast	445		26	76	31	56	29	227
South central	466		29	106	31	37	49	214
Northern	742		27	137	61	67	23	427
Southwest	946		34	163	41	40	13	655
Northwest	1,049		29	153	60	45	25	737
Arizona								
10/2012	341	250	29	44	44	44	44	44
11/2012-9/2013								
1-3 people	270		29					
4+ people	365		29					
Arkansas	273		25					
California	331	104	20					
Colorado	448	283	72	53	53	53	53	53
Connecticut	668		26					
Delaware	445	310	45	80	80	80	80	80
District of Columbia	279	221	53	56	56	56	56	56
Florida	338	278	40					
Georgia	343	285	38					
Hawaii								
1 person			26	236	37	73	73	236
2 people			26	257	42	73	73	257
3 people			26	298	46	73	73	298
4-5 people			26	372	54	73	73	372
6 people			26	439	62	73	73	439
7+ people			26	497	75	73	73	497
Idaho	422	253	79	87	87	87	87	87
Illinois	345	265	28	59	59	59	59	59
Indiana								
10/2012-4/2013	387	210	21	45	45	45	45	45
5/2013-9/2013	378	210	23	47	47	47	47	47
Iowa								
10/2012	415	224	25					
11/2012-9/2013	328	230	25					
Kansas	364	188	35					
Kentucky	310	233	32					
Louisiana	322	177	36					
Maine	634	211	41					
Maryland								
10/2012-12/2012	394	239	40					
1/2013-9/2013	388	235	40					
Massachusetts	586	360	41					
Michigan	575		34	128	70	70	14	53
Minnesota	450		37	138				
Mississippi	235	171	27					
Missouri	288	206	29	76	76	76	76	76

See notes at end of table.

Table F.7 (continued)

State	HCSUA <sup>a</sup>	LUA <sup>b</sup>	Telephone Allowance <sup>c</sup>	Electricity <sup>d</sup>	Water <sup>d</sup>	Sewage <sup>d</sup>	Trash <sup>d</sup>	Other Standards <sup>e</sup>
Montana	468	170	37	133	133	133	133	133
Nebraska	419	193	45	37	37	37	37	37
Nevada	275	236	20	54	54	54	54	54
New Hampshire	542	245	26	143				
New Jersey	443							
New Mexico	286	106	34					
New York								
New York City	725	287	33					
Long Island	675	265	33					
Rest of New York	599	242	33					
North Carolina								
1 person	329	217	27					
2 people	361	238	27					
3 people	396	261	27					
4 people	431	284	27					
5+ people	469	309	27					
North Dakota								
10/2012-3/2013	589	211	36	168	168	168	168	168
4/2013-9/2013	569	211	36	175	175	175	175	175
Ohio								
10/2012-12/2012	533	297	36	65	65	65	65	65
1/2013-9/2013	456	301	37	65	65	65	65	65
Oklahoma	341	293	45					
Oregon	401	295	54	48	48	48	48	48
Pennsylvania	536	278	33	54	54	54	54	54
Rhode Island	580		23					
South Carolina	264	174	28					
South Dakota	673	189	45	77	77	77	77	77
Tennessee								
1 person	312	129 <sup>g</sup>	25					
2 people	323	129 <sup>g</sup>	25					
3 people	336	129 <sup>g</sup>	25					
4 people	348	129 <sup>g</sup>	25					
5 people	358	129 <sup>g</sup>	25					
6 people	370	129 <sup>g</sup>	25					
7 people	381	129 <sup>g</sup>	25					
8 people	393	129 <sup>g</sup>	25					
9 people	406	129 <sup>g</sup>	25					
10+ people	417	129 <sup>g</sup>	25					
Texas	308	296	36					
Utah	287	204	29					

See notes at end of table.

**Table F.7 (continued)**

State	HCSUA <sup>a</sup>	LUA <sup>b</sup>	Telephone Allowance <sup>c</sup>	Electricity <sup>d</sup>	Water <sup>d</sup>	Sewage <sup>d</sup>	Trash <sup>d</sup>	Other Standards <sup>e</sup>
Vermont	741	213	36					
Virginia								
1-3 people	277		43					
4+ people	348		43					
Washington	394	326	66					
West Virginia	367	217	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wisconsin	442		28	143	91	91	17	37
								126 <sup>h</sup>
Wyoming	332	222	56					
Guam								
1 person			24	128	28	25	30	29
2-3 people			24	151	36	25	30	29
4 people			24	186	47	25	30	58
5 people			24	214	56	25	30	58
6 people			24	249	72	25	30	58
7 people			24	287	86	25	30	88
8 people			24	301	95	25	30	88
9-10 people			24	325	108	25	30	88
11-16 people			24	333	112	25	30	88
Virgin Islands			30					

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2013 Raw QC Datafile.

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> The telephone allowance is a standard utility allowance used for units that have telephone expenses but do not have any other utility expenses.

<sup>d</sup> Single-utility standard.

<sup>e</sup> A single utility standard for gas/fuel unless otherwise noted.

<sup>f</sup> Alaska has six HCSUAs determined by utility regions.

<sup>g</sup> Tennessee used an LUA of \$126 from March 2013 to May 2013.

<sup>h</sup> Wisconsin has a single utility standard for space heating, space cooling, and hot water.

**Table F.8. MN (MFIP) Benefits, FY 2013**

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	1,348	1,225	621	604
5	1,544	1,404	697	707
6	1,774	1,613	773	840
7	1,935	1,759	850	909
8	2,141	1,946	916	1,030
9	2,344	2,131	980	1,151
10	2,541	2,310	1,035	1,275
Each Additional	196	178	53	125

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

**Table F.9. AZ SSI-CAP (AZSNAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2013**

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
<b>October 2012 - February 2013</b>	
\$0-99	\$55
\$100-199	92
\$200-299	120
\$300 or more	160
<b>March 2013 - September 2013</b>	
\$0-99	51
\$100-199	88
\$200-299	116
\$300 or more	156

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

**Table F.10. KY SSI-CAP (KYSAFE) Benefit Criteria, FY 2013**

Unit Size	Shelter Expenses	Benefit
<b>October 2012 – March 2013</b>		
One Person	\$200 or more	\$96
	Less than \$200	68
Two Person	\$108 or more	147
	Less than \$108	111
<b>April 2013 – September 2013</b>		
One Person	\$200 or more	101
	Less than \$200	54
Two Person	\$108 or more	143
	Less than \$108	97

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

**Table F.11. LA SSI-CAP (LaCAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2013**

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
<b>October 2012 – February 2013</b>	
\$0-100	\$55
\$101-399	65
\$400-699	98
\$700 or more	137
<b>March 2013 – September 2013</b>	
\$0-100	51
\$101-399	61
\$400-699	94
\$700 or more	133

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

**Table F.12. MD SSI-CAP (MSNAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2013**

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 2013**

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
<b>October 2012 - May 2013</b>	
\$1,000 or more	\$200
Less than \$1,000	186
<b>June 2013 - September 2013<sup>a</sup></b>	
\$1,000 or more	196
Less than \$1,000	182

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

<sup>a</sup> While standard benefit amounts changed in June 2013, there are instances in the FY 2013 SNAP QC data of the old values being used in the later time period.

**Table F.14. MS SSI-CAP (MSCAP) Benefits by Income and Shelter Expense Patterns, FY 2013<sup>a</sup>**

	Benefit	Gross Income	Net Income	Utilities
<b>October 2012 - December 2012</b>				
SSI Only				
High shelter expenses	\$70	\$698	\$432	\$392
Low shelter expenses	53	698	489	335
SSI and Other Unearned Income				
High shelter expenses	61	718	462	392
Low shelter expenses	44	718	519	335
<b>January 2013-September 2013</b>				
SSI Only				
High shelter expenses	65	710	450	392
Low shelter expenses	48	710	506	335
SSI and Other Unearned Income				
High shelter expenses	56	730	480	392
Low shelter expenses	39	730	536	335

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

<sup>a</sup> 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 2013**

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
\$315 or more	\$155
Less than \$315	80

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



**Table F.16. NM SSI-CAP (NMCAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2013**

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
<b>October 2012 - March 2013</b>	
\$315 or more	\$85
Less than \$315	50
<b>April 2013 - September 2013</b>	
\$315 or more	79
Less than \$315	44

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

**Table F.17. NY SSI-CAP (NYSNIP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2013**

	Monthly Benefit Amount		
	New York	Long Island	Rest of State
<b>October 2012 - December 2012</b>			
Gross income minus SSI < \$87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than \$235	200	200	200
Rent \$235 or less	200	188	164
With Unknown Utility Costs	86	86	86
Gross income minus SSI >= \$87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than \$235	200	200	200
Rent \$235 or less	192	179	155
With Unknown Utility Costs	82	82	82
<b>January 2013 - September 2013</b>			
Gross income minus SSI < \$87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than \$239	200	200	200
Rent \$239 or less	197	182	159
With Unknown Utility Costs	83	83	83
Gross income minus SSI >= \$87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than \$239	200	200	200
Rent \$239 or less	188	173	150
With Unknown Utility Costs	79	79	79

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

**Table F.18. NC SSI-CAP (NCSNAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2013**

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
<b>October 2012 - March 2013</b>	
\$150 or more	\$124
Less than \$150	68
<b>April 2013 - September 2013</b>	
\$150 or more	103
Less than \$150	55

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

**Table F.19. PA SSI-CAP (PACAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2013**

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
<b>October 2012 - January 2013</b>	
SSI Only	
\$196 or more	\$163
Less than \$196	92
SSI and Other Unearned Income	
\$196 or more	154
Less than \$196	83
<b>February 2013 - September 2013</b>	
SSI Only	
\$196 or more	158
Less than \$196	87
SSI and Other Unearned Income	
\$196 or more	149
Less than \$196	78

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

**Table F.20. SC SSI-CAP (SCCAP) Benefits by Income and Shelter Expense Patterns, FY 2013<sup>a</sup>**

	Benefits	Gross Income	Net Income	Rent	Utilities
<b>October 2012 – December 2012</b>					
SSI Only					
High shelter expenses	\$92	\$698	\$358	\$202	\$264
Low shelter expenses	42	698	524	36	264
SSI and Other Unearned Income					
High shelter expenses	83	718	387	202	264
Low shelter expenses	33	718	554	36	264
<b>January 2013 – September 2013</b>					
SSI Only					
High shelter expenses	87	710	376	202	264
Low shelter expenses	37	710	542	36	264
SSI and Other Unearned Income					
High shelter expenses	78	730	405	202	264
Low shelter expenses	28	730	572	36	264

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2013 Raw QC Datafile

<sup>a</sup>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 2013**

	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
<b>October 2012 – March 2013<sup>a</sup></b>				
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
<b>January 2013 – September 2013</b>				
No earnings				
Medical expenses less than or equal to \$35	\$186	\$256	\$91	\$144
Medical expenses more than \$35	187	294	138	161
Earnings				
Medical expenses less than or equal to \$35	164	194	38	46
Medical expenses more than \$35	189	145	144	217

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

<sup>a</sup> While standard benefit amounts changed in February 2013, there are instances in the FY 2013 SNAP QC data of the old values being used in February and March and the new values being used in January.

**Table F.22. TX SSI-CAP (SNAP-CAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2013**

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
\$289 or more	\$81
Less than \$289	65

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

**Table F.23. VA SSI-CAP (VaCAP) Benefit Criteria, FY 2013**

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
<b>October 2012 – June 2013</b>	
\$500 or more	\$105
Less than \$500	80
<b>July 2013 – January 2013</b>	
\$500 or more	101
Less than \$500	76

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

**Table F.24. FL (SUNCAP), MA (BAYSTATECAP), and WA SSI-CAP (WASHCAP) Shelter Allowances, FY 2013**

Program Rent/Mortgage Cutoff for High/Low Standard Rent Allowance <sup>a</sup>	Standard Rent/Mortgage Allowance
<b>FL (SUNCAP)</b>	
More than \$240	\$372
\$240 or less	152
<b>MA (BAYSTATECAP)</b>	
\$450 or more	\$453
Less than \$450	223
<b>WA (WASHCAP)</b>	
\$300 or more	380
Less than \$300	195

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

<sup>a</sup> 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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## QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

PRIVACY ACT/PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0299. The time required to complete this collection is estimated to average 1.056 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. This report is required under provisions of 7 CFR 275.14. This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. The information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

### Section 1 - Review Summary

1. QC Review Number	2. Case Number	3. State	4. Local Agency	5. Sample Month and Year	6. Stratum
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7. Disposition	8. Findings	9. SNAP Allotment Under Review		10. Error Amount	11. Case Classification
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### Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

	12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence a. Date	b. Time Period
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## 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	54. Employment Hours	55. SNAP Work Reg.	56. SNAP E & T	57. ABAWD Status	58. Dependent Care Cost
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You may record information on up to 16 individuals using additional pages.

### Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

59. Person Number	Source 1 60. Income Type	61. Amount	Source 2 62. Income Type	63. Amount	Source 3 64. Income Type	65. Amount	Source 4 66. Income Type	67. Amount
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You may record income on up to 10 individuals by using additional pages.

### Section 6 - Reserved Coding

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### Section 7 - Optional For State Use

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