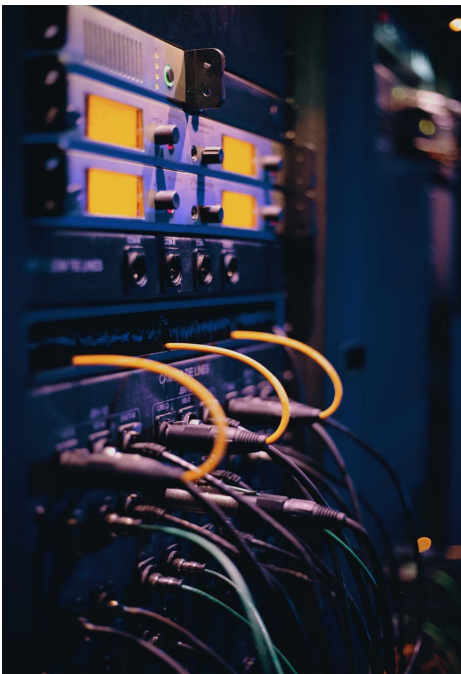




United States Department of Agriculture

Assessment of States' Use of Computer Matching Protocols in SNAP



Final Report

August 2020

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In partnership with Mathematica

August 2020

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This report was prepared by Avar Consulting, Inc., in partnership with Mathematica, under Contract No. GS-10F-096CA with the Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Suggested Citation

Prince, C., Worthington Hartnack, J., Conway, K., Wang, Z., Tang, R., Allison-Clark, K., & Ruben-Urm, R. (August 2020). Assessment of States' Use of Computer Matching Protocols in SNAP: Final report. Prepared by Avar Consulting, Inc., Rockville, MD, in partnership with Mathematica: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest food assistance program in the United States and serves as a safety net for families experiencing difficulties in obtaining adequate nutrition. The SNAP program served an average of 40.3 million people per month in 2018 (USDA 2018a). The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) shares responsibility for administering SNAP with State SNAP agencies. Federal law requires State SNAP agencies to verify financial and nonfinancial information submitted by SNAP households as part of their application to, and continuing participation in, SNAP. In a process called data matching, States use a variety of national and State data sources to validate SNAP eligibility and application data.

The SNAP Data Matching study addressed several research objectives:

Study Objective 1. To inventory all data sources that State SNAP agencies currently use and plan to use in the near future. This objective includes describing which data sources States use, plan to use, or have discontinued using, detailing how the match is conducted, identifying how frequently the match is conducted and the timing relative to SNAP participation, describing whether States considered the match verified upon receipt, and estimating how many cases are returned with a match in the SNAP data for each data source.

Study Objective 2. To identify and describe all the data sources used for matching by each State SNAP agency. This objective includes detailing what data elements States use in matching, describing how frequently they update the data, and identifying the entity that maintains each data source.

Study Objective 3. To identify and describe the purposes for which State SNAP agencies pursue each data match. This objective aims to detail the primary and additional purposes States reported for conducting a match to each data source, describing how effectively States thought the match serves the purposes identified, and identifying whether other human services programs use the match.

Methods

To achieve these objectives, the study collected data from SNAP agencies in each State, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (referred to collectively as States hereafter, inclusive of counties and territories).

1. **Early extant data collection to inform development of a national survey.** The research team collected publicly available documentation about States' SNAP data matching practices from 44 of the 53 State SNAP agencies. A review of the documentation helped to develop a general understanding of State SNAP data matching program operations, business rules, and requirements, and informed the development of a national survey.

2. **National survey of State data matching practices.** The research team fielded the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching in spring 2018 (February through May 2018). SNAP administrative staff in 53 States received the survey. States could send a portion of the survey to county or local SNAP offices in county-administered States. Forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands completed the survey.

In addition, the research team contacted 32 States in December 2019 to verify survey responses to using FNS-required data matches. Specifically, these States reviewed and verified their responses to using three data sources in spring 2018—the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program, Prisoner Update Processing System, and Social Security Administration Death Master File. The findings in the report reflect the original responses provided by States in spring 2018. The updated State profiles and Data Source profiles presented in Appendices D and E reflect any updates provided by State SNAP agencies as part of the courtesy review.

The research team conducted descriptive analyses to answer the research questions about State data matching practices. First, the analyses inventory how States use specific national and State data sources, including which data sources States use, plan to use, or have discontinued using; how long States have used each data source; how frequently States conduct matching with each data source; and the perceived effectiveness of each data source. Second, the analyses describe how States administered SNAP data matching across all the data sources they used, including how States conducted quality assurance procedures and transferred and reviewed data. Together, these two analyses provide a comprehensive picture of State SNAP data matching.

Key Findings

States used an average of 13 national and 6 State data sources to match SNAP data against an average of 8 SNAP data elements. Most States used the 5 national data sources required by SNAP regulations:

1. The Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (used by 49 of the 51 States that responded)¹
2. The National Directory of New Hires (47 States)
3. The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (45 States)
4. The Prisoner Update Processing System (35 States)
5. The Social Security Administration’s Death Master File (26 States)

State plans to adopt new data sources in the future focused mostly on FNS-required data sources: 3 States plan to adopt the National Directory of New Hires and 1 plans to adopt the Prisoner Update Processing System. No more than 1 State had discontinued using any given data source in the past three years. Most States have used many of the national and State data sources for more than 10 years.

¹ The findings in the report reflect the original responses provided by States in spring 2018. The updated State profiles and Data Source profiles presented in Appendices D and E reflect any updates provided by State SNAP agencies as part of the courtesy review.

Most States ranked almost all the FNS-required, additional national, and State data sources as effective or very effective. Of the five FNS-required data sources, the two most likely for States to rate not very effective were the National Directory of New Hires (40 percent) and the Prisoner Update Processing System (26 percent).

States used quality assurance processes to review and oversee data matching, such as case reviews and regular trainings about data matching processes. States updated SNAP caseload and application data daily (for 31 percent of data sources) or in real time (for 18 percent) for the purpose of data matching. States can consider data sources to be verified upon receipt if they are received from the primary source and the data itself is not questionable. FNS program rules require additional verification for some data sources, and the State may elect to conduct additional verification for other data sources. Although States considered about half of data sources (54 percent) used for SNAP data matching verified upon receipt, States verified all matches through additional matching or confirmation for 31 percent of data sources, and verified a subset of returned cases through additional matching or confirmation for 5 percent of data sources.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the nation's first line of defense against food insecurity and serves as the foundation of America's nutritional safety net. SNAP is the largest of 15 nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). In an average month in fiscal year 2018, SNAP provided benefits to 40.3 million people in 20.1 million households (USDA 2018a). States and the Federal government share the administration and costs of operating SNAP, with FNS paying about half of the administrative expenses and all of the benefit costs. States can administer the program at the State or county level. Ten States administer SNAP at the county level, and the remaining 43 State SNAP programs—including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands—are State-administered.²

The large number of people applying to and participating in SNAP each month requires efficient and effective administrative processes to verify eligibility and manage participation. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, contains the uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP. These standards define a SNAP household and categories of households eligible for benefits. They also establish gross and net income limits, a resource limit, and various nonfinancial criteria for eligibility. To receive SNAP, households must meet these financial and nonfinancial eligibility criteria and provide information and verification about their household circumstances.³ These administrative processes help ensure that eligible applicants and participants receive benefits quickly while maintaining program integrity.

State SNAP agencies use data matching as an important tool to verify SNAP participants' financial and nonfinancial information for the purposes of administering the program, simplified processing, and program integrity.⁴ States' processes for SNAP data matching are diverse but guided by federal regulations. In general, States match SNAP application and caseload data to national and State data sources to cross-check information and verify household circumstances that enable the SNAP agencies to determine eligibility. SNAP agencies conduct SNAP data matching at initial certification (application), at recertification, and at other times throughout the year and during participation.⁵

SNAP agencies use multiple data sources to match against SNAP application and caseload data. SNAP regulations require State SNAP agencies to match against five specific national data sources:⁶

² The 10 States with decentralized SNAP administration are California, Colorado, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

³ The primary financial eligibility criterion for SNAP is that the household gross income is at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines, which was \$25,100 in annual income for a family of four in 2018.

⁴ The Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010, in conjunction with FNS' program integrity goals, compels SNAP agencies to confirm participants' eligibility information and assess the existence of potential fraud and improper payments (U.S. Congress 2010).

⁵ The frequency of recertification for SNAP varies by State and ranges from 6 to 36 months (USDA 2018b).

⁶ Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) requires States to conduct SNAP data matching with specific data sources. The Electronic Disqualified Recipient System is required through 7 CFR 273.16. The National

1. The **Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)** is used primarily to identify participants who are currently disqualified due to intentional program violations and to properly assign disqualification periods for new intentional program violations.
2. The **National Directory of New Hires (NDNH)** is used primarily to obtain new hire, quarterly wage, or unemployment information.
3. The **Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)** is used primarily to verify the validity of documentation of alien status presented by an applicant.
4. The **Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)** is used primarily to ensure that individuals incarcerated for more than 30 days are not included in a SNAP household.⁷
5. The **Social Security Administration’s Death Master File** is used primarily to ensure that benefits are not issued to individuals who are deceased.⁸

States also match against additional data sources to verify information provided by the household at application or recertification. These can be national data sources, accessible by all States, or State-level data sources accessible only to that State or a group of States that share data. Figure I.1 highlights some of the more commonly used additional national and State data sources.

Figure I.1. Common additional national and State data sources

Additional national data sources	State data sources
•Beneficiary and Earnings Data Exchange •Public Assistance Reporting Information System •Social Security Number Verification •State Data Exchange •State Verification & Exchange System •Supplemental Security Income	•State child support payment •State death records •State Directory of New Hires •State Prison Match •State Workforce and Unemployment Data

States can either conduct centralized SNAP data matching through the State SNAP agency or share SNAP data matching responsibilities with county agencies.⁹ To conduct data matching against a specific data source, States may send SNAP data to an external data source or receive data from an external data source through a direct query or a file transmission. Data matching

Directory of New Hires is required through 7 CFR 272.16. The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program is required through 7 CFR 272.11. The Prisoner Update Processing System is required through 7 CFR 272.13. The Death Master File is required through 7 CFR 272.14.

⁷ This data source is maintained by the Social Security Administration and is also referred to as the Social Security Administration’s Prisoner Verification System. This report refers to the data source as the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS). The State profiles in Appendix D and the Data Source profiles in Appendix E refer to the data source by both names for clarity (Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System).

⁸ The Social Security Administration Death Master File was formerly known as the Internet-Electronic Death Registration.

⁹ This report refers to the latter approach as “hybrid” SNAP data matching.

can take place at initial application, recertification, or other points during the certification period to check for changes in household circumstances. As a result, States may match data sources against SNAP data daily, weekly, monthly, or less frequently.

Despite advances in technology, implementing data matching successfully requires States and counties to overcome procedural challenges, privacy concerns, and infrastructure development obstacles.

- *Procedural challenges.* Data matching often relies on the timely availability of high quality data, including a unique common identifier for people who apply to or participate in SNAP. If the necessary data are incomplete, unavailable, outdated, or not aligned with other matching data, the resulting match will result in either false positive or false negative errors.¹⁰ Common identifying information, such as a Social Security number, enhances a State SNAP agency's ability to link data from different sources.
- *Privacy and data security concerns.* Privacy concerns are a consideration whenever government agencies share data with each other or with a third-party company. States and counties must follow legislative requirements, including the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002, the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-130, the *Management of Federal Information Resources* guidelines, the Privacy Act, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology computer security standards and guidance for protecting personally identifiable information. Safeguarding privacy and personally identifiable information is not only a serious, risky, and costly endeavor, but it can also limit the ability of government agencies to exchange key information to verify identity and eligibility for programs.
- *Infrastructure.* Effective and efficient data matching requires ongoing investment in and maintenance of an information technology infrastructure to support matching large amounts of data from disparate sources for multiple program purposes. State SNAP agencies confront competing needs and resource constraints and cannot always invest in the most advanced data matching technologies. Therefore, some agencies might use less effective or efficient approaches to data matching than would otherwise be the case.

Although States operate within the context of these challenges, data matching technologies and methods have advanced dramatically since these processes were last studied and more information is needed about how States currently conduct SNAP data matching.

USDA and FNS contracted with Avar Consulting, Inc. to provide a comprehensive picture of SNAP data matching efforts across the nation to maximize efficiencies and program integrity. Avar partnered with Mathematica to conduct this study. This report presents a comprehensive picture of the current practices in SNAP data matching. Chapter II describes the data sources used for SNAP data matching by each State. Chapter III summarizes how States administer SNAP data matching processes. Appendix A provides additional detail on the study's research objectives, methods, and limitations. Appendix B contains the survey instrument used to collect

¹⁰ False positive matches are matches that were made, but should not have been. False negative matches are matches that were not made, but should have been.

information on SNAP data matching from each State SNAP agency. Appendix C provides more information on SNAP data matching processes across States. Appendix D features State profiles detailing data matching processes. Appendix E includes profiles of the characteristics of the data sources States reported using for SNAP data matching.

CHAPTER II. DATA SOURCES USED FOR SNAP DATA MATCHING ACROSS STATES

This chapter provides an overview of the national and State data sources States used for SNAP data matching. States used multiple data sources to match SNAP data, some of which are available nationally and others that are State-specific. States reported using a total of 32 national and State data sources in their SNAP data matching efforts. Most States combined national and State data sources to meet different needs of the SNAP data matching process. National data sources can provide States with consistent and reliable data, and State data sources can supplement national sources by providing other types of information or more timely information.

National view. Of the 51 States that responded to the survey, 46 reported using *more than 10 data sources* to match SNAP data.

A. Inventory of data sources used for SNAP data matching nationally

National data sources. States must use 5 national data sources to match SNAP data. States can choose to supplement the 5 FNS-required data sources with additional national data sources. States reported using 14 additional national data sources in their SNAP data matching efforts. For example, the Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System is a national data source that provides Internal Revenue Service (IRS) annual earnings data.¹¹

Table II.1 summarizes the national data sources States reported using, including the FNS-required and 14 additional national data sources. The table also highlights the number of States that have discontinued using a national data source or plan to add a data source in the future (though both of these scenarios were uncommon among States). The most frequently used national data sources include 2 FNS-required and 1 additional data source: 49 of 51 States used the FNS-required Electronic Disqualified Recipient System, and 47 States used the FNS-required National Directory of New Hires. In addition, 46 States used the State Data Exchange files. Most, but not all, States used the remaining FNS-required data sources: 45 used the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program, 35 used the Prisoner Update Processing System, and 26 used the SSA Death Master File. Five States reported using additional national data sources other than those included in the National Survey. For example, one State reported using data from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and another reported using data from LexisNexis.¹²

FNS-required data sources

1. Electronic Disqualified Recipient System
2. National Directory of New Hires
3. Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program
4. Prisoner Update Processing System
5. SSA Death Master File

¹¹ This report refers to the full name of each data source in discussion.

¹² Other national data sources vary by State and include Address Verification via Treasury Offset; Department of Veterans Affairs; SSA Death Information from Numident, MBR, and SSR Databases; Lexis Nexis (asset verification—Medicaid only); and SSA Composite.

States identified very few national data sources that they planned to either discontinue using or add in the future. States reported discontinuing use of some data sources, including the Work Number, IRS income information, Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System, and several other additional national data sources. FNS-required data sources were more commonly listed by States as planned for future use: 3 States planned to use the National Directory of New Hires data file (currently used by 47 States), and 1 State planned to adopt the Prisoner Update Processing System (currently used by 35 States). In addition, 5 States reported that they planned to use other types of national data sources in the future.

Table II.1. Inventory of national data sources for SNAP data matching (all States combined)

National data sources	States using the data source	States that have discontinued using the data source	States planning future use of the data source
FNS-required data sources			
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System	49	0	0
National Directory of New Hires	47	0	3
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program	45	0	0
Prisoner Update Processing System ^a	35	0	1
SSA Death Master File ^b	26	0	0
Additional national data sources			
State Data Exchange	46	0	0
Supplemental Security Income	45	0	0
Beneficiary and Earnings Data Exchange	44	0	0
State Verification & Exchange System	43	0	0
Public Assistance Reporting Information System Interstate file	42	0	0
Social Security Number Verification ^c	41	0	0
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	37	0	0
The Work Number	37	1	0
State Online Query ^d	32	0	0
IRS income information	32	1	0
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance	25	0	0
Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System	22	1	0
FBI Fleeing Felons	7	0	0
Federal Retirement Systems	6	0	0
Other national data sources	5	0	5

Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

^aThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the Prisoner Update Processing System/SSA Prisoner Verification System.

^bThe SSA Death Master File was formerly titled the Internet-Electronic Death Registration.

^cThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the Numident/Social Security Number Verification.

^dThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the State Online Query/State Online Query-Internet.

SSA = Social Security Administration.

Note: A zero indicates the option was not selected. All States completing the survey indicated which data sources they used for SNAP data matching. However, 16 percent of States reported not knowing whether any data sources that staff had used for SNAP data matching had been discontinued within the past three years, and 20 percent reported not knowing whether any additional data sources were planned for future data matching.

State data sources. States have the option to use State-specific data sources to supplement national data sources, such as State motor vehicle or birth records. States reported using a total of 13 State data sources (see Table II.2). Table II.2 also highlights the number of States that have discontinued using a State data source or plan to add a data source in the future (though both of these selections were uncommon among States).

Table II.2. Inventory of State data sources for SNAP data matching (all States combined)

State data sources	States using the data source	States that have discontinued using the data source	States planning future use of the data source
State Workforce and Unemployment Insurance data ^a	44	0	0
State child support payment	40	0	0
State Directory of New Hires	29	0	0
State Prison Match	29	0	0
State death records	27	0	0
Department of Motor Vehicles	25	0	1
State birth records	22	0	0
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source	17	0	0
State lottery	14	0	0
Income information verified by other human service programs	14	0	1
Interstate data matching	11	0	0
National Accuracy Clearinghouse	5	0	4
State tax filings	4	0	0
Other State data sources	12	1	3

Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

^a The National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the State Workforce—Unemployment Insurance/State quarterly wage information/State employee information.

Note: A zero indicates the option was not selected. All States completing the survey indicated which data sources they used for SNAP data matching. However, 16 percent of States reported not knowing whether any data sources that staff had used for SNAP data matching had been discontinued within the past three years,

and 20 percent reported not knowing whether any additional data sources were planned for future data matching.

The most frequently used State data source was State Workforce and Unemployment Insurance data, used by 44 States.¹³ More than half of the States used several other State data sources, including State child support payment data (used by 40 States), the State Directory of New Hires (29 States), State Prison Match (29 States), and State death records (27 States). Conversely, States used the State tax filings the least (4 States). Almost one-quarter (12 States) used State data sources other than those sources included in the National Survey. For example, 1 State used data from the State Supreme Court and another used State probation and parole data.¹⁴ Several States planned to use additional State data sources to match SNAP data in the future: Department of Motor Vehicles records (planned in 1 State), income information verified by other human service programs (1 State), National Accuracy Clearinghouse (4 States), and selected other State data sources (3 States).¹⁵

B. Length of time data sources have been in use

Tables II.3 and II.4 summarize the length of time that States have used national and State data sources, respectively. Many States have used additional national data sources for more than 10 years. For example, all of the 25 States using Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance have used the data source for at least a decade. More than 90 percent of the States using Supplemental Security Income, the State Data Exchange, the Beneficiary and Earnings Data Exchange, and Social Security Number Verification have done so for more than 10 years, as well. In more recent years, States have focused on adopting FNS-required data sources. For the two most commonly used FNS-required data sources, the Electronic Disqualified Recipient System and the National Directory of New Hires, fewer States have used either data source for more than 10 years (35 and 11 percent of the States that use the data source, respectively).

¹³ The National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the State Workforce—Unemployment Insurance/State quarterly wage information/State employee information. The report will refer to this data source as the State Workforce and Unemployment Insurance data.

¹⁴ Other State data sources vary by State and include Permanent Fund Dividend, State Supreme Court, Department of Revenue, Not specified, Child Care, Out-of-State Transactions Report, County District Justice (fines and costs), Wire to Wire Third Party Query System, Ingens Database, Department of Children and Families, Citizen Fraud Referrals, and Probation and Parole Match.

¹⁵ Five States used the National Accuracy Clearinghouse as part of a pilot program to reduce the number of people participating in SNAP in two States at the same time, known as dual participation. Five States—including Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi—participated in the pilot program.

Table II.3. Length of time States have used each national data source for SNAP matching (all States combined)

National data sources	Number of States using the data source	Length of time data source used				
		Less than 1 year	1–2 years	3–5 years	6–10 years	More than 10 years
FNS-required data sources						
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System	49	2%	12%	31%	12%	35%
National Directory of New Hires	47	6%	28%	36%	13%	11%
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program	45	2%	4%	4%	9%	71%
Prisoner Update Processing System ^a	35	0%	9%	17%	11%	60%
SSA Death Master File ^b	26	0%	8%	8%	4%	65%
Additional national data sources						
Supplemental Security Income	45	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%
State Data Exchange	46	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%
Beneficiary and Earnings Data Exchange	44	0%	0%	2%	2%	91%
State Verification & Exchange System	43	0%	2%	2%	7%	84%
Public Assistance Reporting Information System Interstate file	42	0%	2%	2%	24%	64%
Social Security Number Verification ^c	41	0%	0%	2%	0%	95%
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	37	0%	3%	3%	3%	89%
The Work Number	37	0%	3%	8%	41%	35%
State Online Query ^d	32	0%	6%	9%	9%	69%
IRS income information	32	0%	0%	3%	3%	84%
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance	25	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System	22	0%	0%	5%	0%	86%
FBI Fleeing Felons	7	0%	0%	0%	14%	43%
Federal Retirement Systems	6	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Other national data sources	5	20%	0%	40%	20%	20%

Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: Data are summarized using the percentage of States that have used the data source for different lengths of time among all States using that data source to match SNAP data. A zero indicates the option was not selected. If the numbers presented across categories do not sum to 100 percent, it means a State

responded “Don’t Know” or left the response missing. States reported not knowing how long data sources had been used for 7 percent of data sources.

^a The National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the Prisoner Update Processing System/SSA Prisoner Verification System.

^b The SSA Death Master File was formerly titled the Internet-Electronic Death Registration.

^c The National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the Numident/Social Security Number Verification.

^d The National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the State Online Query/State Online Query-Internet.

FBI = Federal Bureau of Investigation; IRS = Internal Revenue Service; SSA = Social Security Administration.

State data sources followed a pattern similar to national data sources. That is, most States have used State data sources for more than 10 years. The two most common State data sources (State Workforce and Unemployment Insurance data and State child support payment data) have both been used for at least a decade by more than 92 percent of States that use the data source. Most States have used other State data sources, such as Department of Motor Vehicles data and State death records, for more than 10 years (80 and 74 percent, respectively). Some State data sources have been adopted more recently. For example, 29 percent of the 14 States using the State lottery have used this data source for 3 to 5 years, and 14 percent have used it for 1 or 2 years. Table II.4 describes the length of time that States have used each State data source for matching against SNAP data.

Table II.4. Length of time States have used each State data source for SNAP matching (all States combined)

State data sources	Number of States using the data source	Length of time data source used				
		Less than 1 year	1–2 years	3–5 years	6–10 years	More than 10 years
State Workforce and Unemployment Insurance data ^a	44	0%	0%	0%	2%	93%
State child support payment	40	0%	0%	3%	3%	95%
State Directory of New Hires	29	0%	3%	0%	14%	76%
State Prison Match	29	0%	10%	14%	10%	52%
State death records	27	0%	4%	11%	4%	74%
Department of Motor Vehicles	25	0%	0%	4%	4%	80%
State birth records	22	0%	0%	5%	5%	82%
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source	17	0%	0%	0%	29%	65%
State lottery	14	7%	14%	29%	14%	36%
Income information verified by other human service programs	14	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%
Interstate data matching	11	0%	0%	18%	9%	64%
National Accuracy Clearinghouse	5	0%	20%	60%	20%	0%
State tax filings	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Other State data sources	12	0%	0%	0%	25%	75%

Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: Data are summarized using the percentage of States that have used the data source for different lengths of time among all States using that data source to match SNAP data. A zero indicates the option was not selected. If the numbers presented across categories do not sum to 100 percent, it means a State responded “Don’t Know” or left the response missing. States reported not knowing how long data sources had been used for 7 percent of data sources.

^aThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the State Workforce—Unemployment Insurance/State quarterly wage information/State employee information.

C. Frequency of matching SNAP data against data sources

States conduct SNAP data matching with varying frequency for each data source. Data matching might occur daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or less often. Tables II.5 and II.6 summarize the frequency of SNAP data matching against national and State data sources, respectively.

States use FNS-required data sources primarily monthly or daily. For example, of States using the Prisoner Update Processing System, 43 percent conducted monthly matching and 34 percent conducted daily matching, but only a few States matched the source with any other frequency. More than half (53 percent) of States using the National Directory of New Hires matched monthly and 17 percent used it daily, but few States matched the source with any other frequency. Many States reported that they matched on other timelines for FNS-required data sources, including in real time and as needed.

States conducted SNAP data matching daily for many of the additional national data sources. More than 60 percent of States reported daily matching against the Supplemental Security Income data, State Data Exchange, the State Verification & Exchange System, and State Online Query. Few States matched SNAP data weekly against additional national data sources (0 to 7 percent of States for any additional national data source) or matched against these sources three or fewer times a year (0 to 16 percent of States for a given data source). Table II.5 describes the frequency of SNAP data matching for FNS-required and additional national data sources.

Table II.5. Frequency of matching national data sources against SNAP data (all States combined)

National data sources	Number of States using the data source	Frequency of matching					
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Three times or less per year	Other
FNS-required data sources							
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System	49	43%	0%	8%	2%	4%	29%
National Directory of New Hires	47	17%	0%	53%	6%	2%	9%
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program	45	44%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%
Prisoner Update Processing System ^a	35	34%	0%	43%	0%	3%	11%
SSA Death Master File ^b	26	31%	8%	39%	0%	0%	12%
Additional national data sources							
Supplemental Security Income	45	62%	2%	16%	0%	2%	7%
State Data Exchange	46	65%	2%	13%	0%	0%	2%
Beneficiary and Earnings Data Exchange	44	43%	0%	32%	0%	5%	9%
State Verification & Exchange System	43	67%	0%	5%	0%	0%	14%
Public Assistance Reporting Information System Interstate file	42	5%	0%	12%	60%	2%	5%
Social Security Number Verification ^c	41	56%	7%	10%	0%	7%	12%
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	37	43%	3%	3%	5%	5%	30%
The Work Number	37	43%	0%	0%	0%	3%	35%
State Online Query ^d	32	63%	3%	0%	0%	0%	19%
IRS income information	32	6%	0%	56%	0%	16%	13%
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance	25	44%	4%	24%	0%	4%	12%
Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System	22	14%	0%	55%	5%	5%	9%
FBI Fleeing Felons	7	14%	0%	43%	0%	0%	14%
Federal Retirement Systems	6	17%	0%	17%	33%	0%	0%
Other national data sources	5	40%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%

Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: Data are summarized using the percentage of States that have used the data source for different frequencies of matching among all States using that data source to match SNAP data. States could report one answer per data source. A zero indicates the option was not selected. If the numbers presented across categories do not sum to 100 percent, it means a State responded "Don't Know" or left the response

missing. States reported not knowing how frequently SNAP data matches were used for 5 percent of data sources and had missing responses for an additional 9 percent of data sources.

^aThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the Prisoner Update Processing System/SSA Prisoner Verification System.

^bThe SSA Death Master File was formerly titled the Internet-Electronic Death Registration.

^cThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the Numident/Social Security Number Verification.

^dThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the State Online Query/State Online Query-Internet.

FBI = Federal Bureau of Investigation; IRS = Internal Revenue Service; SSA = Social Security Administration.

Table II.6 describes the frequency of SNAP data matching against State data sources in detail. All but four State data sources were most frequently matched daily. These four data sources were the State Prison Match, for which 31 percent of States matched against the source monthly; State Lottery, used by 57 percent of States to match against the source monthly; Interstate data matching, for which 27 percent of States matched against the source quarterly; and State tax filings, used by an equal percentage of States (25 percent) to match against the source on a daily basis, three times or fewer per year, or other frequencies. States reported matching quarterly to only four data sources: Interstate data (27 percent), State Directory of New Hires (3 percent), State death records (4 percent), and State birth records (5 percent).

Table II.6. Frequency of matching State data sources against SNAP data (all States combined)

State data sources	Number of States using the data source	Frequency of matching					
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Three times or less per year	Other
State Workforce and Unemployment Insurance data ^a	44	43%	14%	18%	0%	2%	14%
State child support payment	40	50%	3%	15%	0%	5%	18%
State Directory of New Hires	29	38%	10%	21%	3%	0%	10%
State Prison Match	29	21%	14%	31%	0%	3%	0%
State death records	27	33%	19%	22%	4%	7%	11%
Department of Motor Vehicles	25	32%	0%	12%	0%	8%	28%
State birth records	22	41%	5%	0%	5%	0%	36%
State Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source	17	47%	6%	18%	0%	6%	12%
State lottery	14	7%	0%	57%	0%	7%	14%
Income information verified by other human service programs	14	57%	0%	7%	0%	7%	21%
Interstate data matching	11	18%	0%	9%	27%	0%	0%
National Accuracy Clearinghouse	5	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
State tax filings	4	25%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%
Other State data sources	12	42%	17%	17%	0%	0%	0%

Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: Data are summarized using the percentage of States that have used the data source for different frequencies of matching among all States using that data source to match SNAP data. States could report one answer per data source. A zero indicates the option was not selected. If the numbers presented across categories do not sum to 100 percent, it means a State responded “Don’t Know” or left the response missing. States reported not knowing how frequently SNAP data matches were used for 5 percent of data sources and had missing responses for an additional 9 percent of data sources.

^aThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the State Workforce—Unemployment Insurance/State quarterly wage information/State employee information.

D. Effectiveness of SNAP data matching across States

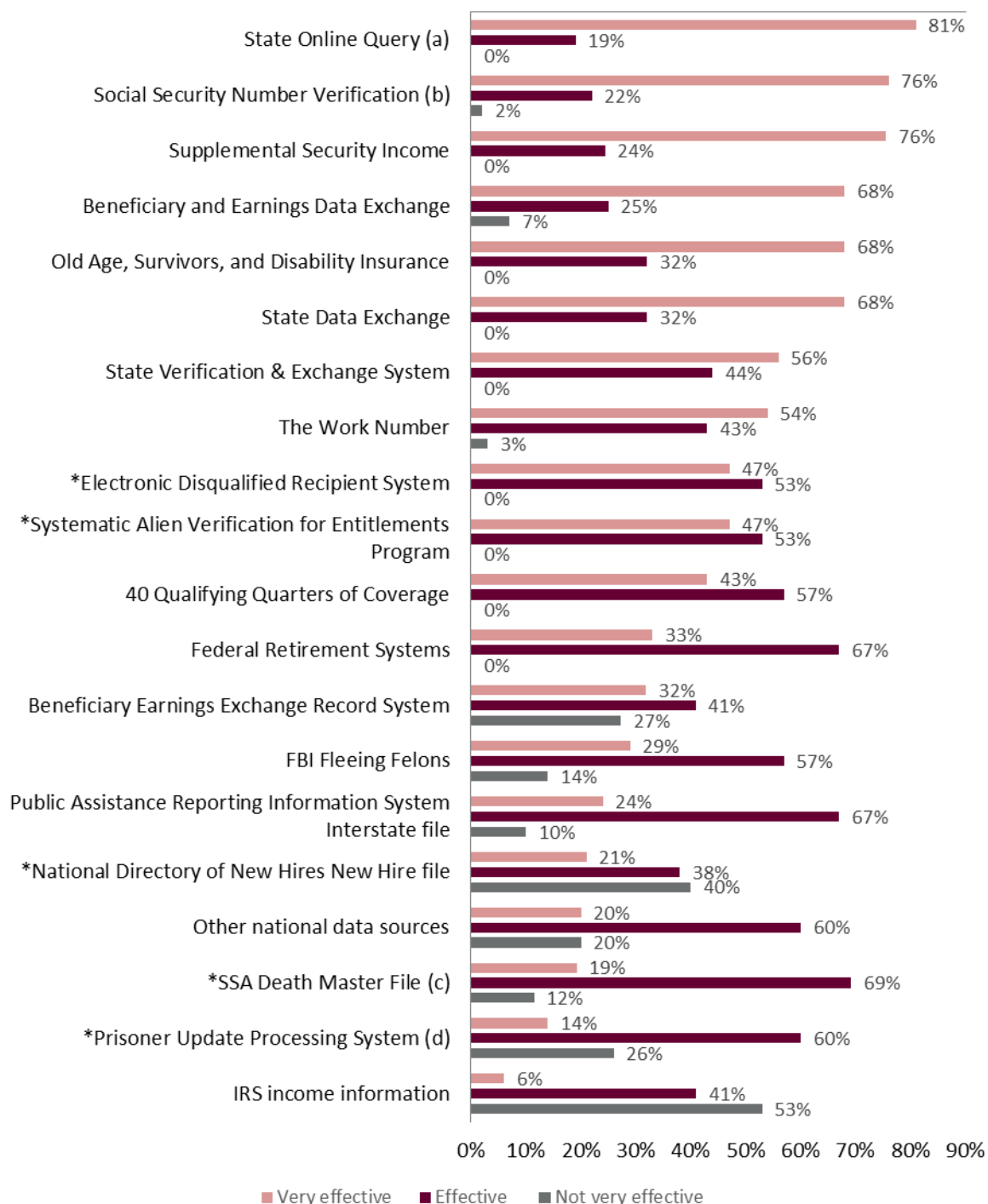
The National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching asked States to choose from one of three rankings to rate the effectiveness of each data source they used: very effective, effective, or not very effective. States might have perceived national and State data sources as more or less effective based on multiple factors, including the match rate and the frequency of updates to the data source. Figures II.1 and II.2 illustrate States' perceptions of the effectiveness of national and State data sources.

Perceived effectiveness of SNAP data matching for national and State data sources.

Figure II.1 shows how States rated the effectiveness of each national data source, though not all data sources were used by all States. Many States ranked FNS-required, additional national, and State data sources as very effective or effective. The Electronic Disqualified Recipient System and Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program were both ranked very effective by 47 percent of States and effective by the remaining 53 percent of States using the data source. States' ratings of the other FNS-required data sources were mixed. The National Directory of New Hires, the SSA Death Master File, and the Prisoner Update Processing System were rated as very effective by fewer than a quarter of the States using them (21, 19, and 14 percent, respectively). The same data sources were rated as not effective by some States, including 40 percent of the States using the National Directory of New Hires, 12 percent of States using the SSA Death Master File, and 26 percent of the States using the Prisoner Update Processing System.

States have a positive view of most additional national data sources. States rated more than two thirds of additional national data sources as very effective or effective (Figure II.1). However, State experiences are less positive with two additional national data sources. States frequently rated the Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System and IRS income information as not very effective (by 27 and 53 percent of States using the data source, respectively). States that rated data sources as ineffective often reported in an open-ended follow-on question that the data were old and sometimes inaccurate.

Figure II.1. Perceived effectiveness of matching for each national data source States used (all States combined)



Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: Data in this figure present the percentage of States using a national data source and rating it as very effective, effective, or not very effective. Not all States use all listed FNS-required and additional national data sources. States had missing responses for 1 percent of data sources.

*FNS-required data source.

^aThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the State Online Query/State Online Query-Internet.

^bThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the Numident/Social Security Number Verification.

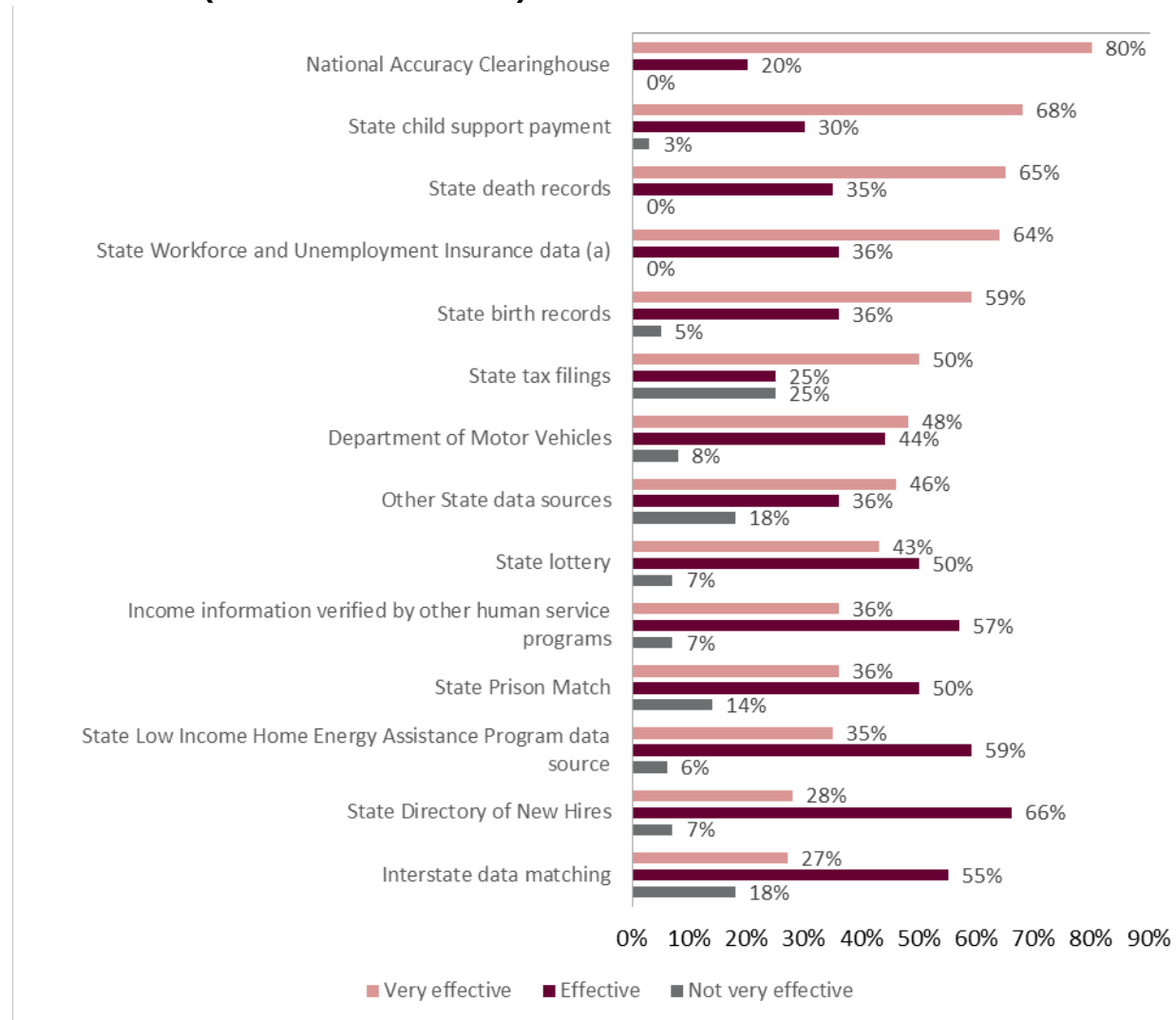
^cThe SSA Death Master File was formerly titled the Internet-Electronic Death Registration.

^dThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the Prisoner Update Processing System/SSA Prisoner Verification System.

FBI = Federal Bureau of Investigation; IRS = Internal Revenue Service; SSA = Social Security Administration.

In spite of the variation in SNAP data matching practices across States, several State data sources are commonly rated as effective by States that use them. All States rated three State sources as either very effective or effective: the National Accuracy Clearinghouse (which is used by 5 States), State Workforce and Unemployment Insurance data (44 States), and State death records (27 States). Other State data sources receive more mixed ratings of effectiveness by States that use them. States using State tax filings and Interstate Data matching rated those data sources as not very effective by the greatest proportions (25 and 18 percent, respectively).

**Figure II.2. Perceived effectiveness of matching for each State data source
States used (all States combined)**



Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: Data in this figure present the percentage of States using a national data source and rating it as very effective, effective, or not very effective. States had missing responses for 1 percent of data sources.

^aThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the State Workforce—Unemployment Insurance/State quarterly wage information/State employee information.

CHAPTER III. DESCRIPTION OF SNAP DATA MATCHING PROCESSES ACROSS STATES

This chapter summarizes how States administered SNAP data matching activities across data sources. States used many data sources to conduct SNAP data matching, and States could have accessed and used each data source in different or multiple ways. To highlight how States conducted data matching activities across all of their data sources, the tables in this chapter typically show the number of data sources a State used for a given data matching activity and the percentage or average of all data sources used in FNS regions and nationally for that data matching activity.

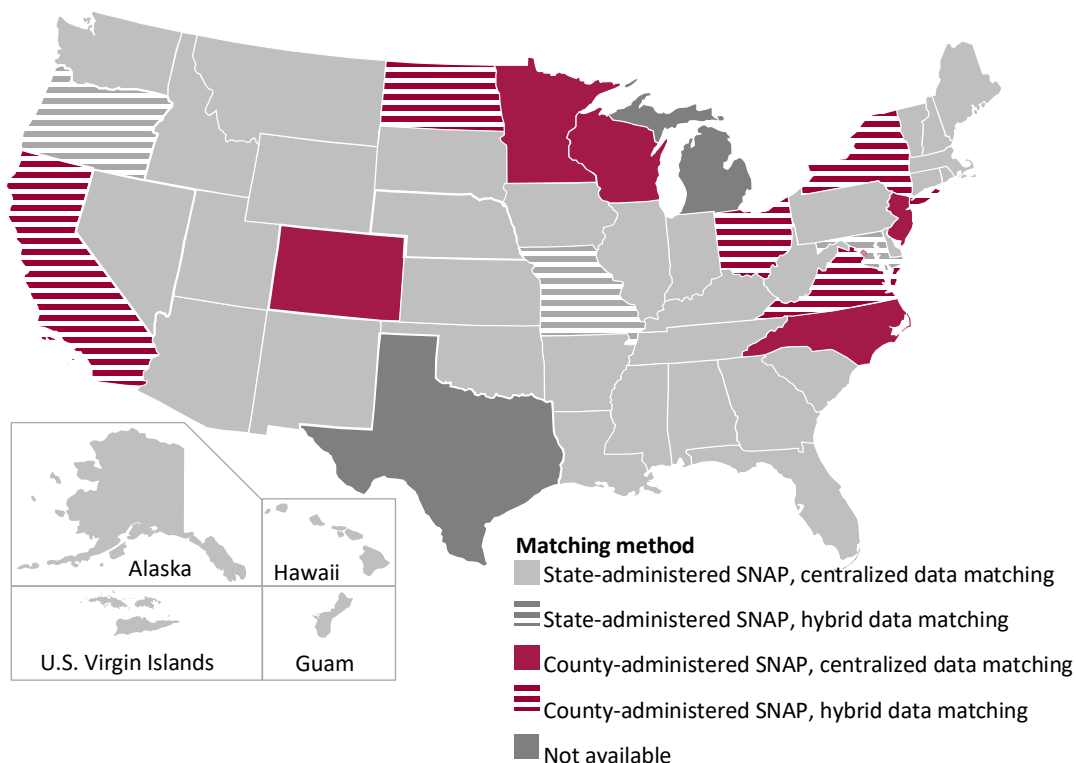
A. Administering SNAP data matching across States

Responsibility for conducting SNAP data matching rests with the State through a centralized matching system or is a shared responsibility between the State and counties through a hybrid matching system.

- **Centralized SNAP data matching.** Centralized SNAP data matching requires the State SNAP agency to oversee the process of matching SNAP application and caseload data to the data sources the State uses for validation purposes.
- **Hybrid SNAP data matching.** Hybrid SNAP data matching requires the State SNAP agency and county agencies to collaborate in one of several ways. A profile on hybrid matching States provided later in this chapter describes how hybrid SNAP data matching works in the States that use it.

SNAP data matching practices do not have to follow the model of the State's *SNAP administration*. A State-administered SNAP State can conduct hybrid data matching together with counties, and a county-administered SNAP State can conduct centralized matching through the State SNAP agency. Figure III.1 describes how States administered SNAP and how they conducted data matching practices. SNAP is State-administered in 43 States and county-administered in 10 States. Of the 43 States with State-administered SNAP, 40 conducted centralized SNAP data matching, whereas the remaining 3 States—Maryland, Missouri, and Oregon—matched data at both the State and county levels and are considered hybrid data matching States. Hybrid SNAP data matching was more common among county-administered SNAP States, where 5 of 10 county-administered States conducted hybrid SNAP data matching.

Figure III.1. Centralized or hybrid data matching States



Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: The District of Columbia used centralized matching administration. Michigan and Texas both have State-administered SNAP but did not complete the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching.

Profile III.1 describes the features of hybrid-matching States, where both the State and county agencies performed SNAP data matching. Three of the eight hybrid-matching States required counties to perform SNAP data matching by State statute or regulation. In two States, counties requested permission to perform SNAP data matching at the county level. Counties in five States used the same data sources and procedures as the State. The counties in the remaining three States used different data sources or procedures from the State. Counties in six States received technical assistance from the State to help them perform SNAP data matching, and seven States provided procedural manuals and guidance on how to follow up on SNAP data matching results with participants. Profile III.2 highlights New York City's processes to provide insight on how a county in a hybrid-matching State conducted SNAP data matching. Only New York City was asked to fill out a county-specific module of the survey in New York because the State indicated that most county or local agencies other than New York City do no additional, or very limited, data matching related to SNAP. New York State's responses are also included in Profile III.1.

Profile III.1. Focus on hybrid SNAP data matching States

Why States conducted SNAP data matching at the county level

	CA	MD	MO	ND	NY	OH	OR	VA
 State statute or regulation required counties to perform SNAP data matching.	✓			✓		✓		•
 States requested that counties perform SNAP data matching instead of, or in addition to, the State.			✓			✓		•
 Counties requested to perform their own SNAP data matching.					✓	✓		•
 Counties conduct SNAP data matching for another reason.		✓					✓	•

Processes counties employed to conduct SNAP data matching

	CA	MD	MO	ND	NY	OH	OR	VA
 Counties used the same data matches and data sources as the State.	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
 Counties used different data matches or data sources than the State.		✓			✓	✓		

Guidance States provided to counties conducting SNAP data matching

	CA	MD	MO	ND	NY	OH	OR	VA
 Counties received technical assistance from the State to help them perform SNAP data matching.	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
 The State provided data matching rules documentation to counties.	✓			✓		✓		
 The State verified matches performed by counties.	✓			✓		✓		
 The State provided procedural manuals and guidance on how to follow up with recipients.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
 The State provided no guidance on SNAP data matching.					✓			

Note: A bullet (•) indicates that the State's response to the survey question was missing. In Maryland, New York, and Ohio, counties may use the same data matches but different data sources, or the same data sources and different data matches; processes vary between States and counties. Only New York City was asked to fill out a county module in New York because the State indicated that most county or local agencies other than New York City do no additional, or very limited, data matching related to SNAP. In this figure, New York State's responses about counties refer only to New York City.

Profile III.2. Spotlight on New York City's hybrid SNAP data matching model

	Overview FNS Region: Northeast SNAP participants: 1,620,356
	New York City requested to perform SNAP data matching in addition to the State. New York State reported that most county agencies other than New York City did no additional, or very limited, SNAP data matching.
	New York City used different data matching processes and data sources than the State and other counties. In addition to State data sources, New York City used 10 additional data sources for matching at the local level.
	The State did not provide guidance or technical assistance to New York City about how to conduct SNAP data matching.
	The State did not conduct quality assurance processes to ensure the completeness, quality, and timeliness of SNAP data matching performed by New York City.

Source: Human Resources Administration, New York City Government. Total SNAP Recipients February 2018, updated September 10, 2018. Available at <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/Total-SNAP-Recipients/5c4s-jwtq>. Accessed October 30, 2018.

The fact that few States use hybrid SNAP data matching (eight) limited the ability to identify trends and highlight differences between the two models. However, in general centralized and hybrid SNAP data matching States showed little variation between the processes used for data matching. For example, centralized and hybrid States used similar quality assurance processes and methods for transferring data. Centralized and hybrid States conducted matching with similar frequency and at similar points in time for each participant. State profiles in Appendix D provide additional detail on how the eight hybrid States matched data.

Overview of SNAP data matching processes.

States used a combination of national and State data sources for matching against SNAP application and caseload data. Table III.1 describes whether the State conducted centralized or hybrid SNAP data matching and the numbers of data sources used across States, FNS regions, and nationally. States are organized in the following tables under the FNS regions they belonged to at the time of the survey in 2018, prior to their reorganization in 2020. State profiles in Appendix D have been updated to display each State's FNS region as of the 2020 reorganization.

*In 2001, States used an average of **14 total data sources** in their SNAP data matching processes (Borden et al. 2002). In 2018, the average was **19 total data sources**.*

Nationally, States used an average of 13 national and 6 State data sources to match data. States across FNS regions used similar numbers of national and State data sources. Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania used the most national data sources, each using 18 or more for SNAP data matching. Only 6 States used fewer than 10 national data sources: Arkansas, Guam, Idaho, Maryland, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Virginia. The use of State data sources also differed by State. Three States used only 1 State data source (Maryland, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), whereas others, such as Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, used as many as 12.

Table III.1. Key attributes of administering SNAP data matching, by State

	Centralized matching	Hybrid matching	Number of data sources used	
			National data sources	State data sources
National	43	8	13	6
Mid-Atlantic region	6	2	11	4
Delaware	✓		14	5
District of Columbia	✓		16	2
Maryland		✓	8	1
New Jersey	✓		14	2
Pennsylvania	✓		19	12
U.S. Virgin Islands	✓		6	1
Virginia		✓	4	4
West Virginia	✓		10	3
Midwest region	4	1	14	7
Illinois	✓		15	8
Indiana	✓		13	8
Michigan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Minnesota	✓		18	5
Ohio		✓	12	5
Wisconsin	✓		13	7
Mountain Plains region	8	2	14	7
Colorado	✓		14	6
Iowa	✓		12	6
Kansas	✓		15	9
Missouri		✓	13	8
Montana	✓		14	8
Nebraska	✓		11	6
North Dakota		✓	17	9
South Dakota	✓		14	7
Utah	✓		15	7
Wyoming	✓		10	5
Northeast region	6	1	14	6
Connecticut	✓		15	5
Maine	✓		12	7
Massachusetts	✓		18	12
New Hampshire	✓		15	4
New York		✓	14	8
Rhode Island	✓		16	6
Vermont	✓		10	3
Southeast region	8	0	13	5

	Centralized matching	Hybrid matching	Number of data sources used	
			National data sources	State data sources
Alabama	✓		10	3
Florida	✓		14	6
Georgia	✓		12	7
Kentucky	✓		17	4
Mississippi	✓		11	4
North Carolina	✓		14	5
South Carolina	✓		12	3
Tennessee	✓		12	8
Southwest region	4	0	13	6
Arkansas	✓		8	8
Louisiana	✓		14	5
New Mexico	✓		15	5
Oklahoma	✓		14	6
Texas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Western region	7	2	13	6
Alaska	✓		16	7
Arizona	✓		13	7
California		✓	11	5
Guam	✓		7	1
Hawaii	✓		17	3
Idaho	✓		4	3
Nevada	✓		16	8
Oregon		✓	17	8
Washington	✓		15	8

Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: State rows show the number of data sources used. FNS regional and national summary rows summarize the mean number of data sources across States in the region or nationally. Michigan and Texas, whose SNAP agencies did not complete the survey, were excluded from the analysis. Zero indicates the option was not selected. All agencies that completed the survey provided a response about the data sources they used for SNAP data matching.

n.a. = data not available.

B. Quality assurance for SNAP data matching

Most States had processes in place to ensure the quality of SNAP data matching for each data source. Quality assurance procedures for SNAP data matching might include the following:

- Verifying a subset of data matches (which might be required by program rules or conducted at the State's discretion)¹⁶

¹⁶ States consider some data sources verified upon receipt, but other data sources require additional verification before the State can use data for SNAP data matching. Program rules stipulate that a State may consider a data source verified upon receipt if the data come from the primary source and the State does not consider the data to be questionable. If a data source is considered verified upon receipt and the data confirm information that has a clear impact on a SNAP case, the State can and must use that information to make corresponding changes to the SNAP case. If a data source is not considered verified upon receipt, the State

- Reviews of internal processes and procedures
- Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans
- Internal management reports for monitoring the data matching workload
- Case reviews
- Regular training
- Other practices (for example, secondary verification or training as needs are identified)

Table III.2 shows that case reviews and regular training were the most common quality assurance processes (used in 80 and 73 percent of States, respectively). Most States also used reviews of internal processes and procedures (71 percent of States), internal management reports for monitoring the data matching workload (69 percent), and internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans (67 percent). Most States used multiple quality assurance measures, whereas a few States used only one quality assurance measure.

Table III.2. Quality assurance processes States used for SNAP data matching (all data sources combined), by State

	Verification of a subset of data matches	Internal process and procedures reviews	Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans	Internal management reports for monitoring data matching workload	Case reviews	Regular training	Other
National	49%	71%	67%	69%	80%	73%	4%
Mid-Atlantic region	38%	63%	50%	63%	63%	50%	13%
Delaware		✓					
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Maryland				✓			
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pennsylvania			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U.S. Virgin Islands					✓		
Virginia		✓					
West Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Midwest region	20%	60%	20%	40%	60%	60%	0%
Illinois		✓					
Indiana				✓	✓	✓	
Michigan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Minnesota		✓					
Ohio					✓	✓	

must pursue additional verification before making any change to the SNAP case. In addition, program rules require some data sources to be independently verified.

	Verification of a subset of data matches	Internal process and procedures reviews	Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans	Internal management reports for monitoring data matching workload	Case reviews	Regular training	Other
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mountain Plains region	40%	70%	80%	90%	100%	90%	0%
Colorado		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Iowa	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kansas			✓	✓	✓		
Missouri					✓	✓	
Montana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nebraska		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
South Dakota		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wyoming		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Northeast region	57%	71%	57%	57%	86%	71%	0%
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Maine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
New Hampshire		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
New York	✓	✓			✓		
Rhode Island						✓	
Vermont					✓		
Southeast region	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	63%	0%
Alabama		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Florida	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kentucky	✓	✓		✓			
Mississippi				✓			
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
South Carolina	✓		✓		✓		
Tennessee	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Southwest region	50%	75%	100%	75%	100%	75%	0%
Arkansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Louisiana			✓		✓		
New Mexico		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Texas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Western region	56%	78%	78%	67%	78%	89%	11%
Alaska		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
California	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Guam						✓	
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Idaho		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Oregon							✓
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

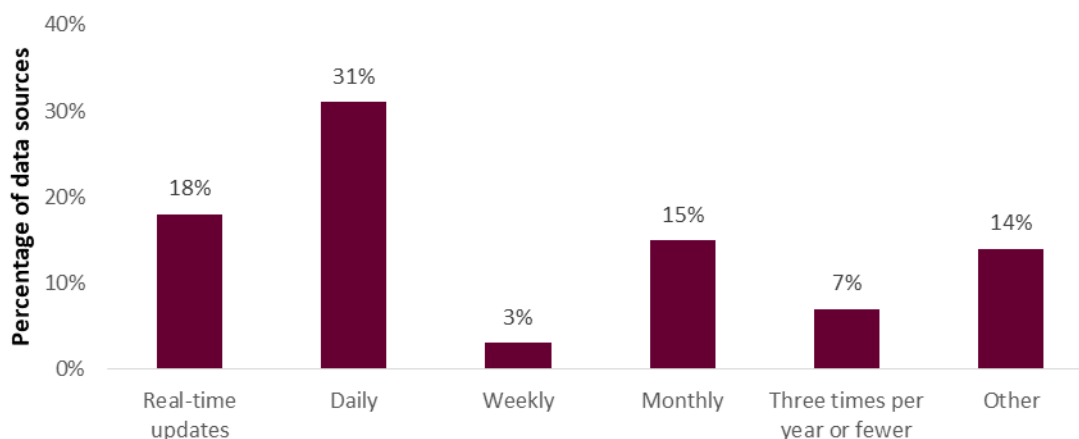
Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: State rows show whether the State used a quality assurance process for any data sources. States could mark all responses that applied for each data source, and a checkmark indicates the State used the quality assurance process for at least one data source. FNS regional and national summary rows summarize the percentage of all States in the region or nation that used different quality assurance processes. States could select an option indicating no quality assurance processes were in place. No State selected this option. Michigan and Texas, whose SNAP agencies did not complete the survey, were excluded from the analysis. All States completing the survey provided information about the quality assurance processes they used for SNAP data matching.

n.a. = data not available.

Updating SNAP caseload and application data. States update SNAP caseload and application data on SNAP participants to ensure they compare the most recent information on each household through data matching against national and State data sources.¹⁷ Figure III.2 shows how often States updated SNAP caseload and application data for SNAP data matching across all of the data sources used in the State. For example, a State might update SNAP caseload and application data weekly for data matching against some data sources, but daily for others.

Figure III.2. Frequency of updates to SNAP caseload and application data for SNAP data matching, nationally



Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: National summary statistics represent the percentage of data sources for which the State updated SNAP caseload and application data with different frequencies (for example, daily). States could mark only one option for each data source. States reported not knowing how SNAP data matches were updated for 6 percent of data sources and had missing responses for an additional 6 percent of data sources.

¹⁷ The quality of a match is determined in part by how frequently SNAP caseload and application data are updated, but is also affected by how frequently the national or State data source used for matching is updated. If SNAP caseload and application data and/or the national or State data source used for matching are not updated frequently, it might result in a less effective match. Appendix C contains additional detail on SNAP data matching processes, including the frequency of matching across all data sources.

Nationally, States updated most SNAP caseload and application data at least daily (for SNAP data matching against 31 percent of data sources) or in real time (18 percent). Updating SNAP caseload and application data less frequently was not as common. Few data sources required updates to SNAP caseload and application data weekly (3 percent) or three times per year or fewer (7 percent), though some required monthly updates (15 percent).

Timing of SNAP data matching. Most States matched SNAP data at multiple points: application submission, initial application certification, recertification application, a periodic report, and at other times during benefit receipt. States must use FNS-required data sources for matching at specific times during SNAP participation, usually at initial application certification and recertification application points (Figure III.3).

Figure III.3. Mandated timing for SNAP data matching against FNS-required data sources

Data source	Mandated timing
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System	✓ At application submission ✓ Addition of new household member ✓ Imposing a new disqualification
National Directory of New Hires	✓ At application submission ✓ At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program	✓ At application submission^a ✓ Other times as needed^b
Prisoner Update Processing System	✓ At application ✓ At recertification
Social Security Administration's Death Master File	✓ At application ✓ At least yearly

Source: Food and Nutrition Service.

^a Required at application submission to verify documents provided by aliens applying for SNAP.

^b For more information see 7 CFR 272.11(a) and (c).

CFR = Code of Federal Regulations.

C. Transfer of data for SNAP data matching

States used multiple ways to initiate SNAP data matching, to transfer data to other entities for matching, and to receive results of matching from other entities that conducted matching. The State profiles in Appendix D contain additional information on how each State initiated and transferred data for matching.

Initiating a match. States could start the process of SNAP data matching in three primary ways, depending on the data sources used and the availability of methods to access the data. States could (1) request a file of cases to be matched by the data source, (2) request that the data source send files for the State to match, or (3) directly query the data source to do the match. Figure III.4 describes the primary methods States used to initiate SNAP data matching across all data sources. The most common methods for starting a match nationally were directly querying the data source to do the match (34 percent of data sources) or requesting a file of cases to be matched by the data source (33 percent of data sources). A few States initiated almost all of their matching by requesting files from the data source to match. (New Hampshire, for example, did

this for 17 of 19 data sources.) Others initiated almost all of their matching by directly querying the data source to do the match. (Missouri did this for 17 of 21 data sources.)

Figure III.4. Primary method States used to initiate a data match (all data sources combined), nationally



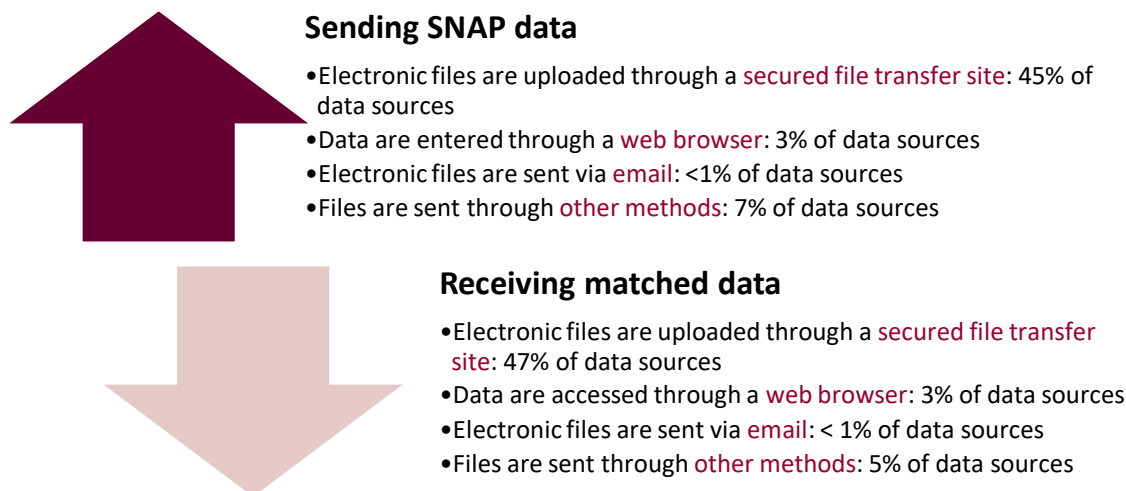
Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: National summary statistics compare the percentage of all SNAP data matches to data sources initiated through different methods. Other methods of initiating a match that States reported included automatically receiving data from the agency that owns the data source (such as SSA or the U.S. Department of Labor). States had missing responses for 10 percent of data sources.

SSA = Social Security Administration.

Transferring data. For some data sources, States sent SNAP data to the owner of the data source to match, and the owner of the data source sent a matched file back to the State. States might use multiple methods for transferring and receiving files for a given data source because they might send multiple versions of a file for different purposes. Figure III.5 shows how States sent and received these data across data sources. States reported they sent (45 percent) and received (47 percent) a plurality of their data files through secured file transfer sites, such as a file transfer protocol (FTP) site.

Figure III.5. How States transferred and received data if another entity conducted the matching (all data sources combined), nationally



Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: National summary statistics represent the percentage of all SNAP data matches to data sources that were initiated through different methods. States reported not knowing the method of sending data for 2 percent of data sources and had missing responses for an additional 44 percent of data sources. States also reported not knowing the method of receiving data for 2 percent of data sources and had missing responses for an additional 43 percent of data sources.

States shared some data sources for matching through a web browser, by which they entered data directly into a shared site: 3 percent of data source owners received SNAP data through a web browser, and 3 percent of data sources returned matched files through a web browser. Few data sources exchanged data through email; fewer than 1 percent of data source owners received SNAP data through email, and fewer than 1 percent returned matched files through email. States were unable to report the method for sending and receiving data for more than 40 percent of data sources.

CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSIONS

SNAP data matching serves to confirm eligibility for SNAP by comparing application and caseload data to national and State data sources. This report summarized information about the SNAP data matching efforts that were being used in spring 2018. The national survey collected information from 48 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In this chapter, we discuss the range and variety of procedures States used to match SNAP data.

The methods States used to match SNAP data varied widely and are complex. Each State used its own matching processes to obtain and use data. There were differences across States in the data sources used, the frequency of matching, and the perceived effectiveness of matching.

For each State SNAP agency, which data sources are they currently using, planning to use in the future, or have discontinued using in the past three years? If the match was discontinued, when was it discontinued and why? States used an average of 13 national data sources—including the 5 FNS-required data sources and additional national data sources—and 6 State data sources. Variation across the country reflected that some States used many data sources (31 in Pennsylvania) and some used very few (7 in Idaho). The most commonly used national data sources were the Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (used in 49 States) and the National Directory of New Hires (47 States), both of which are FNS-required data sources. The most frequently used additional national data source was the State Data Exchange (46 States), and the most commonly used State data sources were the State Workforce and Unemployment Insurance data (44 States) and State child support data (40 States).

Although some States do not currently use all of the FNS-required data sources, States' plans to adopt new data sources focus primarily on FNS-required data sources, including the National Directory of New Hires data file (planned by three States) and the Prisoner Update Processing System (planned by one State).

States reported discontinuing use of only a few data sources within the past three years. One State each reported discontinuing use of the Work Number, IRS income information, Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System, and a State data source other than those listed in the National Survey.

How is the match conducted? Most States (43) oversaw centralized SNAP data matching processes through the State SNAP agency. Hybrid matching in the remaining 8 States commonly followed the same procedures at the State and county levels. States conducted multiple quality assurance practices for most data sources, including case reviews (for 80 percent of data sources), regular training (for 73 percent), and using internal management reports for monitoring data matching workload (for 69 percent). States initiated matching in multiple ways—for example, by querying the data source for a file of cases to match or requesting the data source to match a file. States sent or received data most commonly through a secure FTP site (for 45 and 47 percent of data sources, respectively).

How long has the State used this match? States have used most data sources for at least several years, but States have more recently adopted other data sources. The National Directory of New Hires is the newest national data source adopted by most States: 70 percent of States

using the data source reported using it for 5 years or less. State lottery data and the National Accuracy Clearinghouse are the newest State data sources for many States: 50 percent of States using the State lottery data have used it for 5 years or less and 20 percent of States using the National Accuracy Clearinghouse adopted it within the past 2 years. A subset of States has started using some FNS-required data sources in the past 5 years, whereas States have used some additional national and State data sources for 10 years or more.

How frequently are the data updated? States update SNAP caseload and application data for the purpose of data matching at least daily (for 31 percent of data sources) in real time (18 percent) or monthly (15 percent). Other schedules for updates to caseload and application data were not common—States made weekly updates for only 3 percent of data sources nationally and three times per year or fewer for 7 percent of data sources.

How effectively does the match serve the purposes identified? States considered most FNS-required national, additional national, and State data sources to be either effective or very effective. A majority of States ranked only one data source (IRS income verification) not very effective. Of the five FNS-required data sources, the two that States were most likely to rate not very effective were the National Directory of New Hires (40 percent) and the Prisoner Update Processing System (26 percent).

The National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching provides information on how States administered SNAP data matching in 2018 and the national and State data sources that States commonly use. This analysis revealed that most States conducted centralized SNAP data matching at the State SNAP agency and the number of data sources, data elements, and processes that States used to obtain and match data varied widely. The analysis of specific data sources suggests that most, but not all, States used FNS-required data sources. Some States were in the process of adopting several of the FNS-required data sources. Most States used many data sources to verify SNAP eligibility.

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APPENDIX A. STUDY RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

This appendix summarizes the objectives, data collection efforts, and limitations of the SNAP data matching study.

A. Objectives

The objectives of the study and associated research questions follow:¹

Study Objective 1. To inventory all data sources that State SNAP agencies currently use and plan to use in the near future.

- For each State SNAP agency, which data sources are they currently using, plan to use in the future, or discontinued in the past three years?
- How is the match conducted?
- How frequently is the match conducted and how is it timed: at certification, recertification, or any time throughout the certification period?
- How long has the State used this match?
- About how many cases are returned with a match in the other data source?
- Was the match considered verified upon receipt?
- If the match was discontinued, when was it discontinued and why?

Objective 2. To identify and describe all the data sources used for matching by each State SNAP agency.

- What data elements are provided?
- What is the source of the data?
- How frequently are the data updated?
- Who maintains the data?²

Objective 3. To identify and describe the purposes for which State SNAP agencies pursue each data match.

- What is the primary purpose for conducting the match?
- What additional purposes does the data match serve or have the potential to serve?
- How effectively does the match serve the purposes identified?³
- Is the match used for other human services programs?

B. Data collection efforts

To address these objectives, the research team used two methods to collect information about SNAP data matching efforts across all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (referred to collectively as States in this report, including counties and territories). The research team first reviewed extant documentation on State data matching procedures. The extant information on States' SNAP data matching practices informed the development of the

¹ A fourth study objective was to calculate the annual and per-use costs incurred in matching data, in total and for each individual match. However, States were unable to report much information on the costs of SNAP data matching. The report discusses this limitation further in this appendix.

² Appendix E Data Source profiles describe the host of each data source.

³ A second component of this research question was to describe the percentage of matches returned that are false positives or false negatives. Many States were unable to estimate rates of false positive or negative matches.

National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, which provided a broad overview of State data matching in SNAP. The next section provides more detail on these data collection efforts.

Extant State SNAP data matching documentation

The review of extant documentation helped create a survey protocol that was relevant to SNAP data matching techniques in 2018. To gather the extant documentation, the research team conducted systematic Internet searches of key terms for all States in fall 2016. Searches typically led to SNAP agency websites with information on current data matching activities.

The types of SNAP data matching documentation found consisted primarily of (1) operational guides, (2) user guides, (3) staff procedural manuals used in matching data for each data source, and (4) State program access review reports. The research team found some type of relevant documentation for 44 States but found none for 9 States. Most of the materials found were relatively recent. In 35 States, the documentation had been published within the past six years. Appendix Table A.1 provides an overview of the types of documentation found and the number of States that had each type.

Key search terms

- SNAP computer matching
- Data matching
- Data verification
- Eligibility verification
- Non-income verification
- Income and Eligibility Verification System matching
- Disqualification matching
- New hires matching
- Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program match

Appendix Table A.1. Results of extant data Internet searches: Types and numbers of State data matching documentation

Documentation type	Number of States
Policy or procedural manual	29
Memo or letter	10
Report (audit or analysis of State eligibility data)	8
Graphic or list of systems	2
SNAP application materials	2
Contract or legal document	1

The research team cataloged the documentation, indicating the type and title of the document, the date published, a list of any data sources referenced, and a link to the file. Cataloging the information using these typologies helped identify trends in SNAP data matching processes and generated a list of common data sources. This informed how the research team developed the survey instrument and analysis plan.

Data collection for the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching

The SNAP data matching study's primary data collection effort was a national survey of State data matching methods. In February through May 2018, the research team fielded the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The survey was accessible by the web and the design was tailored to each State based on a State's administration model (central or hybrid administration). Responses to the survey are more current than the extant documentation collected on State SNAP agency websites, providing updated and standardized detail across

States. This section describes the survey design, sample, content, response rates, and analysis methods used.

Pre-testing the survey. Before launching the national survey, the research team, in coordination with FNS, pilot tested the survey with State- and county-level SNAP administrators. FNS selected two States with State-administered SNAP and two with county-administered SNAP. FNS then invited these States to participate in the pilot test. The purpose of the pilot test was to assess the survey operations procedures; examine the validity of the survey items; evaluate the feasibility of administering an online multidimensional, complex survey; evaluate survey burden on respondents; and identify problematic survey items to review with FNS. Findings from the pilot test guided the final survey revisions.

Survey sample. To capture the variation in SNAP data matching practices, the research team sent a self-administered web survey to 53 State SNAP agencies. Survey materials suggested potential respondents at the State and county levels so that States could coordinate completing the different sections among multiple staff with different areas of expertise and knowledge (for example, SNAP agency director, program staff with data matching responsibility, and a technical lead within the information technology office). The research team customized State surveys to ask questions about both State- and county-level processes and procedures to account for variations among States.

Overview of the survey. The survey aimed to collect comprehensive information about current SNAP data matching practices. Appendix B contains the survey instrument. States can conduct SNAP data matching at the State level only, or at both the State and county levels, so the survey included two components to capture this variation. The survey directed respondents along different paths of questions depending upon how the State performed data matching.

- If the State conducted data matching at the State-level only, State SNAP administrators answered questions only about the State.
- If the State conducted matching at both the State and county levels, the survey allowed State administrators to answer for both the State and the counties as a whole. However, if State administrators were not familiar with the data sources or matching procedures used at the county level, they could ask county SNAP administrators to complete the county module for their own counties.

The survey contained six sections to capture the processes, data sources, SNAP data elements, perceived effectiveness, costs, and future plans related to SNAP data matching.⁴

- **Section A. Matching process.** Questions asked how the State conducted data matching and the degree to which the State provided guidance, technical assistance, and quality control to ensure the completeness, quality, and timeliness of matches. These initial questions determined who would answer questions on behalf of the counties in States that conducted county matching.

⁴ States could also upload additional documentation on SNAP data matching practices. Only two States, Florida and Georgia, uploaded supplementary documentation.

- **Section B. Data sources.** Questions asked about the national and State data sources used for matching, the purposes for using each, how long the State had used each data source, and how often the State matched against each one.
- **Section C. Data match elements and operations.** Questions asked about the SNAP data elements that the State used for matching with each data source and how the State verified matches.
- **Section D. Data match effectiveness.** Questions asked States or counties to rate the effectiveness of data matching for each source used and to estimate the percentage of matches returned in error.
- **Section E. Data match costs.** Questions asked for the annual and per-usage costs and staff time required to perform the data matching and verification.
- **Section F. Data match future plans.** Questions asked whether the State or county planned to use any additional data sources in the future or discontinue using any existing data sources and, if so, why.

The survey was available to respondents from February 6 to May 8, 2018. The research team then extended the field period until the end of May to provide States more time to collect information, given the complexity of the survey and the level of detail requested. The research team provided technical assistance and support throughout the survey field period via email, phone, and scheduled teleconferences. Technical assistance ranged from resending the survey link or providing help reopening the online survey, to more complicated tasks such as modifying the county module for New York City so that the agency completing it could enter 10 additional data sources used in New York City.

Response rates. A total of 51 States completed the survey among the 53 States that administered SNAP (a 96 percent response rate). Michigan and Texas started surveys but did not submit them by the time the survey closed, so this analysis does not include those States. Few counties completed the county module of the survey. New York City completed and submitted the county module, but attempts to collect county-level information in California and Ohio were not successful.⁵ By the time the survey closed, only 4 of the 58 California counties (7 percent) had completed the county module and no counties in Ohio had completed the county module. The report describes New York City's responses to the county module in Chapter III to provide insight on how a county in a hybrid-matching State conducted data matching, but the rest of the report focuses on States' responses about data matching activities, including information the States could provide on county-level activities.

Analysis methods. The research team reviewed the raw survey data and implemented basic cleaning procedures to create an SPSS analytic data set. The research team used descriptive analysis conducted through SPSS programming software to produce tables of the survey data presenting how data matching was performed across all States and across all data sources. The analysis summarized the States by the data sources used, quality assurance processes, modes of transferring or receiving data, data matching criteria, frequency of matching, purposes of

⁵ Five boroughs, which are also New York State counties, comprise New York City. The New York City government centrally administers public services and programs across all five boroughs.

matches, and other relevant computer-matching attributes. The team also summarized the number of data sources used by the State, number of years in use, data elements used, and perceived effectiveness of the data source for SNAP data matching. The team produced profiles of each State's SNAP data matching practices as well as profiles for each national and State data source identified by survey respondents. These profiles are presented in Appendices D and E.

Follow-up correspondence with States. The research team contacted 32 States in December 2019 to verify information reported in the spring 2018 National Survey of State SNAP data matching. The research team requested that States review and verify information on the use of three FNS-required data sources—Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program, Prisoner Update Processing System, and the Social Security Administration Death Master File. The survey asked States to confirm that the information reported by the State SNAP agency about the use of the data source at the time of the original survey was correct, or update the original answer reported.

The findings in the report reflect the original responses provided by States in spring 2018. The State profiles and Data Source profiles presented in Appendices D and E have been revised to reflect updates provided by States during the courtesy review. Of the 32 States contacted for the courtesy review, 28 States responded by confirming or updating their responses. The State profiles have been updated for States that provided new information about using the data source at the time of the original survey. Fields that were updated in the corresponding State profiles include those under the section titled frequency of matching, length of time using data source, primary purpose of performing data match, and the overall number of national data sources. No other fields about how the State used the data source have been updated (for example, what SNAP data elements the State used to match across data sources). The Data Source profiles have been updated to reflect the number of States using the data source as of December 2019, even if the State began using it after the original survey. No other fields in the Data Source profiles have been updated.

C. Study context and limitations

In most cases, the survey data were complete and of high quality, but some sections or questions were more difficult for States to answer than others. States indicated challenges in providing data in three areas of the survey.

Information on the costs of data matching. One of the primary concerns voiced by States during the technical assistance calls was their inability to produce some of the requested cost information, despite their best efforts. Based on these technical assistance efforts, it is clear that most States, in general, lack the ability to track costs in a way that enables them to link costs to their data matching efforts. More than half of States could not do the following:

- Estimate total annual costs and per-usage costs incurred in carrying out data matches
- Estimate cost information pertaining to start-up costs, costs of maintenance of matching systems or tools, license costs or fees, and/or staff costs
- Identify the number of staff hours required to match and verify data

For this reason, the analysis does not include these data.

Assessing failed matching rates as false positive or false negative.⁶ States rated the effectiveness of each data source in response to the question: “How would you rate the effectiveness of data matching for each source your State uses? (In other words, how well does the match serve its purpose? For example, does the match aid in verifying information for eligibility determinations?)” However, sizable percentages of States had trouble providing more information on the effectiveness of a data source for SNAP data matching, including the following:

- Indicate whether the State has ever received a false positive or false negative match from each data source (no response from one-fifth of the States)
- Estimate the percentage of matches returned in error from each data source and specify whether they were false positive or false negative matches (no response from one-third of the States)

As a result, the analysis will focus on the States’ ratings of the effectiveness and estimated overall match rates because very few States provided data on false positive or negative matches or matches returned in error.

Limited information from counties. Eight States conducted SNAP data matching at both the State and county levels. In three of these States (California, New York, and Ohio), State administrators indicated that they could not answer questions about data matching at the county level and therefore the research team asked them to forward the county module to their counties for completion. As previously noted, New York City completed and submitted the county module, but California and Ohio submitted very limited county-level information.⁷ As a result, the body of the report describes only State-level responses to the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. Chapter III highlights characteristics of States that conducted State- and county-level matching, also called hybrid SNAP data matching. Chapter III also profiles New York City’s responses to the county module on SNAP data matching.

⁶ False positive matches are matches that were made, but should not have been. False negative matches are matches that were not made, but should have been.

⁷ Only New York City was asked to fill out a county module in New York because the State indicated that most county or local agencies other than New York City do no additional, or very limited, data matching related to SNAP.

APPENDIX B. SURVEY INSTRUMENT

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 0584-0633. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 0.8611 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. Send comments regarding this burden estimate to the Office of Policy Support, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, 3101 Park Center Drive, Room 1014, Alexandria, VA 22302.

National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching

State-Level Survey Instrument

INTRODUCTION

This survey is about the methods used in your SNAP to corroborate case information. We will use the terms “data matching” and “data sources” frequently throughout. By “data matching” we mean comparing the data you have on a SNAP applicant/recipient to data from another source. By “data sources” we mean numerous State and federal databases, systems, and agencies that provide data on individuals for this purpose. Please note that after completing the survey, you will have an opportunity to upload documents that provide supplementary information about SNAP data-matching and costs in your State.

IMPORTANT: If you are planning to ask other individuals to help you complete some of the survey items, simply close the survey **WITHOUT HITTING THE "Submit" BUTTON** and forward the URL to them. The information that you have already entered will be visible once they open the survey to complete the remaining questions. **DO NOT** hit the "Submit" button until you are certain that you have completed **all sections** for your State. If you have any questions or need technical assistance, please contact us at snap@avarconsulting.com, or (301) 977-6553, option 7.

Section A: Matching Process

A1. In your State, is SNAP data matching performed at the State level, county or local level, or a hybrid of both?

Mark one only

- 1 State level only (GO TO A2)
- 2 County or local level only
- 3 At both the State and the county/local levels

The next six questions (i.e., Questions A1.a – A1.f) are for States where there is county- or local-level data matching. States with data matching only at the State level are to skip these questions and proceed directly to Question A2.

A1a. How do the counties or local-level offices in your State conduct data matching?

Mark one only

- 1 All counties/local offices perform the same data matches, using the same data sources
- 2 Counties/local offices perform the same data matches, but the data sources vary
- 3 Counties/local offices perform different data matches, but use the same data sources
- 4 Data matching processes and sources vary by county/local office
- 9 Don't know

A1b. Why do county or local offices perform data matching in your State?

Mark all that apply

- 1 It is required by State statute or regulation that counties or local offices perform data matching
- 2 The State agency has requested or recommended that counties/local offices perform data matching in lieu of, or in addition to, the State performing data matching
- 3 County or local offices have requested to perform data matching
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

A1c. What types of guidance does your State provide to counties or local offices on the process of data matching?

Mark all that apply

- 1 Data matching rules documentation
- 2 Verification of matches
- 3 Procedural manuals and guidance on following-up with recipients for additional information
- 4 No guidance is provided
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

A1d. Does your State provide technical assistance to help counties and local offices perform data matching for SNAP?

- 1 Yes
- 0 No
- 9 Don't know

A1e. Which, if any, quality assurance measures does your State use to ensure the completeness, quality, and timeliness of the data-matching processes performed by the counties or local offices?

Mark all that apply

- 1 Verification of a subset of data matches
- 2 Internal process and procedures reviews
- 3 Performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans
- 4 Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload
- 5 Case reviews
- 6 Regular training
- 7 None
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

A1f. (IF A1a = 1, 2, 3, or 4) Are you familiar with the data-matching processes and data sources used by counties or local offices in your State and able to answer questions about them?

- 1 Yes (SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN BOX)
- 0 No (SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN BOX)

A2. Which, if any, quality assurance measures does your State use to ensure the completeness, quality, and timeliness of the data-matching process performed at the State level?

Mark all that apply

- 1 Verification of a subset of data matches
- 2 Internal process and procedures reviews

- 3 Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans
- 4 Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload
- 5 Case reviews
- 6 Regular training
- 7 None
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

Section B: Data Sources

Questions in Sections B – F apply to all States and will be repeated for each data source used.

B1. To which data sources does your State match SNAP applicant and recipient data?

Mark all that apply

National Data Sources

- 1 Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)
- 2 Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)
- 3 Federal Retirement Systems
- 4 IRS income information
- 5 National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file
- 6 Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)
- 7 Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- 8 State Data Exchange (SDX)
- 9 Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)
- 10 State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)
- 11 State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)
- 12 Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System
- 13 Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)
- 14 Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File
- 15 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage
- 16 Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification
- 17 Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file
- 18 FBI Fleeing Felons
- 19 The Work Number
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

State Data Sources

- 1 State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information
- 2 State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)
- 3 State Prison Match
- 4 State Lottery
- 5 State child support payment
- 6 State birth records
- 7 State death records
- 8 Income information verified by other human service programs
- 9 State tax filings
- 10 Interstate data matching
- 11 National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC)
- 12 State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)
- 13 Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

B2. About how long has your State been conducting this match?

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Less than one year
- 2 1-2 years
- 3 3-5 years
- 4 6-10 years
- 5 More than 10 years
- 9 Don't know

B3. When does your State perform the match?

Mark all that apply for each data source

- 1 At application submission
- 2 At initial certification
- 3 At recertification
- 4 At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
- 5 At other times during benefit receipt
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

B4. What is the primary method used to initiate a match in your State?

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source
- 2 Directly query the data source to do the match (GO TO B4c)
- 3 Request that the data source send files for you to match
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

B4a. How does your State transfer data to the entity that conducts the matching?

Mark all that apply for each data source

- 1 Electronic files are sent via email
- 2 Electronic files are uploaded via automatic process such as file transfer protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer
- 3 Data are entered through web browser such as an online data entry portal
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

B4b. How does your State receive results of the matching?

Mark all that apply for each data source

- 1 Results are sent via email
- 2 Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as file transfer protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer
- 3 Data are accessed through a web browser
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

B4c. How often do you run matches against this source (either individually or in a batch process) in your State?

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Daily
- 2 Weekly
- 3 Monthly
- 4 Quarterly
- 5 Three times per year
- 6 Two times per year
- 7 One time per year
- 99 Other frequency, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

B5. What is the primary purpose, and what are the additional purposes for using this data match?

Mark all that apply for each data source

- 1 Verify earned income eligibility
- 2 Verify unearned income eligibility
- 3 Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated
- 4 Verify non-income eligibility – deceased
- 5 Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits
- 6 Verify the proper amount of benefits
- 7 Verify eligibility for other human service program(s) [*dropdown box: National School Lunch Program (NSLP), TANF, Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), Medicaid, CHIP, Foster Care, Other*]
- 8 Verify employment status
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

B6. For the purposes of data matching, how often does your State agency update or refresh SNAP caseload and application data?

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Ongoing, real-time updates
- 2 Daily
- 3 Weekly
- 4 Monthly
- 5 Quarterly
- 6 Three times per year
- 7 Two times per year
- 8 One time per year
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

REPEAT QUESTIONS B2 THROUGH B6 FOR EACH SOURCE MARKED IN B1

Section C: Computer Match Elements and Operations

C1. Which SNAP data elements does your State use for this match?

Mark all that apply for each data source

- 1 Case number
- 2 Street address
- 3 City
- 4 County
- 5 Zip code
- 6 Phone number
- 7 Cell phone number
- 8 Email address
- 9 Social Security Number (SSN)
- 10 First name
- 11 Middle name
- 12 Last name
- 13 Date of birth
- 14 Gender
- 15 Race/Ethnicity
- 16 Disability status indicator
- 17 Citizenship status indicator
- 18 Employment status indicator
- 19 Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

C2. Is the match considered verified upon receipt?

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Yes, it is considered verified upon receipt
- 2 No, all returned cases must be verified through additional matching or confirmation from secondary sources
- 3 No, a subset of returned cases must be verified through additional matching or confirmation from secondary sources
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

REPEAT QUESTIONS C1 AND C2 FOR EACH SOURCE MARKED IN B1

Section D: Computer Match Effectiveness

- D1. How would you rate the effectiveness of data matching for each source your State uses? (In other words, how well does the match serve its purpose? For example, does the match aid in making eligibility determinations?)**

(Fill rows with data sources marked in B1)

SELECT ONE RESPONSE PER ROW

	VERY EFFECTIVE	EFFECTIVE	NOT VERY EFFECTIVE
a. Data Source 1	1	2	3
b. Data Source 2	1	2	3
c. Data Source 3	1	2	3
d. Data Source 4	1	2	3
x. Data Source 30	1	2	3

ONLY ASK THIS QUESTION FOR SOURCES MARKED “NOT VERY EFFECTIVE” IN ITEM D1.

- D2. Please describe why you rated matching with these sources {FILL NAME OF DATA SOURCE} as “Not Very Effective.”**

_____ (500 char)

- D3a. Over the past year, how often did your State submit SNAP cases (or records) to each data source for matching?**

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Daily
- 2 Weekly
- 3 Monthly
- 4 Quarterly
- 5 Three times per year
- 6 Two times per year
- 7 One time per year
- 99 Other frequency, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

D3b. When your State matched SNAP data to each data source over the past year, what is your best estimate of the percent of cases (or records) that were matched, on average?

_____ Percent of cases returned with a match

D4. Has your State ever received a false positive or false negative match from {FILL NAME OF DATA SOURCE}?

False positive matches are matches that were made, but should not have been.

False negative matches are matches that were not made, but should have been.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (GO TO E1)
- 9 Don't know (GO TO SECTION END)

D5. Please give your best estimate of the percent of matches that are returned in error from {FILL NAME OF DATA SOURCE} and specify whether they are false positive or false negative matches.

False positive matches are matches that were made, but should not have been.

False negative matches are matches that were not made, but should have been.

Percent returned in error that are false positive matches: _____

Percent returned in error that are false negative matches: _____

-9 Don't know

FILL EACH ROW OF QUESTION D1 WITH THE SOURCES MARKED IN B1. ASK QUESTIONS D3a THROUGH D5 FOR EACH OF THESE SOURCES.

Section E: Computer Match Costs

- E1. Please provide your best estimate of the total annual costs and average per-usage costs incurred in carrying out data matches in your State, across all sources.**

Total annual costs (an estimated whole dollar amount): \$ _____

Average per-usage costs (an estimated whole dollar amount):
\$ _____

FOR QUESTIONS E2 and E3, ASK FOR EACH DATA SOURCE

- E2. Please provide estimated cost information for your State's SNAP data matching and indicate if these estimated costs are per match, month, quarter, or year.**

	Indicate costs in dollars per: match month quarter year
a. Start-up costs	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
b. Costs of maintenance of matching system/tools	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
c. License costs or fees	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
d. Staff costs	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
e. Other costs, <i>specify</i> _____	_ _ _ _ _ _ _

- E3. About how many staff hours does it take to perform the data matching and verification?**

_____ Hours per: Day | Week | Month | Quarter | Year | Don't know

Indicate time interval

-9 Don't know

FILL EACH ROW OF QUESTION E2 WITH THE SOURCES MARKED IN B1. ASK QUESTIONS E2 AND E3 FOR EACH OF THESE SOURCES.

Section F: Computer Match Future Plans

F1. Does your State plan to use any additional data matching sources in the future?

- 1 Yes (Fill with list of data matching sources not checked in B1)
- 2 No plans to use additional data matching sources
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

F1a. For what purposes are new matches with existing data sources, if any, planned?

Mark all that apply

- 1 Verify earned income eligibility
- 2 Verify unearned income eligibility
- 3 Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated
- 4 Verify non-income eligibility – deceased
- 5 Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits
- 6 Verify the proper amount of benefits
- 7 Verify eligibility for other human service program(s) [*dropdown box: National School Lunch Program (NSLP), TANF, Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), Medicaid, CHIP, Foster Care, Other*]
- 8 Verify employment status
- 9 No plans to perform additional matches with existing sources
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

(Ask if F1 = 2 or -9 AND F1a = 9)

F1b. Why is additional data matching not planned?

Mark all that apply

- 1 Cost (e.g., computer software, hardware, licenses)
- 2 Lack of technical expertise
- 3 Lack of staff/funds to hire additional staff
- 4 No mandate to conduct additional matching
- 5 No perceived need for additional data matching
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

F2. Within the past three years, has your State discontinued using any data sources that staff had been using for SNAP data matching?

- 1 Yes
- 0 No (END)
- 9 Don't know (END)

F2a. Which data source(s) has your State discontinued using for SNAP data matching within the past three years? Please indicate the year that your agency discontinued using the match.

	Year Discontinued	
a. List of data-matching sources	<table><tr><td> _ _ _ _ </td></tr></table>	_ _ _ _
_ _ _ _		
b. Other, <i>specify</i> _____	<table><tr><td> _ _ _ _ </td></tr></table>	_ _ _ _
_ _ _ _		
-9 Don't know		

F2b. Why did your State discontinue using this data source for matching? (Ask for each source marked in F2a.)

Mark all that apply

- 1 Found a better source of data
- 2 Change in State law or policy, no longer mandated
- 3 Cost
- 4 Data security concerns
- 5 Timeliness of data used in matching
- 6 Difficult to use, lack of technical expertise
- 7 Unreliable/incomplete results
- 8 Data source no longer available
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

(END)

Please enter links to any relevant information on your website that pertains to SNAP data-matching efforts or the costs of those initiatives.

--

If you wish, you may also upload documentation pertaining to SNAP data-matching and the costs of data-matching in your **State** here (e.g., policy manuals, operational guides, user guides, staff procedural manuals used in performing data matching, State reports, memos, etc.).

This survey allows you to make three uploads. If you have more than three documents to upload, please zip them together in one ZIP file and upload it.

(IF YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE DATA-MATCHING PROCESSES AND DATA SOURCES USED BY COUNTIES OR LOCAL OFFICES IN YOUR STATE AND ABLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THEM)

Now, please answer the following questions for the counties and/or local offices in your State as a whole.

Section A: Matching Process for Counties or Local Offices

A2. Which, if any, quality assurance measures do your counties or local offices use to ensure the completeness, quality, and timeliness of the data-matching process performed at the county or local office level?

Mark all that apply

- 1 Verification of a subset of data matches
- 2 Internal process and procedures reviews
- 3 Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans
- 4 Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload
- 5 Case reviews
- 6 Regular training
- 7 None
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

Section B: Data Sources

Questions in Sections B – E apply to all county or local offices and will be repeated for each data source used.

B1. To which data sources do your counties or local offices match SNAP applicant and recipient data?

Mark all that apply

National Data Sources

- 1 Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)
- 2 Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)
- 3 Federal Retirement Systems
- 4 IRS income information
- 5 National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file
- 6 Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)
- 7 Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- 8 State Data Exchange (SDX)
- 9 Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)
- 10 State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)
- 11 State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)
- 12 Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System
- 13 Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)
- 14 Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File
- 15 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage
- 16 Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification
- 17 Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file
- 18 FBI Fleeing Felons
- 19 The Work Number
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

State Data Sources

- 1 State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information
- 2 State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)
- 3 State Prison Match
- 4 State Lottery
- 5 State child support payment

- 6 State birth records
- 7 State death records
- 8 Income information verified by other human service programs
- 9 State tax filings
- 10 Interstate data matching
- 11 National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC)
- 12 State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)
- 13 Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

B2. About how long have your counties or local offices been conducting this match?

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Less than one year
- 2 1-2 years
- 3 3-5 years
- 4 6-10 years
- 5 More than 10 years
- 9 Don't know

B3. When do your counties or local offices perform the match?

Mark all that apply for each data source

- 1 At application submission
- 2 At initial certification
- 3 At recertification
- 4 At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
- 5 At other times during benefit receipt
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

B4. What is the primary method used to initiate a match in your counties or local offices?

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source.
- 2 Directly query the data source to do the match (GO TO B4c)
- 3 Request that the data source send files for you to match
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

B4a. How do your counties or local offices transfer the data to the entity that conducts the matching?

Mark all that apply for each data source

- 1 Electronic files are sent via email
- 2 Electronic files are uploaded via automatic process such as file transfer protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer
- 3 Data are entered through web browser such as an online data entry portal
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

B4b. How do your counties or local offices receive results of the matching?

Mark all that apply for each data source

- 1 Results are sent via email
- 2 Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as file transfer protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer
- 3 Data are accessed through a web browser
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

B4c. How often do you run matches against this source (either individually or in a batch process) in your counties or local offices?

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Daily
- 2 Weekly
- 3 Monthly
- 4 Quarterly
- 5 Three times per year
- 6 Two times per year
- 7 One time per year
- 99 Other frequency, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

B5. What is the primary purpose, and what are the additional purposes for using this data match?

Mark all that apply for each data source

- 1 Verify earned income eligibility
- 2 Verify unearned income eligibility
- 3 Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated
- 4 Verify non-income eligibility – deceased
- 5 Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits
- 6 Verify the proper amount of benefits
- 7 Verify eligibility for other human service program(s) [*dropdown box: National School Lunch Program (NSLP), TANF, Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), Medicaid, CHIP, Foster Care, Other*]
- 8 Verify employment status
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

B6. For the purposes of data matching, how often do your counties or local offices update or refresh SNAP caseload and application data?

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Ongoing, real-time updates
- 2 Daily
- 3 Weekly
- 4 Monthly
- 5 Quarterly
- 6 Three times per year
- 7 Two times per year
- 8 One time per year
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

REPEAT QUESTIONS B2 THROUGH B6 FOR EACH SOURCE MARKED IN B1

Section C: Computer Match Elements and Operations

C1. Which SNAP data elements do your counties or local offices use for this match?

Mark all that apply for each data source

- 1 Case number
- 2 Street address
- 3 City
- 4 County
- 5 Zip code
- 6 Phone number
- 7 Cell phone number
- 8 Email address
- 9 Social Security Number (SSN)
- 10 First name
- 11 Middle name
- 12 Last name
- 13 Date of birth
- 14 Gender
- 15 Race/Ethnicity
- 16 Disability status indicator
- 17 Citizenship status indicator
- 18 Employment status indicator
- 19 Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

C2. Is the match considered verified upon receipt?

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Yes, it is considered verified upon receipt
- 2 No, all returned cases must be verified through additional matching or confirmation from secondary sources
- 3 No, a subset of returned cases must be verified through additional matching or confirmation from secondary sources
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

REPEAT QUESTIONS C1 AND C2 FOR EACH SOURCE MARKED IN B1

Section D: Computer Match Effectiveness

- D1. How would you rate the effectiveness of data matching for each source your counties or local offices use? (In other words, how well does the match serve its purpose? For example, does the match aid in making eligibility determinations?)**

(Fill rows with data sources marked in B1)

SELECT ONE RESPONSE PER ROW

	VERY EFFECTIVE	EFFECTIVE	NOT VERY EFFECTIVE
a. Data Source 1	1	2	3
b. Data Source 2	1	2	3
c. Data Source 3	1	2	3
d. Data Source 4	1	2	3
x. Data Source 30	1	2	3

ONLY ASK THIS QUESTION FOR SOURCES MARKED “NOT VERY EFFECTIVE” IN ITEM D1.

- D2. Please describe why you rated matching with these sources {FILL NAME OF DATA SOURCE} as “Not Very Effective.”**

_____ (500 char)

- D3a. Over the past year, how often did your counties or local offices submit SNAP cases (or records) to {FILL IN NAME OF DATA SOURCE} for matching?**

Mark one only for each data source

- 1 Daily
- 2 Weekly
- 3 Monthly
- 4 Quarterly
- 5 Three times per year
- 6 Two times per year
- 7 One time per year
- 99 Other frequency, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

D3b. When your counties or local offices matched SNAP data to {FILL NAME OF DATA SOURCE} over the past year, what is your best estimate of the percent of cases (or records) that were matched, on average?

_____ Percent of cases returned with a match

D4. Have your counties or local offices ever received a false positive or false negative match from {FILL NAME OF DATA SOURCE}?

**False positive matches are matches that were made, but should not have been.
False negative matches are matches that were not made, but should have been.**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (GO TO E1)
- 9 Don't know

D5. Please give your best estimate of the percent of matches that are returned in error from {FILL NAME OF DATA SOURCE} and specify whether they are false positive or false negative matches.

**False positive matches are matches that were made, but should not have been.
False negative matches are matches that were not made, but should have been.**

- Percent returned in error that are false positive matches: _____
- Percent returned in error that are false negative matches: _____
- 9 Don't know

FILL EACH ROW OF QUESTION D1 WITH THE SOURCES MARKED IN B1. ASK QUESTIONS D3a THROUGH D5 FOR EACH OF THESE SOURCES.

Section E: Computer Match Costs

- E1. Please provide your best estimate of the total annual costs and average per-usage costs incurred in carrying out data matches in your counties or local offices, across all sources.**

Total annual costs (an estimated whole dollar amount): \$ _____

Average per-usage costs (an estimated whole dollar amount): \$ _____

FOR SECTIONS E2 and E3, ASK FOR EACH DATA SOURCE

- E2. Please provide total estimated cost information for SNAP data matching in your counties or local offices and indicate if these estimated costs are per match, month, quarter, or year.**

	Indicate costs in dollars per: match month quarter year
a. Start-up costs	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
b. Costs of maintenance of matching system/tools	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
c. License costs or fees	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
d. Staff costs	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
e. Other costs, <i>specify</i> _____	_ _ _ _ _ _ _

- E3. About how many staff hours does it take to perform the data matching and verification?**

_____ Hours per: Day | Week | Month | Quarter | Year | Don't know

Indicate time interval

-9 Don't know

FILL EACH ROW OF QUESTION E2 WITH THE SOURCES MARKED IN B1. ASK QUESTIONS E2 AND E3 FOR EACH OF THESE SOURCES.

Section F: Computer Match Future Plans

F1. Do your counties or local offices plan to use any additional data matching sources in the future?

- 1 Yes [Fill with list of data matching sources not checked in B1]
- 2 No plans to use additional data matching sources
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

F1a. For what purposes are new matches with existing data sources, if any, planned?

Mark all that apply

- 1 Verify earned income eligibility
- 2 Verify unearned income eligibility
- 3 Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated
- 4 Verify non-income eligibility – deceased
- 5 Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits
- 6 Verify the proper amount of benefits
- 7 Verify eligibility for other human service program(s) [*dropdown box: National School Lunch Program (NSLP), TANF, Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), Medicaid, CHIP, Foster Care, Other*]
- 8 Verify employment status
- 9 No plans to perform additional matches with existing sources
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)

(Ask if F1 = 2 or -9 AND F1a = 9)

F1b. Why is additional data matching not planned?

Mark all that apply

- 1 Cost (e.g., computer software, hardware, licenses)
- 2 Lack of technical expertise
- 3 Lack of staff/funds to hire additional staff
- 4 No mandate to conduct additional matching
- 5 No perceived need for additional data matching
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

F2. Within the past three years, have your counties or local offices discontinued using any data sources that staff had been using for SNAP data matching?

- 1 Yes
- 0 No (END)
- 9 Don't know (END)

F2a. Which data source(s) have your counties or local offices discontinued using for SNAP data matching within the past three years? Please indicate the year that your counties or local offices discontinued using the match.

	Year Discontinued
a. List of data-matching sources	_ _ _ _
b. Other, <i>specify</i> _____	_ _ _ _
-9 Don't know	

F2b. Why did your counties or local offices discontinue using this data source for matching? (Ask for each source marked in F2a.)

Mark all that apply for each data source

- 1 Found a better source of data
- 2 Change in State law or policy, no longer mandated
- 3 Cost
- 4 Data security concerns
- 5 Timeliness of data used in matching
- 6 Difficult to use, lack of technical expertise
- 7 Unreliable/incomplete results
- 8 Data source no longer available
- 99 Other, *specify* _____ (200 char)
- 9 Don't know

(END)

APPENDIX C. ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON SNAP DATA MATCHING

This appendix contains additional detail on Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) data matching processes used across States, including which SNAP data elements States commonly use to match SNAP data against specific data sources, the frequency of SNAP data matching, and the primary purposes of SNAP data matching.

A. SNAP data elements used across States to match SNAP data

The following section describes the SNAP data elements States use to match to specific national and State data sources.

SNAP data elements used for matching to national data sources. States more commonly matched national data sources against person-level SNAP data elements than unit-level elements. Appendix Table C.1 describes the percentage of States using each national data source that match it against specific SNAP data elements. Social Security number was the most frequently used person-level SNAP data element across national data sources. For example, 86 percent of States used Social Security numbers to match to the Electronic Disqualified Recipient System, and 79 percent of States used them to match to the National Directory of New Hires. Data sources were also commonly matched to first, last, and middle names and date of birth. For example, 60 percent of States matching to the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program and 49 percent of States using the Prisoner Update Processing System matched to the first name.

Very few States used national data sources to match against unit-level data elements. State Data Exchange was matched by 11 percent of States using the data source to match against unit-level address data elements, such as street address, city, and county. The remaining unit-level data elements were used by 9 percent or less of States using any national data source, including Supplemental Security Income data, the State Data Exchange, the Beneficiary and Earnings Data Exchange, the State Verification & Exchange System, and the Public Assistance Reporting Information System. No States used phone or cell phone numbers for SNAP data matching against any national data source.

Many States matched some national data sources against a single, specific SNAP data element. For example, 33 percent of States using the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program matched against the citizenship status data element, but other national data sources were rarely matched to that data element.

Appendix Table C.1. SNAP data elements used by States in matching against national data sources (all States combined)

	FNS-required data sources					Additional national data sources														
	eDRS	NDNH	SAVE	PUPS ^a	SSA Death Master File ^b	SSI	SDX	BENDEX	SVES	PARIS	SSN ^c	40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	The Work Number	SOLQ	IRS income information	OASDI	BEERS	FBI	Federal Retirement Systems	Other national data source ^a
Number of States using the data source	49	47	45	35	26	45	46	44	43	42	41	37	37	32	32	25	22	7	6	5
Unit-level data elements																				
Case number	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Street address	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	11%	5%	7%	7%	2%	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
City	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	11%	5%	7%	7%	2%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
County	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	11%	5%	7%	5%	2%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Zip code	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	9%	5%	5%	7%	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Phone number	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cell phone number	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Email address	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Person-level data elements																				
Social Security number	86%	79%	60%	80%	77%	82%	76%	82%	86%	86%	85%	86%	73%	75%	84%	72%	91%	86%	67%	60%
First name	47%	51%	60%	49%	42%	42%	46%	48%	49%	45%	56%	54%	41%	47%	44%	36%	36%	43%	33%	40%
Middle name	33%	30%	38%	34%	35%	27%	33%	32%	35%	31%	37%	38%	30%	28%	28%	28%	27%	57%	33%	40%
Last name	47%	51%	60%	51%	42%	42%	46%	48%	49%	48%	61%	54%	43%	44%	44%	36%	41%	57%	33%	40%
Date of birth	43%	38%	58%	46%	42%	40%	43%	48%	49%	45%	61%	54%	27%	44%	38%	32%	41%	57%	33%	40%

	FNS-required data sources					Additional national data sources														
	eDRS	NDNH	SAVE	PUPS ^a	SSA Death Master File ^b	SSI	SDX	BENDEX	SVES	PARIS	SSN ^c	40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	The Work Number	SOLQ	IRS income information	OASDI	BEERS	FBI	Federal Retirement Systems	Other national data source ^d
Gender	20%	15%	29%	20%	27%	20%	26%	25%	23%	24%	32%	24%	16%	19%	16%	20%	23%	43%	17%	40%
Race and ethnicity	4%	4%	7%	6%	8%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%	14%	17%	20%
Disability status indicator	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	4%	7%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Citizenship status indicator	2%	2%	33%	3%	8%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	11%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Employment status indicator	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	3%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other human services benefits recipient indicator	6%	2%	2%	3%	4%	2%	4%	5%	5%	7%	5%	0%	3%	6%	3%	4%	5%	14%	17%	20%
Other	2%	2%	9%	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%

Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: Data are summarized by the number of States using the SNAP data element for matching against a specific data source, of States that used the data source. A zero indicates the option was not selected. If the numbers presented across categories do not sum to 100 percent, it means a State responded “Don’t Know” or left the response missing. States reported not knowing how SNAP data elements were used for 4 percent of data sources and had missing responses for an additional 14 percent of data sources.

^aThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System.

^bThe SSA Death Master File was formerly titled the Internet-Electronic Death Registration.

^cThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification.

^dThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the State Online Query/State Online Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I).

BEERS = Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System; BENDEX = Beneficiary and Earnings Data Exchange; eDRS = Electronic Disqualified Recipient System; FBI = Federal Bureau of Investigation; NDNH = National Directory of New Hires; OASDI = Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; PUPS = Prisoner Update Processing System; PARIS = Public Assistance Reporting Information System; SAVE = Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program; SDX = State Data Exchange; SOLQ/SOLQ-I = State Online Query/State Online Query-Internet; SSI = Supplemental Security Income; SSN = Social Security number; SVES = State Verification & Exchange System.

SNAP data elements used for matching to State data sources. Appendix Table C.2 describes the percentage of States that match each data source to specific SNAP data elements, of the States using the data source. Like national data sources, State data sources were most often matched to person-level SNAP data elements, including Social Security number, first and last name, and date of birth. For example, State Workforce data were matched against Social Security number by 86 percent of States using the data source, and 73 percent of States used Social Security number to match to State child support payment data. In addition to first and last name, middle name was a commonly used data element; it was matched to State death records by 48 percent of States and to Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program data by 53 percent of States. Some State data sources were matched against unit-level data, such as address, phone and cell phone number, and email address, more frequently than others, including the National Accuracy Clearinghouse and Interstate Data Matching. Some person-level data elements, such as disability status indicator, citizenship status indicator, and employment status indicator, were used for matching relatively infrequently (by fewer than 10 percent of States across data sources). However, at least one State data source used each of the SNAP data elements to match against State data sources.

Appendix Table C.2. SNAP data elements used by States in matching against State data sources (all States combined)

	State data sources													
	State workforce and unemployment insurance data ^a	State child support payment	State Directory of New Hires	State Prison Match	State death records	Department of Motor Vehicles	State birth records	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	State lottery	Income information verified by other human services programs	Interstate data matching	National Accuracy Clearinghouse	State tax filings	Other State data sources
Number of States using the data source	44	40	29	29	27	25	22	17	14	14	11	5	4	12
Unit-level data elements														
Case number	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	7%	9%	40%	0%	0%
Street address	9%	5%	10%	3%	4%	20%	0%	29%	0%	7%	27%	40%	0%	8%
City	9%	5%	7%	3%	4%	12%	0%	24%	0%	7%	18%	40%	0%	8%
County	7%	5%	3%	0%	4%	12%	0%	18%	0%	7%	18%	40%	0%	0%
Zip code	9%	5%	7%	0%	4%	12%	0%	24%	0%	7%	18%	40%	0%	8%
Phone number	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	6%	0%	7%	9%	20%	0%	0%
Cell phone number	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Email address	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Person-level data elements														
Social Security number	86%	73%	72%	72%	70%	52%	55%	76%	93%	50%	64%	80%	100%	58%
First name	36%	50%	48%	41%	67%	68%	64%	71%	57%	21%	45%	80%	25%	58%
Middle name	23%	30%	34%	28%	48%	44%	36%	53%	36%	21%	45%	60%	25%	42%
Last name	39%	55%	48%	45%	67%	72%	64%	71%	57%	21%	45%	80%	25%	58%
Date of birth	34%	43%	41%	45%	59%	44%	50%	59%	50%	21%	45%	80%	25%	42%

	State data sources													
	State workforce and unemployment insurance data ^a	State child support payment	State Directory of New Hires	State Prison Match	State death records	Department of Motor Vehicles	State birth records	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	State lottery	Income information verified by other human services programs	Interstate data matching	National Accuracy Clearinghouse	State tax filings	Other State data sources
Gender	11%	23%	17%	17%	33%	24%	27%	47%	29%	21%	36%	20%	25%	33%
Race and ethnicity	5%	8%	3%	3%	4%	0%	0%	12%	7%	14%	18%	0%	25%	17%
Disability status indicator	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Citizenship status indicator	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Employment status indicator	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	7%	9%	0%	0%	8%
Other human services benefits recipient indicator	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	0%	0%	12%	7%	14%	18%	20%	25%	17%
Other	2%	5%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	6%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: Data are summarized by the number of States using the SNAP data element for matching against a specific data source, of States that used the data source. A zero indicates the option was not selected. If the numbers presented across categories do not sum to 100 percent, it means a State responded “Don’t Know” or left the response missing. States reported not knowing how SNAP data elements were used for 4 percent of data sources and had missing responses for an additional 14 percent of data sources.

^aThe National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching listed the response option as the State Workforce—Unemployment Insurance/State quarterly wage information/State employee information.

B. Frequency of SNAP data matching

This section describes the frequency of SNAP data matching across States. States conducted SNAP data matching with varying frequency—for example, daily or monthly—and at different times during SNAP participation, such as at application or recertification. Program rules define requirements for the timing of data matching for FNS-required data sources, and States may conduct matching at additional times. States may conduct data matching against some data sources less frequently because the data sources verify household circumstances that do not change often, such as citizenship status.

States matched SNAP data against national and State data sources at least monthly for most data sources. Appendix Table C.3 shows the frequency of States' SNAP data matching across all data sources. Nationally, States matched 40 percent of all data sources daily and 19 percent of all data sources monthly. Weekly, quarterly, and less frequent matching were uncommon and used nationally for fewer than 5 percent of data sources. States generally conducted SNAP data matching at the same frequency for most of the data sources they used. For example, Montana conducted SNAP data matching daily against 20 of 22 data sources and New Jersey conducted data matching monthly against 10 of 16 data sources.

Appendix Table C.3. Frequency of SNAP data matching (all data sources combined), by State

	Number of data sources	Frequency of matching					
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Three times per year or fewer	Other
National		40%	3%	19%	4%	3%	15%
Mid-Atlantic region		45%	6%	23%	3%	4%	9%
Delaware	19	6	1	5	0	1	6
District of Columbia	18	13	0	3	0	1	1
Maryland	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	16	4	1	10	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	31	25	4	1	1	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	7	2	0	1	0	0	4
Virginia	8	0	0	3	0	3	0
West Virginia	13	5	1	5	2	0	0
Midwest region		18%	7%	21%	5%	0%	9%
Illinois	23	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana	21	11	2	6	1	0	0
Michigan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Minnesota	23	0	0	12	1	0	9
Ohio	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	20	8	5	4	3	0	0
Mountain Plains region		52%	1%	11%	5%	3%	23%
Colorado	20	8	1	3	1	0	5
Iowa	18	9	0	4	2	1	2
Kansas	24	15	0	4	2	0	2
Missouri	21	0	0	0	1	5	10
Montana	22	20	0	2	0	0	0
Nebraska	17	10	0	1	1	0	5
North Dakota	26	18	1	4	3	0	0
South Dakota	21	14	0	4	1	0	0

	Number of data sources	Frequency of matching					
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Three times per year or fewer	Other
Utah	22	0	0	0	0	0	21
Wyoming	15	13	0	0	0	0	2
Northeast region		26%	6%	30%	8%	1%	11%
Connecticut	20	10	0	5	1	0	4
Maine	19	4	2	9	4	0	0
Massachusetts	30	4	2	15	4	1	2
New Hampshire	19	8	0	8	0	0	3
New York	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rhode Island	22	7	3	3	1	0	4
Vermont	13	4	1	3	1	0	3
Southeast region		51%	4%	20%	4%	5%	11%
Alabama	13	10	0	0	0	0	3
Florida	20	13	2	3	1	0	0
Georgia	19	8	1	2	1	0	7
Kentucky	21	8	0	8	2	0	3
Mississippi	15	12	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina	19	6	0	0	0	6	1
South Carolina	15	7	2	4	0	1	0
Tennessee	20	8	0	10	1	0	1
Southwest region		37%	0%	8%	1%	1%	27%
Arkansas	16	12	0	4	0	0	0
Louisiana	19	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Mexico	20	16	0	2	1	1	0
Oklahoma	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Texas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Western region		39%	2%	23%	2%	8%	17%
Alaska	23	17	0	2	1	0	3
Arizona	20	2	1	4	1	1	11
California	16	0	0	7	1	7	1
Guam	8	0	0	0	0	5	3
Hawaii	20	10	0	5	0	0	3
Idaho	7	6	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	24	14	0	1	0	0	0
Oregon	25	1	2	14	0	0	7
Washington	23	15	1	5	1	0	1

Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: State rows show the number of data sources used for SNAP data matching at different frequencies. FNS regional and national summary rows summarize the percentage of all data sources across States in the region or nationally that used different quality assurance processes. A period (.) indicates that the State's response to the survey question was missing. An n.a. marks responses for Michigan and Texas, which started but did not complete the survey and were therefore excluded from the analysis. A zero indicates the option was not selected. If the numbers presented across categories do not sum to the total number of data sources listed in the total column, it means the State responded "Don't Know" or left the response missing. States reported not knowing how frequently SNAP data sources were matched for 5 percent of data sources and had missing responses for an additional 7 percent of data sources.

n.a. = data not available.

C. Purposes of SNAP data matching by data source across States

This section describes the purposes States reported for SNAP data matching. States used national and State data sources in SNAP data matching to cross-check information and verify household circumstances, such as income and non-income eligibility criteria, to enable the SNAP agencies to confirm eligibility determinations and benefit amounts, and other purposes. The following section describes the purposes for SNAP data matching across national and State data sources.

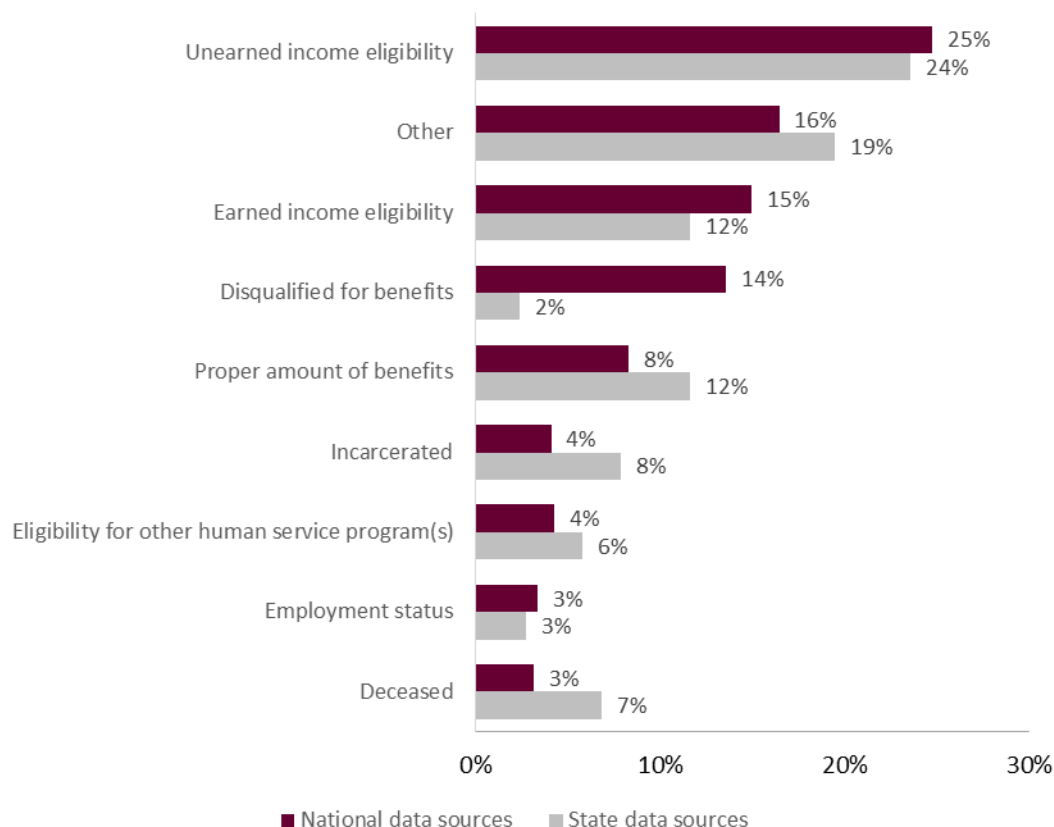
The National Survey of State SNAP data matching asked States to identify the primary purpose for using each of their national and State data sources. Appendix Figure C.1 ranks the primary purposes of matching SNAP data in descending order of national data sources and shows that national and State data sources shared common primary purposes. For example, States reported that verifying unearned income eligibility was a primary purpose for 25 percent of national data sources and 24 percent of State data sources, and confirming earned income eligibility was a primary purpose of 15 percent of national data sources and 12 percent of State data sources. States also used more than 15 percent of national and State data sources for other selected primary purposes.

States' purposes of matching against national and State data sources varied in several ways. States used national data sources more frequently for the primary purpose of checking for disqualification for benefits: 14 percent of national data sources, compared with 2 percent of State data sources. State data sources were used more often for confirming the proper amount of benefits: 12 percent of States used State data sources primarily to confirm benefit amounts, compared with 8 percent of national data sources. Verifying other household circumstances—such as eligibility for other human services programs, deceased status, and incarceration status—were all more frequent primary purposes of State data sources.

Other purposes of SNAP data matching

- *Confirm Social Security number*
- *Verify citizenship status*
- *Check for benefit receipt in other States*
- *Compare household membership to other benefit programs*

Appendix Figure C.1. Primary purpose of SNAP data matching across data sources, by national and State data sources

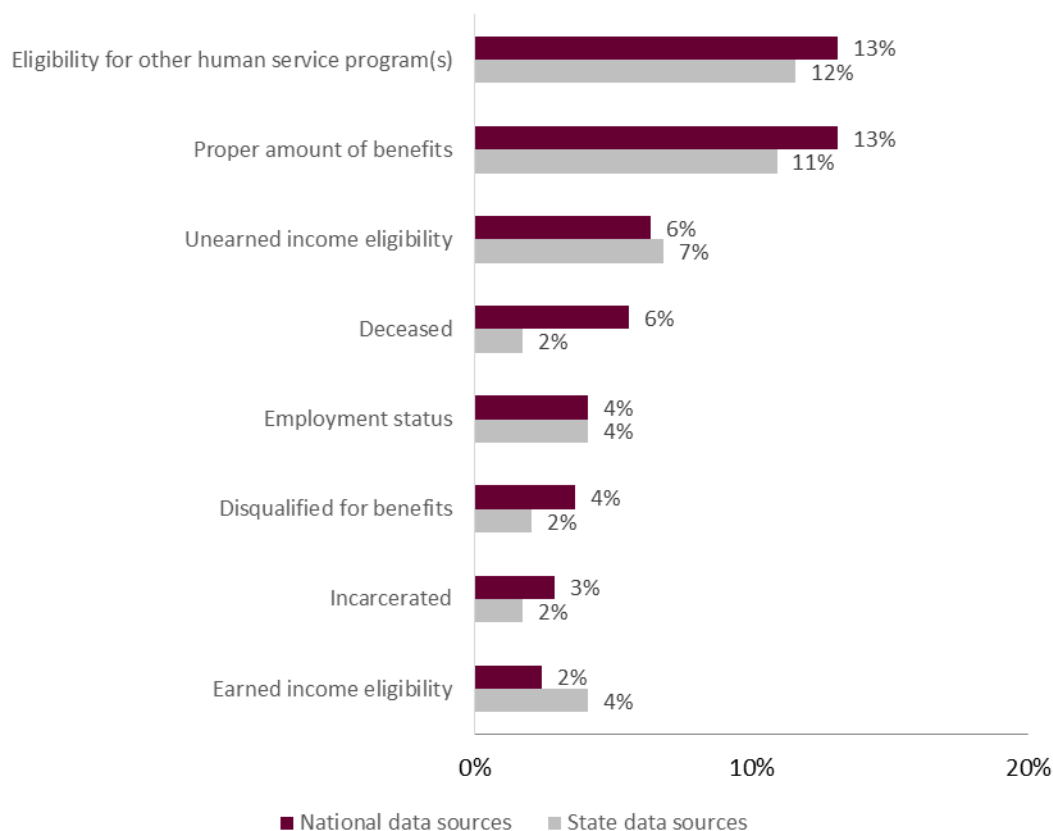


Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: Data are summarized as the percentage of national and State data sources used for a specific primary purpose, among all national or State data sources. States could select only one response as the primary purpose for each data source. Bars can differ slightly in length because percentages have been rounded to whole numbers on the chart. States had missing responses for 8 percent of data sources.

Appendix Figure C.2 ranks the additional purposes of matching SNAP data to national and State data sources in descending order of national data sources. The most frequent additional purpose for matching SNAP data against both national and State data sources was to confirm eligibility for other human services program(s), which States identified as an additional purpose for 13 percent of national data sources and 12 percent of State data sources. States used similar numbers of national data sources as State data sources for other additional purposes, such as confirming proper benefit amounts (for 13 percent of national and 11 percent of State data sources) and verifying incarceration status (for 6 percent of national and 7 percent of State data sources).

Appendix Figure C.2. Additional purposes of SNAP data matching across data sources, by national and State data sources



Source: National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, spring 2018. The survey was submitted to 53 State SNAP agencies, of which 51 provided responses.

Note: Data are summarized as the percentage of national and State data sources used for a specific additional purpose, among all national or State data sources. States could mark all responses that apply as an additional purpose for each data source. Bars can differ slightly in length because percentages have been rounded to whole numbers on the chart. The percentage of missing responses could not be determined for this question because, for some data sources, States might have had only one purpose for conducting data matching and consequently did not mark any additional purposes.

APPENDIX D. STATE PROFILES

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Alabama

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southeast

SNAP Households: 375,919

SNAP Participants: 804,336

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 67

Number of national data sources: 11

Number of State data sources: 3



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
FNS-required data sources					
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
The Work Number	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC)	3-5 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	10	3
First name	3	2
Middle name	3	2
Last name	3	1
Date of birth	8	2
Gender	1	-
Other	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	9 sources
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Directly query the data source to do the match	2 sources
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How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	9 sources
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Data are accessed through a web browser	2 sources
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Alabama State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Alabama's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using this data source in the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Alaska

Overview¹

FNS Region: Western

SNAP Households: 38,632

SNAP Participants: 89,113

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 29

Number of national data sources: 16

Number of State data sources: 7



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - Other
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	Did not report using data source				
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - Other
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - Other

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • Other
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	.	• Other
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • Other
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • Other
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • Other
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt • Other

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
The Work Number	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification
State birth records	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
State death records	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Other data source: Permanent Fund Dividend	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - Other

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
Other data source: Ingens Database	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

SNAP data elements⁵

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Street address	-	2
City	-	2
Zip code	-	2
Social Security Number (SSN)	15	2
First name	-	5
Last name	-	5

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁶

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	8 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	14 sources
Other	1 source

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	8 sources
Other	1 source

Alaska State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² If the State used a national or State data source that was not listed as an option in the survey, the State was instructed to enter the name of this data source in an "other" data source free-text field. Other data source names are included as "Other data source" at the bottom of the national or State data source section.

³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁵ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

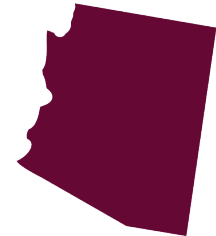
⁶ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Arizona

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southwest
SNAP Households: 412,989
SNAP Participants: 918,728

Administration of data matching: State level only
Number of counties: 15
Number of national data sources: 13
Number of State data sources: 7



Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁵
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Other frequency	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Did not report using data source				
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	One time per year	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At application submission • At other times during benefit receipt
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• FBI Fleeing Felons	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• The Work Number	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission • At recertification

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
State Lottery	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
State death records	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	3-5 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission
Other data source: State Supreme Court	6-10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	Other

SNAP data elements⁶

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Street address	-	1
City	-	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	12	7
First name	9	6
Last name	9	6
Date of birth	9	2
Gender	6	-
Other	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁷

Directly query the data source to do the match	11 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	7 sources
Other	2 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	8 sources
Other	1 source

Arizona State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Arizona's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The research team did not receive an agency response to email inquiries.

³ If the State used a national or State data source that was not listed as an option in the survey, the State was instructed to enter the name of this data source in an "other" data source free-text field. Other data source names are included as "Other data source" at the bottom of the national or State data source section.

⁴ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁵ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁶ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁷ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Arkansas

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southwest

SNAP Households: 170,644

SNAP Participants: 388,362

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 75

Number of national data sources: 8

Number of State data sources: 8



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities
FNS-required data sources					
• Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	Less than one year	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	.
• Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Did not report using data source				
• Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities</i>
Additional national data sources					
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	6-10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	.
• The Work Number	6-10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities</i>
• State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	.
• State Prison Match	3-5 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities</i>
• State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• State birth records	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• State death records	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	.
• Interstate data matching	3-5 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	.

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	8	8
Other	-	1

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	8 sources
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Directly query the data source to do the match	8 sources
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How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	6 sources
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Data are accessed through a web browser	2 sources
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Arkansas State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Arkansas' SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The research team did not receive an agency response to email inquiries.

³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: California

Overview¹

FNS Region: Western

SNAP Households: 1,987,758

SNAP Participants: 4,112,066

Administration of data matching: At both the State and the county/local levels

Number of counties: 58

Number of national data sources: 13

Number of State data sources: 5



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	Did not report using data source				
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	One time per year	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	One time per year	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	One time per year	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	One time per year	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• FBI Fleeing Felons	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At other times during benefit receipt
• The Work Number	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State Lottery	More than 10 years	One time per year	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State death records	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State tax filings	More than 10 years	One time per year	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	11	5
First name	9	1
Middle name	3	1
Last name	9	1
Date of birth	7	1
Gender	3	1

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁴

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	3 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	6 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	7 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	5 sources
Data are accessed through a web browser	1 source
Other	5 sources

California State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² California's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to both the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of national data sources in the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profiles were updated based on these responses.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Colorado

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mountain Plains

SNAP Households: 221,885

SNAP Participants: 459,247

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 64

Number of national data sources: 15

Number of State data sources: 6



Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁵
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	Don't know	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	1-2 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁵</i>
FNS-required data sources					
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	1-2 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁵</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
Additional national data sources					
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	.	- At application submission - At initial certification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	1-2 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Other	- At application submission - At initial certification - At other times during benefit receipt
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	1-2 years		Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At other times during benefit receipt
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	6-10 years	Quarterly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Other data source: Address Verification via Treasury Offset	6-10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	.	Don't know
State Prison Match	3-5 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	.	At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	.	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State death records	3-5 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	.	At other times during benefit receipt
Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	6-10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification

SNAP data elements⁶

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Street address	1	-
City	1	-
County	1	-
Zip code	1	-
Social Security Number (SSN)	13	2
First name	4	1
Last name	4	1
Date of birth	3	1
Gender	3	-
Other	-	2

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁷

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	11 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	4 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	2 sources
Other	3 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	13 sources
Other	1 source
Don't know	2 sources

Colorado State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Colorado's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using this data source in the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ If the State used a national or State data source that was not listed as an option in the survey, the State was instructed to enter the name of this data source in an "other" data source free-text field. Other data source names are included as "Other data source" at the bottom of the national or State data source section.

⁴ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁵ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁶ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁷ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Connecticut

Overview¹

FNS Region: Northeast

SNAP Households: 235,306

SNAP Participants: 410,344

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 8

Number of national data sources: 16

Number of State data sources: 5



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	1-2 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - Other
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At other times during benefit receipt
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • Other
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At other times during benefit receipt
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At other times during benefit receipt
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At other times during benefit receipt
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At other times during benefit receipt
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At other times during benefit receipt
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At other times during benefit receipt
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At other times during benefit receipt
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
The Work Number	1-2 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
State Lottery	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State tax filings	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Case number	-	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	14	5
First name	11	-
Middle name	11	-
Last name	11	-
Date of birth	10	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	12 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	2 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	6 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	17 sources
Other	1 source

Connecticut State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Connecticut's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using this data source in the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Delaware

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mid-Atlantic
SNAP Households: 71,465
SNAP Participants: 146,805

Administration of data matching: State level only
Number of counties: 3
Number of national data sources: 14
Number of State data sources: 5



Data sources

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ²
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	1-2 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• IRS income information	6-10 years	One time per year	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• The Work Number	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission

Data sources

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - Other
State birth records	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State death records	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Don't know

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Street address	4	1
City	4	1
County	4	1
Zip code	4	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	13	1
First name	14	5
Middle name	14	5
Last name	14	5
Date of birth	10	2
Gender	2	2

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?³

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	8 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	6 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	5 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	12 sources
Other	1 source

Delaware State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

³ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: District of Columbia

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mid-Atlantic
SNAP Households: 70,900
SNAP Participants: 123,289

Administration of data matching: State level only
Number of counties: 1
Number of national data sources: 16
Number of State data sources: 2



Data sources

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ²
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	6-10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	1-2 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	6-10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
FNS-required data sources					
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	6-10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
Additional national data sources					
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	1-2 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	6-10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	Don't know	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
Additional national data sources					
The Work Number	6-10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

Data sources

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

SNAP data elements³

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	15	2
First name	12	1
Middle name	12	1
Last name	12	1
Date of birth	12	1
Gender	-	1
Other	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁴

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	15 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	2 sources
Other	1 source

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	14 sources
Other	4 sources

District of Columbia State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

³ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Florida

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southeast

SNAP Households: 1,690,926

SNAP Participants: 3,186,537

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 67

Number of national data sources: 16

Number of State data sources: 6



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • Other
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At application submission • Other
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • Other
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • Other
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • Other
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At application submission • Other
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • Other
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • Other
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• The Work Number	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - Other
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - Other
State birth records	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State death records	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC)	3-5 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	Don't know	Don't know	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.

SNAP data elements⁵

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Case number	2	-
Street address	-	1
City	-	1
County	-	1
Zip code	-	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	14	6
First name	5	3
Last name	5	3
Date of birth	4	2
Gender	2	1
Citizenship status indicator	2	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁶

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	9 sources
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Directly query the data source to do the match	5 sources
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Request that the data source send files for you to match	6 sources
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How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	15 sources
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Data are accessed through a web browser	4 sources
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Florida State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Florida's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to both the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using these data sources in the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profiles were updated based on these responses.

³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁵ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁶ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Georgia

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southeast

SNAP Households: 756,158

SNAP Participants: 1,625,415

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 159

Number of national data sources: 12

Number of State data sources: 7



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	6-10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
Additional national data sources					
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	.	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	1-2 years	Quarterly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
The Work Number	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Prison Match	1-2 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State birth records	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State death records	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements⁵

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Case number	-	1
Street address	-	1
City	-	1
County	-	1
Zip code	-	1
Phone number	-	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	12	7
First name	12	4
Middle name	12	4
Last name	12	4
Date of birth	12	1
Gender	12	4
Other human services benefits recipient indicator	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁶

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	9 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	7 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	3 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	12 sources
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Georgia State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Georgia's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency confirmed that this data source was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey. The agency noted that while they do not directly use the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File, they are able to obtain death information through other reliable sources (SSA SVES file).

³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁵ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁶ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Guam

Overview¹

FNS Region: Western

SNAP Households: 15,228

SNAP Participants: 45,263

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 1

Number of national data sources: 8

Number of State data sources: 1



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	Less than one year	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	Did not report using data source				
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	Less than one year	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	3-5 years	Two times per year	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Less than one year	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	3-5 years	Two times per year	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	3-5 years	Two times per year	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	3-5 years	Two times per year	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	3-5 years	Two times per year	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	6	1
First name	1	-
Middle name	1	-
Last name	1	-
Date of birth	1	-
Citizenship status indicator	1	-
Other	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Directly query the data source to do the match | 8 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

No response | -

Guam State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Guam's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using this data source in the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Hawaii

Overview¹

FNS Region: Western

SNAP Households: 85,869

SNAP Participants: 169,045

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 5

Number of national data sources: 17

Number of State data sources: 3



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	3-5 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	6-10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Don't know	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	6-10 years	Don't know	.	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
FBI Fleeing Felons	6-10 years	Don't know	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At other times during benefit receipt
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	16	3
First name	9	-
Middle name	16	3
Last name	15	3
Date of birth	5	3
Gender	1	-
Citizenship status indicator	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	1 source
Directly query the data source to do the match	16 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	1 source
Other	2 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	1 source
Data are accessed through a web browser	1 source
Don't know	1 source

Hawaii State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Idaho

Overview¹

FNS Region: Western
SNAP Households: 74,534
SNAP Participants: 171,251

Administration of data matching: State level only
Number of counties: 44
Number of national data sources: 5
Number of State data sources: 3



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
• Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Daily	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • Other
• Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Did not report using data source				
• Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	6-10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State Prison Match	6-10 years	Don't know	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	3-5 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	4	3
First name	4	3
Last name	4	3
Date of birth	4	3
Disability status indicator	1	-
Citizenship status indicator	1	-
Employment status indicator	1	1
Other human services benefits recipient indicator	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Directly query the data source to do the match	5 sources
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Request that the data source send files for you to match	2 sources
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How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	1 source
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Don't know	1 source
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Idaho State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Idaho's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The agency confirmed that the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey. The agency also reported they were matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using this data source in the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Illinois

Overview¹

FNS Region: Midwest

SNAP Households: 976,672

SNAP Participants: 1,878,519

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 102

Number of national data sources: 15

Number of State data sources: 8



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
• Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	Don't know	.	.	.	• At application submission • At recertification
• National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	6-10 years	.	.	.	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At application submission
• Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Did not report using data source	.	.	.	.
• Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Don't know	.	.	.	• At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At other times during benefit receipt
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At application submission • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At other times during benefit receipt
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At application submission • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At application submission • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At other times during benefit receipt
• The Work Number	6-10 years	.	.	.	• At application submission

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	.	.	.	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	6-10 years	.	.	.	At other times during benefit receipt
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	.	.	.	At other times during benefit receipt
State Lottery	More than 10 years	.	.	.	At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	.	.	.	.
State birth records	More than 10 years	.	.	.	- At application submission - At recertification
Interstate data matching	More than 10 years	.	.	.	At other times during benefit receipt
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	.	.	.	At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
No response	-	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?

No response | -

How does the State receive matching results?

No response | -

Illinois State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Illinois' SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency confirmed that this data source was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey.

³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Indiana

Overview¹

FNS Region: Midwest

SNAP Households: 297,486

SNAP Participants: 671,986

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 92

Number of national data sources: 13

Number of State data sources: 8



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify earned income eligibility	.	• Other
• The Work Number	6-10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
• State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• State Lottery	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• State birth records	3-5 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• State death records	3-5 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• Interstate data matching	More than 10 years	Don't know	Other	Don't know	.

SNAP data elements⁵

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	13	7
First name	13	7
Last name	13	7
Date of birth	13	7
Don't know	-	1

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁶

Directly query the data source to do the match	4 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	16 sources
Other	1 source

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	16 sources
Don't know	1 source

Indiana State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Indiana's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The research team did not receive an agency response to email inquiries.

³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁵ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁶ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Iowa

Overview¹

FNS Region: Midwest

SNAP Households: 172,869

SNAP Participants: 365,893

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 99

Number of national data sources: 12

Number of State data sources: 6



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	Don't know	Two times per year	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	Did not report using data source				
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	6-10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
FNS-required data sources					
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
IRS income information	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	6-10 years	Quarterly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Prison Match	6-10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
State death records	6-10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Street address	-	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	12	5
First name	6	4
Last name	6	4
Date of birth	12	5
Gender	8	-
Don't know	-	1

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	11 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	3 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	3 sources
Other	1 source

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	14 sources
Other	1 source

Iowa State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Iowa's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency confirmed that this data source was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Kansas

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mountain Plains

SNAP Households: 108,119

SNAP Participants: 233,778

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 105

Number of national data sources: 15

Number of State data sources: 9



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Don't know	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
FNS-required data sources					
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
Federal Retirement Systems	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
IRS income information	3-5 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
Additional national data sources					
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt - Other

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	6-10 years	Quarterly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
The Work Number	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
• State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• State Lottery	1-2 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • Other
• State death records	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• Interstate data matching	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Case number	-	3
Street address	2	4
City	2	4
County	2	4
Zip code	-	4
Phone number	-	3
Cell phone number	-	3
Email address	-	3
Social Security Number (SSN)	14	9
First name	10	7
Middle name	10	7
Last name	10	7
Date of birth	10	7
Gender	9	5
Race/Ethnicity	-	3
Disability status indicator	-	3
Citizenship status indicator	-	3
Employment status indicator	-	3
Other human services benefits recipient indicator	-	3
Other	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	11 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	8 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	2 sources
Other	3 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	13 sources
Other	3 sources

Kansas State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Kansas' SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency confirmed that this data source was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey. The agency noted that while they do not directly use the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File, they are able to obtain death information through other reliable sources (SDX, BENDEX, and Wire Third Party Queries [TPQY], and Kansas Vital Statistics).

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Kentucky

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southeast

SNAP Households: 308,458

SNAP Participants: 654,873

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 120

Number of national data sources: 17

Number of State data sources: 4



Data sources

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ²
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - Other
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Quarterly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - Other
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • Other
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • Other
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • Other
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
Additional national data sources					
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - Other
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
The Work Number	3-5 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other

Data sources

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State death records	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - Other
Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other

Data sources

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other

SNAP data elements³

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Street address	1	-
Social Security Number (SSN)	16	4
First name	2	-
Last name	2	-
Date of birth	1	1
Other human services benefits recipient indicator	1	-
Other	-	1

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁴

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	8 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	5 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	3 sources
Other	5 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	4 sources
Data are accessed through a web browser	1 source
Other	11 sources

Kentucky State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

³ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Louisiana

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southwest

SNAP Households: 429,811

SNAP Participants: 928,962

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 64

Number of national data sources: 14

Number of State data sources: 5



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
• Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	.	Other	Don't know	• At application submission • At recertification
• National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	.	Other	Don't know	• Other
• Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	.	Other	Don't know	• At application submission • At recertification
• Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Don't know	.	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	.	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
• Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Don't know	.	.	.	• Other

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	.	.	.	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
• IRS income information	Don't know	.	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Don't know	• Don't know
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	.	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Don't know	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	.	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	.	Verify earned income eligibility	Don't know	• Other
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	.	Verify earned income eligibility	Don't know	• At recertification
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	.	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	Don't know	.	Other	Don't know	• Don't know
• The Work Number	6-10 years	.	Verify earned income eligibility	Don't know	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	.	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State Prison Match	1-2 years	.	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State child support payment	More than 10 years	.	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State death records	1-2 years	.	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC)	3-5 years	.	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Case number	-	1
Street address	-	1
City	-	1
County	-	1
Zip code	-	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	12	5
First name	-	3
Middle name	-	3
Last name	-	3
Date of birth	-	2

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Case reviews

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?

No response | -

How does the State receive matching results?

No response | -

Louisiana State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Maine

Overview¹

FNS Region: Northeast

SNAP Households: 93,391

SNAP Participants: 179,734

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 16

Number of national data sources: 12

Number of State data sources: 7



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
• Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	Don't know	Quarterly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	Don't know	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Did not report using data source				
• Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	Don't know	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Federal Retirement Systems	Don't know	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• IRS income information	Don't know	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	Don't know	Monthly	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	6-10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• The Work Number	Don't know	Daily	Verify employment status	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	Don't know	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	Don't know	Quarterly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
State Prison Match	Don't know	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
State Lottery	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
State birth records	Don't know	Quarterly	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
State death records	Don't know	Quarterly	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	10	7
First name	10	7
Middle name	10	7
Last name	10	7
Date of birth	10	7

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁴

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	8 sources
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Directly query the data source to do the match	6 sources
--	-----------

Request that the data source send files for you to match	5 sources
--	-----------

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	13 sources
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Maine State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Maine's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency confirmed that these data sources were not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Maryland

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mid-Atlantic

SNAP Households: 359,112

SNAP Participants: 684,282

Administration of data matching: At both the State and the county/local levels

Number of counties: 24

Number of national data sources: 10

Number of State data sources: 1



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	Don't know	Don't know	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	Don't know	Don't know	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
FNS-required data sources					
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
Federal Retirement Systems	Don't know	Don't know	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	Don't know	Don't know	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
State Data Exchange (SDX)	Don't know	Don't know	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	Don't know	Don't know	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	Don't know	Don't know	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
The Work Number	Don't know	Don't know	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Interstate data matching	Don't know	Don't know	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Case number	1	-
Social Security Number (SSN)	1	-
Date of birth	1	-
Other human services benefits recipient indicator	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?

No response | -

How does the State receive matching results?

No response | -

Maryland State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Maryland's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System, the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE), and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The agency confirmed that the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using these data sources in the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) data source profiles were updated based on these responses.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Massachusetts

Overview¹

FNS Region: Northeast

SNAP Households: 445,591

SNAP Participants: 765,714

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 14

Number of national data sources: 18

Number of State data sources: 12



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	3-5 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
IRS income information	More than 10 years	One time per year	Verify employment status	Don't know	- At application submission - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	Don't know	Daily	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	.	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
Additional national data sources					
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	6-10 years	Quarterly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
FBI Fleeing Felons	Don't know	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Don't know	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
The Work Number	More than 10 years	.	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Other data source: Department of Veterans Affairs	3-5 years	Quarterly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Lottery	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
State death records	3-5 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Income information verified by other human service programs	Don't know	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Interstate data matching	6-10 years	Quarterly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	6-10 years	Monthly	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
Other data source: Department of Revenue	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Other data source: Department of Children and Families	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements⁵

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Street address	6	5
City	6	5
County	6	5
Zip code	6	5
Social Security Number (SSN)	18	12
First name	18	12
Middle name	18	12
Last name	18	12
Date of birth	18	12
Gender	18	12
Disability status indicator	4	-
Citizenship status indicator	2	-
Employment status indicator	3	3

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁶

Directly query the data source to do the match	17 sources
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Request that the data source send files for you to match	13 sources
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How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	11 sources
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Data are accessed through a web browser	2 sources
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Don't know	1 source
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Massachusetts State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² If the State used a national or State data source that was not listed as an option in the survey, the State was instructed to enter the name of this data source in an "other" data source free-text field. Other data source names are included as "Other data source" at the bottom of the national or State data source section.

³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁵ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁶ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Minnesota

Overview¹

FNS Region: Midwest

SNAP Households: 222,674

SNAP Participants: 453,564

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 87

Number of national data sources: 18

Number of State data sources: 5



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At other times during benefit receipt - Other
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At other times during benefit receipt
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	3-5 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At other times during benefit receipt
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	.
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	6-10 years	Quarterly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
• FBI Fleeing Felons	Don't know	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Other	.
• The Work Number	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At initial certification • At recertification • Other

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
• State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • Other
• State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• State child support payment	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • Other
• Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Other	• Other
• Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	Don't know	Don't know	Other	Other	• Other

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Street address	-	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	14	3
First name	1	2
Middle name	1	2
Last name	1	1
Date of birth	1	1
Gender	-	1
Citizenship status indicator	1	-
Don't know	1	-
Other	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	15 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	4 sources
Other	4 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	16 sources
Other	1 source
Don't know	1 source

Minnesota State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Mississippi

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southeast

SNAP Households: 244,490

SNAP Participants: 537,370

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 82

Number of national data sources: 12

Number of State data sources: 4



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	.	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
Additional national data sources					
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	3-5 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years		Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At other times during benefit receipt
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC)	1-2 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Monthly	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.

SNAP data elements⁵

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	11	2
First name	2	1
Middle name	2	1
Last name	2	1
Date of birth	2	-
Gender	2	-
Race/Ethnicity	1	-
Disability status indicator	2	-
Citizenship status indicator	1	-
Employment status indicator	1	-
Other human services benefits recipient indicator	-	1

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁶

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	15 sources
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How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	15 sources
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Mississippi State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Mississippi's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using this data source in the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁵ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁶ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Missouri

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mountain Plains

SNAP Households: 351,513

SNAP Participants: 758,918

Administration of data matching: At both the State and the county/local levels

Number of counties: 115

Number of national data sources: 13

Number of State data sources: 8



Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁵
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	One time per year	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	6-10 years	One time per year	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Did not report using data source				
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁵</i>
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Don't know	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	One time per year	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • Other
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • Other
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Don't know	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • At other times during benefit receipt • Other

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
Additional national data sources					
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At other times during benefit receipt - Other
The Work Number	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Don't know	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
State Lottery	More than 10 years	Don't know	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - Other
State birth records	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
State death records	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Other data source: Not specified	More than 10 years	.	.	.	Other

SNAP data elements⁶

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Case number	-	1
Street address	-	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	13	7
First name	13	7
Middle name	13	7
Last name	13	7
Date of birth	13	7
Gender	13	7

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁷

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	2 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	17 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	1 source

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	4 sources
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Missouri State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Missouri's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The agency confirmed that these data sources were not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey.

³ If the State used a national or State data source that was not listed as an option in the survey, the State was instructed to enter the name of this data source in an "other" data source free-text field. Other data source names are included as "Other data source" at the bottom of the national or State data source section.

⁴ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁵ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁶ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁷ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Montana

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mountain Plains

SNAP Households: 57,589

SNAP Participants: 120,889

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 56

Number of national data sources: 14

Number of State data sources: 8



Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁵
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	6-10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁵
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	3-5 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	6-10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• The Work Number	3-5 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• Other data source: SSA Composite	3-5 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
State birth records	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission
State death records	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt
Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	
Other data source: Child Care	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Don't know	14	8

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁶

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	1 source
Directly query the data source to do the match	21 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Data are accessed through a web browser	1 source
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Montana State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Montana's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency confirmed that this data source was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey. The agency noted that while they do not directly use the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File, they are able to obtain death information through other reliable sources.

³ If the State used a national or State data source that was not listed as an option in the survey, the State was instructed to enter the name of this data source in an "other" data source free-text field. Other data source names are included as "Other data source" at the bottom of the national or State data source section. The state did not provide acronym definitions for these additional data sources.

⁴ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁵ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁶ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Nebraska

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mountain Plains

SNAP Households: 78,872

SNAP Participants: 175,849

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 93

Number of national data sources: 12

Number of State data sources: 6



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - Other
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	Did not report using data source				
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - Other
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	3-5 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	6-10 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At application submission • At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• The Work Number	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • Other

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Other	- At application submission - Other
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - Other
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - Other
State birth records	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - Other
State death records	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - Other
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - Other

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	11	6
First name	11	6
Last name	11	6

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁴

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	10 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	2 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	2 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	13 sources
Data are accessed through a web browser	2 sources

Nebraska State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Nebraska's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of national data sources in the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Nevada

Overview¹

FNS Region: Western

SNAP Households: 225,337

SNAP Participants: 440,614

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 17

Number of national data sources: 16

Number of State data sources: 8



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
• Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	1-2 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At other times during benefit receipt
• National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification
• Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years		Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• Other
• Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	3-5 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Federal Retirement Systems	Don't know	.	Other	.	• Don't know
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	.	Other	Other	• Don't know
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	.	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	.	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	.	Other	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
The Work Number	6-10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	.	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
State Prison Match	3-5 years	.	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
State birth records	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State death records	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	More than 10 years	.	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	.	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Case number	-	1
Street address	5	3
City	5	3
County	5	3
Zip code	4	3
Email address	1	-
Social Security Number (SSN)	11	4
First name	12	4
Middle name	12	6
Last name	12	6
Date of birth	12	6
Gender	7	6
Disability status indicator	2	-
Citizenship status indicator	3	-
Employment status indicator	2	-
Other human services benefits recipient indicator	1	-
Other	5	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Directly query the data source to do the match | 9 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

No response | -

Nevada State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: New Hampshire

Overview¹

FNS Region: Northeast

SNAP Households: 45,859

SNAP Participants: 92,457

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 10

Number of national data sources: 15

Number of State data sources: 4



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	Did not report using data source				
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	6-10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Don't know

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Don't know
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	6-10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Don't know
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Don't know
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	6-10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	.
• The Work Number	3-5 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
State Prison Match	6-10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
State death records	Don't know	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
No response	-	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁴

Request that the data source send files for you to match	17 sources
Other	1 source

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	19 sources
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New Hampshire State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: New Jersey

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mid-Atlantic
SNAP Households: 407,230
SNAP Participants: 817,979

Administration of data matching: State level only
Number of counties: 21
Number of national data sources: 14
Number of State data sources: 2



Data sources

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ²
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - Other
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	Less than one year	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - Other
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other

Data sources

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	13	2
First name	14	2
Last name	14	2
Date of birth	11	2

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?³

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	5 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	3 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	8 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	13 sources
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New Jersey State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

³ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: New Mexico

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southwest
SNAP Households: 217,356
SNAP Participants: 460,534

Administration of data matching: State level only
Number of counties: 33
Number of national data sources: 15
Number of State data sources: 5



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - Other
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Did not report using data source				
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Other	- At application submission - At initial certification - Other

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	.
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	One time per year	Verify earned income eligibility	Other	• Other
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • At other times during benefit receipt
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At initial certification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • At other times during benefit receipt
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	.	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - Other
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Other	Other	Other
The Work Number	6-10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Prison Match	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State birth records	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Other	- At application submission - At initial certification - Other
Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	.	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

SNAP data elements⁵

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	11	3
First name	3	-
Middle name	3	1
Last name	3	1
Date of birth	4	1
Gender	-	1
Citizenship status indicator	2	-
Other	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁶

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	3 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	15 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	1 source
Other	1 source

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	5 sources
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New Mexico State profile endnotes

- ¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.
- ² New Mexico's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The research team did not receive an agency response to email inquiries.
- ³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.
- ⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").
- ⁵ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.
- ⁶ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: New York

Overview¹

FNS Region: Northeast

SNAP Households: 1,610,723

SNAP Participants: 2,910,894

Administration of data matching: At both the State and the county/local levels

Number of counties: 62

Number of national data sources: 14

Number of State data sources: 8



Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁵
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	1-2 years	.	.	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At initial certification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	.	.	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	3-5 years	.	.	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • Other
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • Other
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • Other
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • Other
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	6-10 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • At other times during benefit receipt
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At initial certification • At other times during benefit receipt • Other
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• The Work Number	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
Additional national data sources					
Other data source: SSA Death Information from Numident, MBR, SSR Database	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	.	.	Other	- At initial certification - Other
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - Other
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State child support payment	More than 10 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
State birth records	More than 10 years	.	.	.	.
Interstate data matching	3-5 years	.	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
Other data source: Out-of-State Transactions Report	6-10 years	.	.	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁵</i>
Other data source: Citizen Fraud Referrals	6-10 years	.	.	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
No response	-	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Case reviews

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁶

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	11 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	4 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	4 sources
Other	2 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	14 sources
Data are accessed through a web browser	1 source
Other	2 sources

New York State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² New York's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency confirmed that this data source was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey. The agency noted that while they do not directly use the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File, they are able to obtain death information through other reliable sources (Numident, MBR, and SSR databases).

³ If the State used a national or State data source that was not listed as an option in the survey, the State was instructed to enter the name of this data source in an "other" data source free-text field. Other data source names are included as "Other data source" at the bottom of the national or State data source section. The state did not provide acronym definitions for these additional data sources.

⁴ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁵ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁶ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: North Carolina

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southeast

SNAP Households: 734,478

SNAP Participants: 1,365,394

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 100

Number of national data sources: 14

Number of State data sources: 5



Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁵
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	Don't know	Don't know	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - Other
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Did not report using data source				
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Don't know	Don't know	.	Don't know	Don't know

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁵
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• IRS income information	Don't know			Don't know	• Don't know
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Don't know	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Don't know
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	Don't know	Don't know	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Don't know
• The Work Number	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At application submission • At recertification

Data sources^{2, 3, 4}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁵</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification
State Prison Match	Don't know	Don't know	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Don't know
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification

SNAP data elements⁶

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	14	4
First name	5	1
Middle name	5	1
Last name	5	1
Date of birth	4	-
Gender	4	-
Citizenship status indicator	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁷

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	4 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	14 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Don't know	5 sources
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North Carolina State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² North Carolina's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency confirmed that this data source was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey.

³ If the State used a national or State data source that was not listed as an option in the survey, the State was instructed to enter the name of this data source in an "other" data source free-text field. Other data source names are included as "Other data source" at the bottom of the national or State data source section.

⁴ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁵ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁶ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁷ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: North Dakota

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mountain Plains

SNAP Households: 25,240

SNAP Participants: 53,748

Administration of data matching: At both the State and the county/local levels

Number of counties: 53

Number of national data sources: 17

Number of State data sources: 9



Data source²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data source²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
FNS-required data sources					
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Federal Retirement Systems	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Weekly	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	6-10 years	Quarterly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State birth records	More than 10 years	Daily	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State death records	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Interstate data matching	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	17	9
First name	-	5
Middle name	-	5
Last name	-	5
Date of birth	-	5

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	15 sources
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Directly query the data source to do the match	9 sources
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Request that the data source send files for you to match	2 sources
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How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	14 sources
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Data are accessed through a web browser	2 sources
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Other	1 source
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North Dakota State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Ohio

Overview¹

FNS Region: Midwest

SNAP Households: 746,747

SNAP Participants: 1,501,795

Administration of data matching: At both the State and the county/local levels

Number of counties: 88

Number of national data sources: 14

Number of State data sources: 5



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	1-2 years	Don't know	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• Don't know
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• Don't know
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• Don't know
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• Don't know
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• Don't know
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• Don't know
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification
• The Work Number	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Don't know

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	Don't know
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification
State Prison Match	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification
State birth records	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	Don't know	Don't know	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	12	4

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?

No response

-

How does the State receive matching results?

No response

-

Ohio State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Ohio's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to both the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using these data sources in the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profiles were updated based on these responses.

³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Oklahoma

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southwest

SNAP Households: 273,898

SNAP Participants: 603,896

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 77

Number of national data sources: 14

Number of State data sources: 6



Data sources

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ²
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	1-2 years	Other frequency	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	Less than one year	Other frequency	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
FNS-required data sources					
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	1-2 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	1-2 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
IRS income information	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

Data sources

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ²
Additional national data sources					
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
The Work Number	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities²
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State Lottery	6-10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State birth records	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements³

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	14	6
First name	14	6
Last name	14	6
Date of birth	14	6
Gender	14	6
Citizenship status indicator	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁴

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	12 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	3 sources
Other	5 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	11 sources
Other	6 sources

Oklahoma State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

³ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Oregon

Overview¹

FNS Region: Western

SNAP Households: 388,364

SNAP Participants: 680,671

Administration of data matching: At both the State and the county/local levels

Number of counties: 36

Number of national data sources: 17

Number of State data sources: 8



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Other frequency	.	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Other
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• Other

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
The Work Number	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State Lottery	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
State birth records	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
State death records	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
State tax filings	More than 10 years	Don't know	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
• Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	17	5
First name	-	4
Last name	-	5
Date of birth	-	5

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Other

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	12 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	7 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	6 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	18 sources
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Oregon State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Pennsylvania

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mid-Atlantic

SNAP Households: 951,411

SNAP Participants: 1,842,945

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 67

Number of national data sources: 19

Number of State data sources: 12



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	6-10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
FNS-required data sources					
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/ SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Federal Retirement Systems	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
IRS income information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
FBI Fleeing Felons	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
The Work Number	6-10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Other data source: Lexis Nexis - asset verification - Medicaid only	Less than one year	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State Lottery	6-10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State death records	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State tax filings	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Interstate data matching	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Other data source: County District Justice - fines and costs	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
Other data source: Probation and Parole Match	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	19	12
First name	19	12
Middle name	19	12
Last name	19	12
Date of birth	19	12
Gender	19	12
Race/Ethnicity	19	12
Citizenship status indicator	2	-
Other human services benefits recipient indicator	19	12

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	4 sources
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Directly query the data source to do the match	27 sources
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How does the State receive matching results?

Other	4 sources
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Pennsylvania State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² If the State used a national or State data source that was not listed as an option in the survey, the State was instructed to enter the name of this data source in an "other" data source free-text field. Other data source names are included as "Other data source" at the bottom of the national or State data source section.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Rhode Island

Overview¹

FNS Region: Northeast

SNAP Households: 100,158

SNAP Participants: 167,431

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 5

Number of national data sources: 16

Number of State data sources: 6



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	.	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	More than 10 years	.	Verify earned income eligibility	.	.
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	1-2 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	.	- At application submission - At initial certification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	.	Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	.	Other

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	.	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	.	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	.	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	.	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	1-2 years	Other frequency	Other	.	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	.	• At application submission • At initial certification
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	.	• Other
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify the proper amount of benefits	.	• At application submission • At initial certification • Other
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	.	• Other
• FBI Fleeing Felons	Don't know	.	.	.	• Don't know
• The Work Number	Don't know	.	.	.	• At application submission • At initial certification • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
• State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	.	• Other
• State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify earned income eligibility	.	• Other
• State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	.	• Other

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
• State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	.	• Other
• State death records	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	.	• Other
• Income information verified by other human service programs	Don't know	.	.	.	• Don't know

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
No response	-	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁴

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	11 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	3 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	5 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	16 sources
Don't know	3 sources

Rhode Island State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: South Carolina

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southeast

SNAP Households: 337,213

SNAP Participants: 719,977

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 46

Number of national data sources: 13

Number of State data sources: 3



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	Don't know	Don't know	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	Don't know
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	3-5 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
IRS income information	More than 10 years	One time per year	Other	.	Other
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
Additional national data sources					
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At other times during benefit receipt - Other
The Work Number	Don't know	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Don't know

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other

SNAP data elements⁵

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	10	3
First name	10	3
Last name	10	3
Date of birth	10	3
Don't know	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Case reviews

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁶

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	8 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	2 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	3 sources
Other	2 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	11 sources
Data are accessed through a web browser	1 source
Don't know	1 source

South Carolina State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² South Carolina's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using this data source in the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁵ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁶ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: South Dakota

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mountain Plains

SNAP Households: 41,316

SNAP Participants: 93,259

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 66

Number of national data sources: 14

Number of State data sources: 7



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification
The Work Number	6-10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	.	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State Prison Match	1-2 years	Don't know	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State Lottery	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At recertification

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	14	6
Don't know	-	1

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	6 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	10 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	5 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Results are sent via email	1 source
Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	8 sources
Don't know	2 sources

South Dakota State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Tennessee

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southeast

SNAP Households: 512,909

SNAP Participants: 1,047,058

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 95

Number of national data sources: 13

Number of State data sources: 8



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Don't know	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At other times during benefit receipt - Other
IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly			Other
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At other times during benefit receipt - Other
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
Additional national data sources					
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Don't know	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Monthly	Other	Don't know	- At other times during benefit receipt - Other
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Don't know	Other
The Work Number	6-10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt - Other

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
State Lottery	Less than one year	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - Other
State birth records	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt - Other
State death records	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Income information verified by other human service programs	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	8	3
First name	8	3
Middle name	8	3
Last name	8	3
Date of birth	9	3

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	9 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	4 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	5 sources
Other	2 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	13 sources
Other	1 source
Don't know	2 sources

Tennessee State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Tennessee's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using this data source in the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Utah

Overview¹

FNS Region: Southwest
SNAP Households: 82,772
SNAP Participants: 206,299

Administration of data matching: State level only
Number of counties: 29
Number of national data sources: 15
Number of State data sources: 7



Data sources

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ²
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	1-2 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
FNS-required data sources					
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
IRS income information	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At initial certification • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt
• The Work Number	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
• State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification • At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities²</i>
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State birth records	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
State death records	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Interstate data matching	More than 10 years	Don't know	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements³

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Street address	-	3
City	-	1
County	-	1
Zip code	-	1
Phone number	-	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	14	5
First name	15	7
Middle name	15	7
Last name	15	7
Date of birth	15	7
Gender	15	7
Disability status indicator	3	-
Citizenship status indicator	1	-
Other	-	1

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁴

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	5 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	12 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	4 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	9 sources
Don't know	1 source

Utah State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

³ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Vermont

Overview¹

FNS Region: Northeast
SNAP Households: 42,087
SNAP Participants: 76,558

Administration of data matching: State level only
Number of counties: 14
Number of national data sources: 10
Number of State data sources: 3



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - Other
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Did not report using data source				
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At other times during benefit receipt
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Don't know	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Street address	3	2
City	3	2
County	1	1
Zip code	3	2
Phone number	-	1
Cell phone number	-	1
Email address	-	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	7	2
First name	7	2
Middle name	6	1
Last name	7	2
Date of birth	5	1
Gender	5	1
Race/Ethnicity	1	2
Disability status indicator	1	-
Citizenship status indicator	1	1
Other human services benefits recipient indicator	4	-
Other	1	1

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Case reviews

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	4 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	2 sources
Request that the data source send files for you to match	2 sources
Other	2 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	7 sources
Other	1 source

Vermont State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Vermont's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The agency confirmed that the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey. The agency reported they began matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System in September 2018. However, this data source was not in use at the time of the survey. The total number of States using the data source in the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Virginia

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mid-Atlantic

SNAP Households: 367,231

SNAP Participants: 775,548

Administration of data matching: At both the State and the county/local levels

Number of counties: 134

Number of national data sources: 7

Number of State data sources: 4



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
• Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	Did not report using data source				
• National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At application submission
• Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • Other
• Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	6-10 years	Three times per year or fewer	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At initial certification • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • Other
• Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	6-10 years	Three times per year or fewer	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At initial certification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting • Other

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
Additional national data sources					
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At initial certification
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	Don't know	Don't know	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Don't know
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
• State Prison Match	Don't know	Two times per year	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	• At application submission
• State child support payment	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
• State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	Don't know	Don't know	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• Don't know
• Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Two times per year	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
No response	-	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	4 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	3 sources
Other	1 source

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	4 sources
Other	1 source

Virginia State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Virginia's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System, the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE), and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System, the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE), and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System, the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE), and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using these data sources in the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System, the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE), and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profiles were updated based on these responses.

³ Virginia's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS) in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. However, eDRS records indicate many counties in Virginia did query eDRS for eligibility determinations during the time survey data were collected (02/06/18-05/08/18).

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: U.S. Virgin Islands

Overview¹

FNS Region: Northeast

SNAP Households: 12,713

SNAP Participants: 26,758

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 3

Number of national data sources: 6

Number of State data sources: 1



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
• Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification
• National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	6-10 years	Other frequency	Verify employment status	.	• At initial certification • At recertification
• Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	6-10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification
• Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification
• Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At initial certification • At recertification

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	.	- At initial certification - At recertification

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	6	1
First name	6	1
Middle name	6	1
Last name	6	1
Date of birth	6	1
Gender	6	1
Race/Ethnicity	6	1
Citizenship status indicator	6	1

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Case reviews

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁴

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	4 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	3 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	4 sources
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U.S. Virgin Islands State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² A period indicates the State did not provide a response to a question about a data source the State used.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Washington

Overview¹

FNS Region: Western

SNAP Households: 520,498

SNAP Participants: 929,486

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 39

Number of national data sources: 15

Number of State data sources: 8



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Other frequency	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	3-5 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Did not report using data source				

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
FNS-required data sources					
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
IRS income information	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
Additional national data sources					
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At initial certification
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
The Work Number	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification
State Prison Match	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State birth records	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State death records	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At initial certification - At recertification - At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Street address	-	1
City	-	1
Zip code	-	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	13	6
First name	7	5
Middle name	3	2
Last name	7	5
Date of birth	8	4
Gender	1	2
Other	-	1

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	6 sources
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Directly query the data source to do the match	8 sources
--	-----------

Request that the data source send files for you to match	9 sources
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How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	14 sources
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Data are accessed through a web browser	1 source
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Washington State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Washington's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency reported they will begin matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System in January 2020. However, this data source was not in use at the time of the survey. The total number of States using the data source in the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: West Virginia

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mid-Atlantic
SNAP Households: 171,913
SNAP Participants: 340,308

Administration of data matching: State level only
Number of counties: 55
Number of national data sources: 12
Number of State data sources: 3



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At initial certification - At recertification
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
• IRS income information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
• State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
• Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission • At recertification • At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	2	1
Don't know	8	2

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁴

Other | 13 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer | 9 sources

Other | 4 sources

West Virginia State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² West Virginia's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The agency reported they were matching SNAP data to both the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of national data sources in the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profiles were updated based on these responses.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Wisconsin

Overview¹

FNS Region: Midwest

SNAP Households: 343,582

SNAP Participants: 691,635

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 72

Number of national data sources: 13

Number of State data sources: 7



Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ⁴
FNS-required data sources					
Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At application submission
National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
FNS-required data sources					
Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	3-5 years	Monthly	Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	Did not report using data source				

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
Additional national data sources					
Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	Other
Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)	More than 10 years	Monthly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities⁴</i>
Additional national data sources					
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State On-line Query/State On-line Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)	3-5 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	Other

Data sources^{2, 3}

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
Additional national data sources					
Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify employment status	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources^{2, 3}

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities⁴
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Weekly	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt
State birth records	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission
Interstate data matching	More than 10 years	Quarterly	Verify the proper amount of benefits	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	At other times during benefit receipt
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	More than 10 years	Weekly	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	Other
Other data source: Wire to Wire Third Party Query System (WTPY)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source must be verified for all returned cases	- At application submission - At initial certification - At recertification - At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting - At other times during benefit receipt

SNAP data elements

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Social Security Number (SSN)	13	7
First name	13	7
Middle name	13	7
Last name	13	7
Date of birth	13	7

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Verification of a subset of data matches

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal performance reviews of staff and corrective action plans

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	5 sources
Directly query the data source to do the match	5 sources
Other	10 sources

How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	10 sources
Data are accessed through a web browser	5 sources

Wisconsin State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Wisconsin's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify this response. The agency confirmed that this data source was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey. The agency noted that while they do not directly use the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File, they are able to obtain death information through other reliable sources (SOLQ, WTPY, and BENDEX).

³ If the State used a national or State data source that was not listed as an option in the survey, the State was instructed to enter the name of this data source in an "other" data source free-text field. Other data source names are included as "Other data source" at the bottom of the national or State data source section.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching State Profile: Wyoming

Overview¹

FNS Region: Mountain Plains

SNAP Households: 14,102

SNAP Participants: 32,839

Administration of data matching: State level only

Number of counties: 23

Number of national data sources: 11

Number of State data sources: 5



Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities ³
FNS-required data sources					
• Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)	3-5 years	Daily	Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission
• National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file	3-5 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission • At other times during benefit receipt
• Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System	Did not report using data source				
• Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File	1-2 years	Weekly	Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At other times during benefit receipt

Data sources²

National data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
Additional national data sources					
• Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission
• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• State Data Exchange (SDX)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission
• Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	• At application submission
• 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage	More than 10 years	Other frequency	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission
• Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission

Data sources²

State data sources	Length of time using data source	Frequency of matching	Primary purpose of performing data match	Verification of SNAP data matches	Timing of data matching activities³
• State Workforce – Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	• At application submission

Data sources²

State data sources	<i>Length of time using data source</i>	<i>Frequency of matching</i>	<i>Primary purpose of performing data match</i>	<i>Verification of SNAP data matches</i>	<i>Timing of data matching activities³</i>
State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify earned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	- At application submission - At other times during benefit receipt
State child support payment	More than 10 years	Daily	Verify unearned income eligibility	Match to data source must be verified for a subset of returned cases	At application submission
State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program data source (LIHEAP)	6-10 years	Daily	Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	More than 10 years	Daily	Other	Match to data source is considered verified upon receipt	At application submission

SNAP data elements⁴

Which SNAP data elements are matched to national and State data sources?

SNAP data elements	To how many sources is it matched	
	National data sources	State data sources
Case number	1	1
Social Security Number (SSN)	8	3
First name	2	2
Middle name	-	2
Last name	2	2
Date of birth	1	-
Citizenship status indicator	1	-

Data transmission and quality

How does the State conduct quality assurance of matching?

Internal process and procedures reviews

Internal management reports for monitoring data-matching workload

Case reviews

Regular training

How does the State initiate matching across data sources?⁵

Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source	11 sources
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Directly query the data source to do the match	4 sources
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How does the State receive matching results?

Electronic files are transferred via automatic process such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other secured file transfer	11 sources
--	------------

Wyoming State profile endnotes

¹ The overview figures for the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and number of SNAP participants are from 2017. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation and Costs." November 2018. Available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>. Accessed October 1, 2018.

² Wyoming's SNAP agency did not report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System and the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching. The research team followed up with the agency to verify these responses. The agency confirmed that the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System was not used for SNAP data matching at the time of the survey. The agency also reported they were matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File at the time of the survey. The agency provided updated information for the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File for the following: Length of time using data source, Frequency of matching, Primary purpose of performing data match, Verification of SNAP data matches, and Timing of data matching activities. Additionally, the total number of States using this data source in the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File data source profile was updated based on this response.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ If the State used a SNAP data element for national data sources but not State data sources (or the reverse), the appropriate blank field was populated with a dash to indicate no answer is expected.

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

APPENDIX E. DATA SOURCE PROFILES

APPENDIX E-1. NATIONAL DATA SOURCE PROFILES

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: 40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage

Data source background¹

Data source	40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage
Description	40 Qualifying Quarters data provide verification of 40 quarters of earnings which qualify legal permanent residents for Social Security Benefits.
National or State data source	National
Host	Social Security Administration
# of States using data source	37 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	86% of States using this data source
Date of birth	54% of States using this data source
First name	54% of States using this data source
Last name	54% of States using this data source
Middle name	38% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- County
- Citizenship status indicator
- City
- Employment status indicator
- Race/Ethnicity
- Street address

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	11%
Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	27%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	16%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	5%
Verify employment status	3%
Other	32%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	46%
At initial certification	49%
At recertification	46%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	5%
At other times during benefit receipt	19%
Other	24%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	43%
Weekly	3%
Monthly	3%
Quarterly	5%
Three or fewer times per year	5%
Other frequency	30%
Don't know	3%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	43%
Directly query the data source to do the match	35%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	5%
Other	5%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
43%

Effective
57%

Not very effective
0%

40 Qualifying Quarters of Coverage data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: BEERS

Data source background¹

Data source	Beneficiary Earnings Exchange Record System (BEERS)
Description	BEERS contains national earnings information from tax returns.
National or State data source	National
Host	Social Security Administration
# of States using data source	22 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	91% of States using this data source
Date of birth	41% of States using this data source
Last name	41% of States using this data source
First name	36% of States using this data source
Middle name	27% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Other

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	45%
Verify unearned income eligibility	23%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	9%
Other	9%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	32%
At initial certification	32%
At recertification	32%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	9%
At other times during benefit receipt	23%
Other	36%
Don't know	14%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	14%
Monthly	55%
Quarterly	5%
Three or fewer times per year	5%
Other frequency	9%
Don't know	9%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	45%
Directly query the data source to do the match	23%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	18%
Other	5%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *either Effective or Very Effective*

Very effective
32%

Effective
41%

Not very effective
27%

BEERS data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: BENDEX

Data source background¹

Data source	Beneficiary & Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX)
Description	BENDEX provides information on Social Security and Medicare entitlement and benefit receipt.
National or State data source	National
Host	Social Security Administration
# of States using data source	44 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	82% of States using this data source
Date of birth	48% of States using this data source
First name	48% of States using this data source
Last name	48% of States using this data source
Middle name	32% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Disability status indicator
- City
- County
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Street address
- Zip code
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	16%
Verify unearned income eligibility	61%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	11%
Other	2%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	45%
At initial certification	39%
At recertification	50%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	23%
At other times during benefit receipt	50%
Other	34%
Don't know	2%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	43%
Monthly	32%
Three or fewer times per year	5%
Other frequency	9%
Don't know	5%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	52%
Directly query the data source to do the match	20%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	11%
Other	7%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
68%

Effective
25%

Not very effective
7%

BENDEX data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: eDRS

Data source background¹

Data source	Electronic Disqualified Recipient System (eDRS)
Description	<i>One of five FNS-required data sources.</i> The eDRS is a federal data source which provides up-to-date information on SNAP participants who have been disqualified for program violations.
National or State data source	National
Host	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
# of States using data source	49 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	86% of States using this data source
First name	47% of States using this data source
Last name	47% of States using this data source
Date of birth	43% of States using this data source
Middle name	33% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Case number
- Citizenship status indicator
- Other

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	2%
Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	2%
Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	76%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	4%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	6%
Other	4%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	63%
At initial certification	47%
At recertification	69%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	14%
At other times during benefit receipt	22%
Other	22%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	43%
Monthly	8%
Quarterly	2%
Three or fewer times per year	4%
Other frequency	29%
Don't know	8%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	12%
Directly query the data source to do the match	69%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	6%
Other	4%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
47%

Effective
53%

Not very effective
0%

eDRS data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: FBI Fleeing Felons

Data source background¹

Data source	FBI Fleeing Felons
Description	FBI Fleeing Felons data are accessed through the National Crime Information Center to identify people who have been convicted of a felony and have violated parole and are not incarcerated.
National or State data source	National
Host	Federal Bureau of Investigation
# of States using data source	7 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	86% of States using this data source
Date of birth	57% of States using this data source
Last name	57% of States using this data source
Middle name	57% of States using this data source
First name	43% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	71%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	14%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	29%
At recertification	29%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	29%
At other times during benefit receipt	43%
Other	14%
Don't know	14%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	14%
Monthly	43%
Other frequency	14%
Don't know	14%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Directly query the data source to do the match	14%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	43%
Other	29%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
29%

Effective
57%

Not very effective
14%

FBI Fleeing Felons data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: Federal Retirement Systems

Data source background¹

Data source	Federal Retirement Systems
Description	FRS provides information on retired federal employees receiving federal retirement benefits.
National or State data source	National
Host	Office of Personnel Management
# of States using data source	6 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	67% of States using this data source
First name	33% of States using this data source
Last name	33% of States using this data source
Date of birth	33% of States using this data source
Middle name	33% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	17%
Verify unearned income eligibility	33%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	17%
Other	33%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	33%
At initial certification	17%
At recertification	33%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	17%
At other times during benefit receipt	33%
Other	33%
Don't know	17%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	17%
Monthly	17%
Quarterly	33%
Don't know	17%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	50%
Directly query the data source to do the match	17%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
33%

Effective
67%

Not very effective
0%

Federal Retirement Systems data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: IRS income information

Data source background¹

Data source	IRS income information
Description	This data source provides information from IRS tax returns.
National or State data source	National
Host	Internal Revenue Service
# of States using data source	32 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	84% of States using this data source
First name	44% of States using this data source
Last name	44% of States using this data source
Date of birth	38% of States using this data source
Middle name	28% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity
- Employment status indicator
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Other

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	38%
Verify unearned income eligibility	19%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	19%
Verify employment status	3%
Other	13%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	31%
At initial certification	28%
At recertification	28%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	13%
At other times during benefit receipt	41%
Other	41%
Don't know	9%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	6%
Monthly	56%
Three or fewer times per year	16%
Other frequency	13%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	63%
Directly query the data source to do the match	19%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	6%
Other	3%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Not Very Effective*

Very effective
6%

Effective
41%

Not very effective
53%

IRS income information data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: NDNH New Hire File

Data source background¹

Data source	National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) New Hire file
Description	<i>One of five FNS-required data sources.</i> The NDNH contains national employment data on newly hired and existing employees compiled from state reports, quarterly wage reports, and unemployment compensation claims.
National or State data source	National
Host	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Support Enforcement
# of States using data source	47 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	79% of States using this data source
First name	51% of States using this data source
Last name	51% of States using this data source
Date of birth	38% of States using this data source
Middle name	30% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Employment status indicator
- Race/Ethnicity
- Case number
- Citizenship status indicator
- City
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Street address
- Zip code
- Other

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	47%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	4%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	2%
Verify employment status	36%
Other	4%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	40%
At initial certification	40%
At recertification	62%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	19%
At other times during benefit receipt	40%
Other	23%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	17%
Monthly	53%
Quarterly	6%
Three or fewer times per year	2%
Other frequency	9%
Don't know	4%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	60%
Directly query the data source to do the match	21%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	6%
Other	2%

How effective do States find the data source?⁵

Most States rate this source as *either Effective or Very Effective*

Very effective
21%

Effective
38%

Not very effective
40%

NDNH New Hire File data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

⁵ Not all States rated the effectiveness of all of the data sources they used. The effectiveness percentage was calculated using the number of States that responded with an identified effectiveness rating (Very effective, Effective, or Not very effective) divided by the total number of States that reported using the data source (regardless of whether they provided an effectiveness rating). Therefore, the total percentage for the effectiveness rating may not total to 100 percent as a result of missing responses.

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification

Data source background¹

Data source	Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification
Description	Numident is an application system that provides verification of Social Security Numbers and limited identifying information.
National or State data source	National
Host	Social Security Administration
# of States using data source	41 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	85% of States using this data source
Date of birth	61% of States using this data source
Last name	61% of States using this data source
First name	56% of States using this data source
Middle name	37% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- City
- County
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Email address
- Street address
- Zip code
- Race/Ethnicity

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	22%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	7%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	10%
Other	56%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	63%
At initial certification	46%
At recertification	46%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	17%
At other times during benefit receipt	37%
Other	32%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	56%
Weekly	7%
Monthly	10%
Three or fewer times per year	7%
Other frequency	12%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	51%
Directly query the data source to do the match	37%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	2%
Other	2%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
76%

Effective
22%

Not very effective
2%

Numident/Social Security Number (SSN) Verification data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: OASDI

Data source background¹

Data source	Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)
Description	OASDI provides data on monthly benefits to qualified retired and disabled workers and their dependents and to survivors of insured workers.
National or State data source	National
Host	Social Security Administration
# of States using data source	25 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	72% of States using this data source
First name	36% of States using this data source
Last name	36% of States using this data source
Date of birth	32% of States using this data source
Middle name	28% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify unearned income eligibility	80%
Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	4%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	4%
Other	4%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	60%
At initial certification	52%
At recertification	76%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	44%
At other times during benefit receipt	60%
Other	24%
Don't know	4%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	44%
Weekly	4%
Monthly	24%
Three or fewer times per year	4%
Other frequency	12%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	44%
Directly query the data source to do the match	28%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	12%
Other	4%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
68%

Effective
32%

Not very effective
0%

OASDI data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: PARIS

Data source background¹

Data source	Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Interstate file
Description	PARIS matches recipients of public assistance to check if they receive duplicate benefits in two or more states. PARIS matches help identify improper payments and minimize fraud and abuse.
National or State data source	National
Host	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families
# of States using data source	42 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	86% of States using this data source
Last name	48% of States using this data source
Date of birth	45% of States using this data source
First name	45% of States using this data source
Middle name	31% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- City
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Street address
- Zip code
- County
- Citizenship status indicator
- Disability status indicator
- Employment status indicator
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	14%
Verify unearned income eligibility	2%
Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	17%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	12%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	7%
Other	38%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	17%
At initial certification	14%
At recertification	24%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	12%
At other times during benefit receipt	40%
Other	43%
Don't know	5%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	5%
Monthly	12%
Quarterly	60%
Three or fewer times per year	2%
Other frequency	5%
Don't know	7%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	57%
Directly query the data source to do the match	7%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	19%
Other	10%

How effective do States find the data source?⁵

Most States rate this source as **Effective**

Very effective
24%

Effective
67%

Not very effective
10%

PARIS data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

⁵ Not all States rated the effectiveness of all of the data sources they used. The effectiveness percentage was calculated using the number of States that responded with an identified effectiveness rating (Very effective, Effective, or Not very effective) divided by the total number of States that reported using the data source (regardless of whether they provided an effectiveness rating). Therefore, the total percentage for the effectiveness rating may not total to 100 percent as a result of missing responses.

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System

Data source background^{1, 2}

Data source	Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System
Description	<i>One of five FNS-required data sources.</i> The PUPS contains national data on people who are incarcerated and who have a control alert issued.
National or State data source	National
Host	Social Security Administration
# of States using data source	42 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	80% of States using this data source
Last name	51% of States using this data source
First name	49% of States using this data source
Date of birth	46% of States using this data source
Middle name	34% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity
- Citizenship status indicator
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Other

What is the purpose of the match?³

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	3%
Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	74%
Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	9%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	6%
Other	6%

When do States perform the match?^{3, 4}

At application submission	43%
At initial certification	43%
At recertification	54%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	23%
At other times during benefit receipt	34%
Other	43%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	34%
Monthly	43%
Three or fewer times per year	3%
Other frequency	11%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁵

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	60%
Directly query the data source to do the match	11%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	20%
Other	3%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
14%

Effective
60%

Not very effective
26%

Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System data source profile endnotes

¹ The research team contacted selected State SNAP agencies in December 2019 to verify information reported in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, including the use of the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System. Sixteen agencies did not originally report matching SNAP data to the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS)/SSA Prisoner Verification System. Of these 16 agencies, three agencies did not respond to email inquiries. Five agencies reported they were using the data source at the time of the original survey. Six agencies confirmed they were not using the data source at the time of the survey. Two additional agencies noted they were not using the data source at the time of the original survey, but began using the data source at a later point in time. The “# of States using data source” field has been updated to reflect all States that utilize the data source based on the initial data collection and the follow-up correspondence, including agencies that began using the data source at a later point in time. All remaining information contained in this profile was based on the information originally provided by States in the initial data collection.

² During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

³ States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application (“At application submission”), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process (“At initial certification”), at the time of recertification (“At recertification”), as part of Simplified Reporting (“At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting”), at other identified times (“At other times during benefit receipt”), or at other times not previously identified (“Other”).

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State (“Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source”); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time (“Directly query the data source to do the match”); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files (“Request that the data source send files for the State to match”).

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: SAVE

Data source background^{1, 2}

Data source	Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE)
Description	<i>One of five FNS-required data sources.</i> SAVE provides verification for federal, state, and local benefit-granting agencies to verify immigration status or naturalized/derived citizenship.
National or State data source	National
Host	Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
# of States using data source	50 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

First name	60% of States using this data source
Last name	60% of States using this data source
Social Security Number (SSN)	60% of States using this data source
Date of birth	58% of States using this data source
Middle name	38% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Citizenship status indicator
- Race/Ethnicity
- Gender
- Case number
- Other
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?³

Percent of States using the source

Verify unearned income eligibility	2%
Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	33%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	7%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	7%
Other	44%

When do States perform the match?^{3, 4}

At application submission	62%
At initial certification	51%
At recertification	51%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	13%
At other times during benefit receipt	24%
Other	18%
Don't know	2%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	44%
Other frequency	42%
Don't know	4%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁵

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	7%
Directly query the data source to do the match	73%
Other	9%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
47%

Effective
53%

Not very effective
0%

SAVE data source profile endnotes

¹ The research team contacted selected State SNAP agencies in December 2019 to verify information reported in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, including the use of the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE). Six agencies did not originally report matching SNAP data to the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE). Of these six agencies, five agencies reported they were using the data source at the time of the original survey. One agency confirmed they were not using the data source at the time of the survey. The “# of States using data source” field has been updated to reflect all States that utilize the data source based on the initial data collection and the follow-up correspondence. All remaining information contained in this profile was based on the information originally provided by States in the initial data collection phase.

² During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

³ States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application (“At application submission”), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process (“At initial certification”), at the time of recertification (“At recertification”), as part of Simplified Reporting (“At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting”), at other identified times (“At other times during benefit receipt”), or at other times not previously identified (“Other”).

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State (“Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source”); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time (“Directly query the data source to do the match”); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files (“Request that the data source send files for the State to match”).

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: SDX

Data source background¹

Data source	State Data Exchange (SDX)
Description	SDX is a batch data exchange that provides Title 16 data to States that administer federally funded income and/or health maintenance programs.
National or State data source	National
Host	Social Security Administration
# of States using data source	46 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	76% of States using this data source
First name	46% of States using this data source
Last name	46% of States using this data source
Date of birth	43% of States using this data source
Middle name	33% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- County
- Street address
- City
- Zip code
- Disability status indicator
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	4%
Verify unearned income eligibility	67%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	9%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	7%
Other	7%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	54%
At initial certification	37%
At recertification	54%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	26%
At other times during benefit receipt	54%
Other	30%
Don't know	4%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	65%
Weekly	2%
Monthly	13%
Other frequency	2%
Don't know	9%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	33%
Directly query the data source to do the match	15%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	30%
Other	11%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
68%

Effective
32%

Not very effective
0%

SDX data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: SOLQ/SOLQ-I

Data source background¹

Data source	State Online Query/State Online Query-Internet (SOLQ/SOLQ-I)
Description	SOLQ/SOLQ-I is an online service that allows States real-time access to SSA's Social Security Number (SSN) verification service and retrieval of additional data. SOLQ/SOLQ-I enables State social services and other State benefit program personnel to rapidly obtain information they need to qualify individuals for programs.
National or State data source	National
Host	Social Security Administration
# of States using data source	32 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	75% of States using this data source
First name	47% of States using this data source
Date of birth	44% of States using this data source
Last name	44% of States using this data source
Middle name	28% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

• Gender	• City
• Disability status indicator	• County
• Zip code	• Race/Ethnicity
• Case number	• Street address
• Citizenship status indicator	• Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	6%
Verify unearned income eligibility	56%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	6%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	6%
Other	16%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	66%
At initial certification	50%
At recertification	75%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	25%
At other times during benefit receipt	41%
Other	22%
Don't know	3%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	63%
Weekly	3%
Other frequency	19%
Don't know	6%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	9%
Directly query the data source to do the match	72%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	3%
Other	3%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
81%

Effective
19%

Not very effective
0%

SOLQ/SOLQ-I data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: SSA Death Master File

Data source background^{1, 2}

Data source	SSA Death Master File
Description	<i>One of five FNS-required data sources.</i> The DMF is a federal data source containing identifying information about deceased individuals.
National or State data source	National
Host	Social Security Administration
# of States using data source	39 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	77% of States using this data source
Date of birth	42% of States using this data source
First name	42% of States using this data source
Last name	42% of States using this data source
Middle name	35% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Citizenship status indicator
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?³

Percent of States using the source

Verify unearned income eligibility	4%
Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	73%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	8%
Other	4%

When do States perform the match?^{3, 4}

At application submission	23%
At initial certification	31%
At recertification	38%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	15%
At other times during benefit receipt	38%
Other	42%
Don't know	8%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	31%
Weekly	8%
Monthly	39%
Other frequency	12%
Don't know	4%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁵

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	58%
Directly query the data source to do the match	8%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	19%
Other	4%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
19%

Effective
69%

Not very effective
12%

SSA Death Master File data source profile endnotes

¹ The research team contacted selected State SNAP agencies in December 2019 to verify information reported in the National Survey of State SNAP Data Matching, including the use of the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File. 25 agencies did not originally report matching SNAP data to the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File. Of these 25 agencies, three agencies did not respond to email inquiries. Thirteen agencies reported they were using the data source at the time of the original survey. Nine agencies confirmed they were not using the data source at the time of the survey. Of those, five agencies noted that while they do not directly use the Internet-Electronic Death Registration (I-EDR)/SSA Death Master File, they are able to obtain death information through other reliable sources. The “# of States using data source” field has been updated to reflect all States that utilize the data source based on the initial data collection and the follow-up correspondence. All remaining information contained in this profile was based on the information originally provided by States in the initial data collection phase.

² During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

³ States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

⁴ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application (“At application submission”), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process (“At initial certification”), at the time of recertification (“At recertification”), as part of Simplified Reporting (“At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting”), at other identified times (“At other times during benefit receipt”), or at other times not previously identified (“Other”).

⁵ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State (“Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source”); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time (“Directly query the data source to do the match”); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files (“Request that the data source send files for the State to match”).

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: SSI

Data source background¹

Data source	Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
Description	SSI data contain individual-level records of receipt of SSI benefits.
National or State data source	National
Host	Social Security Administration
# of States using data source	45 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	82% of States using this data source
First name	42% of States using this data source
Last name	42% of States using this data source
Date of birth	40% of States using this data source
Middle name	27% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Street address
- Disability status indicator
- City
- County
- Zip code
- Other
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	2%
Verify unearned income eligibility	78%
Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	2%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	7%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	4%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	64%
At initial certification	44%
At recertification	67%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	33%
At other times during benefit receipt	47%
Other	24%
Don't know	2%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	62%
Weekly	2%
Monthly	16%
Three or fewer times per year	2%
Other frequency	7%
Don't know	4%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	29%
Directly query the data source to do the match	27%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	22%
Other	9%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
76%

Effective
24%

Not very effective
0%

SSI data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: SVES

Data source background¹

Data source	State Verification & Exchange System (SVES)
Description	SVES is a batch query system that provides States and some federal agencies with a standardized method of SSN verification and uniform data response for Title 2 and/or Title 16 data for benefit program processing.
National or State data source	National
Host	Social Security Administration
# of States using data source	43 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	86% of States using this data source
Date of birth	49% of States using this data source
First name	49% of States using this data source
Last name	49% of States using this data source
Middle name	35% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

• Gender	• Zip code
• City	• Citizenship status indicator
• County	• Disability status indicator
• Street address	• Race/Ethnicity
• Other human services benefits recipient indicator	• Employment status indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	7%
Verify unearned income eligibility	35%
Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	5%
Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	5%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	5%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	9%
Other	28%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	60%
At initial certification	51%
At recertification	56%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	19%
At other times during benefit receipt	49%
Other	26%
Don't know	5%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	67%
Monthly	5%
Other frequency	14%
Don't know	5%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	60%
Directly query the data source to do the match	21%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	5%
Other	2%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
56%

Effective
44%

Not very effective
0%

SVES data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: The Work Number

Data source background¹

Data source	The Work Number
Description	TWN is a national data source that contains verification of employment and income data.
National or State data source	National
Host	Equifax
# of States using data source	37 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	73% of States using this data source
Last name	43% of States using this data source
First name	41% of States using this data source
Middle name	30% of States using this data source
Date of birth	27% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Employment status indicator
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Race/Ethnicity
- Street address

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	73%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	5%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	3%
Verify employment status	8%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	57%
At initial certification	43%
At recertification	68%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	30%
At other times during benefit receipt	27%
Other	24%
Don't know	5%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	43%
Three or fewer times per year	3%
Other frequency	35%
Don't know	5%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	3%
Directly query the data source to do the match	68%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	5%
Other	5%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
54%

Effective
43%

Not very effective
3%

The Work Number data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

APPENDIX E-2. STATE DATA SOURCE PROFILES

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: DMV

Data source background¹

Data source	Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
Description	DMV is a match with the State Department of Motor Vehicles database to verify automobile assets and identification.
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	25 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Last name	72% of States using this data source
First name	68% of States using this data source
Social Security Number (SSN)	52% of States using this data source
Date of birth	44% of States using this data source
Middle name	44% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Street address
- City
- County
- Zip code
- Other

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify the proper amount of benefits	16%
Other	72%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	52%
At initial certification	32%
At recertification	44%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	4%
At other times during benefit receipt	24%
Other	12%
Don't know	4%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	32%
Monthly	12%
Three or fewer times per year	8%
Other frequency	28%
Don't know	12%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	8%
Directly query the data source to do the match	64%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	12%
Other	4%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *either Effective or Very Effective*

Very effective
48%

Effective
44%

Not very effective
8%

DMV data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: Income information verified by other human service programs

Data source background¹

Data source	Income information verified by other human service programs
Description	These data are State-specific and include income data verified by other State agencies administering programs like Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or Unemployment Insurance.
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	14 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	50% of States using this data source
Date of birth	21% of States using this data source
First name	21% of States using this data source
Gender	21% of States using this data source
Last name	21% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Middle name
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Race/Ethnicity
- Case number
- Cell phone number
- Citizenship status indicator
- City
- County
- Disability status indicator
- Employment status indicator
- Email address
- Phone number
- Street address
- Zip code
- Other

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	21%
Verify unearned income eligibility	21%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	7%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	7%
Other	36%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	57%
At initial certification	43%
At recertification	79%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	43%
At other times during benefit receipt	50%
Other	29%
Don't know	7%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	57%
Monthly	7%
Three or fewer times per year	7%
Other frequency	21%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	7%
Directly query the data source to do the match	29%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	7%
Other	50%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
36%

Effective
57%

Not very effective
7%

Income information verified by other human service programs data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: Interstate data matching

Data source background¹

Data source	Interstate data matching
Description	State records for interstate data matching (beyond existing interstate data matching sources)
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	11 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	64% of States using this data source
Date of birth	45% of States using this data source
First name	45% of States using this data source
Last name	45% of States using this data source
Middle name	45% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

• Gender	• Case number
• Street address	• Cell phone number
• City	• Citizenship status indicator
• County	• Disability status indicator
• Other human services benefits recipient indicator	• Employment status indicator
• Race/Ethnicity	• Phone number
• Zip code	• Email address

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	9%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	36%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	9%
Other	27%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	18%
At initial certification	18%
At recertification	36%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	18%
At other times during benefit receipt	55%
Other	27%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	18%
Monthly	9%
Quarterly	27%
Don't know	27%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	27%
Directly query the data source to do the match	18%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	18%
Other	9%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
27%

Effective
55%

Not very effective
18%

Interstate data matching data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: LIHEAP

Data source background¹

Data source	State Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) data source
Description	State records of individuals receiving assistance under LIHEAP.
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	17 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	76% of States using this data source
First name	71% of States using this data source
Last name	71% of States using this data source
Date of birth	59% of States using this data source
Middle name	53% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

• Gender	• Race/Ethnicity
• Street address	• Cell phone number
• City	• Citizenship status indicator
• Zip code	• Disability status indicator
• Case number	• Email address
• County	• Phone number
• Other human services benefits recipient indicator	• Employment status indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	6%
Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	6%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	18%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	41%
Other	29%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	47%
At initial certification	29%
At recertification	47%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	24%
At other times during benefit receipt	29%
Other	29%
Don't know	6%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	47%
Weekly	6%
Monthly	18%
Three or fewer times per year	6%
Other frequency	12%
Don't know	6%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	12%
Directly query the data source to do the match	59%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	12%
Other	18%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
35%

Effective
59%

Not very effective
6%

LIHEAP data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: NAC

Data source background¹

Data source	National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC)
Description	NAC established a shared data clearinghouse that allows a limited number of participating States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi) to check in real, or near-real, time whether a SNAP applicant is already receiving SNAP benefits in another pilot State.
National or State data source	State
Host	LexisNexis
# of States using data source	5 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Date of birth	80% of States using this data source
First name	80% of States using this data source
Last name	80% of States using this data source
Social Security Number (SSN)	80% of States using this data source
Middle name	60% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Middle name
- Case number
- City
- Street address
- County
- Zip code
- Gender
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Phone number

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	20%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	20%
Other	60%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	100%
At initial certification	40%
At recertification	60%
At other times during benefit receipt	60%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	80%
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What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	60%
Directly query the data source to do the match	20%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
80%

Effective
20%

Not very effective
0%

NAC data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: SDNH

Data source background¹

Data source	State Directory of New Hires (SDNH)
Description	Centralized repository responsible for receiving new hire data reported by employers to the State.
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	29 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	72% of States using this data source
First name	48% of States using this data source
Last name	48% of States using this data source
Date of birth	41% of States using this data source
Middle name	34% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Street address
- City
- Employment status indicator
- County
- Race/Ethnicity
- Zip code
- Case number
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	52%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	7%
Verify employment status	28%
Other	3%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	38%
At initial certification	41%
At recertification	52%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	21%
At other times during benefit receipt	45%
Other	34%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	38%
Weekly	10%
Monthly	21%
Quarterly	3%
Other frequency	10%
Don't know	7%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	38%
Directly query the data source to do the match	17%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	28%
Other	7%

How effective do States find the data source?⁵

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
28%

Effective
66%

Not very effective
7%

SDNH data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

⁵ Not all States rated the effectiveness of all of the data sources they used. The effectiveness percentage was calculated using the number of States that responded with an identified effectiveness rating (Very effective, Effective, or Not very effective) divided by the total number of States that reported using the data source (regardless of whether they provided an effectiveness rating). Therefore, the total percentage for the effectiveness rating may not total to 100 percent as a result of missing responses.

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: State birth records

Data source background¹

Data source	State birth records
Description	Birth records recorded and maintained by a State or local agency.
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	22 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

First name	64% of States using this data source
Last name	64% of States using this data source
Social Security Number (SSN)	55% of States using this data source
Date of birth	50% of States using this data source
Middle name	36% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify the proper amount of benefits	14%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	18%
Other	50%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	45%
At initial certification	41%
At recertification	41%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	5%
At other times during benefit receipt	41%
Other	27%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	41%
Weekly	5%
Quarterly	5%
Other frequency	36%
Don't know	5%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Directly query the data source to do the match	64%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	18%
Other	5%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Very Effective*

Very effective
59%

Effective
36%

Not very effective
5%

State birth records data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: State child support payment

Data source background¹

Data source	State child support payment
Description	State or Federal Parent Locator Service child support databases for identification and income information.
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	40 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	73% of States using this data source
Last name	55% of States using this data source
First name	50% of States using this data source
Date of birth	43% of States using this data source
Middle name	30% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity
- Citizenship status indicator
- County
- Street address
- Zip code
- City
- Case number
- Cell phone number
- Email address
- Phone number
- Other
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	3%
Verify unearned income eligibility	78%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	10%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	3%
Other	3%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	60%
At initial certification	48%
At recertification	68%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	38%
At other times during benefit receipt	30%
Other	33%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	50%
Weekly	3%
Monthly	15%
Three or fewer times per year	5%
Other frequency	18%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	18%
Directly query the data source to do the match	48%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	15%
Other	15%

How effective do States find the data source?⁵

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
68%

Effective
30%

Not very effective
3%

State child support payment data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

⁵ Not all States rated the effectiveness of all of the data sources they used. The effectiveness percentage was calculated using the number of States that responded with an identified effectiveness rating (Very effective, Effective, or Not very effective) divided by the total number of States that reported using the data source (regardless of whether they provided an effectiveness rating). Therefore, the total percentage for the effectiveness rating may not total to 100 percent as a result of missing responses.

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: State death records

Data source background¹

Data source	State death records
Description	Death records recorded and maintained by a State or local agency.
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	27 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	70% of States using this data source
First name	67% of States using this data source
Last name	67% of States using this data source
Date of birth	59% of States using this data source
Middle name	48% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- City
- County
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Race/Ethnicity
- Street address
- Zip code
- Other

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify non-income eligibility – deceased	74%
Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	4%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	11%
Verify eligibility for other human service program(s)	4%
Other	7%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	26%
At initial certification	22%
At recertification	33%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	11%
At other times during benefit receipt	48%
Other	44%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	33%
Weekly	19%
Monthly	22%
Quarterly	4%
Three or fewer times per year	7%
Other frequency	11%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	11%
Directly query the data source to do the match	30%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	52%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
65%

Effective
35%

Not very effective
0%

State death records data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: State lottery

Data source background¹

Data source	State lottery
Description	State records of lottery winners for asset information.
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	14 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	93% of States using this data source
First name	57% of States using this data source
Last name	57% of States using this data source
Date of birth	50% of States using this data source
Middle name	36% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	7%
Verify unearned income eligibility	43%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	21%
Other	21%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	21%
At initial certification	7%
At recertification	21%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	14%
At other times during benefit receipt	50%
Other	43%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	7%
Monthly	57%
Three or fewer times per year	7%
Other frequency	14%
Don't know	7%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	7%
Directly query the data source to do the match	14%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	64%
Other	7%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
43%

Effective
50%

Not very effective
7%

State lottery data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: State Prison Match

Data source background¹

Data source	State Prison Match
Description	State Department of Correction prison records for identification information of incarcerated household members.
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	29 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	72% of States using this data source
Date of birth	45% of States using this data source
Last name	45% of States using this data source
First name	41% of States using this data source
Middle name	28% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- City
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator
- Race/Ethnicity
- Street address

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify non-income eligibility – incarcerated	79%
Verify non-income eligibility – disqualified for benefits	3%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	7%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	21%
At initial certification	21%
At recertification	31%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	7%
At other times during benefit receipt	45%
Other	38%
Don't know	3%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	21%
Weekly	14%
Monthly	31%
Three or fewer times per year	3%
Don't know	17%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	24%
Directly query the data source to do the match	7%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	52%
Other	3%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as *Effective*

Very effective
36%

Effective
50%

Not very effective
14%

State Prison Match data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: State tax filings

Data source background¹

Data source	State tax filings
Description	State tax agency records for individuals who have filed taxes.
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	4 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	100% of States using this data source
Date of birth	25% of States using this data source
First name	25% of States using this data source
Gender	25% of States using this data source
Last name	25% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Middle name
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify unearned income eligibility	25%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	25%
Other	50%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	25%
At recertification	25%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	25%
At other times during benefit receipt	25%
Other	75%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	25%
Three or fewer times per year	25%
Other frequency	25%
Don't know	25%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	25%
Directly query the data source to do the match	25%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	50%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
50%

Effective
25%

Not very effective
25%

State tax filings data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application ("At application submission"), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process ("At initial certification"), at the time of recertification ("At recertification"), as part of Simplified Reporting ("At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting"), at other identified times ("At other times during benefit receipt"), or at other times not previously identified ("Other").

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State ("Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source"); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time ("Directly query the data source to do the match"); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files ("Request that the data source send files for the State to match").

SNAP Data Matching Data Source Profile: State Workforce—Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information

Data source background¹

Data source	State Workforce—Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information
Description	State UI information on benefits provided to UI recipients each month. Also, State records on wages earned and current/prior State employee information.
National or State data source	State
Host	Individual State agencies
# of States using data source	44 of 51 States

Data matching

Top 5 data elements used for data matching

Social Security Number (SSN)	86% of States using this data source
Last name	39% of States using this data source
First name	36% of States using this data source
Date of birth	34% of States using this data source
Middle name	23% of States using this data source

Additional data elements used for matching

- Gender
- Street address
- City
- Employment status indicator
- Other
- Zip code
- County
- Race/Ethnicity
- Other human services benefits recipient indicator

What is the purpose of the match?²

Percent of States using the source

Verify earned income eligibility	25%
Verify unearned income eligibility	61%
Verify the proper amount of benefits	5%
Other	2%

When do States perform the match?^{2, 3}

At application submission	57%
At initial certification	45%
At recertification	61%
At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting	30%
At other times during benefit receipt	39%
Other	34%
Don't know	5%

How often do States run the matches against the source?

Daily	43%
Weekly	14%
Monthly	18%
Three or fewer times per year	2%
Other frequency	14%
Don't know	2%

What is the primary method States use to initiate a match?⁴

Request a file of cases to be matched from the data source	25%
Directly query the data source to do the match	36%
Request that the data source send files for the State to match	27%
Other	5%

How effective do States find the data source?

Most States rate this source as **Very Effective**

Very effective
64%

Effective
36%

Not very effective
0%

State Workforce—Unemployment Insurance (UI)/State quarterly wage information/State employee information data source profile endnotes

¹ During the original survey period, 50 States, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, were surveyed. Of those, 51 States responded to the survey.

² States could mark all that apply for this question, so percentages do not add to 100%.

³ SNAP data matching may be conducted against data submitted through an initial application (“At application submission”), after application data have been updated during the interview and certification process (“At initial certification”), at the time of recertification (“At recertification”), as part of Simplified Reporting (“At the time of the interim report under Simplified Reporting”), at other identified times (“At other times during benefit receipt”), or at other times not previously identified (“Other”).

⁴ A State may conduct data matching by: sending SNAP data files to a data source and the data source owner would then conduct the match and send results back to the State (“Request a file of data cases to be matched from the data source”); directly query the data source for a case(s) at any time (“Directly query the data source to do the match”); or, request the data source owner to send data to the State and the State would then conduct a match against SNAP data files (“Request that the data source send files for the State to match”).