

Contract No.: 8243-140  
MPR Reference No.: 8243-130

**File Documentation for  
The National Food Stamp  
Program Survey**

*Final Report*

*Revised August 1999*

*Amy Zambrowski  
James C. Ohls*

Submitted to:

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Food and Consumer Service  
Office of Analysis and Evaluation  
3101 Park Center Drive  
Alexandria, VA 22302

Submitted by:

Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.  
P.O. Box 2393  
Princeton, NJ 08543-2393  
(609) 799-3535

Project Officer:

Patricia McKinney

Project Director:

James C. Ohls

## CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I	INTRODUCTION .....	1
II	OVERVIEW OF FILES .....	3
	A. CONSTRUCTION OF THE “TOGET” AND THE “OTHSPC.TXT” FILES .....	6
	B. CONSTRUCTION OF THE “FOODTABS” AND “TOGFOOD” FILES .....	8
	C. THE STORE FILE WITH GEOCODED INFORMATION .....	9
III	EDITING .....	11
	A. CAPI/CATI DATA .....	11
	B. FOOD DATA .....	13
IV	CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES .....	15
V	MISSING VALUE CONVENTIONS .....	17
VI	USING THE FILES .....	19
	APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES .....	A.1
	APPENDIX B: DESCRIPTION OF TOGET.SD2 FILE .....	B.1
	APPENDIX C: DESCRIPTION OF FDTABS.SD2 FILE .....	C.1
	APPENDIX D: DESCRIPTION OF TOGFOOD.SD2 FILE .....	D.1
	APPENDIX E: DESCRIPTION OF GEOSTORE.SD2 FILE .....	E.1
	APPENDIX F: DESCRIPTION OF OTHSPC.TXT FILES .....	F.1

**CONTENTS** *(continued)*

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Page</b>
APPENDIX G: DESCRIPTION OF RPTVAR.SD2 FILE .....	G.1
APPENDIX H: DESCRIPTION OF FSLISTPB.DAT FILE .....	H.1
APPENDIX I: DESCRIPTION OF FSRDDPB.DAT FILE .....	I.1
APPENDIX J: DESCRIPTION OF FSCAPIPB.DAT .....	J.1
APPENDIX K: DESCRIPTION OF DEC DAT.SD2 FILE .....	K.1
APPENDIX L: EXTERNAL INFORMATION ADDED TO THE ANALYSIS FILE .....	L.1
APPENDIX M: ALGORITHMS FOR COMPUTING CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES .....	M.1
APPENDIX N: CAPI/CATI PROGRAM .....	N.1
APPENDIX O: SAMPLE SAS CODE AND OUTPUT LISTINGS .....	O.1

## FIGURES

<b>Figure</b>		<b>Page</b>
1	NATIONAL FOOD STAMP PROGRAM SURVEY FILES .....	4

## I. INTRODUCTION

This documentation describes the data files created for the National Food Stamp Program Survey (NFSPS) conducted by Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) for the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). The files are described in sufficient detail to allow readers to replicate the analysis presented in the three major reports from the study (Ponza et al., 1998; Ohls et al. 1998a; and Ohls et al.; 1998b), as well as to conduct additional lines of analysis.

The discussion below assumes a basic knowledge of the data collection operations conducted for the study, as detailed in Chapter II and Appendix A of each of the reports cited above.

We begin the file documentation by providing an overview of the file creation process and of the files that are available (Chapter II). Subsequent sections discuss issues related to editing (Chapter III), constructed variables (Chapter IV), and missing value conventions (Chapter V). Chapter VI provides additional information needed to use the files. Details about the files are provided in a series of appendices.

## II. OVERVIEW OF FILES

Figure 1 summarizes the file creation activities undertaken for the NFSPS. The boxes at the top of the diagram represent inputs into the file creation process, such as raw survey data and data on store characteristics obtained from FNS. The set of boxes at the bottom of the diagram represent end-use data files used in the analysis for the project. These end-use files, all of which are included in the data being made available for public use, can be used to reproduce any of the statistical results reported from the project and to explore additional lines of analysis.<sup>1</sup> The boxes in the middle of the diagram represent key intermediate steps in the file creation process.

In this “overview” chapter, we focus on the six end-use data files shown in the bottom of the diagram; within that set, it is useful to particularly highlight three files which we anticipate will be sufficient for most users needs.

Following are the main analysis files:

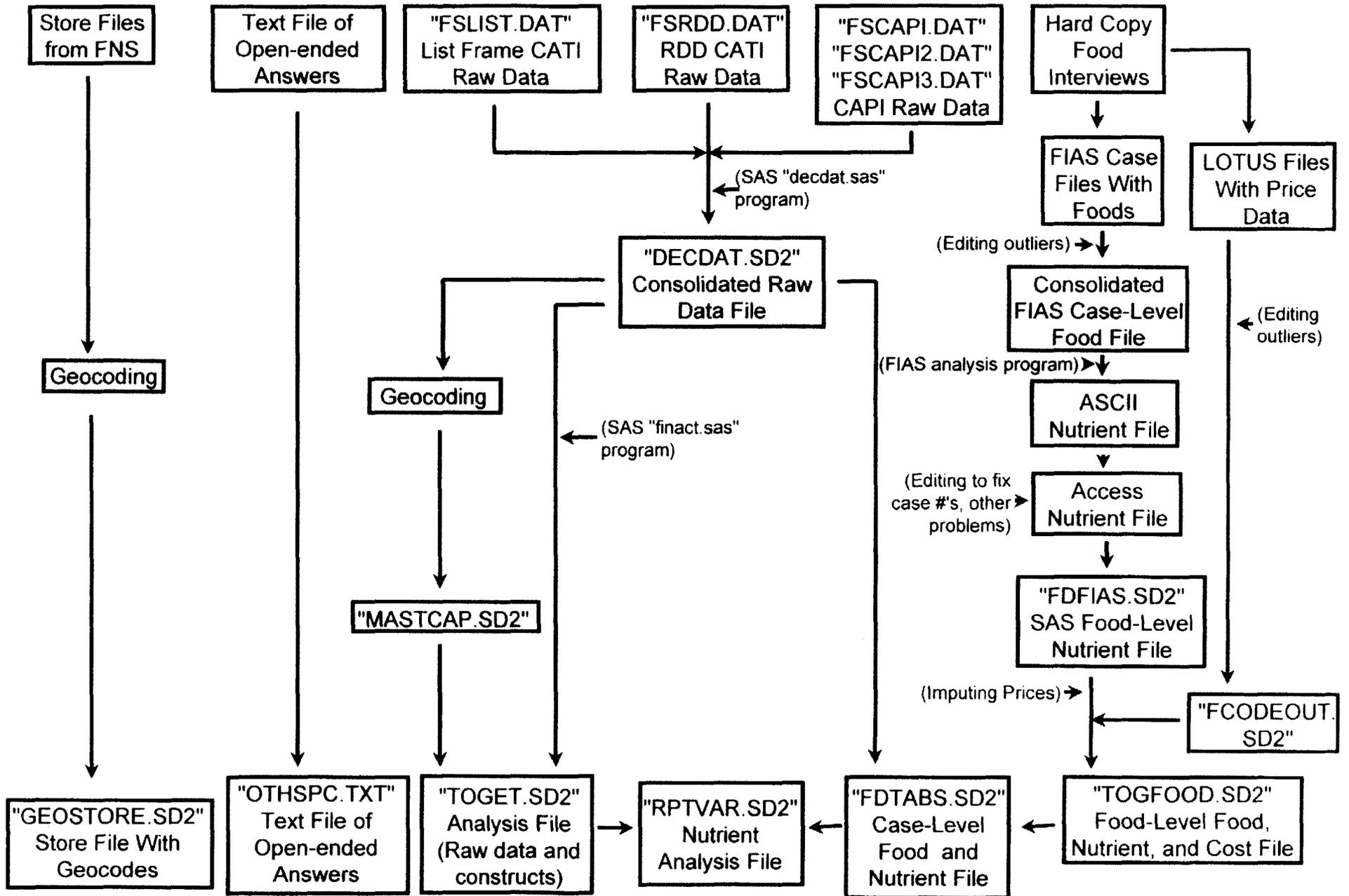
- **TOGET.SD2**, which contains both the raw survey data and variables constructed from the survey data, except for food-and shopping related information
- **FDTABS.SD2**, which contains household-level food- and shopping-related data, including levels of nutrient availability for each household
- **RPTVAR.SD2**, which contains selected data merged from the above two files with which to crosstabulate nutrient availability and household characteristics (This is a much smaller file than the other two and focuses on the limited set of variables used in the report on food use, Ohls, et al. 1998b.)

Essentially, the TOGET.SD2 file contains all of the data which users are likely to need for lines of analysis which do not involve the food data or the data on the shopping trips actually made during

---

<sup>1</sup>As discussed later in this documentation, certain of the other data files on the diagram are also included in the public data files.

Figure 1  
National Food Stamp Program Survey Files



the 7-day food use observation period. Thus, TOGET.SD2 includes basic household information, information relating to participation in and satisfaction with the Food Stamp Program (FSP), food security-related variables, and general information about dietary knowledge and store shopping behavior.

FDTABS.SD2 contains information derived from the 7-day food use data, together with information about shopping trips made during the 7-day food use observation period. Since this file focuses on the food and shopping data, in general, using this file directly for household analysis requires merging on selected data from the TOGET.SD2 file on household characteristics.

RPTVAR.SD2 contains selected information merged from the TOGET.SD2 and the  
FDTABS.SD2 files. It will contain information from the Food Use data and the 7-day shopping data.

## A. CONSTRUCTION OF THE “TOGET” AND THE “OTHSPC.TXT” FILES

This section summarizes the development of the “TOGET.SD2” file and the associated “OTHSPC.TXT” file. As noted earlier, these files contain the basic data from the CAPI/CATI survey conducted for the NFSPS. The base survey was administered to three sub-samples of respondents using similar methods. These three subsamples are:

- CATI interviews of a list-frame sample (1,042 interviews)
- CATI interviews of a random digit dialing (RDD) sample (1,319 interviews)
- CAPI interview of a list-frame sample with a follow-up food use interview (1,118 interviews)

As shown at the top of Figure 1, the products of these survey operations were five raw data files, one for each of the two CATI surveys and three for the CAPI survey. Each record on each of these files represents a discrete interview and is identified by a unique survey identifying number (STID).

In the first data assembly step based on these CATI and CAPI files, the files were concatenated, and the records were sorted into ascending order by STID to create “DEC DAT.SD2”. This step also involved identifying problem records, including duplicate survey records or misnumbered records. The problem records were extracted, the data fields examined, and the duplicate records deleted or correctly identified and renumbered. In one instance, two records comprised one interview and were combined appropriately.

The interview was quite lengthy and required complex skip logic which varied with the survey sample. For example, RDD and list-frame clients were asked a similar but not completely identical sets of questions about their earnings, unearned income, and assets, and only the CAPI interview sub-

sample was asked to complete a food use interview.<sup>2</sup> Frequency counts of the contents of all variables in the file were generated for preliminary data review prior to attempting the construction of analytical variables. Frequency counts provided a visual confirmation of the interview skip logic, permitted examination of the range of answers to specific questions, and were used to identify outliers or potential edit problems.

As shown on Figure 1, the name of the file made by concatenating the five individual sample files is DECDAT.SD2. This file was the basis for creating the TOGET.SD2 analysis file. The program that reads DECDAT.SD2 and produces TOGET.SD2 is a quite lengthy SAS program which embodies most of the edits performed on the data, as described in a separate section. This SAS program is included in this documentation as Appendix M. It should be noted that the TOGET.SD2 file includes not only constructed variables but most of the raw data as well, except for store and food information.

An additional raw data file, OTHSPC.TXT, a text file of answers to open ended questions, is also being provided. Many of the questions on the CAPI/CATI survey allowed “other-specify” answers, to be used if none of the prespecified response categories appeared to be appropriate for a respondent. In these instances, the respondents’ answer was typed into the computer by the interviewer in text form. The OTHSPC.TXT file was obtained by concatenating these answers across interviews. Each record on this file corresponds to a single open-ended answer and is identified by the household identification number, STID, and the relevant question number.

---

<sup>2</sup>In part, the choice of questions for each sub-sample was driven by the need to limit the interview burden on the respondent.

## **B. CONSTRUCTION OF THE “FOODTABS” AND “TOGFOOD” FILES**

As detailed on the right side of Figure 1, several steps were required to convert the raw hard-copy survey data on foods to data on nutrient availability. The hard-copy data collection instruments were shipped to a coding center at MPR’s headquarters in Princeton, New Jersey. Data from each instrument were then entered into two kinds of files. Information about the foods used and the quantities of the foods used was entered into the Food Intake Analysis System (FIAS), which is a set of software designed to compute food-based information into nutrient-based data. Because the FIAS system did not accommodate price data, information about the prices of the foods and the quantities bought were entered into separate LOTUS computer spreadsheets. (Additional details about these coding processes is available from Ohls, et al., 1998b, Appendices A and D.)

The original FIAS files, one for each household, were then concatenated using an ACCESS97 program, in order to facilitate the efficient use of the FIAS analysis software.<sup>3</sup> Next, the FIAS software was used to convert the coded information about foods and quantities into information about nutrient availability, using a food look-up nutrient data base. The resulting vectors of nutrients--still at the individual food level--were written out by the FIAS software onto an ASCII data base.

This ASCII data base was then read into ACCESS97 to permit easy editing of the data. Within ACCESS97, a number of editing changes were made. One type of edits, for instance, was to correct a number of case ID numbers which had been inadvertently changed during the earlier processing. Also, cases where there were more than 99 foods reported had been separated earlier to accommodate limitations on the FIAS program and were recombined at this point.

---

<sup>3</sup>The FIAS records are in dBASE, which can be read by ACCESS97. They were read into ACCESS97, concatenated in ACCESS97, and then read back into the dBASE formats for use with the FIAS nutrient analysis software.

The ACCESS97 file was then read into a SAS program which performed additional edits and created a food-level SAS file. Next, the price data from the LOTUS spreadsheets, together with imputed prices as necessary was used in addition to the food file, to create the “TOGFOOD.SD2” file, which is the final data set for the food-level records.

These food level records were then aggregated and combined with household data to yield. FDTABS.SD2, which is the basic analysis file with household-level nutrient information.<sup>4</sup>

### **C. THE STORE FILE WITH GEOCODED INFORMATION**

For parts of the planned analysis, it was necessary to be able to compute the distance of households from their homes to various stores which they could consider shopping at. Information on the characteristics of the stores was also desired. In order to generate this information, we obtained a file containing information on all FSP authorized retailers, nationally. Screening on postal zip code, we then identified approximately 72,000 stores which were in or near our study areas and sent their names and addressees to a vendor for geocoding. When geocoding was possible, the resulting geocode information was then merged back onto the store file. The resulting file is GEOSTORE.SD2.

---

<sup>4</sup>After the initial version of these public use files was completed, several additional editing problems were found in TOGFOOD.SD2. These have been corrected and a new, revised, file designated R-TOGFOOD.SD2 has been created. Both the original TOGFOOD.SD2 and the R-TOGFOOD.SD2 are included on the compact disk. None of the differences are large enough to substantially affect any of the results reported in the project reports. Once the new version of TOGFOOD.SD2 was created, we used that new file to create new versions of FDTABS.SD2 and RPTVAR.SD2, which had been made from TOGFOOD.SD2. These two additional revised files are designated R-FDTABS.SD2 and R-RPTVAR.SD2. Both the original and revised versions of each of these files is included on the compact disk.

### III. EDITING

#### A. CAPI/CATI DATA

During the early file processing work, frequency distributions were generated for all of the key variables, and cases with outlier values were printed out for further analysis. Similarly, computer checks were conducted for internal consistency across responses. These checks led to considerable editing of the data, as summarized here.

The data files of completed interviews produced a preliminary concentrated file of 3,479 records. During preliminary file construction 6 records were dropped:

- 4 were deleted due to interviewer fraud, where an interviewer had “made up” interview answers, rather than actually doing the interview
- 1 was deleted because it was a duplicate
- 2 were combined to form one completed interview.

Additionally, one record was renumbered after careful examination and review of the interview notes and documentation.

The resulting file was processed to determine how well the respondents fit the profile of food stamp eligibility. Respondent reported earnings and income data, assets, utilities, child care and medical costs were used to develop an estimate of household gross income and net income. A total of 164 records describing households exceeding certain screens were dropped. The reasons for dropping these records are listed below:<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> The counts for individual reasons sum to greater than the total because a case could be dropped for more than one reason.

- 4 list-frame cases in which the client either stated they did not receive food stamps or responded with a refusal or don't know to the first lead-in question
- 35 RDD cases in which the client reports assets greater than \$15,000
- 13 RDD cases in which the client reports at least one vehicle with a value greater than \$25,000
- 123 RDD cases in which the household gross income is two times greater than poverty guidelines for a household of that size

In addition to dropping records for households which did not meet sample criteria, missing data were adjusted as follows:

- The month of food stamp application was set to July when missing. The first day of the month was applied to calculations for the last date of food stamp receipt.
- Day 15 was applied to birth date calculations when the client could not remember the day of birth. Missing respondent and household member age is recalculated when possible.
- In 43 households where the respondent was between age 15 and age 18, the respondent was counted as an adult and not included in the binary variable indicating presence of children age 18 or less. We assume that these are older teens living on their own and consider them to be emancipated adults.
- If a "special adult" (as defined immediately above) was present in the non-CAPI interview household and variable RA4C (count of children age 14 through 18) was 0 then RA4C was set to 1. We assume that the interviewer treated the respondent as an adult and failed to consider the respondent's age when completing this grid.
- If the itemized count of household members, based on detailed data, is different than the initially reported count of household members, then the initially reported count of household members was flagged and corrected. A new variable (HOUSESZ) carries the corrected count of household members.
- For three list-frame cases where the respondents reported earned income that was extraordinarily high, the earning variables and constructed earned income variables were set to missing (.Z).
- For nine interviews where C24 = .A and C25 = 0, C24 was corrected to 0 after careful review. C24 asks if the client would pay a monthly fee to use a new supermarket. C25 asks the client if they would pay a \$2 monthly fee.

- In about 40 cases, the number and type of meals eaten was corrected on the food use interview. We were able to infer the number of meals eaten from the data provided and backcode missing data.
- In about 7 percent of the cases, where “meals eaten” use data were missing we have entered a total meal count of 7 and set the correction flag to 1.

## **B. FOOD DATA**

Extensive editing was done on the food use data at several points in the processing. First, prior to considering the initial coding complete, preliminary nutrient analysis was conducted using FIAS, and outliers on key nutrients were flagged for review by the project nutritionist, with changes being made to the FIAS file, as necessary. Later, after the food-level data were aggregated to the household level, additional nutrient outlier checks were performed, and changes were made when problems were found. Finally, additional checking was done after the data on nutrients were combined with the CAPI data on numbers of meals eaten. All of the editing which was undertaken is further described in Ohls, et al., 1998b, Appendices A and D.

In general, the editing decisions made are reflected in the final food-level and household-level nutrient files, summarized at the bottom of Figure 1. One exception to this is that late in the analysis process a decision was made that case 13300234 did not contain reasonable data and should be dropped from the analysis<sup>2</sup>. All food-related data have been set to missing for this case during analysis.

---

<sup>2</sup>The individual foods reported by the respondent for the case all seemed reasonable, but the overall quantity of food used seemed extremely unlikely in relation to the reported household size. Also, after the food data were merged with the CAPI data, there was further evidence that the size of the household might have been reported incorrectly.

#### IV. CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

A substantial number of variables were constructed from the raw data in order to perform the analysis for the three substantive reports cited earlier, and these variables are included on the TOGET.SD2 and FDTABS.SD2 analysis files. The constructed variables are listed in Appendix A. The listing is organized by the table numbers of the substantive reports they are used in. Users of the data who wish to find a particular constructed variable--say whether the household has AFDC income--can either (a) directly scan the variable list in Appendix A, or (b) examine the substantive reports to see where the variable was used and access the information in Appendix A through the table number.

For each constructed variable, the listing in Appendix A includes the variable name in the data set and a short description of the constructed variables. Full documentation of the variables is supplied in the SAS code used to construct them, which is provided in Appendix M. The constructed variable listing in Appendix A includes cross-references to the relevant SAS code line numbers in Appendix M.

## V. MISSING VALUE CONVENTIONS

Answers to questions in the survey were limited to a pre-determined numbered range. When the client responded with a refusal or don't know, the interviewer entered an appropriate "9" fill code, which was a number that was large in relation to the size of the field and which was set to indicate the reason for the nonresponse. Some answers were left blank as the result of the interview skip logic. During the preliminary file construction process, the special "9" fills were set to SAS missing values. During construction of analytical variables, SAS missing values were assigned as appropriate.

The values used are:

- .A Don't know
- .C Refused
- .D Not applicable
- .E Missing
- .S Special missing assigned during construction of certain analytical variables
- .Z Special missing assigned during construction of certain income variables

"Blanks" on the file indicate logical skips.

## VI. USING THE FILES

All six of the end-use analysis files summarized at the start of Chapter II above are being made available with this documentation, together with several of the key raw and intermediary files.

It is likely, however, that most users will be able to obtain the data that they need from just two of the files:

- The “TOGET.SD2” survey-data analysis file, which includes most of the raw data, from the CAPI/CATI interviews, as well as the constructed variables
- The FDTABS.SD2 analysis file, which includes the household-level nutrient-availability data for households with food data.

The same household identification structure, based in the STID variable, is used on both files, and data from the two files can easily be merged, as needed for specific analysis.

Even when data are available on other files, readers are encouraged to use the two data sets highlighted above whenever possible, because those data sets have received the greatest amount of scrutiny and editing. More generally, the data used in the substantive reports have been more carefully examined than other variables which have not been used. Readers are cautioned to conduct their own preliminary frequency tabulations and edit checks of data they intend to use, particularly with data items which have not been used in one or more of the three substantive reports.

Information about the file structures for all of the files which are being made available is presented in separate appendices for each file, Appendices B through K. (The Table of Contents to this documentation shows the appendix corresponding to each file.) Each of the appendices for the individual files provides the file name, technical details about the file, and other salient information for using it, as appropriate. In addition, each appendix contains a SAS “PROC CONTENTS” for the

relevant data file, ordered alphabetically and then ordered as the variables occur on the file. These contents listings indicate the relevant variable names and where the variables are on the files.

There are several ways in which users can identify the variable names they need. First, if the variable is a constructed variable used in one of the substantive reports, it will be listed in Appendix A under the relevant table number. Second, the PROC CONTENTS names and labels in the appendices often provide information about variable definitions. Third, if the variable in question is a raw data item from the CAPI or CATI interviews, its variable name can be found by scanning the edited listing of the CAPI/CATI data collection program, which is provided as Appendix N.

To assist users in accessing the data, Appendix O provides SAS code and output listings that (a) read the data files and reproduce Table III.2 in Ponza, et al., 1998; and (b) reproduce Table V.3 of Ohls, et al., 1998b.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>An additional file was added to the compact disk after the original version of these files was completed. This file contains information on the coding structure for the food codes. Each record contains, in order, a FIAS food code (FCODE), a food name (FNAME), the code for the food used on the data collection instrument (SURVCODE), the code of the food in the USDA Human Information Nutrition Service food coding structure (USDACODE), and a code for the food group of the food (FOODGRP). This additional file is named FOODFILE.SD2.

**APPENDIX A**

**SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES**

The following tables describe analytical variables constructed from primary data. For each constructed variable, a description of the variable is provided.

TABLE A.1

NATIONAL FOOD STAMP PROGRAM SURVEY VARIABLE  
DEFINITIONS FOR GENERAL DESCRIPTOR VARIABLES

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
All tables. These are general purpose variables constructed for analytical use.	SOURCE	Type of survey administration: 1 - CATI list frame 2 - CATI RDD 3 - CAPI list frame	FINREAD.SAS FINARDD.SAS FSCAPI.SAS
	FRAME	Final food stamp eligibility determination: 1=participants 2=eligible non-participants 3=near eligible non-participants	FINALACT.SAS
	HOUSESZ	Household size	FA1612-FA1614
	NURBAN NRURAL SUBURBAN MDURBLOC	Binaries indicating household location (1=urban) (1=rural) (1=suburban) (1=missing)	FA7870-FA7883
	FEMALE	Binary (1=female)	FA1941-FA1943
	ELDERLY	Binary indicating presence of individual age 60 or older in household. (1 = elderly)	FA469, FA575
	SINGLE	Binary indicating that there is only one person in household. (1 = single)	FA1945-FA1953
	SINGLEP	Binary indicating single parent in household. (1 = single parent)	FA648
	MULTAD	Binary indicating household contains multiple adults. (1 = multiple adults)	FA649
	CHILD17	Binary indicating children age 0 through 17 in households where detailed information was collected.	FA539
	CHILD18	Binary indicating children age 0 through 18.	FA540, FA566- FA569
	DEPCHIL	A count of children through age 12.	FA473, FA563- FA564

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
	SPECADL	A flag indicating child less than age 18 acting as head of household. (1 = person <18 acting as head)	FA465
	UNDER20 AGE2049 AGE5059 AGE60UP	Binaries describing range of household ages (1 = person present in indicated age group)	FA660-FA672
	AFNOTHIS (African American; not Hispanic) ASIAN HISP NATAMER WHNOTHIS (White; not Hispanic) OTHER MDRACE	Binaries describing race of respondent and missing data flag (1 = HHs in indicated racial group)	FA691-FA727
	MARITAL1- MARITAL4 MARFLG	Binaries describing respondent's marital status and missing data flag MARITAL 1 1 = Never married MARITAL 2 1 = Married MARITAL 3 1 = Separate/divorced MARITAL 4 1 = Widowed MARFLG 1 = Missing data flag	FA729-FA765
	EDUC1-EDUC5 BEYNDHS MDEDUC	Binaries describing respondent's educational level and missing data flag. EDUC1 1 = <High school EDUC2 1 = High school/GED EDUC3 1 = Associates/BA EDUC4 1 = Vocational Cert EDUC5 1 = Other education MDEDUC 1 = Missing education	FA769-FA807
	REARN	Total monthly earnings by respondent (In \$)	FA843-FA871
	OTHEARN	Total monthly earnings by other household members (In \$)	FA873 -FA900

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
	TOTEARN	Total monthly household earnings (In \$)	FA1468-FA1470
	ANNEARN	Annual earnings calculated as TOTEARN * 12 (In \$)	FA1962-FA1963
	HAVEEARN	Binary indicating household has earnings (1=Has earnings)	FA1932-FA1934
	TOTAFDC TOTGA TOTSOCS (Soc Sec) TOTRETB TOTSSI (Sup Sec Inc) TOTVET TOTUNEMP TOTCHILD TOTROOM TOTFAMF TOTANY	Total income for the household by type of income. (All in \$)	FA920-FA931 FA981-FA1129
	NOINCOME	Binary indicating respondent reports no household income (1 = No income)	FA1928-FA1930
	UERN	Binary indicating respondent reporting receipt of unearned income. (1 = unearned income)	FA978, FA1131- FA1151
	HAVEAFDC HAVEGA HAVESOC HAVESSI	Binaries indicating respondent reports household receipt of various types of income (1 = receipt of indicating income)	FA1892-FA1904
	AFGASSI	Binary indicating receipt of AFDC, GA, and SSI (1 = receipt of assistance income)	FA7854-FA7857
	GROSSINC NETINC	Household gross income and net income. (In \$)	FA1442-FA1462
	HOUSE1-HOUSE5	Binaries indicating house size: 1 person through 5 or more (1 indicates household is indicated size)	FA7657-FA7684

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
	POVGRP1-POVGRP6 POVFLG	Household gross income as a percent of poverty  POVGRP1 1= >=.00 and <.25 POVGRP2 1= >=.25 and <.50 POVGRP3 1= >=.50 and <.75 POVGRP4 1= >=.75 and <1.0 POVGRP5 1= >=1.0 and <1.25 POVGRP6 1= >=1.25 POVFLG 1=missing data	FA7750-FA7778
	BN10 BN1199 BN100199 BN200299 BN300UP	Respondent food stamp benefit levels (1 = FSP benefits are in indicated range)	FA7784-FA7808
	ADDC3 ADDC31	Variables used to backcode the C3 series of answers describing "why R does not do most of your food shopping at supermarkets?" When the answer was "other reason."	FA6501-FA6540
	ADDC7 ADDC71	Variables used to backcode the C7 series of answers describing "why R does not shop at stores in neighborhood?" when the answer was "other reason."	FA6791-FA6831
	ADD10C ADD10C1 ADD10C2	Variables used to backcode the C10 series of answers describing "what changes/impr R would like to see in neighborhood food shopping" when the answer was "other reason."	FA6958-FA6993

<sup>a</sup>Line numbers preceded by "FA" are from the "FINACT.SAS" computer program and the corresponding variables are contained in the TOGET.SD2 data set; line number preceded by "FE" are from the "FOODENU.SAS" program, and the corresponding variables are contained in the FDTABS.SD2 dataset; line numbers preceded by "FD" are from the "ADDTTEST.SAS" program, and the corresponding variables are contained in the FDTABS.SD2" dataset; line numbers preceded by "FR" are from the "RPTVARS.SAS" program, and the corresponding variables are contained in the "RPTVARS.SD2" dataset.

TABLE A.2

## VARIABLES USED IN "CUSTOMER" SATISFACTION REPORT

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
Table III.1 Table III.3	APPLI RECERT ISSUE FSPSAT	Categorical variables ranking respondent's satisfaction with the food stamp application or recertification process, the benefit issuance process, and overall program. (See referenced table for definitions.)	FA5757-FA5770 FA5774-FA5784 FA5786-FA5796 FA5799-FA5808
Table III.2	SERVCAT AGGDIS WELLINF SOLVPROB CASEKNOW CLRESP AVALTEL INPERM PROGSAT	Categorical variables ranking respondent's satisfaction with caseworker (See referenced table for definitions.)	FA6100-FA6224
Table III.4 Table IV.1	APPNUM	Number of times respondent applied or checked on eligibility for food stamps.	FA5652, FA5662
Table III.5	INCJOBCH FOUNDJOB HOUSECH LEARNAB GRATNED CASESUG DISABCH PROGCH OTHERCH	Binaries indicating respondent's reason for applying for food stamps (see questions F3A-F3I of CATI/CAPI for response categories. 1 indicates the reason was given by the respondent)	FA5385-FA5436
Table III.5	MNCJOBCH MUONDJOB MOUSCH MEARNAB MRATNED MASESUG MISABCH MROGCH MOTHERCH	Binaries indicating respondent's most important reason for applying for food stamps. (See immediately above)	FA5417-FA5425 FA5438-FA5472
Table III.6	APFSHRS APOTTIME APPHOURS	Time required for food stamp application: number of hours spent at the food stamp office, at other offices and totally	FA5683-FA5724

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>4</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
“	FSTRPSAP NUMOTHTR TTRPSAP	Numbers of trips required for food stamp application: to the food stamp office, other offices, and totally	FA5516-FA5560
Table III.6 Table III.7	APPTRANS APPCARE APPOTH APPTOT	Cost of application: transportation, cost of child/elder care, other costs, and total costs (In \$)	FA5818-FA5888
Table III.6	RESHRS REOTIME REHOURS	Time required for food stamp recertification: number of hours spent at the food stamp office, at other offices and totally	FA5727-FA5749
“	FSTRPSRE F22 TTRPSRE	Numbers of trips required for food stamp recertification: to the food stamp office, other offices, and totally	FA5573-FA5625
Table III.6 Table III.7	RETRANS RE CARE REOTH RETOT	Cost of recertification: transportation, cost of child/elder care, other costs, and total costs (In \$)	FA5942-FA5999
Table III.7	TOTAPOP TOTREOP	Total monetary cost of applying Total monetary cost of recertifying	FA5916-FA5923 FA6027-FA6032
Table III.8 Table III.9	EVNEV	Binary indicating whether respondent ever received food stamps (1 = received food stamps)	FA5095-FA5099
Table III.8 Table IV.6	HIDE AVOIDTEL NOTSHOP DISSTORE DISRES THROWAWY STORECLK OTHSHOP OTHPEEP	Binaries indicating respondent's behavior or perceptions regarding the receipt and use of food stamps and sources of disrespect (see questions H1-H6, Rh9-Rh12 of CATI/CAPI for response categories. 1 indicative reason was given)	FA5118-FA5190
Table III.8 Table III.9 Table IV.6	SINDEX1	General index of stigma based on experience (See referenced table for definitions.)	FA5193-FA5232
Table III.8 Table IV.6	SINDEX2	Index of stigma based on perception (See referenced table for definitions.)	FA5193-FA5234

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
Table IV.1	FSLENGTH	Categorical variable indicating length of time client received food stamp benefits since most recent application  1 = $\geq 0$ and $< 6$ months 2 = $\geq 6$ and $< 13$ months 3 = $\geq 13$ and $< 25$ months 4 = $\geq 25$ and $< 37$ months 5 = $\geq 37$ months	FA8542-FA8551
“	APPOUTC	Categorical variable indicating whether non-participating respondent applied for food stamps and result of application effort  1 = Application not complete 2 = Applied but did not receive food stamps 3 = Applied, received food stamps but did not use benefits 4 = Applied and received food stamps	FA7951, FA8669-FA8682

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
<p>Table IV.2 Table IV.3 Table IV.4</p>	<p>NOTAWARE NOGOVCH TOOPAPER PROBNOE NOTSEENW NOFIN NOAPPLY TOLDNOT PREVEXP OTHGOV APPTOPER KNOWHOW TOOSMALL REASONO DONTNEED DONTWANT TRANSPOR TOOPROWD BADTREAT DONTFEEL</p>	<p>Binary variables describing reasons for not applying for food stamps.</p> <p>1 = not aware of eligibility 1 = not rely on gov charity 1 = too much paperwork 1 = probably not eligible 1 = not want to be seen with FS 1 = not want people i need help 1 = never got around to applying 1 = someone told me not to 1 = prior bad experience w FS 1 = prior bad experience gov 1 = application to personal 1 = did not know where/how 1 = benefit too small 1 = other reason to not apply 1 = don't need 1 = don't want 1 = transportation problem 1 = too proud 1 = treated badly if on FS 1 = don't feel like it</p>	<p>FA7950-8069</p>

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
<p>Table IV.2 Table IV.3 Table IV.4</p>	<p>MOTAWARE MOGOVCH MOOPAPER MROBNOE MOTSEENW MOFIN MOAPPLY MOLDNOT MREVEXP MTHGOV MPPTOPER MNOWHOW MOOSMALL MEASONO MONTNEED MONTWANT MRANSPOR MOOPROWD MADTREAT MONTFEEL</p>	<p>Binary variables describing most important reasons for not applying for food stamps.</p> <p>1 = not aware of eligibility 1 = not rely on gov charity 1 = too much paperwork 1 = probably not eligible 1 = not want to be seen with FS 1 = not want people i need help 1 = never got around to applying 1 = someone told me not to 1 = prior bad experience w FS 1 = prior bad experience gov 1 = application to personal 1 = did not know where/how 1 = benefit too small 1 = other reason to not apply 1 = don't need 1 = don't want 1 = transportation problem 1 = too proud 1 = treated badly if on FS 1 = don't feel like it</p>	<p>FA7950-8069</p>

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
Table IV.5	F13AGOT F13BWORK F13CMAR F13DDEC F13EEMB F13FTRET F13GNOST F13HLIKE F13IOFF F13JHARD F13KLOST F13LBEN F13NPER F13OGET F13PRULE F13QOTH F13RJOB F13VMOV F13WHOU F13ZSPOU F13AAID	Binary variables describing reasons eligible clients are not participating or stopped participating in the FSP.  1 = better job 1 = work more hours 1 = got married 1 = house size decreased 1 = embarrassed to use stamps 1 = bad treatment in store 1 = store not accept 1 = not like to shop store 1 = bad treatment by FS office 1 = too diff to pick up benefit 1 = stamps out or stolen 1 = benefit too small 1 = recert too personal 1 = too hard to get food stamps 1 = program rules change 1 = other 1 = got job 1 = moved 1 = house income increased 1 = back with spouse 1 = receive other SSI/UI	FA8233-FA8425

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
“	M13AGOT M13BWORK M13CMAR M13DDEC M13EEMB M13FTRET M13GNOST M13HLIKE M13IOFF M13JHARD M13KLOST M13LBEN M13MCUMB M13NPER M13OGET M13PRULE M13QOTH M13RJOB M13VMOV M13WHOU M13ZSPOU M13AAID	Most important reasons eligible clients have not applied for food stamps (See immediately above)	FA8429-FA8499
Table IV.7	ELECBEN	Binary indicating food stamp benefit is EBT (1 = received by EBT)	FA5076-FA5091
“	CPCASH	Binary indicating food stamp benefit is not received by EBT (1 = benefit not by EBT)	FA5076-FA5091

<sup>a</sup>Line numbers preceded by “FA” are from the “FINACT.SAS” computer program and the corresponding variables are contained in the TOGET.SD2 data set; line number preceded by “FE” are from the “FOODENU.SAS” program, and the corresponding variables are contained in the FDTABS.SD2 dataset; line numbers preceded by “FD” are from the “ADDTEST.SAS” program, and the corresponding variables are contained in the FDTABS.SD2” dataset; line numbers preceded by “FR” are from the “RPTVARS.SAS” program, and the corresponding variables are contained in the O.SD2” dataset.

TABLE A.3

## VARIABLES USED IN THE REPORT ON FOOD SECURITY AND FOOD USE

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
These are general purpose variables constructed for analytical use in all food use tables.	FOURDAY	A binary indicating whether respondent completed a four-day or seven-day food use interview. (1 = 4-day interview)	FE87-FE88
	FIXTOTM	Binary indicating the total meal count has been set to 7 when the total meal count was .A, .C, or .E. (1 = the imputation was made)	FE461-FE472
	FIXNETM	Binary indicating the net meal count has been set to 7 when the net meal count was .A, .C, or .E. (1 = the imputation was made)	FE474-FE485
	TOTM1-TOTM15	Total meals eaten by each household member during the seven day period.	FE378, FE495- FE499
	TOTMEALS	Total number of meals eaten by the household during the seven day period.	FE487-FE490
	EAT1-EAT15	Binary indicating household member ate from household food supply. (1 = the member ate from home supply)	FE385, FE507
	NETMEALS	The total number of meals eaten by the household during the seven day period from the household food supply.	FE509-FE511
	PTNET1-PTNET15	The total number of meals eaten by each household member during the seven day period from the household food supply.	FE386, FE516- FE521
	PRONET1-PROTNET15	For each individual, the proportion of the individual's total meals that are eaten from the household food supply.	FE387, FE521- FE527

TABLE A.3 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
	TOTE1-TOTE15 SCHNET1-SCHNET15 FRNNET1-FRNNET15 FFNET1-FFNET15 OTRNET1-OTRNET15 OTPNET1-OTPNET15 FRENET1-FRENET15	Total meals eaten elsewhere Total school meals Total meals from friend Total fast food meals Total meals other restaurant Total meals other place Total free meals	[FE388-FE395, FE530-FE533] [FE397-FE403, FE536-FE539] [FE405-FE411, FE542-FE546] [FE413-FE419, FE548-FE551] [FE421-FE427, FE554-FE557] [FE429-FE435, FE560-FE563] [FE437-FE443, FE566-FE569]
	NUMEAT	A count of the number of persons who eat from the household food supply.	FE601, FE603- FE614
	MOREAT10	Binary indicating household members ate 10 or more meals from the household food supply. (1 = household members ate 10 or more meals)	FE602, FE604- FE614
	GSTMEAL	A count of the number of guest meals eaten.	FE702-FE709
	GSTSNAK	A count of the number of guest snacks eaten.	FE808-FE824
	ALLMEALS	A count of the total number of household meals, guest meals, and guest snacks.	FE829-FE833

TABLE A.3 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
	AVA1-AVA17	<p>RDA caloric values for each of 17 age and sex household categories.</p> <p><i>Infants</i>            AVA1 = 650 (1st 6 months)            AVA2 = 850 (2nd 6 months)</p> <p><i>Children</i>            AVA3 = 1300 (age 1 to 3)            AVA4 = 1800 (age 4 to 6)            AVA5 = 2000 (age 7 to 10)</p> <p><i>Males</i>            AVA6 = 2500 (age 11 to 14)            AVA7 = 3000 (age 15 to 18)            AVA8 = 2900 (age 19 to 24)            AVA9 = 290 (age 25 to 50)            AVA10 = 2300 (age 51+)</p> <p><i>Females</i>            AVA11 = 2200 (age 11 to 14)            AVA12 = 2200 (ave 15 to 18)            AVA13 = 2200 (age 19 to 24)            AVA14 = 2200 (age 25 to 50)            AVA15 = 1900 (age 51+)            AVA16 = 300 (pregnant)            AVA17 = 500 (lactating)</p>	FE872-FE888
	PRO1-PRO17 VITA1-VITA17 VITE1-VITE17 VITC1-VITC17 THIA1-THIA17 RIBO1-RIBO17 NIAC1-NIAC17 VIT6B1-VIT6B17 FOLAT1-FOLAT17 VIT12B1-VIT12B17 CAL1-CAL17 PHOS1-PHOS17 MAG1-MAG17 IRON1-IRON17 ZINC1-ZINC17	<p>Same as above for:</p> <p>Protein (gm)            Vitamin A (re)            Vitamin E (ae)            Vitamin C (mg)            Thiamin (mg)            Riboflavin (mg)            Niacin (mg)            Vitamin B6            Folate (mcg)            Vitamin B12 (mcg)            Calcium (mg)            Phosphorus (mg)            Magnesium (mg)            Iron (mg)            Zinc (mg)</p>	FE870-FE1232

TABLE A.3 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
	GAVA1-GAVA7	<p>RDA caloric values for each of 7 age and sex guest categories.</p> <p>GAVA1 = 1325 (children age 0-11 months)            GAVA2 = 2750 (males age 12 to 18)            GAVA3 = 2900 (males age 19 to 50)            GAVA4 = 2300 (males age 51+)            GAVA5 = 2200 (females age 12 to 18)            GAVA6 = 2200 (females age 19 to 50)            GAVA7 = 1900 (females age 51+)</p>	FE1375-FE1520
	GPROT1-GPROT7 GVITA1-GVITA7 GVITE1-GVITE7 GVITC1-GVITC7 GTHIA1-GTHIA7 GRIBO1-GRIBO7 GNIAC1-GNIAC7 GVIT6B1-GVIT6B7 GFOLAT1-GFOLAT7 GVIT12B1-GVIT12B7 GCAL1-GCAL7 GPHOS1-GPHOS7 GMAG1-GMAG7 IGRON1-GIRON7 GZINC1-GZINC7	<p>Same as above for:</p> <p>Protein            Vitamin A            Vitamin E            Vitamin C            Thiamin            Riboflavin            Niacin            Vitamin B6            Folate            Vitamin B12            Calcium            Phosphorus            Magnesium            Iron            Zinc</p>	FE1375-FE1520
	GPRO1-GPRO7	<p>The guest's proportion of meals eaten from the household's food supplies using seven age categories and assuming a maximum intake of 21 meals per week. The age groups are: child 0-11 years; male age 12 to 18, age 19 to 50, age 51+; and female age 12 to 18, 19 to 50, and age 51+.</p>	FE1523

TABLE A.3 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>4</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
	SHRCALO1-SHCALO15	Each household member's relative caloric need relative to an adult male equivalent age 19-50 (AME).	FE1248. FE1321-FE1326
	SHRPR1-SHRPR15 SHRVITA1-SHVITA15 SHRVITE1-SHVITE15 SHVITC1-SHVITC15 SHTHIA1-SHTHIA15 SHRRIBO1-SHRIBO15 SHRNIAC1-SHRNIAC15 SHVSXB1-SHVSXB15 SHFOL1-SHFOL15 SHVTWB1-SHVTWB15 SHCAL1-SHCAL15 SPHOS1-SPHOS15 SMAG1-SMAG15 SIRON1-SIRON15 SZINC1-SZINC15	Same as above for: Protein Vitamin A Vitamin E Vitamin C Thiamin Riboflavin Niacin Vitamin B6 Folate Vitamin B12 Calcium Phosphorus Magnesium Iron Zinc	FE1249-FE1267, FE1328-FE1346
	PHCALO1-PHCALO15	For each individual, the proportion of required calories in equivalent nutrition units (ENU). This is calculated as the proportion of the individual's weekly meals eaten at home multiplied by their AME.	FE1348 -FE1367
	Same as above for: PHRPR1-PHRPR15 PHVITA1-PHVITA15 PHVITE1-PHVITE15 PHVITC1-PHVITC15 PHTHIA1-PHTHIA15 PHRIBO1-PHRIBO15 PHNIAC1-PHNIAC15 PHVSXB1-PHVSXB15 PHFOL1-PHFOL15 PHVITWB1-PHVITWB15 PHCAL1-PHCAL15 PRHOS1-PRHOS15 PMAG1-PMAG15 PIRON1-PIRON15 PZINC1-PZINC15	Same as above: Protein Vitamin A Vitamin E Vitamin C Thiamin Riboflavin Niacin Vitamin B6 Folate Vitamin B12 Calcium Phosphorus Magnesium Iron Zinc	FE1269-FE1288 FE1348-FE1367

TABLE A.3 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
	GHCALO1-GHCALO7	Guests' equivalent nutrition units, calculated as AME times proportion of meals from household's food supplies.	FE1525, FE1594
	GHRPR1-GHRPR7 GHRVITA1-GHVITA7 GHRVITE1-GHVITE7 GHVITC1-GHVITC7 GHTHIA1-GHTHIA7 GHRRIBO1-GHRIBO7 GHNIAC1-GHNIAC7 GHVSXB1-GHVSXB7 GHFOL1-GHFOL7 GHVTWB1-GHVTWB7 GHCAL1-GHCAL7 GPHOS1-GPHOS7 GMAG1-GMAG7 GIRON1-GIRON7 GZINC1-GZINC7	Same as above: Protein Vitamin A Vitamin E Vitamin C Thiamin Riboflavin Niacin Vitamin B6 Folate Vitamin B12 Calcium Phosphorus Magnesium Iron Zinc	FE1526-FE1544 FE1595-FE1613
	GPHCALO1-GPHCALO15	For each guest, the proportion of required calories from the household food supply based on the proportion of meals eaten multiplied by their AME	FE1546, FE1614
	GPHRPR1-GPHRPR7 GPHVITA1-GPHVITA7 GPHVITE1-GPHVITE7 GPHVITC1-GPHVITC7 GPTHIA1-GPTHIA7 GPHRIBO1-GPHRIBO7 GPHNIAC1-GPHNIAC7 GPHVSXB1-GPHVSXB7 GPHFOL1-GPHFOL7 GPHVITWB1-GPHVITWB7 GPHCAL1-GPHCAL7 GPRHOS1-GPRHOS7 GPMAG1-GPMAG7 GPIRON1-GPIRON7 GPZINC1-GPZINC7	Same as above for: Protein Vitamin A Vitamin E Vitamin C Thiamin Riboflavin Niacin Vitamin B6 Folate Vitamin B12 Calcium Phosphorus Magnesium Iron Zinc	FE1547-FE1565 FE1614-FE1633
	ENUCALOR	The total caloric ENU requirements, covering all household members and guests	FE1663, FE1686

TABLE A.3 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
	ENUPROT ENUVITA ENUVITE ENUVITC ENUTHIA ENURIBO ENUIAC ENUVITB6 ENUFOLAT ENUVTB12 ENUCALC ENUPHOS ENUMAG ENUIRON ENUZINC	Same as above: Protein Vitamin A Vitamin E Vitamin C Thiamin Riboflavin Niacin Vitamin B6 Folate Vitamin B12 Calcium Phosphorus Magnesium Iron Zinc	FE1664-FE1682 FE1687-FE1706
	HNUCALOR HNUPROT HNUVITA HNUVITE HNUVITC HNUTHIA HNURIBO HNUIAC HNUVITB6 HNUFOLAT HNUVTB12 HNUCALC HNUPHOS HNUMAG HNUIRON HNUZINC	Same as the above for the household only	FE1735-FE1754 FE1757-FE1778
	SIXCODE	The six digit code used to identify food to the FIAS system.	FC18
Table III.1	E45 = Food would run out E46 = Food ran out E47 = Couldn't afford to eat properly	Variables describing general worries about food insufficiency	TOTGET.SD2

TABLE A.3 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
Table III.2	E49 = Couldn't afford to feed children E50 = Couldn't provide enough food E51 = Relied on a few kinds of food	Variables describing food insufficiency where children under 18 were present	"
Table III.3	E14 = Wasn't enough money E15 = Frequency of cutting E18 = Went without eating for a whole day E19 = Frequency of not eating	Variables describing frequency of cutting/skipping meals or going without food	"
Table III.4	FSEC0	A binary indicating SSCAL12A = 0 (food secure)	FA9009-FA9026
"	FSEC1	A binary indicating SSCALE12A = 1 (food insecure, hunger not evident)	"
"	FSEC2	A binary indicating SSCALE12A = 2 (food insecure, moderate hunger)	"
"	FSEC3	A binary indicating SSCALE12A = 3 (food insecure, severe hunger)	"
Table IV.1	NTRAVTIM	Categorical variable indicating reported travel time to store: 1 = less than 30 minutes 2 = 30 to less than 60 3 = 60 to less than 120 4 = 120 or more	FA7129-FA7133
Table IV.1 Table IV.2	DISTUSE	Another categorical variable indicating reported distance to store used: 1 = less than 1 mile 2 = 1 to less than 4 miles 3 = 4 or more miles	FA7099-FA7102

TABLE A.3 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>d</sup>
Table IV.1 Table IV.2	DISTNEAR	Categorical variable using geocoded data indicating distance to store used: 1 = less than 1 mile 2 = 1 to less than 4 miles 3 = 4 or more miles	FR276-FR279
Table IV.1	TRANTOST	Transportation used to get to the store where most food is purchased: 1 = driver car 2 = ride with relative/friend 3 = walk 4 = take a bus 0 = other	FR458-FR462
Table IV.1	CARACCES	Binary indicating respondent has access to a car	FR615-FR616
Table IV.1 Table IV.2	POCKCOST	Out of pocket costs	FA6706-FA6711
Table IV.2	NOACCMIL	No car and > 1 mile from nearest store  1 = Yes	FR618-FR620
Table IV.3	CARESHOP	Careful shopping index (Count of "careful" shopping procedures respondent engaged in. See Table III.5).  0 to 2 (not very careful) 3 to 4 (somewhat careful) 5+ (very careful)	FA9042-FA9064
Table IV.3	HEALTH	Index of ability to affect health with eating. Adds up perceptions that respondent's diet can affect health, based on CATI questions.  0 to 1 (zero or low level of belief that eating matters) 0 to 2 (moderate belief that eating matters) 3 to 4 (strong belief that eating matters)	FA9080-FA9092

TABLE A.3 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
Table IV.3	PYRAMID	Food group knowledge index. (Number of pyramid food groups respondent could name.)  0 to 2 (low knowledge) 3 to 4 (moderate knowledge) 5 to 6 (high knowledge)	FA9104-FA9123
Table IV.3	FATKNOW	Fat knowledge index. Count of "1's" in CATI questions D17- D21.	FA9171-FA9180
Table V.1	ALLPAID	Value of all food from home food supplies used by the household in the observation week	FD1698, FD2138
"	BSTPAID	Value of purchased food eaten from home food supplies in the observation week	FD1712, FD2171
"	NETMLPER	Average total number of meals eaten per day per person	FR642
"	TOTMLPER	Average number of meals eaten at home per day	FR645
"	AME	Adult Male Equivalent	FE1312, FE1327
Table V.3	PRDCALS PRDAVITA PRDAVITC PRDAB6 PRDAFOLA PRDACALC PRDAIRON PRDAZINC	% of RDA calories % of RDA vitamin A % of RDA vitamin C % of RDA B6 % of RDA Folate % of RDA Calcium % of RDA Iron % of RDA Zinc	FD3380-FD3424
Table V.4	YS100B6 (B6) YS100CLC (Calcium) YS100FOL (Folate) YS100IRN (Iron) YS100PRT (Protein) YS100VTA (Vitamin A) YS100VTC (Vitamin C) YS100ZNC (Zinc)	Binary variables indicating availability of 100 percent or more of daily RDA (1 = nutrient availability ≥ 100 percent of the nutrient)	FR482-FR508

TABLE A.3 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
Table V.5	YS75B6 (B6) YS75CLC (Calcium) YS75FOL (Folate) YS75IRN (Iron) YS75PRT (Protein) YS75VTA (Vitamin A) YS75VTC (Vitamin C) YS75ZNC (Zinc)	Binary variables indicating availability of 75 percent or more of daily RDA	FR511-FR537
Table V.4 Table V.5	BENLEVEL	Categorical variable describing household benefit level: 1 = up to \$10 2 = \$11 - \$99 3 = \$100 - \$199 4 = \$200 - \$299 5 = \$300 and up	FR583-FR588
	MFOODGRP	A binary indicating missing "FOODGRP" (1 = missing data)	FC116-FC118

TABLE A.3 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
Table V.6	FOODGRP	A series of codes assigning food to categories such as "flour", "sugars".	FC119-FC152
	FLOUR	1 = (flour, meal, rice, pasta, includes corn)	
	WFLOUR	1 = (whole grain flour, includes oat, barley)	
	WCRL	1 = (whole grain cereal, includes oatmeal)	
	OCRL	1 = (other cereal, includes cream of wheat)	
	GMIX	1 = (grain mixtures)	
	OBRD	1 = (other bread, inc. white)	
	WBRD	1 = (whole grain bread)	
	SBKRY	1 = (bakery products, not bread)	
	LMT	1 = (lower cost red meats, variety meats)	
	ALC	1 = (alcohol)	
	BACON	1 = (bacon, sausage, luncheon meats)	
	BEANS	1 = (dry beans, peas, lentils)	
	BEV	1 = (soft drinks, punches, ades)	
	CFRT	1 = (vitamin-C rich fruit)	
	CHES	1 = (cheese)	
	CREAM	1 = (cream mixtures, mostly milk)	
	EGGS	1 = (eggs)	
	FATS	1 = (fats, oils)	
	FISH	1 = (fish, shellfish)	
	HERBS	1 = (seasonings)	
	HVEG	1 = (high nutrient vegetables)	
	MILK	1 = (milk, yogurt)	
	MMIX	1 = (mixtures, mostly meat, poultry, fish, egg, legume)	
	NUTS	1 = (nuts, peanut butter)	
	OFRT	1 = (other fruit)	
	OVEG	1 = (other vegetables)	
	PLTY	1 = (poultry)	
	POT	1 = (potatoes)	
	SUGARS	1 = (sugar, sweets)	
TEA	1 = (tea, coffee)		
VMIX	1 = (mixtures, mostly vegetables, condiments)		

<sup>a</sup>Line numbers preceded by "FA" are from the "FINACT.SAS" computer program and the corresponding variables are contained in the TOGET.SD2 data set; line number preceded by "FE" are from the "FOODENU.SAS" program, and

TABLE A.3 (continued)

the corresponding variables are contained in the FDTABS.SD2 dataset; line numbers preceded by "FD" are from the "ADDTEST.SAS" program, and the corresponding variables are contained in the FDTABS.SD2" dataset; line numbers preceded by "FR" are from the "RPTVARS.SAS" program, and the corresponding variables are contained in the "RPTVARS.SD2" dataset; line numbers preceded by "FC" are from the "Food Code.SAS" program and the corresponding variables are contained in the FOODCODE.SD2 dataset.

TABLE A.4

## VARIABLES USED IN THE REPORT ON STORE ACCESS

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
Table III.1 Table III.2 Table III.3	GOSHOP	A binary set to 1 for respondents who report shopping on a regular basis.	FA6435-FA6439
“	STORET	Type of store usually shopped at by those where GOSHOP = 1. Values are 1 - Supermarket, 2 - Neighborhood, 3- Speciality, 4 - Convenience, 5 - Warehouse, 6 - Other, and missing	FA6441-FA6449
Table III.4	NOSUPER NOTRANS TRAVHI NOETHNIC NOCARE BADHR NOFSWIC  NORESPT TOEXPEN DIRTYST LIMSEL POORQC CONVENCE NOOTHER	Binaries recording reasons respondent does not shop at supermarket:  no supermarket close by no transportation cost too much to get there can't find ethnic/special food no child/elder care hours not convenient does not accept food stamps or WIC benefits not treated with respect too expensive store is dirty etc. limited selection poor quality food store used is convenient other	FA6453-FA6559
Table III.5 Table III.6	NUMSTORE	A count of the number of stores used in a month. The count of stores is capped at 5.	FA6561-FA6570
Table III.5 Table III.6	TRANTOST	Transportation used to get to the store where most food is purchased: 1 = driver car 2 = ride with relative/friend 3 = walk 4 = take a bus 0 = other	FR458-FR462

TABLE A.4 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
Table III.5 Table III.6	COST	Cost of transportation to get to the store where most food is purchased. (In \$)	FA6691-FA6696
Table III.5 Table III.6	HAVECOST	Has travel costs  1 = have costs	FA6678-FA6692
Table III.7 Table III.8	D1A - look in newspaper for specials D1B - use cents off coupons D1D - stock up on bargains D1E - comparison shop at different supermarkets D1F - go to different stores for specials D1G - use a shopping list	Variables describing shopping habits (1 = use indicated shopping strategy)	TOGET.SD2
Table IV.1 Table IV.2	DISTUSE	Another categorical variable indicating reported distance to store used: 1 = less than 1 mile 2 = 1 to less than 4 miles 3 = 4 or more miles	FA7099-FA7102
“	DISTNEAR	Categorical variable using geocoded data indicating distance to store used: 1 = less than 1 mile 2 = 1 to less than 4 miles 3 = 4 or more miles	FR276-FR279
Table IV.1 Table IV.2 Table IV.3 Table IV.4	DTOSTORE	Client reported distance to most often used store (miles)	FA7063-FA7082
“	TRAVTIME	Travel time to most often used store (hours)	FA7112-FA7118
“	FINDIST3	Distance to nearest Supermarket based on geocoded data (miles)	GDT1998.SAS

TABLE A.4 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
“	NTRAVTIM	Categorical variable indicating reported travel time to store: 1 = less than 30 minutes 2 = 30 to less than 60 3 = 60 to less than 120 4 = 120 or more	FA7129-FA7133
Table IV.5 Table IV.7 Table IV.8 Table IV.9	NEBSTORE	% shop in Neighborhood	FA6754-FA6759
“	STSAT	Satisfaction with neighborhood among shoppers	FA6865-FA6879
“	NTHSHPSAT	Satisfaction with neighborhood among nonshoppers	FA6883-FA6899
“	NOSTORE CRIME HIGHPR LIMFD FDSTIGMA MULTSHP RIDEGOUT  OTHERSPE	Binary variables describing reasons for not shopping in the neighborhood  1 = no stores close by 1 = crime 1 = high prices 1 = limited food selection 1 = embarrassed to use FS 1 = do multi-purpose shopping 1 = ride with folks who shop elsewhere 1 = other shopping reasons	FA6761-FA6862

TABLE A.4 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
"	MORECH BETTSEC PUBTRANS TRNBYSO OP24HR OPEAL INWALKD ACCFSWIC BULK SELOTH BETTERQC MORESELC LPBPMS IMPSTORE DELIVER IMPSTBH ACCOUP	Binary variables describing changes or improvements to shopping in the neighborhood  1 = More large national chains 1 = better security at/near store 1 = more direct public transport 1 = transport provided by stores 1 = stores open for 24 hours 1 = stores to open early and late 1 = large supermarkets 1 = more stores accept FS/WIC 1 = stores to sell bulk@discount 1 = other 1 = better quality meat/fruit/veg 1 = more selection/variety 1 = lower prices/better sales 1 = improve store attributes 1 = deliver groceries to client 1 = improve behavior toward FS 1 = accept coupons	FA6940-FA7001
"	NONEED	See no need for improvement  1 = see no need	FA6934-FA6938
Table IV.5 Table IV.6 Table IV.7 Table IV.8 Table IV.9 Table IV.10	NEATCL COURT LOWPR QUALPROD QUALMEAT VARSEL STORBRND SALE CONLOC SAFEAREA FASTCHEK	Binaries describing clients view of store used most often  1 = store is clean/neat 1 = employees courteous 1 = low prices 1 = quality produce 1 = quality meat 1 = variety and selection 1 = private label/store brand 1 = money saving specials 1 = convenient location 1 = safe area/good security 1 = fast checkout	FA7136-FA7199
Table IV.13	CARACCES	Binary indicating respondent has access to a car	FR615-FR616

TABLE A.4 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
These and subsequent variables were created for use but not include in the current report tables.	BARRIERS	Index of barriers to shopping Adds up barriers to shopping reported by respondents in CAPI interview questions D3A-D3C.  0 to 1 (low) 2 (moderate) 3 (high belief)	FA9068-FA9078
	MPRVDIET	Binary indicating respondent knows how to change diet to healthier diet. (1 = respondent knows how to change diet.)	FA9098-FA9102
	FRTSERV	Fruit group serving binary (1 indicates respondent knew number of servings in the food pyramid)	FA9132-FA9136
	VEGSERV	Vegetable group serving binary (1 indicates respondent knew number of servings in the food pyramid)	FA9138-FA9142
	DAIRSERV	Dairy group serving binary (1 indicates respondent knew number of servings in the food pyramid)	FA9144-FA9148
	GRNSERV	Grain group serving binary (1 indicates respondent knew number of servings in the food pyramid)	FA9150-FA9154
	MEATSERV	Meat group serving (1 indicates respondent knew number of servings in the food pyramid)	FA9156-FA9160
	PYRINDEX	Food pyramid serving knowledge index	FA9163-FA9166
	MACSFACT	Perceived intake of fat and cholesterol is high (1 = high)	FA9193-FA9201
	MICSFACT	Perceived intake of fruits and vegetables is low (1 = low)	FA9204-FA9212

TABLE A.4 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
	CHILDHH	Binary indicating presence of child based on CATI/CAPI question E49. (1 = child present)	FR149-FR151
	SUM30	Continuous scale for 30 day food insecurity index	FR164-FR199
	IND30	Discrete scale for 30 day food security index	FR201-FR209
	HUNG30	IF IND30 = 2 or 3 then HUNG30 = 1	FR210-FR212
	HIGHLO	Binary indicating outlier on food security scale (1 indicates high or low value)	FR214-FR216
	CALML	Total calories per meal based on net meal count	FR219
	IRONML	Total iron per meal based on net meal count	FR220
	BELOWPOV	A binary indicating client is below 100 percent of poverty	FA7740-FA7742
	BELPOV75	Binary indicating below 75 (1 = below 75 percent poverty)	FA7744-FA7747
	DISTSTORE	Categorical variable indicating reported travel distance to store used: 1 = less than ½ mile 2 = ½ mile to less than 1 mile 3 = 1 to less than 2 miles 4 = 2 to less than 4 miles 5 = 4 to less than 6 miles 6 = 6 or more miles	FA7087-FA7094
	FINDST1_1	Categorical variable using geocoded data indicating travel distance to store used: 1 = less than ½ mile 2 = ½ mile to less than 1 mile 3 = 1 to less than 2 miles 4 = 2 to less than 4 miles 5 = 4 to less than 6 miles 6 = 6 or more miles	FR254-FR261

TABLE A.4 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>a</sup>
	FINDST_3	Categorical variable using geocoded data indicating travel distance to nearest supermarket: 1 = less than ½ mile 2 = ½ mile to less than 1 mile 3 = 1 to less than 2 miles 4 = 2 to less than 4 miles 5 = 4 to less than 6 miles 6 = 6 or more miles	FR263-FR270
	WKFDEXPP	Categorical variable indicating weekly food expenditure per household member (Based on ALLPAIDPC as documented in Table A.3): 1 = \$20 per person 2 = \$20 to less than \$30 3 = \$30 to less than \$40 4 = \$40 or more	FR282-FR287
	MIDEXBND	Binary indicating \$20 to less	FR289-FR290

TABLE A.4 (continued)

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>a</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>b</sup>
	NUMHH	Household size: 1 = housesize 1 2 = housesize 2 3 = housesize 3 4 = housesize 4 5 = housesize 5 or more	FR317-FR321
	RACE	Respondent's race 1 = African not hispanic 2 = White not hispanic 3 = Hispanic 4 = Other	FR323-FR328
	HUNGER	A binary set to 1 if SSCAL12A = 2	FR332-FR333
	LASTBENG BENEFIT1-BENEFIT5	A categorical variable and a set of binary variables reflecting the days since benefit last received 1 = 0-7 (BENEFIT1 = 1) 2 = 8-14 (BENEFIT2 = 1) 3 = 15-21 (BENEFIT3 = 1) 4 = 22-28 (BENEFIT4 = 1) 5 = >=29 (BENEFIT5 = 1)	FR404-FR410, FR417-FR428
	FSBAME	The total food stamp benefit for the household divided by the AME	FR436
	TMETHOD	Method used to travel to shopping  1 = walk 2 = bicycle 3 = drive a car 4 = ride with friends relatives 5 = take a bus 6 = take a taxi 7 = take a customer service van 8 = other	FA6591-FA6609
	RTTCOST	Round trip cost of transportation to the store where most food is purchased.	FA6698-FA6704
	PCTNOTB	Percent of used food not bought (based on \$ value)	FR554

Application	Constructed Variable	Description	Dataset, <sup>3</sup> Program, and Line Number <sup>4</sup>
	PCTHOME	Percent meals eaten at home (based on number of meals)	FR557
	SCHOOLM	Binary indicating meals at school	FR559-FR562
	FRIENDM	Binary indicating meals at a friend's house	FR564-FR567
	FREEM	Binary indicating free meals (1 indicate free meals)	FR569-FR572
	CALPPER	Calories per household member	FR575
	IRNPPER	Iron per household member	FR576
	CCMPPER	Calcium per household member	FR577
	VTCPPER	Vitamin C per household member	FR578
	SKIP	Count of meals skipped, based on 21 meals per week per person	FR581
	SHLTCOST	Categorical variable describing household shelter cost: 1 = < than \$100 2 = \$100 to \$199 3 = \$200 to \$299 4 = \$300 to \$399 5 = \$400 to \$499 6 = \$500 or more	FR590-FR596

<sup>4</sup>Line numbers preceded by "FA" are from the "FINACT.SAS" computer program and the corresponding variables are contained in the TOGET.SD2 data set; line number preceded by "FE" are from the "FOODENU.SAS" program, and the corresponding variables are contained in the FDTABS.SD2 dataset; line numbers preceded by "FD" are from the "ADDTEST.SAS" program, and the corresponding variables are contained in the FDTABS.SD2" dataset; line numbers preceded by "FR" are from the "RPTVARS.SAS" program, and the corresponding variables are contained in the "RPTVARS.SD2" dataset.

## **APPENDIX B**

### **DESCRIPTION OF TOGET.SD2 FILE**

The TOGET.SD2 file contains raw data and constructed variables for the CATI/CAPI survey, except for data related to shopping trips and meal consumption. Information on the raw variables is presented in Appendix N. Information on the constructed variables is presented in Appendix A.

The file is a SAS data file. It contains 3309 observations, each with 2,943 variables.

Each observation is uniquely identified by the STID variable, which is common to all of the survey data files covered by this documentation. Variables which might permit identification of households have been dropped.

The CD-Rom accompanying this documentation includes files with SAS PROC CONTENTS listings the variables, first in alphabetical order and then in the order in which they appear on the file. The relevant file name on the CD-ROM is APPENDB.PDF.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **DESCRIPTION OF FDTABS.SD2 FILE**

The FDTAB.SD2 file contains case level nutrient availability data for the FSP participants to whom the food use survey was administered. It includes information on the amount of nutrients available for each case, together with store used data; household size data; and a very limited array of household characteristics such as elderly, age of household members, household annual earnings, and food stamp benefit. Information on the raw variables is presented in Appendix N. Information on the constructed variables is presented in Appendix A. Variables which might permit identification of households have been dropped.

The file is a SAS data file. It contains 1049 observations, each with 1257 variables.

Each observation is uniquely identified by STID, which is common to all the survey files covered by this documentation.

The CD-ROM accompanying this documentation includes files with SAS PROC CONTENTS listing the variables, first in alphabetical order and then in the order in which they appear on the file. The relevant filename on the CD-ROM is APPENDC.PDF.

## **APPENDIX D**

### **DESCRIPTION OF TOGFOOD.SD2 FILE**

The TOGFOOD.SD2 file contains data on each food recorded in each interview during the food use survey. Each observation on the file represents one specific food for one specific household and contains the food code number, the description, the weight used, the price per pound, and the nutrient contents of the food.

The file is a SAS data file. It contains 40,125 observations, each with 55 variables.

Each observation is uniquely identified by two variables, the household number, STID, which is common to all of the survey data files covered by this documentation, and the line number of the food “line”.

The CD-ROM accompanying this documentation includes files with SAS PROC CONTENTS listing the variables, first in alphabetical order and then in the order in which they appear on the file. The relevant file name on the CD-ROM is APPENDD.PDF.

**APPENDIX E**

**DESCRIPTION OF GEOSTORE.SD2 FILE**

The GEOSTORE.SD2 file contains data on the authorized food retailer stores in the areas where the survey was undertaken. It contains the following information received from FNS: FCS code, store category, store name and address, total sales and food sales, number of registers, and number of lanes.

It also contains the geocode for those stores which could be geocoded. The geocode is expressed as two numbers: These are: GDTLAT is the store geographic latitude and GDTLONG is the store geographic longitude.

The file is a SAS data file. It contains 72,097 observations, each with 32 variables.

Each observation is uniquely identified by the FCS1 identification variable. This variable makes it possible to link these data to stores on the FDTABS.SD2 files and the household survey files.

The CD-ROM accompanying this documentation includes files with SAS PROC CONTENTS listing the variables, first in alphabetical order and then in the order in which they appear on the file. The relevant filename on the CD-ROM is APPENDE.PDF.

## **APPENDIX F**

### **DESCRIPTION OF OTHSPC.TXT FILES**

Respondent answers to open-ended questions were collected during the interview and stored in a file. These responses are concatenated in the OTHSPC.TXT file. Each response is identified by question number and respondent survey identifying number. The relevant filename on the CD-ROM is APPENDF.PDF.

**APPENDIX G**

**DESCRIPTION OF RPTVAR.SD2 FILE**

The RPTVAR.SD2 file includes selected variables used to conduct the analysis of nutrient availability for the NFSPS. Information on the constructed variables used is presented in Appendix A.

The file is a SAS data set. It contains 3309 observations, each with 320 variables.

Each observation is uniquely identified by the STID variable, which is common to all of the survey data files covered by this documentation.

The CD-ROM accompanying this documentation includes files with SAS PROC CONTENTS listings of the variables, first in alphabetical order and then in the order in which they appear on the file. The relevant filename on the CD-ROM is APPENDG.PDF.

**APPENDIX H**  
**DESCRIPTION OF FSLISTPB.DAT FILE**

The FSLISTPB.DAT file contains raw data from the list-frame CATI survey of FSP participants. Information on the raw variables in this file is presented in Appendix N. Most of these data are also available on the TOGET.SD2 file, and users are advised to use that file, which is easier to use in most applications and also concentrates data from several sources.

The FSLISTPB.DAT file is an ASCII data file. It contains 1042 observations, each with 2,056 variables.

Each observation is uniquely identified by the STID variable, which is common to all of the survey data files covered by this documentation. Variables that permit identification of the households or individuals have either been set to "X" or dropped.

The CD-ROM accompanying this documentation contains SAS input statements which may be used to read the raw data. The relevant filename on the CD-ROM is APPENDH.PDF.

**APPENDIX I**

**DESCRIPTION OF FSRDDPB.DAT FILE**

The FSRDDPB.DAT file contains raw data from the RDD survey of FSP participants and nonparticipants. Information on the raw variables is presented in Appendix Q. Most of the data are also available on the TOGET.SD2 file, and users are advised to use that file, which is easier to use in most applications and also concentrates data from several sources.

The FSRDDPB.DAT file is an ASCII data file. It contains 1319 observations, each with 2,096 variables.

Each observation is uniquely identified by the STID variable, which is common to all of the survey data files covered by this documentation.

The CD-ROM accompanying this documentation contains SAS input states which may be used to read the raw data. The relevant filename on the CD-ROM is APPENDI.PDF.

**APPENDIX J**

**DESCRIPTION OF FSCAPIPB.DAT**

The FSCAPIPB.DAT file contain raw data from the list-frame CAPI survey of FSP participants. Information on the raw variables is presented in Appendix N. Most of these data are also available on the TOGET.SD2 file, and users are advised to use that file, which is easier to use in most applications and also concentrates data from several sources.

These FSCAPIPB.DAT file is an ASCII data file. It contains 1,118 observations, each with 3,762 variables.

Each observation is uniquely identified by the STID variable, which is common to all of the survey data files covered by this documentation.

The CD-ROM accompanying this documentation contains SAS input statements which may be used to read the raw data. The relevant filename on the CD-ROM is APPENDJ.PDF.

## **APPENDIX K**

### **DESCRIPTION OF DECDAT.SD2 FILE**

The DECDAT.SD2 file contains raw data from all of the CAPI and CATI surveys. It essentially includes the same data elements as those presented in the five raw files covered in the three previous appendices. We are including DECDAT.SD2 in addition to these other files with raw data, because DECDAT.SD2 is easier to use, since it concatenates the three files and places them into a SAS format.

The file is a SAS file containing 3,473 observations, each with 3,155 variables.

Each observation is uniquely identified by the STID variable, which is common to all of the survey data files covered by this documentation. Variables which might permit identification of households have been dropped. Many CATI “control” variables have been dropped to streamline this version of DECDATA.SD2.

The CD-ROM accompanying this documentation includes files with SAS PROC CONTENTS in alphabetical and sequential orders. The relevant filename on the CD-ROM is APPENDK.PDF.

**APPENDIX L**

**EXTERNAL INFORMATION ADDED TO THE ANALYSIS FILE**

Data extracted from the 1990 decennial census files and from the geocoding files at Geographic Data Technology (GDT) were added to the NFSPS analysis files. These data are described in this Appendix.

## **1. Census Data**

As part of the survey process, the household's home zip code was collected for each respondent. Also, zip codes were provided by the sample frame source for each list-frame sample member and were verified with the client during the interview.

Census data describing the demographic characteristics of each respondent's geographic area was extracted from Census Bureau Summary Tape STF3B. A file of all zip codes identifying the total sample was prepared and submitted through the Internet to the Census. The desired demographic data fields were selected, downloaded, processed in SAS, and merged on to the preliminary file by zip code. A match was achieved on 92.8 percent of the records. Match failures were due largely to client use of post office boxes, and to the reporting of invalid zip codes.

A copy of the program (ZIPDATA.SAS) which processes the census data extract follows. The program contains field definitions. The relevant file name on the CD-ROM is APPENDL.PDF.

## **2. Geocoded Home and Store Addresses**

Several files of data were submitted to GDT for geocoding. The files include home and store shopping location data from a sample of about 1109 respondents participating in the food use interview. These data include the respondent home address, the addresses of: (1) the store most often used, (2) the supermarket closest to home, and (3) the stores used during the week-long food use study. Additionally, a file of all stores the client could have shopped at was submitted for

geocoding. This last file is comprised of all stores in areas adjacent to and including the respondent study sites.

Generally, geocoding of client home addresses was quite successful, with a successful match rate of 80.9 percent. The unsuccessful match attempts were often due to the client having a RD or PO box address. Geocoding of stores was more labor intensive and somewhat less successful. We achieved a match rate of 77.3 percent on geocoding of all stores on the masterlist, a match rate of 66.7 percent on stores used, and a match rate of about 50 percent on the stores where the clients had the highest expenditure during their weekly shopping trips.

The lower rates for the clients' reported stores resulted from client difficulties in accurately identifying the stores used and their locations. Clients often used local names for stores instead of commercial names and were not precise about the location of the store(s) they used. Whenever possible we referred to the list of food stamp stores provided by FCS and used the addresses on that list as the basis for store location geocoding. Additional methods included calling the store to determine where the store was located and then matching to the list provided by FCS.

## **APPENDIX M**

### **ALGORITHMS FOR COMPUTING CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES**

The three SAS computer program were used to construct the main variables used in the data analysis. The programs appear on the accompanying CD-ROM under the file name APPENDM.PDF. The algorithms for computing specific variables are documented within this SAS code. The lines of the computer code corresponding to each constructed variable are indicated in Appendix A. The variable names for the raw variables used in computing the constructed variables are documented in the context of the CAPI/CATI program, which is listed in APPENDN.PDF.

**APPENDIX N**  
**CAPI/CATI PROGRAM**

This appendix describes an edited version of the CAPI/CATI program used to conduct most of the interviewing. It thereby documents the instrumentation used in the interview, together with response categories for the variables and the variable names. The original computer code has been edited in order to increase clarity of the presentation. The description of the program appears on the accompanying CD-ROM under the file name APPENDN.PDF.

In order to help readers identify sections of interest, the following lists the main modules in the order in which they appear in the instrument:

<u>Module</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Page Number In This Appendix</u>
A	Screening questions to establish eligibility for the survey	1
F	Experience with the Food Stamp Program; determinants of participation decisions	15
G	Satisfaction with the Food Stamp Program	43
H	Embarrassment about using food stamps	49
C	Stores usually used for food shopping	54
D	Dietary knowledge, behavior, and attitudes	71
E	Variables related to food security	87
I	Income and expenditure information	94
J	Household and person characteristics	116
M	Shopping trips and counts of meals eaten during the food-use interview observation period	118

## **APPENDIX O**

### **SAMPLE SAS CODE AND OUTPUT LISTINGS**

The program TABIII2.SAS will produce Table III.2 which is found on page 33 of the report titled "Customer Service in the Food Stamp Program.

The program TABV3.SAS will produce Table V.3 which is found on page 83 of the report titled "Food Stamp Participants' Food Security and Nutrient Availability".