United States Department of Agriculture

Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Policy Support August 2013

Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) Demonstration: 2012 Technical Appendices

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Appendix 1A

SEBTC WIC Package Details

1A.1 FNS Considerations when Developing Standard SEBTC WIC Package[1]

When designing WIC-model food packages for the SEBTC demonstrations in late 2010, FNS nutritionists considered several factors.

- Packages had to be consistent with the 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans
- Packages should take advantage of nutrient recommendations made by the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine
- Packages should be optimized to meet the nutritional needs of children ages 5 to 18
- Packages should contain foods that can be prepared or combined into meals by older children
- Packages should produce a measurable impact on food security
- Packages should cost no more than $60 per child
- Packages had to be desirable to the beneficiary

FNS reviewed the nutritional profile of items in the standard WIC food packages, designed for pregnant and nursing mothers, and children ages infant to 4.

FNS nutritionists then iteratively reviewed several combinations of food items with the nutritional profiles of older children in mind. The aim was to deliver the Nutrients of Concern identified within the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans.*[2] An additional focus was placed on nutrients identified by the Institute of Medicine[32] as under consumed by school-aged children (e.g., calcium, potassium, fiber, magnesium, vitamin E). FNS was also mindful of limiting nutrients, such as sodium and saturated fat, which can increase the risk of chronic disease.

To assure that children could make use of the food package, FNS specifically included food items that older school-aged children could use to independently prepare meals while caregivers are at work (e.g., bread and peanut butter, cereal and milk).

Markers of a healthful diet include food quality and variety, desirability, and normal eating patterns. Therefore, to assure that any changes would be measurable; FNS additionally

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[1] Written by Heather Hopwood, Nutritionist, School Programs, Child Nutrition Division, USDA Food and Nutrition Service and by Jay Hirschman, M.P.H., C.N.S., Director, Special Nutrition Staff, Office of Research and Analysis, USDA Food and Nutrition Service.

[2] U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010* 7th Edition, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 2012, p.40.

[3]IOM (Institute of Medicine). 2010. *School Meals: Building Blocks for Healthy Children*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, p.60.

considered how various combinations of the WIC authorized foods could potentially have an impact on households' food situations, such as eating "balanced" meals.

While packages had to be limited to approximately $60 per child per month in value[4], FNS aimed to increase access to some nutritious foods that are often perceived to be unaffordable. For example, bread is often a household food staple. If a food package does not provide enough bread for the month, it is likely that the household will use other household funds to purchase bread. However, the same may not be true for fresh fruits and vegetables, which are more of a luxury item that may not be purchased because they are perceived to be unaffordable. In considering the value of the cash voucher used to purchase fruits and vegetables, FNS was aware of the potential positive impact resulting from the increase in fruit and vegetable purchasing power. In other words, the psychological boost resulting from the ability to select from a variety of fresh, colorful choices may, in the end, be more meaningful than an additional loaf of bread to a low-income family. In aggregate, these considerations prompted FNS to develop a package of already approved WIC foods that provided variety and quantities of foods better suited to the needs of school-aged children, including larger amounts of fresh produce and canned fish than provided by WIC to younger children.

FNS also took into account the preferences of potential beneficiaries as expressed through WIC EBT redemption patterns. Food items with low redemption rates, indicating low rates of consumer preference, were bypassed in favor of those with higher redemption rates. The WIC program affords State WIC agencies some alternatives within food categories. Thus, as with all WIC authorized foods, State and ITO grantees further adjusted the food packages to satisfy the local tastes of their clients.

The resulting food packages provide a variety of desirable food items at a reasonable cost. The packages provide protein, all nutrients of concern for school children, and foods identified as under consumed by the *Dietary Guidelines*.

1A.2 Standard SEBTC WIC Food Package

Exhibit 1A.1 shows the resulting SEBTC WIC food package and compares the food items with the standard WIC package issued to children between ages 1 and 4. Using Nielson national price data for 2012, the standard food package was valued at $53.00.

[4] The food cost of providing National School Lunch/School Breakfast Program meals to a child for a month during the school year is approximately $60. The actual price of packages, however, varied locally.

Exhibit 1A.1 SEBTC Food Package in Sites Implementing the WIC Model

WIC Food Group	Substitute or Food Subgroup	WIC Package for 1-4 Year Olds		SEBTC Package	
		Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit
Juice		128	Oz	64	Oz
Milk, low fat/nonfat		13	Qt	12	Qt
	Cheese	1	Lb	1	Lb
Cereal, all		36	Oz	36	Oz
Eggs		1	Doz	1	Doz
Cash Value Voucher		6	$	16	$
Bread, whole wheat		2	Lb	3	Lb
Beans, dry		0.33	Lb	0.50	Lb
	Bean, canned	21	Oz	32	Oz
	Peanut Butter	6	Oz	18	Oz

WIC Food Group	Substitutes or Food Subgroups	FY 2011 Food Package Cost in Dollars ($)	FY 2011 SEBTC Food Package Cost in Dollars ($)
Juice		7.47	2.37
Milk, low fat/nonfat		12.14	9.60
	Cheese	4.53	3.83
Cereal, all		7.77	6.20
Eggs		1.55	1.47
Cash Value Voucher		6.00	16.00
Bread, whole wheat		4.43	5.40
Beans, dry		0.51	0.67
	Bean, canned	1.52	2.70
	Peanut Butter	0.87	2.82
Canned fish, all		0.00	2.93
		$46.81	$53.00

Source: Provided by the USDA, FNS in December 2010.

Note: Cash voucher is for fruits and vegetables.

1A.3 SEBTC WIC Food Package by Site

Exhibits 1A.2–1.A.7 provide site-level information on the quantities of WIC allowable foods, and the average prices at the site level. The latter was determined using average prices for each food category, using EBT redemption data. (See further information below.) The resulting average value of the SEBTC WIC package ranged from $53.39 to $74.91. The two sources of the differences were the differences in prices per allowable items and differences in quantities allowed, compared to the standard package. Differences between the content of the standard SEBTC WIC package and site-specific packages were negotiated between the grantees and FNS.

The cost per unit for the cash value voucher for fruits and vegetables was computed by dividing the actual dollar amount redeemed by the number of units redeemed. The resulting cost per unit may differ from the expected value of $1 due to anomalies in the transaction data where the number of units does not equal the value redeemed. The data do not permit investigation of these anomalies.

Exhibit 1A.2 Average Costs of WIC Food Package, Cherokee Nation, 2012

Category	Description	Unit	Units Per Child	Cost Per Unit	Cost Per Category
1	Milk skim 1/2%, 1%, 2%	Gal	3	$3.69	$11.07
2	Cheese	Lb	1	$4.26	$4.26
3	Eggs	Dozen	1	$1.44	$1.44
4	Juice 64-oz bottle/equivalent	Container	1	$3.13	$3.13
5	Cereal	Oz	36	$0.21	$7.41
6	Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	4	$1.57	$6.29
8	Tuna/salmon	Oz	18	$0.19	$3.44
16	Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	Lb	3	$2.45	$7.35
19	Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	16	$0.98	$15.69
	Total Value of Food Package				$60.08

Source: EBT redemption data from Cherokee Nation SEBTC participants, 2012. The total food package cost for each site may differ from the sum of the component costs due to rounding.

Exhibit 1A.3 Average Costs of WIC Food Package, Chickasaw Nation, 2012

Category	Description	Unit	Units Per Child	Cost Per Unit	Cost Per Category
1	Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	Gal	3	$3.72	$11.16
2	Cheese	Lb	1	$4.33	$4.33
3	Eggs	Dozen	1	$1.44	$1.44
4	Juice 64-oz bottle/equivalent	Container	1	$3.22	$3.22
5	Cereal	Oz	36	$0.22	$7.80
6	Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	2	$2.71	$5.42
8	Tuna/salmon	Oz	18	$0.20	$3.55
16	Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	Lb	3	$0.15	$0.46
19	Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	16	$1.00	$16.01
	Total Value of Food Package				$53.39

Source: EBT redemption data from Chickasaw Nation SEBTC participants, 2012. The total food package cost for each site may differ from the sum of the component costs due to rounding.

Exhibit 1A.4 Average Costs of WIC Food Package, Michigan POC, 2012

Category	Description	Unit	Units Per Child	Cost Per Unit	Cost Per Category
1	Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	Gal	3	$3.17	$9.51
2	Cheese	Lb	1	$5.79	$5.79
3	Eggs	Dozen	1	$1.55	$1.55
4	Juice 64-oz bottle/equivalent	Container	1	$3.53	$3.53
5	Cereal	Oz	36	$0.25	$9.07
6	Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	2	$2.86	$5.72
8	Tuna/salmon	Oz	15	$0.20	$2.98
16	Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	Lb	3	$2.53	$7.58
19	Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	16	$1.00	$16.00
	Total Value of Food Package				$61.74

Source: EBT redemption data from Michigan POC SEBTC participants, 2012. The total food package cost for each site may differ from the sum of the component costs due to rounding.

Exhibit 1A.5 Average Costs of WIC Food Package, Michigan Expansion, 2012

Category	Description	Unit	Units Per Child	Cost Per Unit	Cost Per Category
1	Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	Gal	3	$2.86	$8.58
2	Cheese	Lb	1	$5.71	$5.71
3	Eggs	Dozen	1	$1.56	$1.56
4	Juice 64-oz bottle/equivalent	Container	1	$3.23	$3.23
5	Cereal	Oz	36	$0.22	$7.77
6	Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	2	$3.21	$6.42
8	Tuna/salmon	Oz	15	$0.19	$2.78
16	Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	Lb	3	$2.51	$7.53
19	Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	16	$1.00	$16.00
	Total Value of Food Package				$59.59

Source: EBT redemption data from Michigan Expansion SEBTC participants, 2012. The total food package cost for each site may differ from the sum of the component costs due to rounding.

Exhibit 1A.6 Average Costs of WIC Food Package, Nevada, 2012

Category	Description	Unit	Units Per Child	Cost Per Unit	Cost Per Category
1	Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	Gal	3	$3.58	$10.74
2	Cheese	Lb	1	$5.36	$5.36
3	Eggs	Dozen	1	$2.16	$2.16
4	Juice 64-oz bottle/equivalent	Container	1	$3.96	$3.96
5	Cereal	Oz	36	$0.26	$9.20
6	Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	2	$3.43	$6.86
8	Tuna/salmon	Oz	18	$0.33	$5.87
16	Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	Lb	3	$3.92	$11.75
19	Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	16	$1.19	$19.01
	Total Value of Food Package				$74.91

Source: EBT redemption data from Nevada SEBTC participants, 2012. The total food package cost for each site may differ from the sum of the component costs due to rounding.

Exhibit 1A.7 Average Costs of WIC Food Package, Texas, 2012

Category	Description	Unit	Units Per Child	Cost Per Unit	Cost Per Category
1	Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	Gal	3	$3.20	$9.59
2	Cheese	Lb	1	$4.24	$4.24
3	Eggs	Dozen	1	$1.70	$1.70
4	Juice 64-oz bottle/equivalent	Container	1	$2.48	$2.48
5	Cereal	Oz	36	$0.19	$6.70
6	Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	2	$2.48	$4.96
8	Tuna/salmon	Oz	18	$0.19	$3.45
16	Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	Lb	3	$1.86	$5.59
19	Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	16	$1.00	$16.00
	Total Value of Food Package				$54.71

Source: EBT redemption data from Texas SEBTC participants, 2012. The total food package cost for each site may differ from the sum of the component costs due to rounding.

Appendix 2A

SEBTC Site Maps

List of Site Maps[a]

[a] Source: 2011 Census Bureau School District Boundaries, available at http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2011/tgrshp2011.html

Note: The areas on these maps are appropriately identified as School Districts (SDs) rather than School Food Authorities (SFAs). This report uses SFAs to identify demonstration areas throughout most of the text; not all school districts that participated in the demonstration are SFAs.

Exhibit 2A.0 Demonstration Areas in Indian Tribal Organizations in Oklahoma

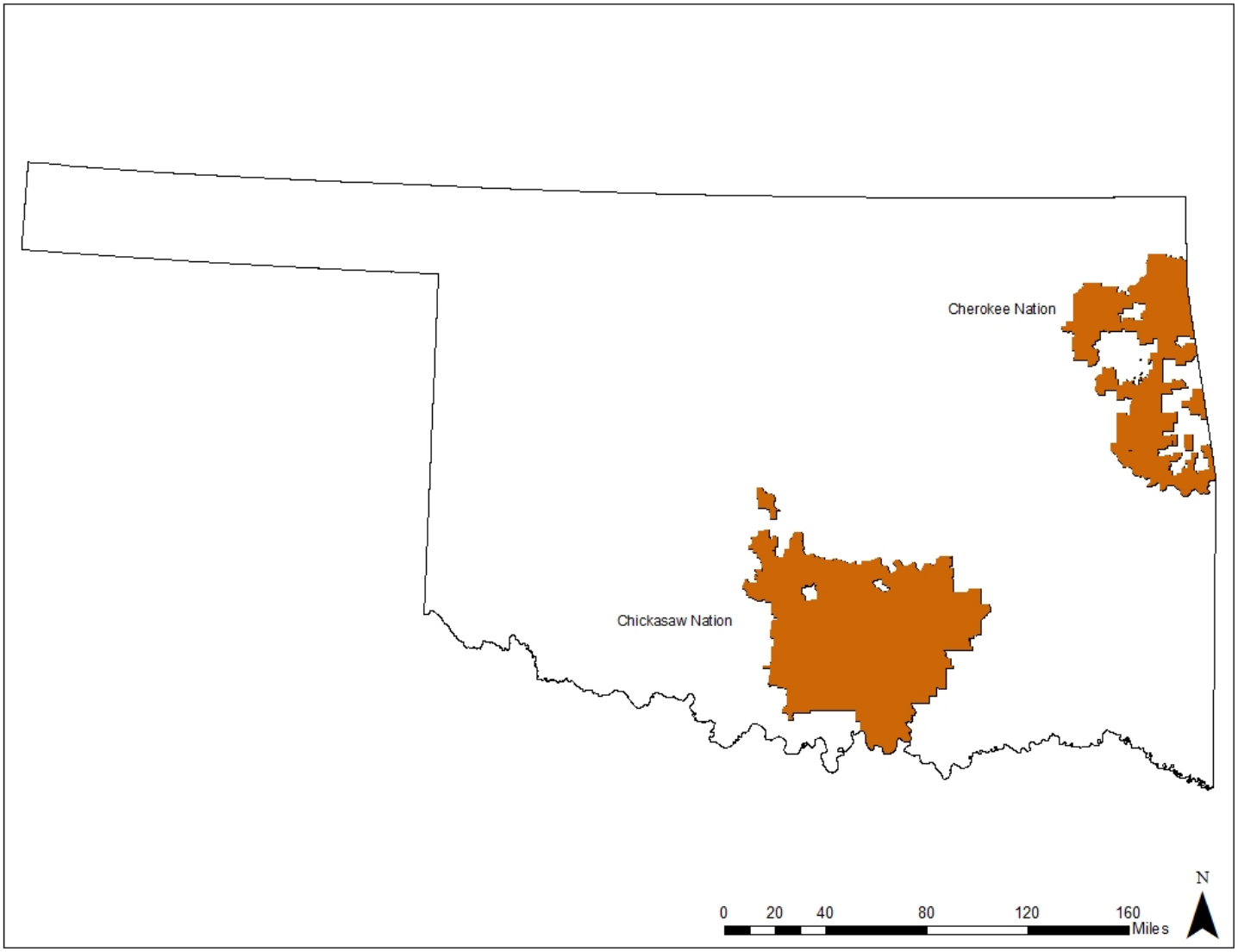
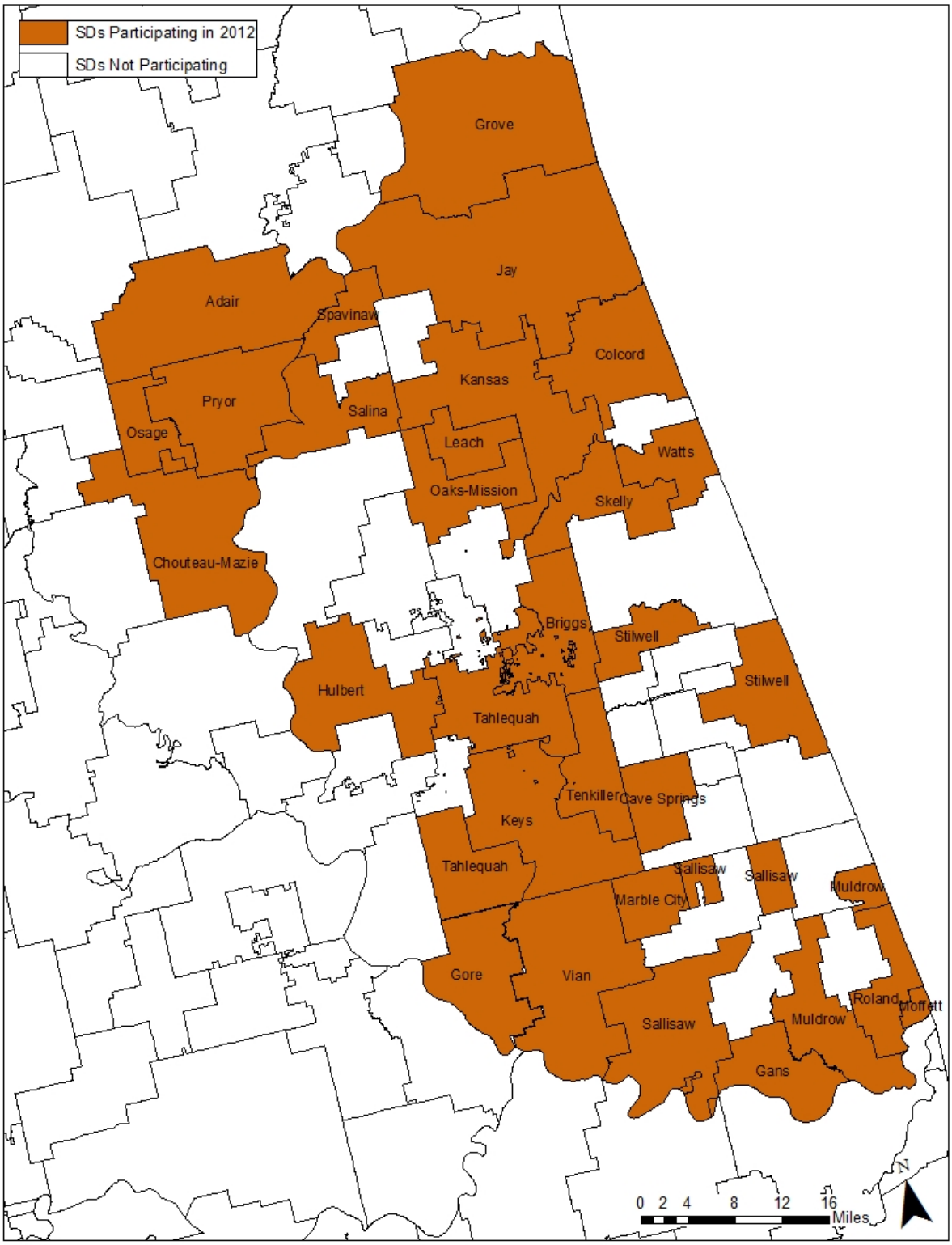


Exhibit 2A.1 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Demonstration in Cherokee Nation[a]



[a] Twenty-nine school districts participated in the Cherokee Nation. Four school districts are non-contiguous, with all sites being labeled on this map. Therefore, there are 34 school district names on the map.

Exhibit 2A.2 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Demonstration in Chickasaw Nation

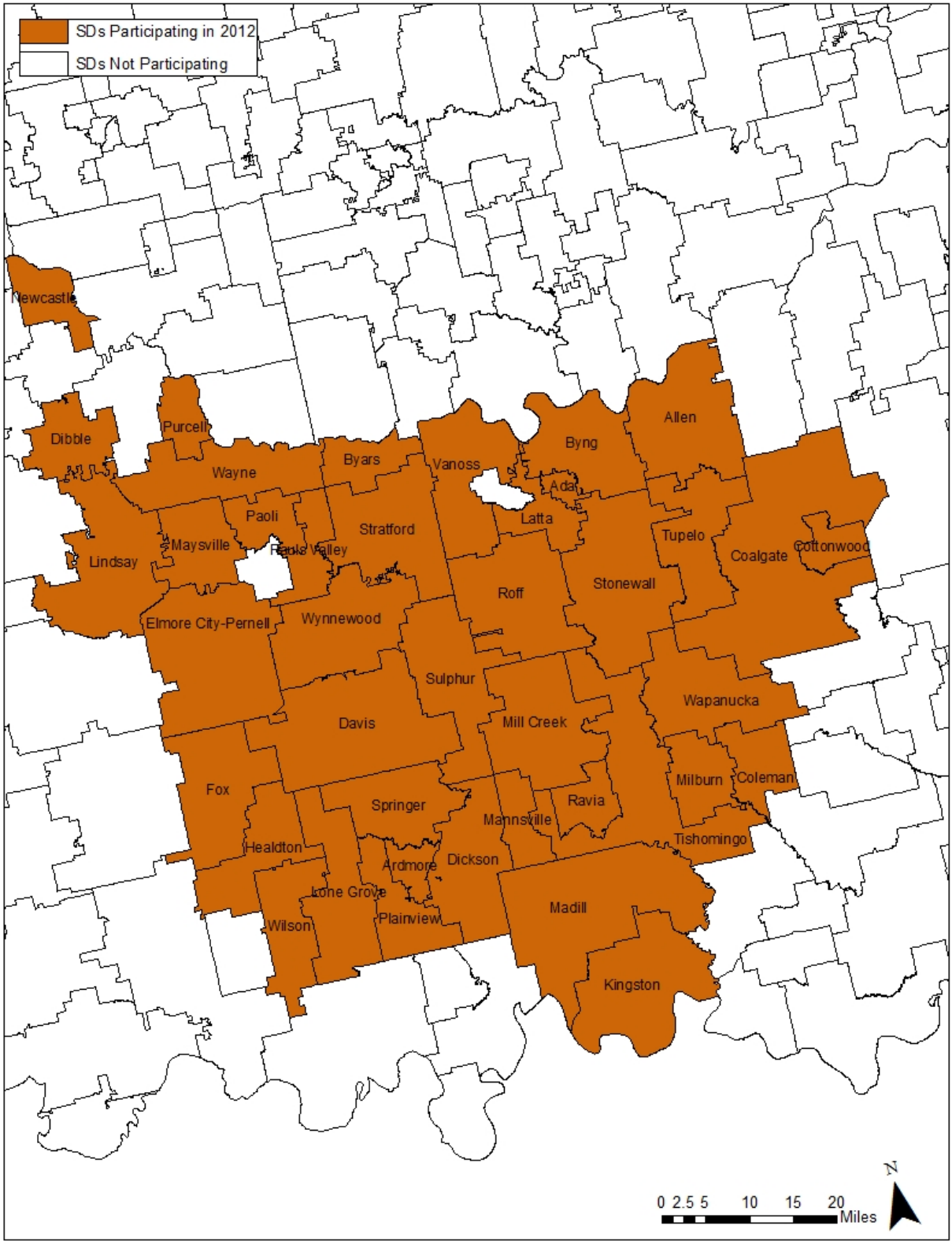


Exhibit 2A.3 Demonstration Areas in Connecticut

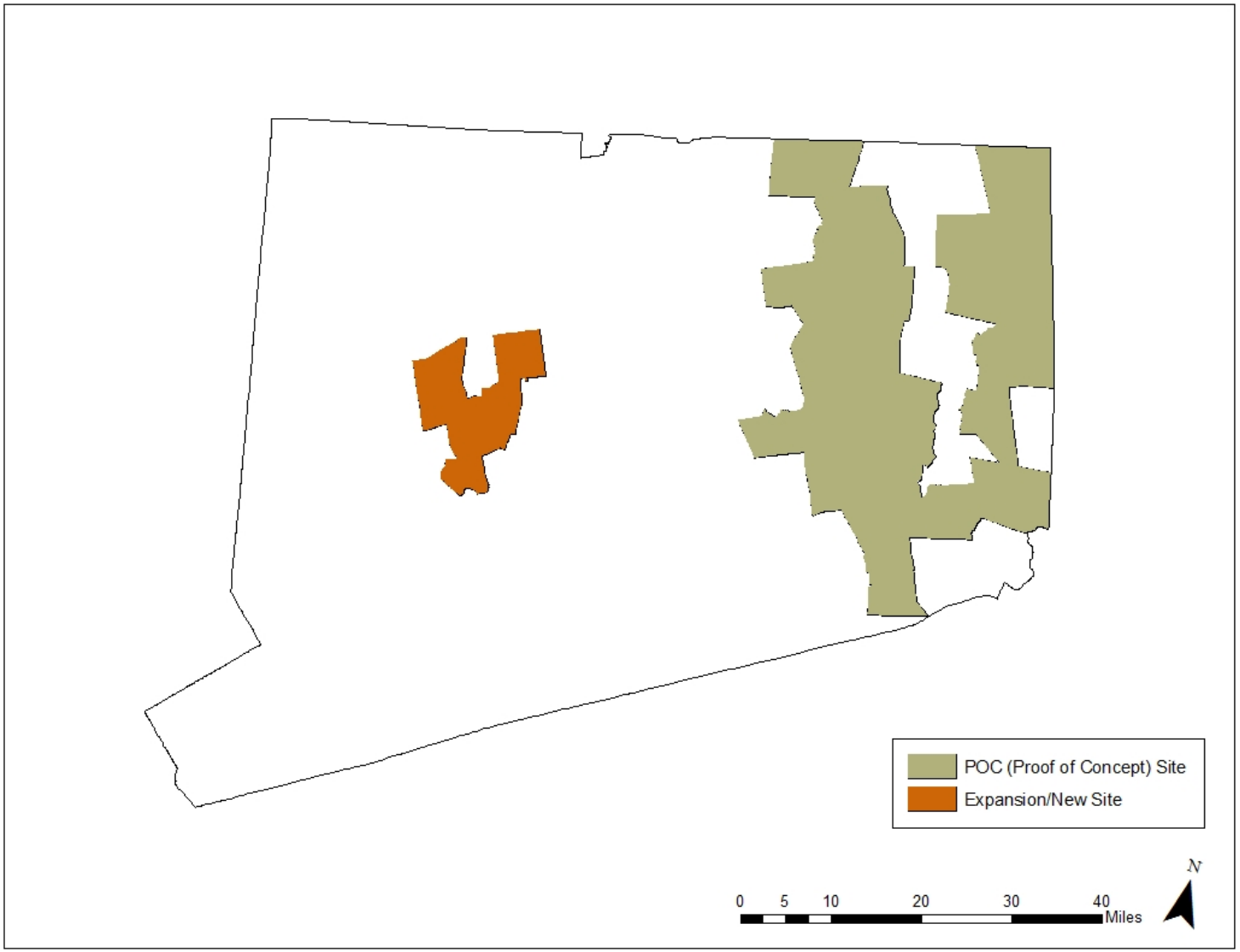
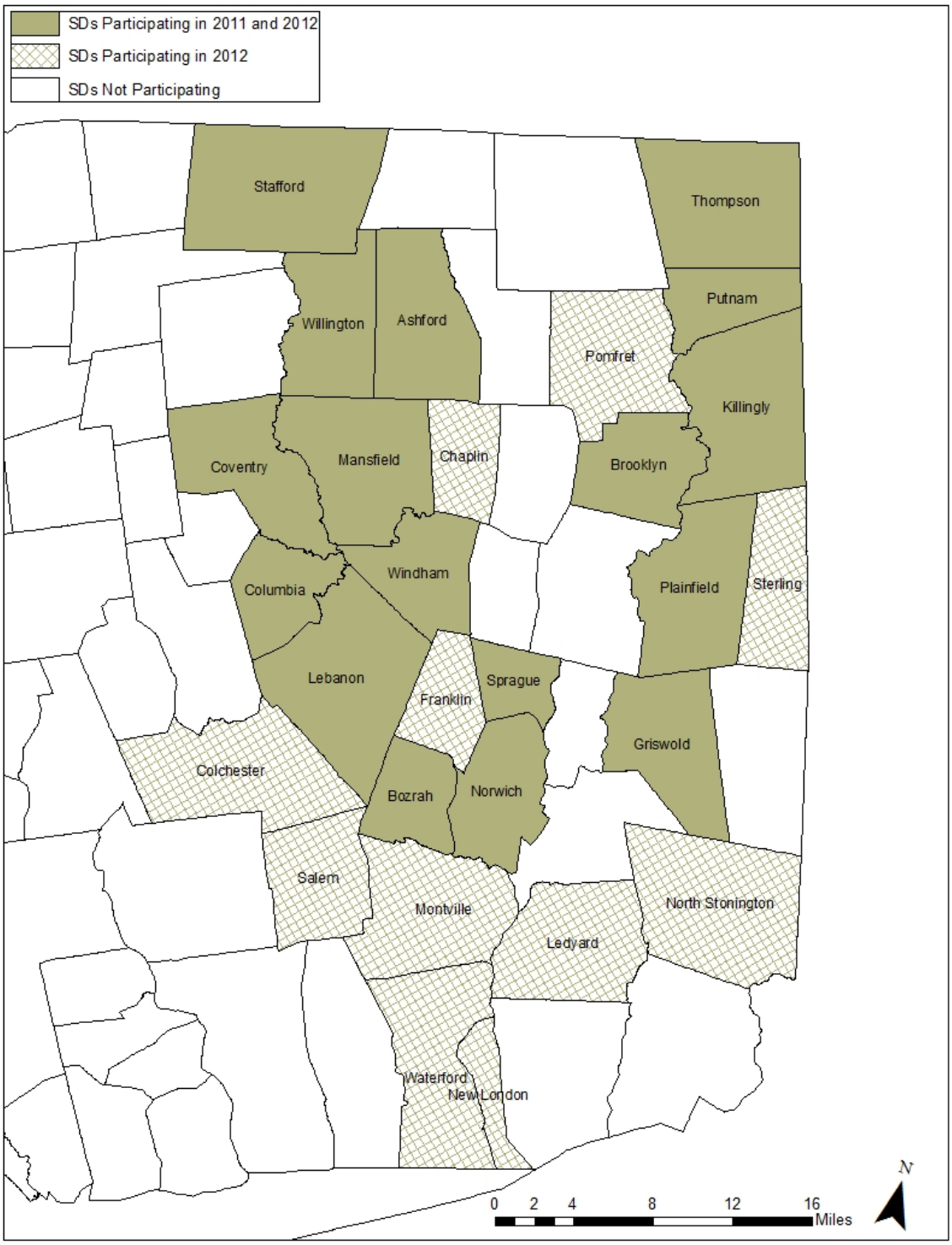


Exhibit 2A.3.1 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Connecticut POC Site[c]



[c] Note: The 2011 Congressional Status Report maps for the CT POC site included 23 SDs that . For this report, we only included the 17 sites that participated in the POC year, removing the 6 SDs that were unable to participate in the 2011 year.

Exhibit 2A.3.2 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Connecticut Expansion Site

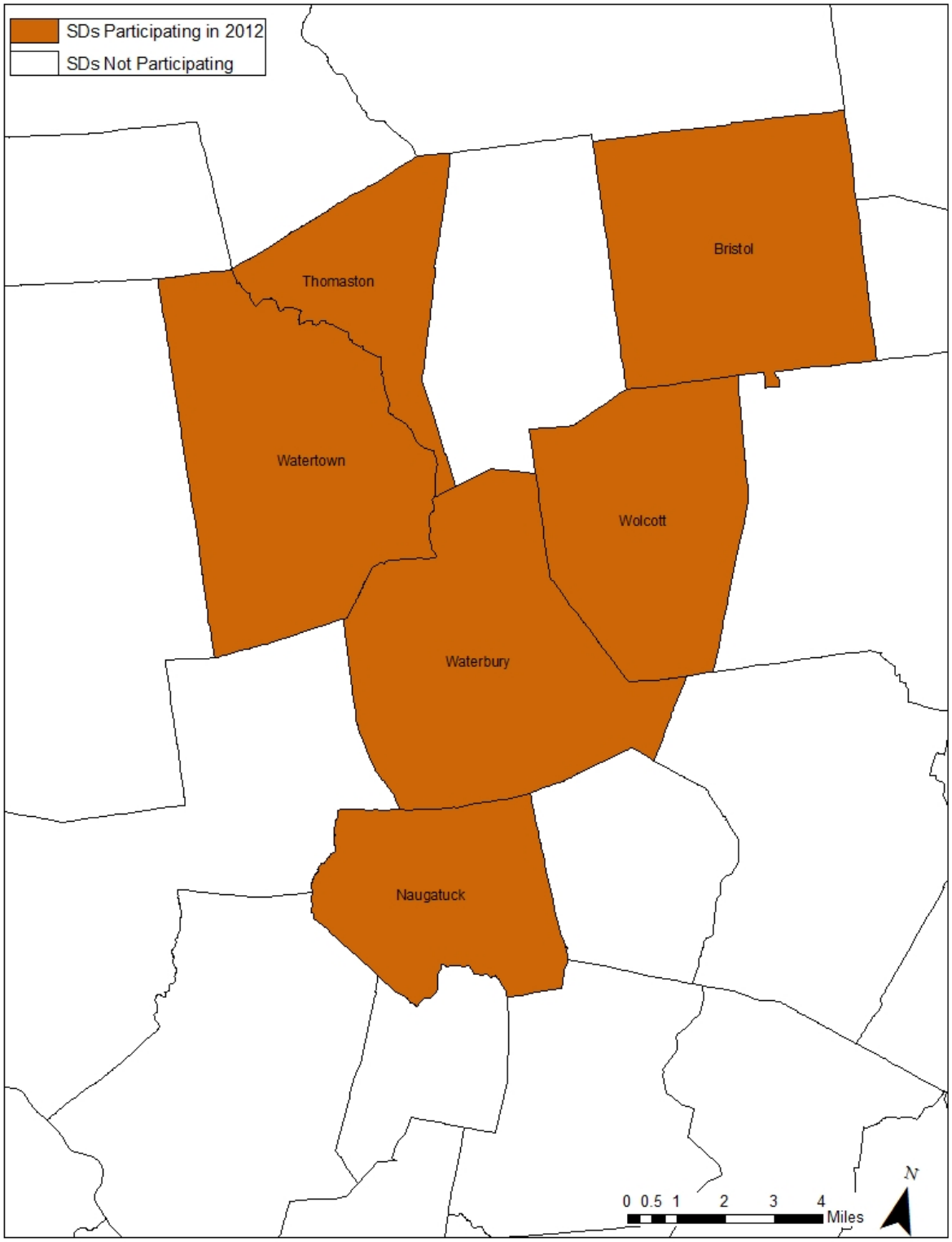


Exhibit 2A.4 Demonstration Area in Delaware

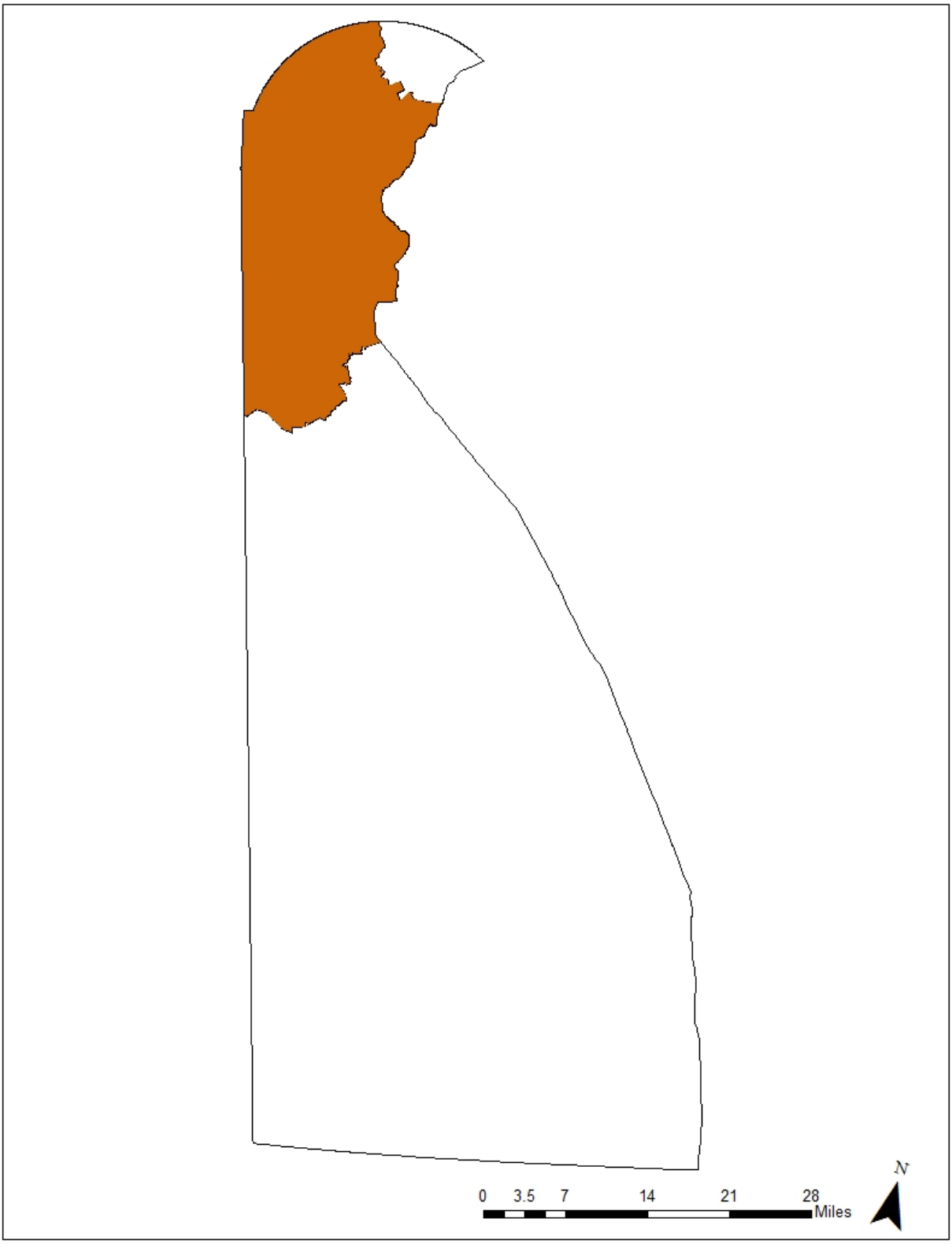


Exhibit 2A.4.1 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Demonstration in Delaware

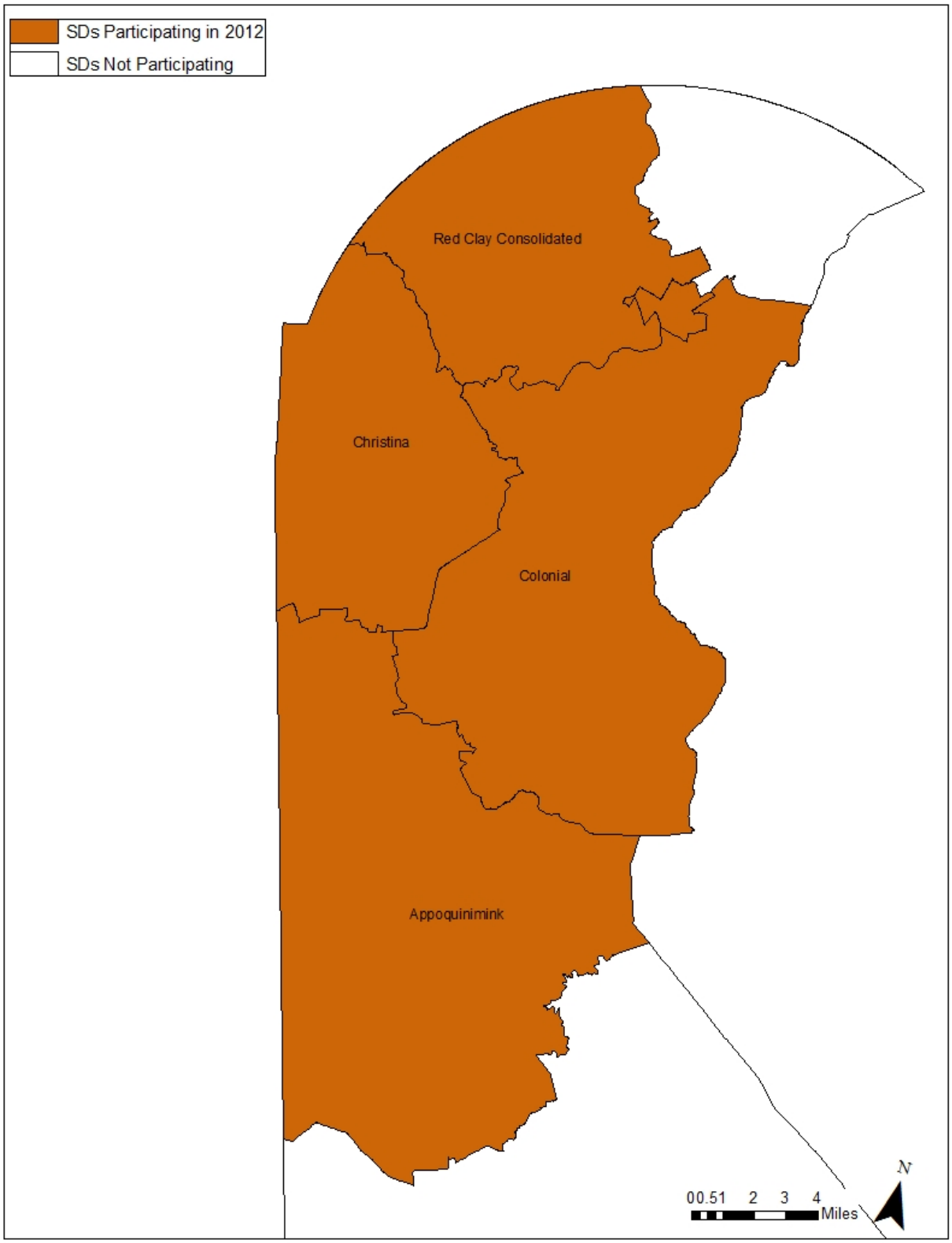


Exhibit 2A.5 Demonstration Areas in Michigan

Exhibit 2A.5.1 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Michigan POC Site

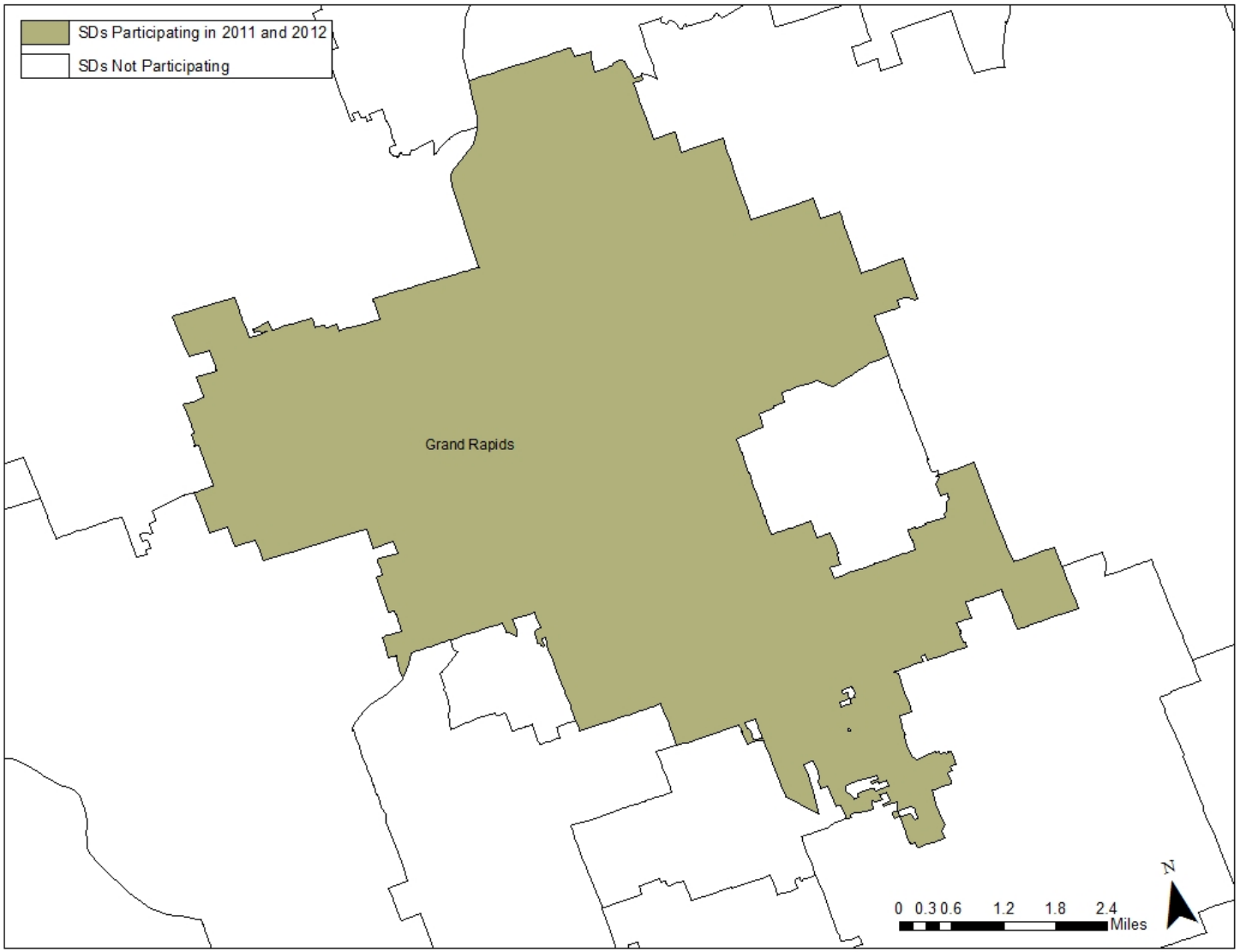


Exhibit 2A.5.2 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Michigan Expansion Site

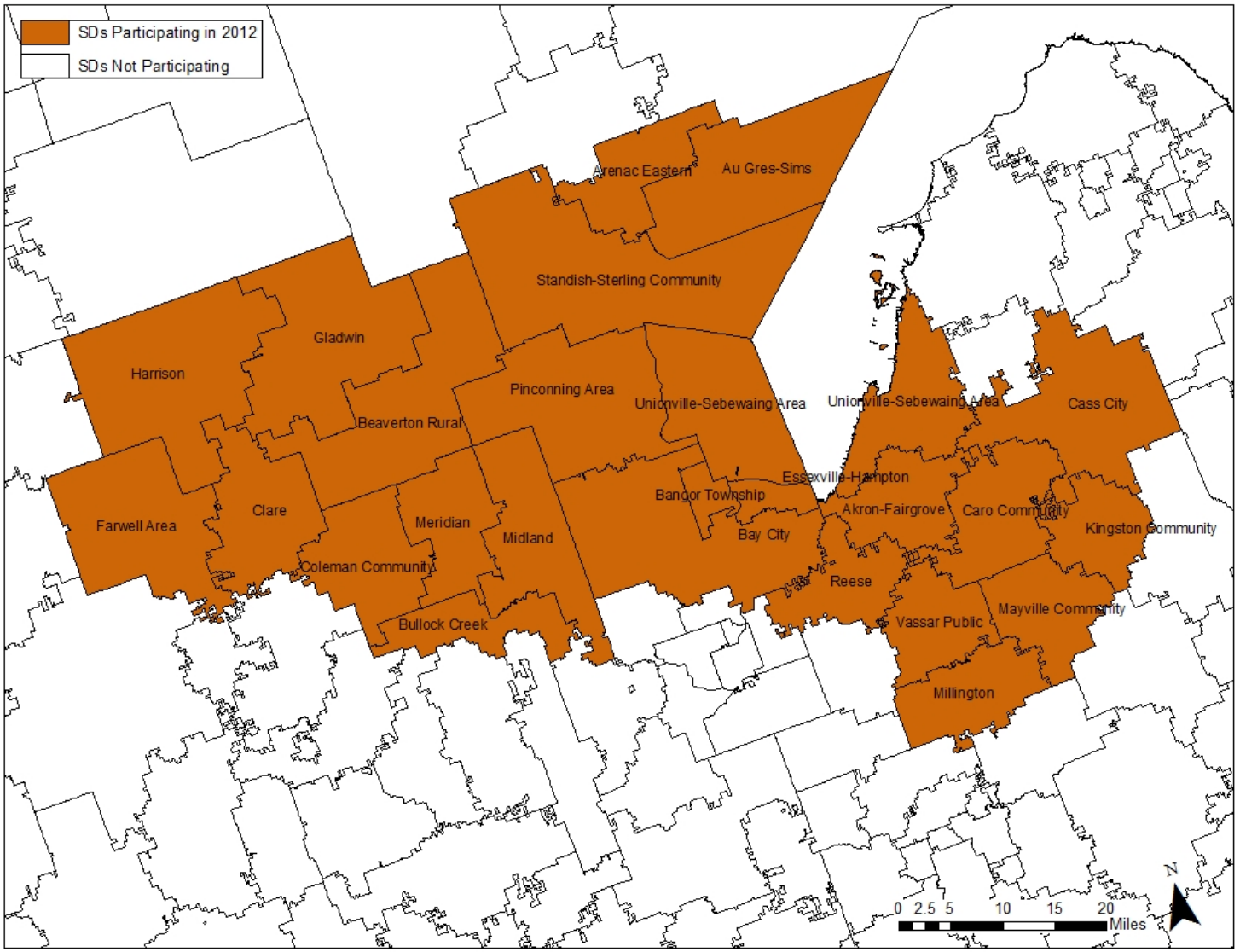


Exhibit 2A.6 Demonstration Areas in Missouri

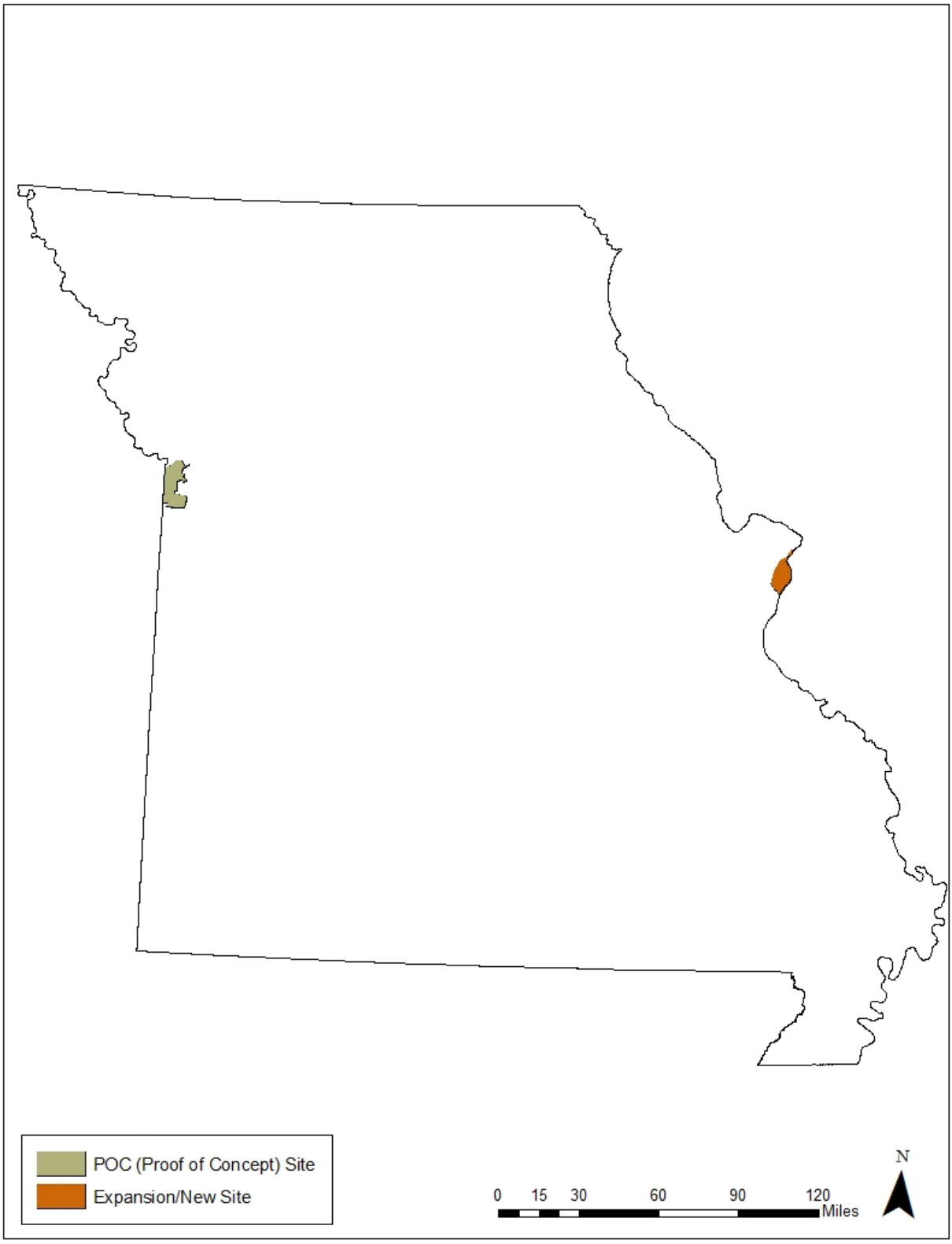


Exhibit 2A.6.1 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Missouri POC Site

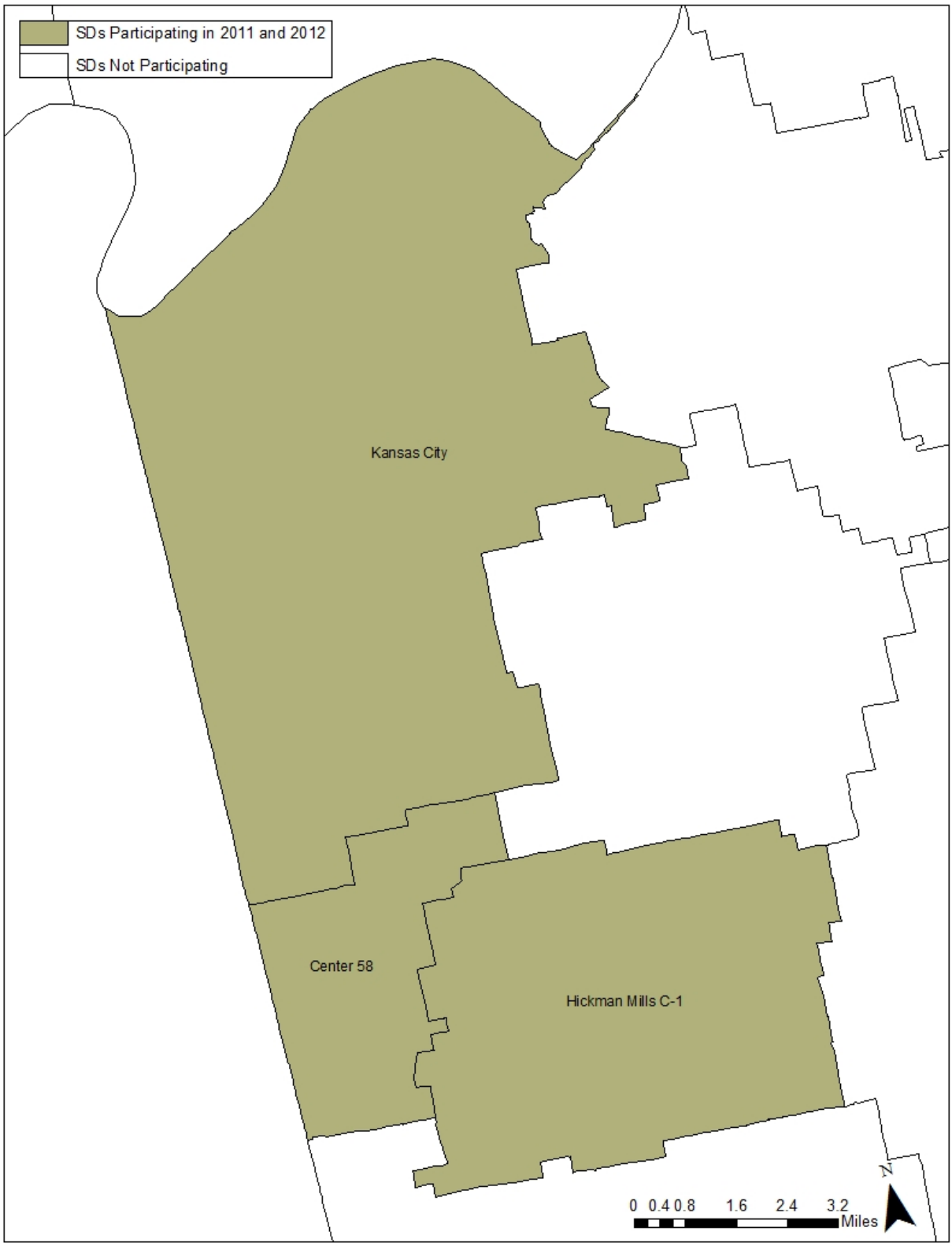


Exhibit 2A.6.2 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Missouri Expansion Site

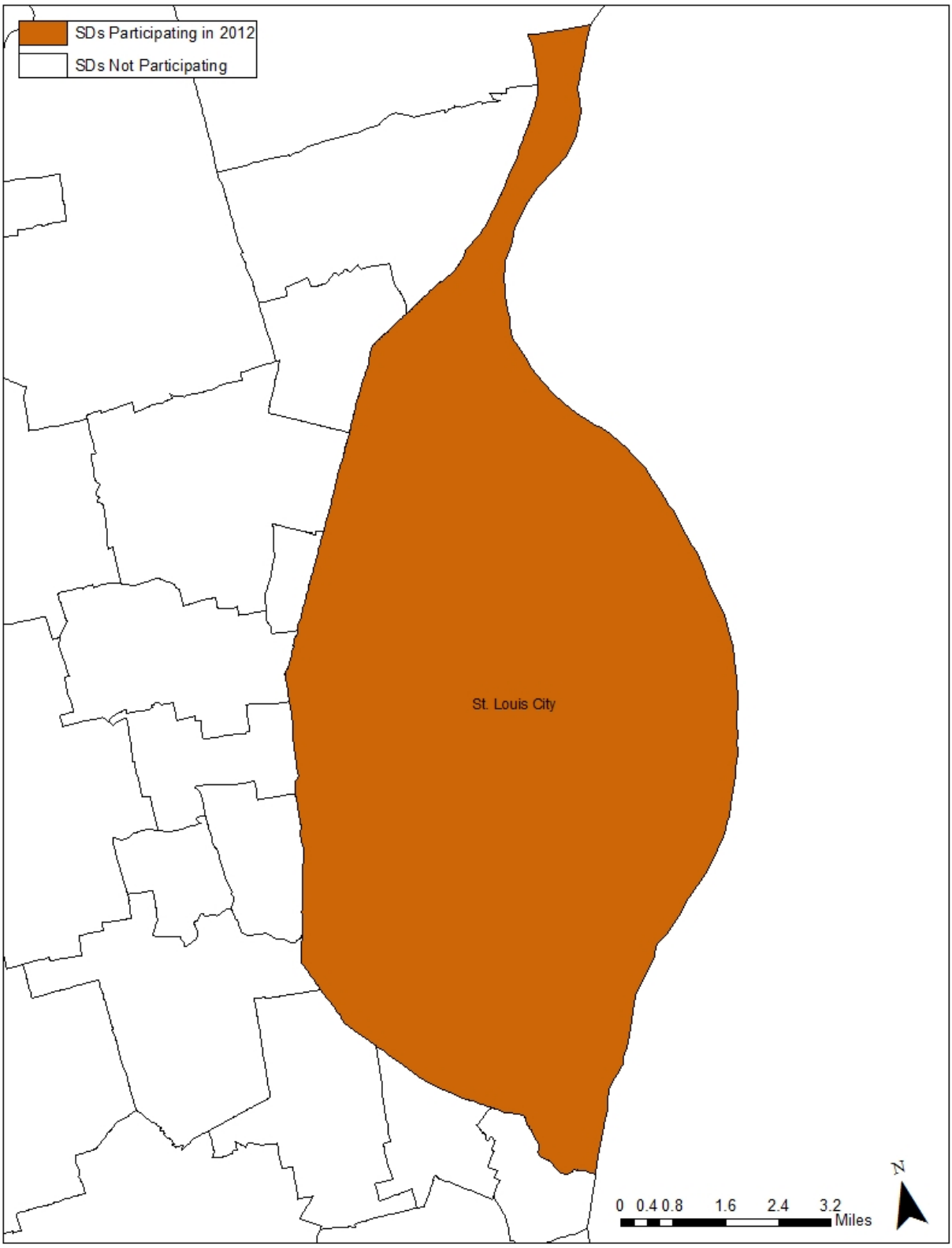


Exhibit 2A.7 Demonstration Area in Nevada

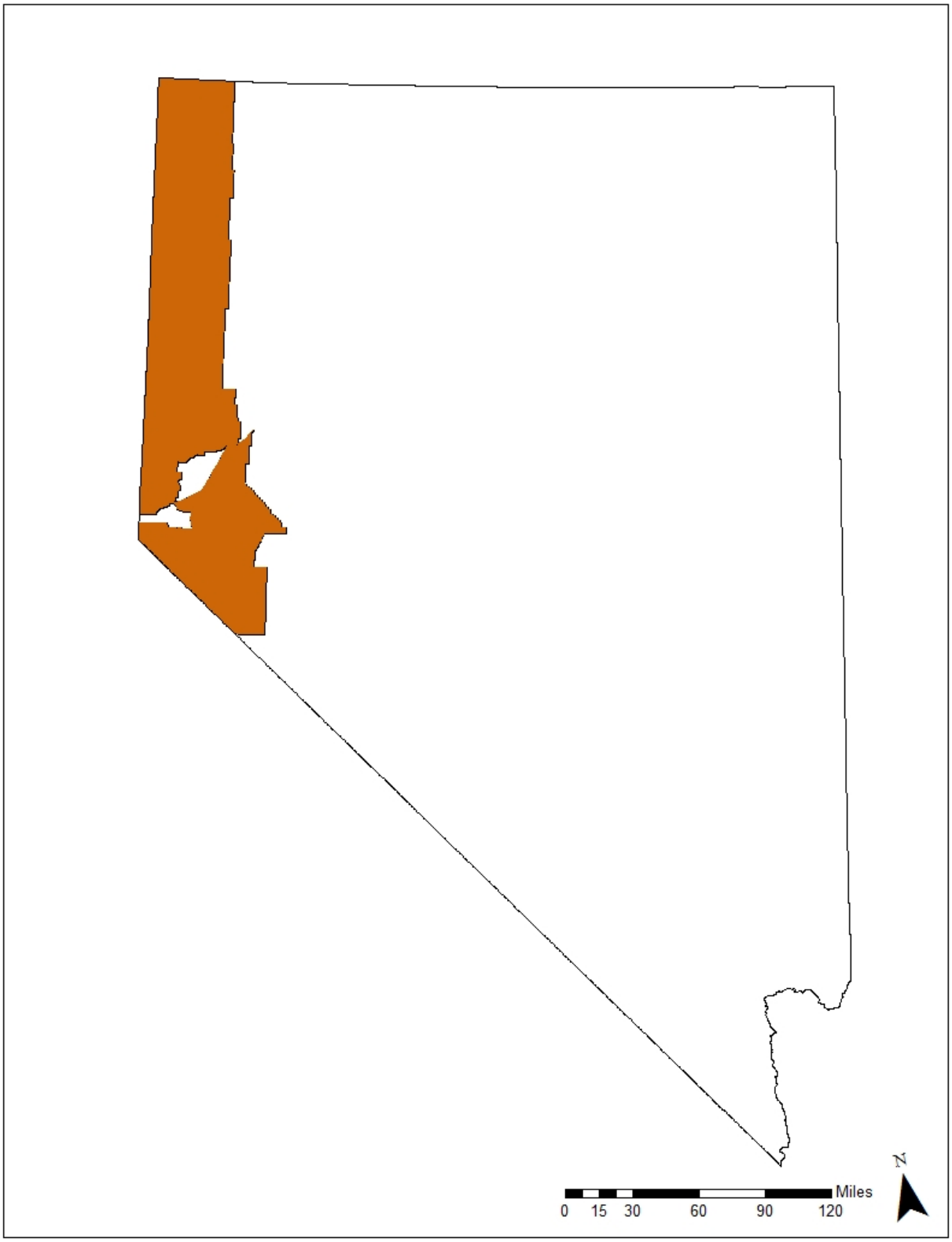


Exhibit 2A.7.1 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Demonstration in Nevada

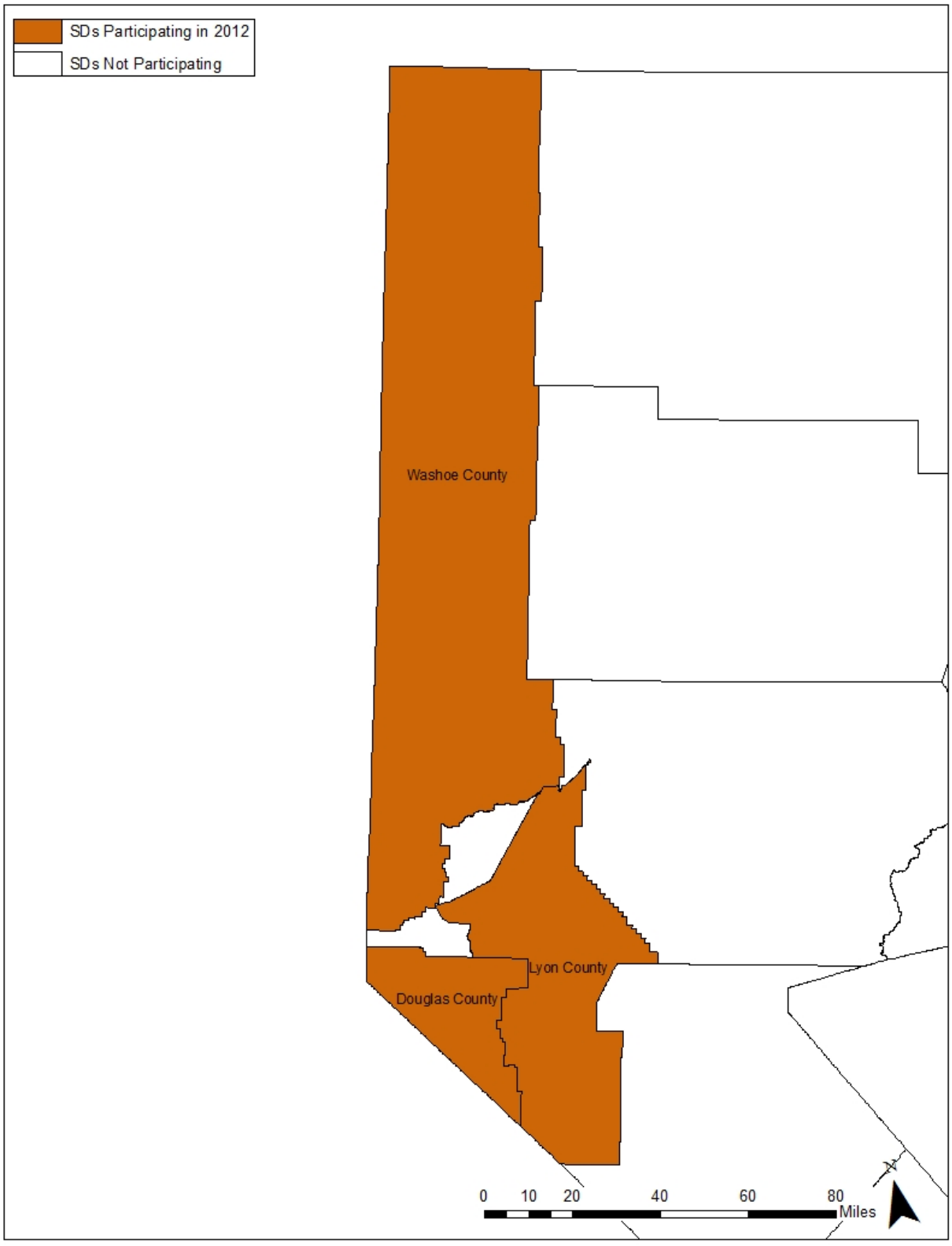


Exhibit 2A.8 Demonstration Areas in Oregon

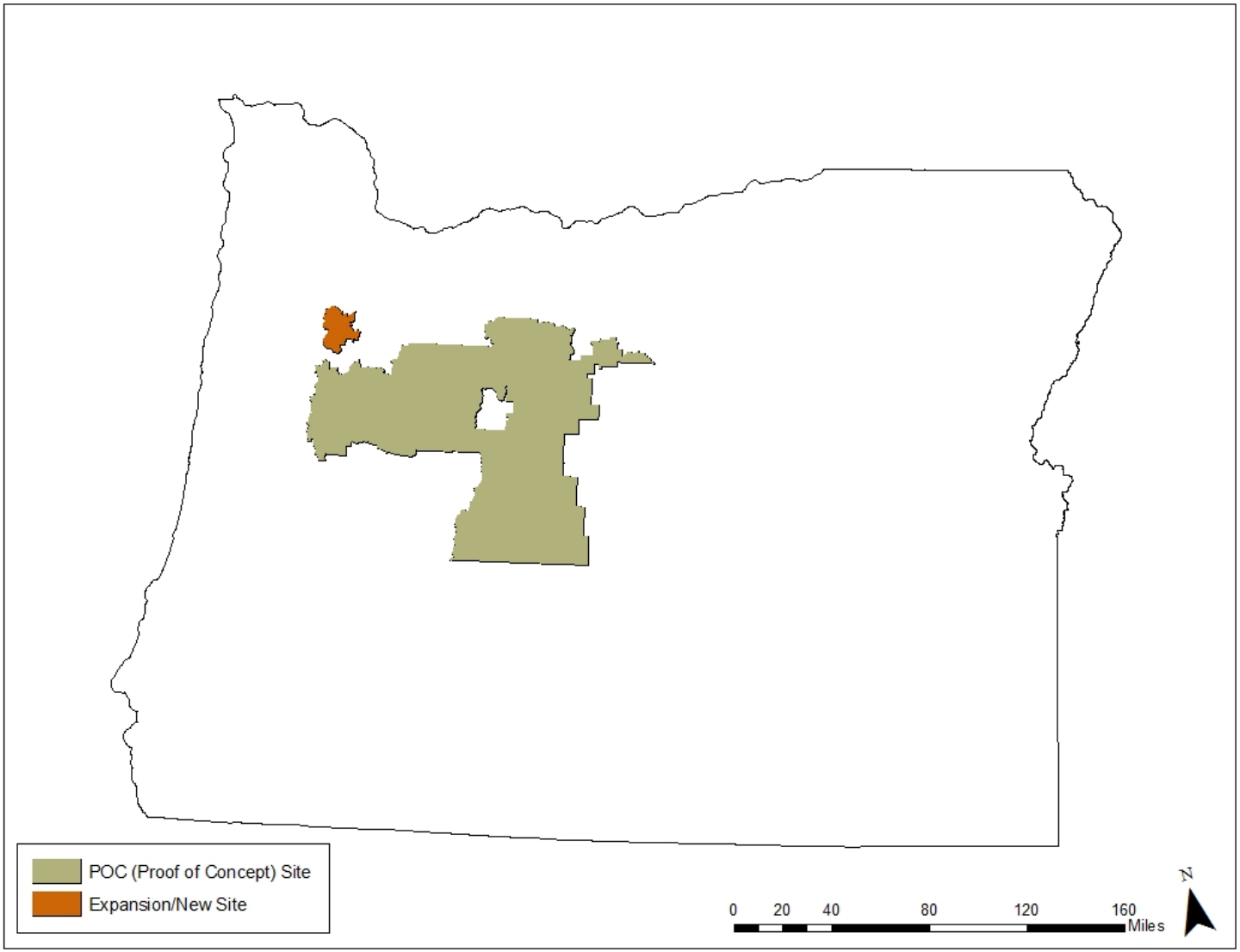


Exhibit 2A.8.1 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Oregon POC Site

Exhibit 2A.8.2 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Oregon Expansion Site

Exhibit 2A.9 Demonstration Area in Texas

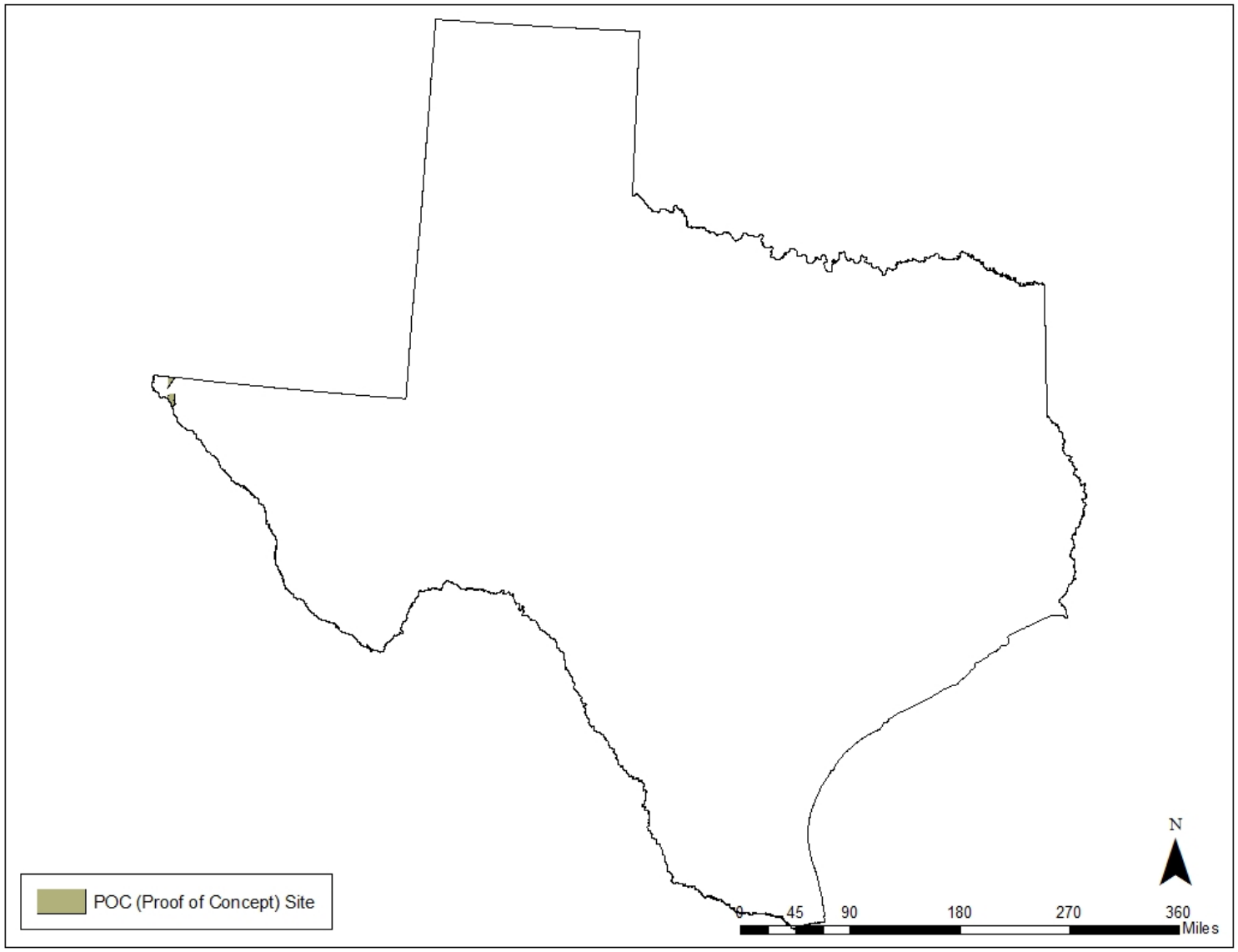


Exhibit 2A.9.1 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Texas Site

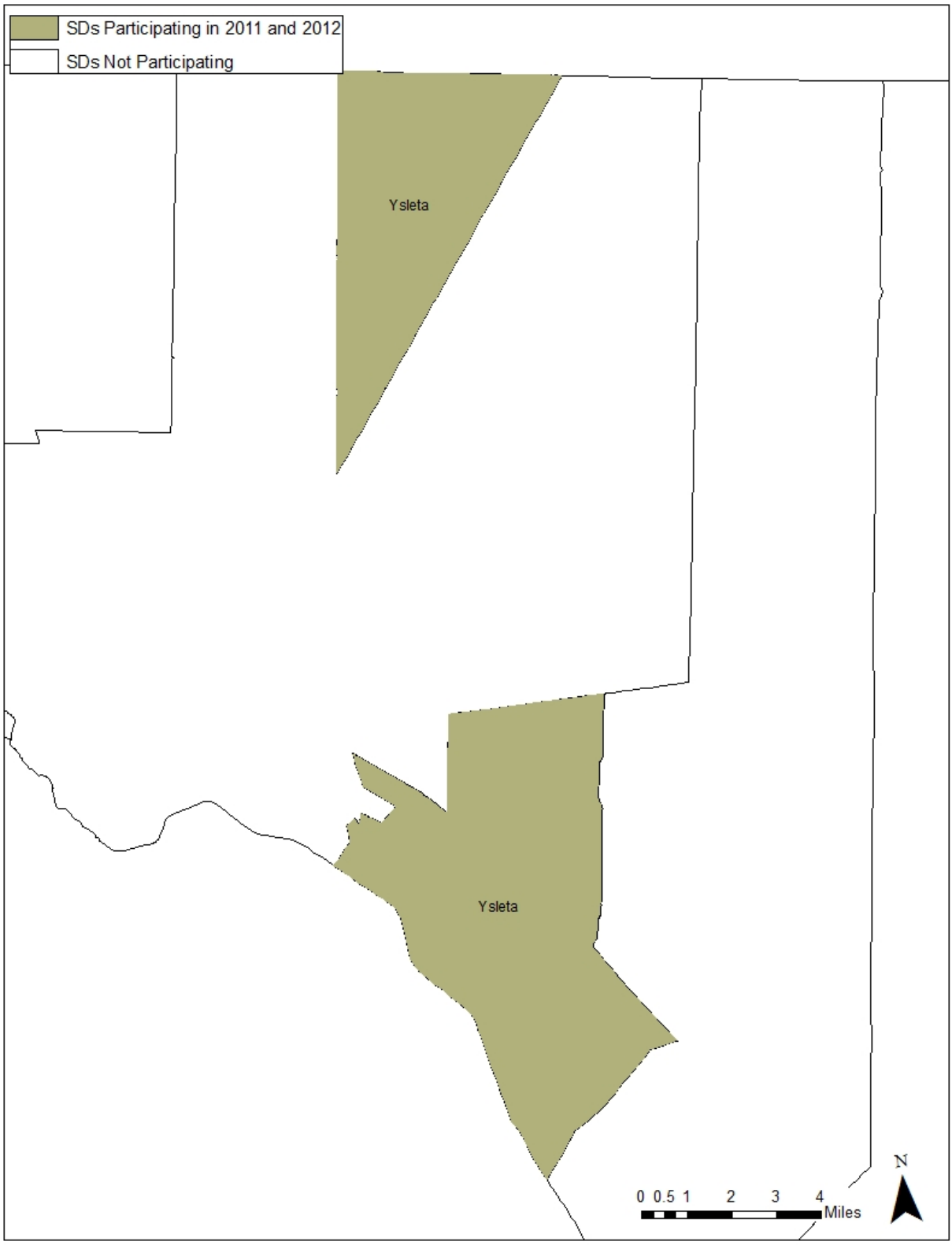


Exhibit 2A.10 Demonstration Area in Washington

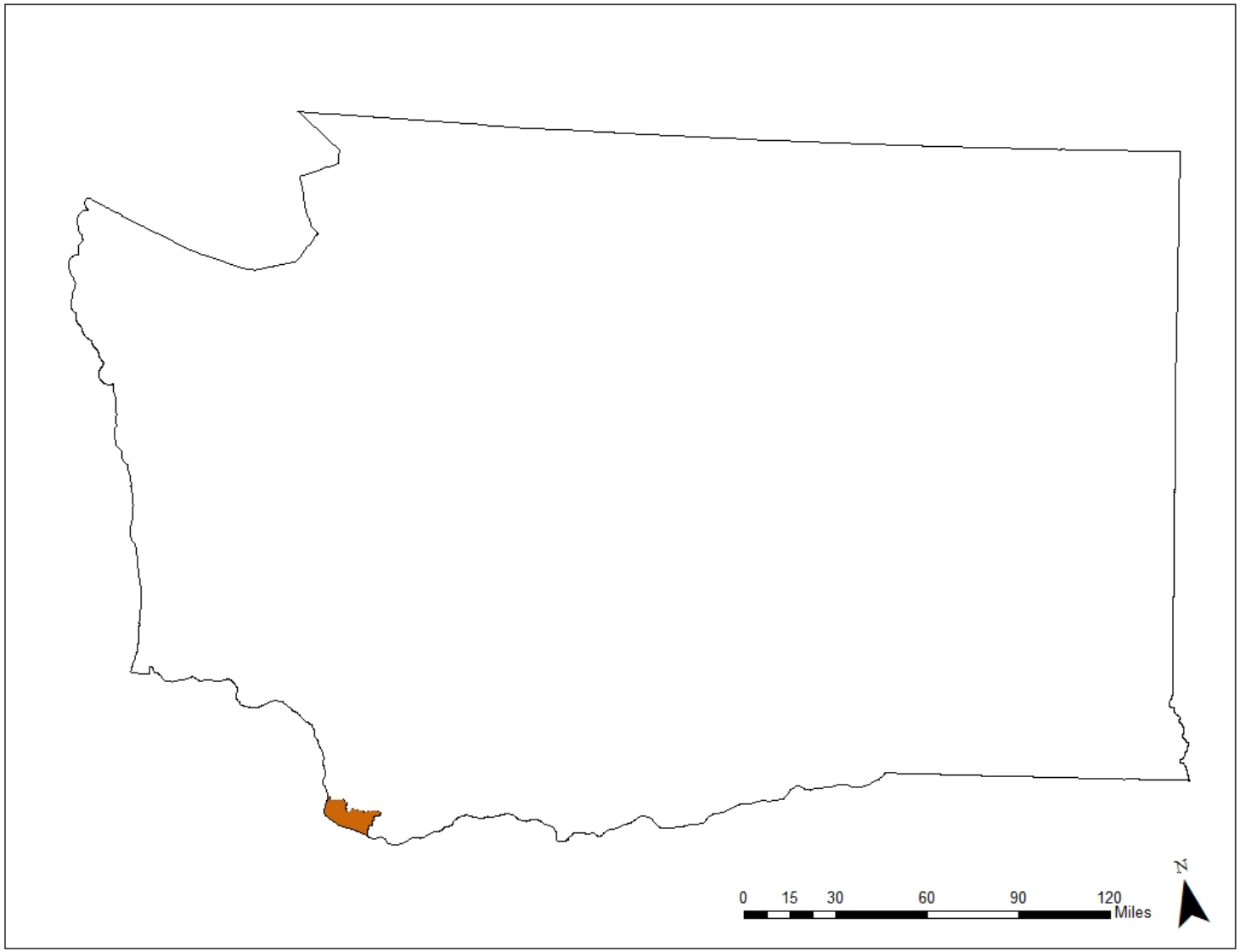
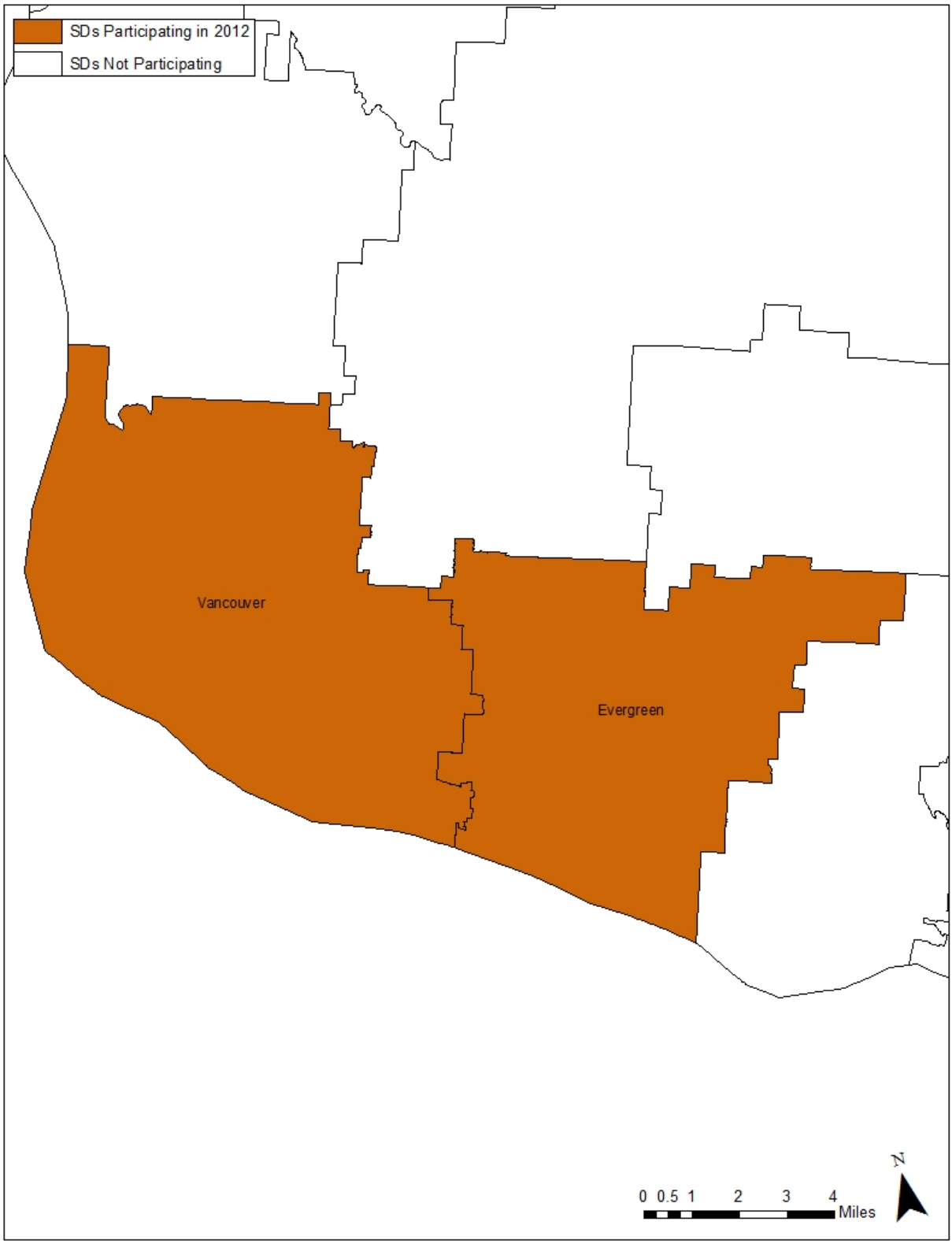


Exhibit 2A.10.1 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Demonstration in Washington



Appendix 2B

EBT Systems and Processes for Issuing SEBTC

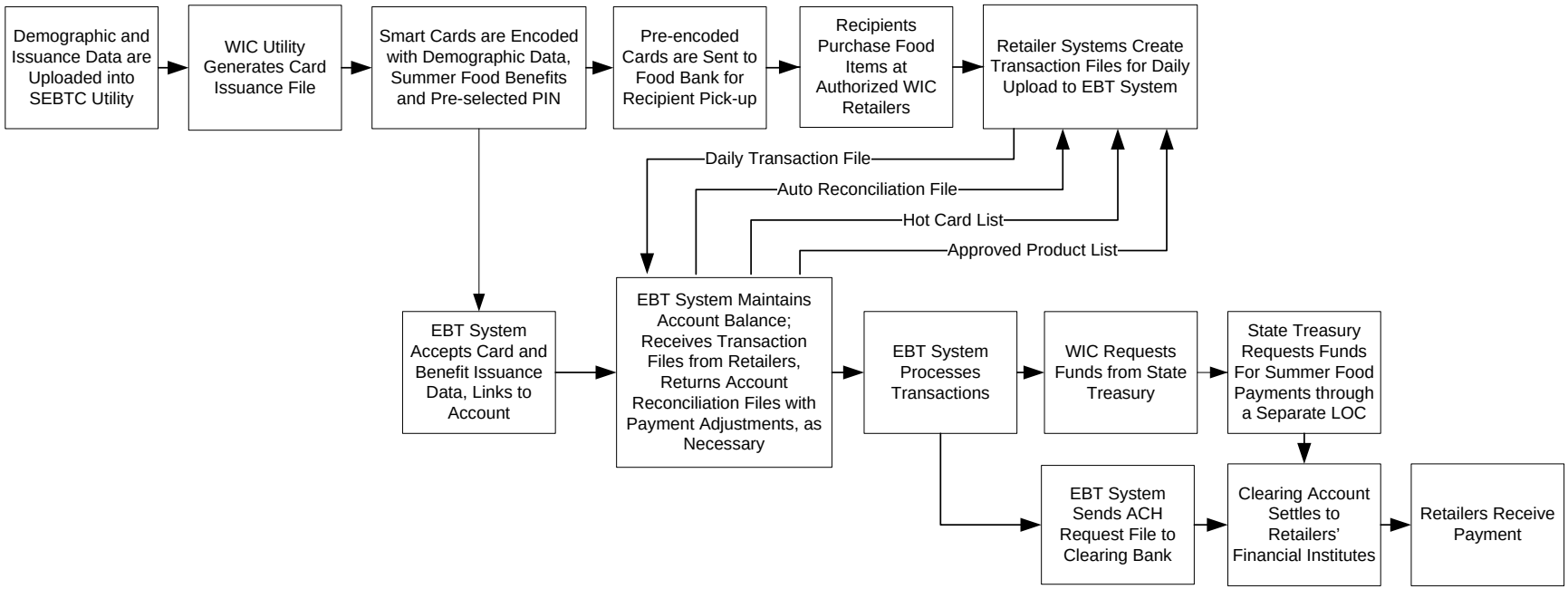
Exhibit 2B.1 EBT Technologies and Processors

Grantee	EBT Technology	EBT Processor	Card Issuance (Prime Contractor)
POC Sites			
Connecticut	SNAP EBT	JPMorgan Chase	L1 Credentialing
Michigan	Online WIC EBT	Xerox Corporation (Formerly ACS, Inc.)	Xerox Corporation
Missouri	SNAP EBT	FIS, Inc.	FIS, Inc.
Oregon	SNAP EBT	FIS, Inc.	FIS, Inc.
Texas	Offline WIC EBT	Texas (Self-processes)	SoliSystems[a]
New Sites			
Cherokee Nation	Offline WIC EBT	Cherokee Nation (Self Processes)	SoliSystems[a]
Chickasaw Nation	Online WIC EBT	JPMorgan Chase	JPMorgan Chase
Delaware	SNAP EBT	JPMorgan Chase	JPMorgan Chase
Nevada	Online WIC EBT	JPMorgan Chase	JPMorgan Chase
Washington	SNAP EBT	JPMorgan Chase	JPMorgan Chase

Source: SEBTC, 2012.

[a]Services included writing benefits to the smart card's chip.

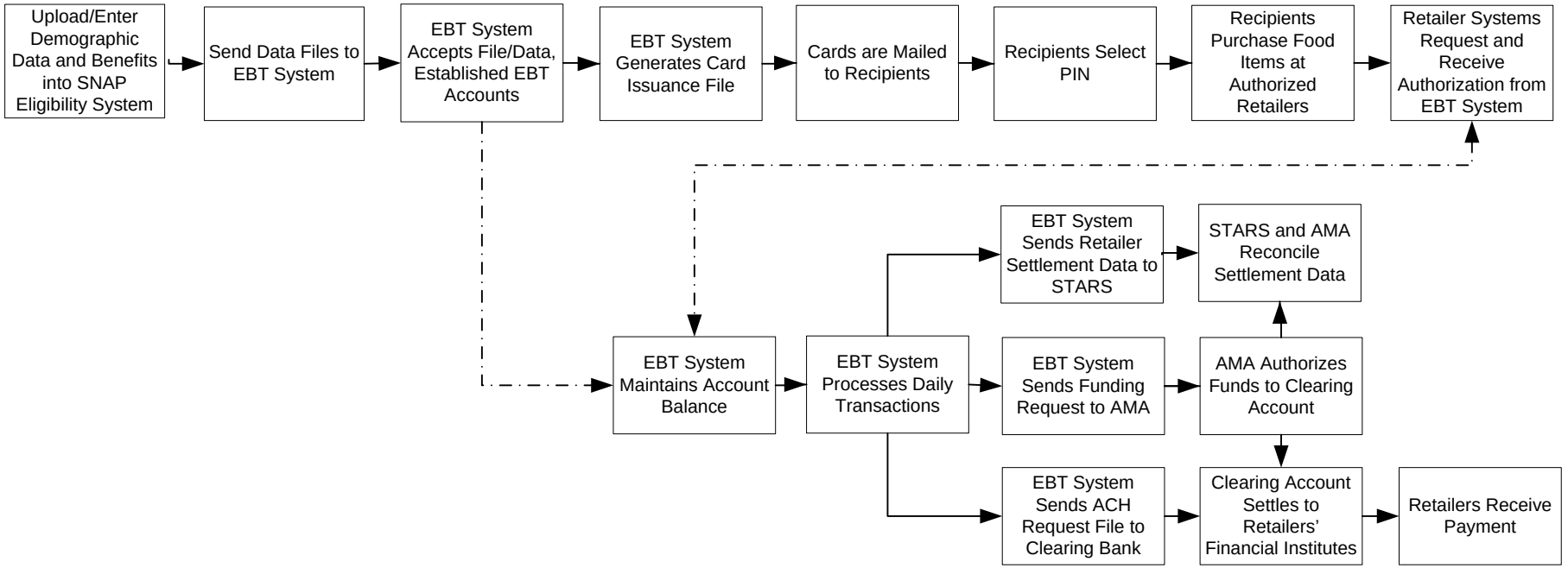
Exhibit 2B.2 EBT Processes and Data Flow for WIC



Source: SEBTC, 2012.

Note: The two grantees using offline WIC EBT, Texas and the Cherokee Nation, "self-process" which means own and maintain their own WIC EBT systems. This impacts the settlement process, as a third party does not request funds from Texas or the Cherokee Nation for settlement.

Exhibit 2B.3 EBT Processes and Data Flow for SNAP



Source: SEBTC, 2012.

Appendix 3A

Supplementary Information on SEBTC-WIC Benefit Issuance and Use

Exhibit 3A.1 presents supplementary information on benefit issuance and use in the SEBTC-WIC model sites. The table provides information on the quantity and dollar value of benefits issued and redeemed for each food category and overall. In addition, the percentage of benefits redeemed and number of households with redemptions are provided for each food category and overall. The data are summed over all months of the 2012 demonstration and over all sites.

The WIC issuance data provided by the sites did not provide the dollar value of benefits. We imputed the value of benefits issued for each food category for each month using the average cost per unit from the redemption data for that month in each site. (The units are specified in Exhibit 3A.1.) Because monthly average unit costs for the foods were used, the value of the package varied from month to month, even though the quantity did not. The overall unit costs for the summer, shown here, are the unweighted averages of the unit costs in each of the three months. Once the value of benefits was calculated for each food category, these values were summed to compute the total value of benefits issued. The value of benefits redeemed was based on actual purchase prices. The percentage of benefits redeemed for each food category and overall was calculated on a dollar value basis (i.e., total dollar value of benefits redeemed divided by total dollar value of benefits issued).

Exhibit 3A.2 provides the minimum remaining quantities in SEBTC-WIC accounts used in determining for the analysis when households exhausted their SEBTC-WIC benefits. For each site and each food category, the amount listed in the table is the minimum quantity that participants could purchase with their benefits, based on the approved foods list. For example, the minimum amount of cheese that a participant could buy was 1 pound in Nevada and Texas, and 0.5 pounds elsewhere. These minimum purchase amounts were determined by the State's WIC food list. If a participant had less than the minimum purchase amount for a food category remaining in their SEBTC account before the end of the month, that participant was determined to have exhausted benefits for that category. Participants who exhausted benefits for every category in a month were determined to have exhausted all of their benefits for the month.

Exhibit 3A.1 WIC Foods Details: Quantities, Value, and Percentages of Benefits Redeemed, All Sites and Months

Food Category	Unit for Quantity	Total Quantity Issued	Total value Issued[1]	Total Quantity Redeemed	Total Value Redeemed	Households with Benefits Redeemed	Average Cost per Unit	Percentage of Value Issued Redeemed	Percentage of Families with Redemptions
Milk skim 1/2% 1% 2%	Gallons	302,200	$1,016,438	205,549	$686,574	15,584	$3.36	67.5%	83.0%
Cheese	Pounds	101,790	$503,804	71,444	$354,754	15,374	$4.95	70.4%	81.9%
Eggs	Dozen	104,737	$171,079	73,716	$118,783	15,481	$1.63	69.4%	82.4%
Juice 64oz bottle/equivalent	Container	104,737	$340,056	73,455	$237,670	15,256	$3.25	69.9%	81.2%
Cereal	Ounces	3,753,954	$829,550	2,384,761	$525,929	15,355	$0.22	63.4%	81.8%
Dry/can beans & peanut butter	Unit	244,377	$624,020	135,027	$353,643	15,044	$2.55	56.7%	80.1%
Tuna/salmon	Ounces	1,711,854	$368,070	984,533	$203,484	14,560	$0.22	55.3%	77.5%
Bread/tortillas/rice/ oatmeal	Pounds	1,044,490	$814,258	633,785	$414,000	14,733	$0.78	50.8%	78.5%
Fruits/vegetables	$	1,668,424	$1,711,129	1,099,373	$1,124,832	15,590	$1.03	65.7%	83.0%
All			$6,378,404		$4,019,670			63.0%	

Source: EBT transaction data for 2012. Note: Percentage of Value Issued Redeemed for all foods was calculated by dividing the total value redeemed by the total value issued. This figure differs from the average household percentage of benefits redeemed because larger households redeemed a greater percentage of benefits. The fruit and vegetable benefit is denominated in dollars, but the average cost per unit redeemed is slightly above $1 due to data anomalies. The actual cost per unit was used to impute the value of fruit and vegetable benefits issued, in order to obtain accurate percentages of benefits redeemed for this category.

Exhibit 3A.2: Minimum Remaining Food Quantities in SEBTC-WIC Accounts for Benefit Exhaustion Analysis

Food Category	Unit Type	Minimum Remaining Units per Site					
		Cherokee Nation	Chickasaw Nation	Michigan—Expansion	Michigan—POC	Nevada	Texas
Milk skim 1/2% 1% 2%	Gal	0.25	0.1	1	1	1	0.5
Cheese	Lb	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1
Eggs	Dozen	1	1	1	1	1	1
Juice 64-oz bottle/equivalent	Container	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cereal	Oz	12	7	11	11	12	18
Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	1	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.25
Tuna/salmon	Oz	1	0.25	5	5	0.25	5
Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	Lb	0.275	0.8	1	1	1	1
Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Source: Lists of allowable foods for SEBTC-WIC provided by 2012 grantees.

Appendix 3B

Monthly Patterns of Benefit Issuance and Redemption

3B.1 Benefit Issuance Cycles

To provide context for the discussion of participation in SEBTC and subsequent discussion of benefit redemption and exhaustion, the benefit periods and duration of benefits in each site are shown in Exhibit 3B.1. Four sites issued benefits for four monthly cycles, including the Missouri POC and Expansion sites, the Michigan Expansion site, and the Washington site.[1] Six sites (Cherokee and Chickasaw Nations, the Connecticut POC and Expansion, and the Oregon POC and Expansion) issued benefits for three cycles. In part of the Chickasaw Nation, in Connecticut POC and Expansion, and in Oregon POC and Expansion sites, the August cycle included prorated benefits for September.

[1] For analysis purposes, the brief May benefit period was combined with the June period in the data for the Missouri sites. Similarly, the brief September benefit period in the Michigan Expansion and Washington sites was combined with the August period.

Exhibit 3B.1 Period of the Issuance Cycles of SEBTC Benefits, By Site

Site	SEBTC Model	June Period	July Period	August Period	Total Days of Benefits
Cherokee Nation	WIC	earliest 5/4 - 6/3 latest 5/25 - 6/24	earliest 6/4 - 7/3 latest 6/25 - 7/24	earliest 7/4 - 8/3 latest 7/25-8/17	86*
Chickasaw Nation	WIC	earliest 5/10 - 6/9 latest 5/31 - 6/29	earliest 6/10 - 7/9 latest 6/30 - 7/30	earliest 7/10 - 8/8 latest 7/31 - 8/22	87*
Connecticut					
POC	SNAP	6/15 -6/30	7/1-7/31	8/1- 9/3	81
Expansion	SNAP	6/15 -6/30	7/1-7/31	8/1- 9/3	81
Delaware	SNAP	6/8 - 7/7	7/8 - 8/7	8/8 - 8/29	83
Michigan					
POC	WIC	6/9 - 7/8	7/9 - 8/8	8/9 - 9/3	87
Expansion	WIC	5/25 - 6/24	6/25 - 7/24	7/25 - 9/3*	102
Missouri					
POC	SNAP	5/22 - 6/30*	7/1-7/31	8/1 - 8/14	85
Expansion	SNAP	5/24 - 6/30*	7/1-7/31	8/1 - 8/13	82
Nevada	WIC	6/1 - 6/30	7/1 - 7/31	8/1 - 8/31	92
Oregon					
POC	SNAP	6/8 - 6/30	7/1-7/31	8/1 - 9/6	91
Expansion	SNAP	6/8 - 6/30	7/1-7/31	8/1 - 9/6	91
Texas	WIC	6/7 - 6/30	7/1 - 7/31	8/1 - 8/26	81
Washington	SNAP	6/16 - 6/30	7/1 - 7/31	8/1 - 9/4*	81
All Sites— average days		27	31	29	86

Source: SEBTC transaction data, 2012.

*Notes: Days of benefits for Cherokee and Chickasaw Nations in August varied across SFAs depending on the start of school. For some SFAs with later start dates, the Chickasaw Nation issued additional prorated benefits for September along with the August benefit. The Michigan expansion site issued a separate prorated benefit for September, which is combined with the August benefits for this report. Missouri issued separate benefits for May and June, but these periods are combined in this report. Washington issued a separate prorated benefit for September, which is combined with the August benefits for this report.

3B.2 Benefit Issuance and Participation

The numbers of households and children issued benefits rose each month over the summer, due to the identification of new households for assigned children and new children in assigned households (see Exhibit 3B.2). The total numbers of households and children issued benefits in at least one month during the summer of 2012 exceeded the numbers in each month, because some households that were issued benefits early in the summer were removed, while others were added later. In contrast to the upward trend in children and households issued benefits, monthly participation peaked in July, as measured by the numbers of households and children participating, and the household and child participation rates.

Exhibit 3B.2 SEBT Participation by Month for All Sites

Month	# Households Issued	# Children Issued	# Households Participating	% Households Participating	# Children In Households Participating	% Children in Households Participating
June	36,825	66,119	30,121	81.8%	55,849	84.5%
July	36,815	66,434	31,861	86.5%	59,090	88.9%
August	36,776	66,546	31,110	84.6%	58,115	87.3%
All Months	36,956	66,772	33,143	89.7%	61,120	91.5%

Source: SEBTC transaction data, 2012.

3B.3 Benefit Redemption

The dollar amount of SEBTC benefits redeemed per household and per child also peaked in July and fell slightly in August (Exhibit 3B.3).

Exhibit 3B.3 Dollar Amount of SEBTC Benefits Redeemed, by Month for All Sites

	Benefits Issued			Benefits Redeemed		
	Total	Mean per Household	Mean Per Child	Total	Mean per Household with Benefits Issued	Mean Per Child with Benefits Issued
June	$3,795,646	$103	$58	$2,803,097	$76	$51
July	$4,054,441	$110	$61	$3,330,950	$90	$56
August	$4,034,116	$110	$60	$3,122,205	$85	$53
All Months	$11,884,202	$322	$178	$9,256,484	$250	$150

Source: SEBTC transaction data, 2012.

As with the participation rate and the total and mean values of benefits redeemed, the mean percentage of benefits redeemed (for all households and participating households) across all sites rose from June to July and fell in August (Exhibit 3B.4). June had the lowest percentage of benefits redeemed for all households, but August had the lowest percentage redeemed for participating households.

For both SNAP and non-SNAP households, redemption rates increased from June to July (Exhibit 3B.5), as did the percentage of households redeeming 100% of benefits. The change from July to August was different for the two groups: redemption rates declined for SNAP households (though to levels still above June) but rose for non-SNAP households. This pattern suggests that the success in locating non-SNAP households, and/or their interest in or ability to use SEBTC, continued to improve over the summer.

Exhibit 3B.4 Percentage of SEBTC Redeemed, by Month for All Sites

Site	Mean Percentage		Percentage of Households Redeeming					
	All Households	Participating Households (With Any Redemptions)	0% of Benefits	>0 and <=25% of Benefits	>25 and <=50% of Benefits	>50 and <=75% of Benefits	>75 and <100% of Benefits	100% of Benefits
June	71.4%	87.3%	18.2%	1.7%	4.5%	10.4%	35.6%	29.6%
July	76.4%	88.3%	13.5%	1.4%	4.4%	10.3%	36.0%	34.4%
August	73.1%	86.5%	15.4%	1.9%	5.6%	10.9%	35.8%	30.3%
All Months	76.7%	85.5%	10.3%	2.3%	5.8%	13.3%	38.2%	30.1%

Source: SEBTC transaction data, 2012.

Exhibit 3B.5 Distribution of SNAP and non-SNAP Households by SEBTC Redeemed, All States by Month

Site	SNAP Status	N	Mean Percentage of Dollars Redeemed	Mean Percentage of Households Redeeming					
				0% of Benefits	>0 and <=25% of Benefits	>25 and <=50% of Benefits	>50 and <=75% of Benefits	>75 and <100% of Benefits	100% of Benefits
June	SNAP	10,627	90.1%	6.4%	0.9%	1.3%	2.5%	28.5%	60.5%
	non-SNAP	5,810	70.7%	24.8%	1.0%	1.7%	3.4%	32.7%	36.4%
July	SNAP	10,313	96.3%	2.0%	0.3%	0.6%	1.4%	19.4%	76.4%
	non-SNAP	6,161	80.7%	15.2%	0.5%	1.6%	3.3%	40.3%	39.1%
August	SNAP	10,861	93.3%	4.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	30.1%	62.7%
	non-SNAP	5,609	80.8%	16.2%	0.4%	0.9%	2.4%	39.8%	40.3%
All Months	SNAP	11,631	97.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	35.3%	62.0%
	non-SNAP	4,935	85.6%	11.8%	0.5%	0.9%	1.8%	41.5%	43.5%

Source: SEBTC transaction data, 2012.

The distribution of redemptions by store type was relatively stable from month to month (Exhibit 3B.6). However, redemptions shifted from grocery and convenience stores to supermarkets in each successive month.

Exhibit 3B.6 Percentage of SEBTC Redeemed by Store Type, by Month for All Sites

Site	Super-markets	Grocery	Convenience	Farmers Markets	Other	Unknown
June	84.4%	5.2%	7.9%	0.1%	0.9%	1.9%
July	85.3%	4.8%	6.9%	0.1%	1.0%	2.1%
August	86.0%	4.7%	6.4%	0.0%	1.2%	1.9%
All Months	85.3%	4.9%	7.0%	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%

Source: SEBTC transaction data, 2012

Appendix 3C

Regression Analysis of SEBTC Benefit Use: Methods and Results

This appendix presents the methods used in the regression analysis of SEBTC benefit use, and the estimated regression results. The evaluation team estimated regression models of the four measures of SEBTC benefit use described in Chapter 3:

- The participation rate, i.e., percentage of all demonstration households that redeemed any SEBTC benefits,
- The redemption rate, i.e., percentage of SEBTC benefits redeemed, specifically for participating households,
- The exhaustion rate, i.e., percentage of all demonstration households that redeemed all of their SEBTC benefits, and
- Time to exhaustion, i.e., the number of days elapsed from when SEBTC benefits were issued to when they were exhausted, among households that exhausted their benefits.

Unlike the descriptive analysis described in Chapter 3, the regression models used measures for individual households issued SEBTC benefits, rather than averages for groups of households, as the outcomes of interest. Therefore, the measures of participation and exhaustion rates for the regression models were different. At the household level, the measure of participation was the probability of the household redeeming any benefits, and the measure of exhaustion was the probability of redeeming all benefits.

The next section, Section 3C.1, describes the sample and the procedure used to impute missing values. Section 3C.2 describes the outcome variables (i.e., the measures of benefit use) and household characteristics control variables in more detail. Section 3C.3 explains the two sets of models estimated for each of the four outcomes. The first set of models includes site indicators, while the second set replaces the site indicators with variables for the SEBTC implementation approach (SNAP/WIC model, passive/active consent). Both sets of regression models for the four outcomes include the same benefit period and household demographic variables. Section 3C.4 explains the methods used for estimating the models for each of the four outcomes, and Section 3C.5 presents the result from the regression estimations in tabular form.

3C.1 Sample and Multiple Imputation Procedure

To conduct the regression analysis of benefit use, the team merged the EBT transaction data with data on the characteristics of households in the treatment group that responded to the spring 2012 survey. All households that consented to take part in the 2012 demonstration also

consented to the access of their identifiable EBT data by the evaluation team should they be selected for the benefit group. Some households that responded to the summer 2012 survey were not successfully contacted the previous spring. The analysis was restricted to the spring survey sample, whether or not successfully contacted in the summer, in order to use exogenous household characteristics measured in the spring before the SEBTC demonstration.

The final sample of households used in the regression analyses comprised 13,100 households from 13 of the 14 demonstration sites, excluding the Cherokee Nation.[1] The data were weighted to adjust for sampling and non-response in the spring, using the weights computed for the analysis of the spring survey data. As a result, the sites have approximately equal weights, whereas the sites with more households receiving benefits have more weight in the descriptive analysis of benefit use presented in Sections 3.3 through 3.10.

Missing values were imputed using Sequential Regression Multiple Imputation (SRMI), a procedure that handles complex data structures that comprise different types of variables, such as the survey data, which include continuous, count, and categorical variables. The basic strategy is to create imputations through a sequence of multiple regressions, varying the type of regression model by the type of variable being imputed. For example, the distribution of continuous variables is estimated using a normal linear regression model, while the distribution of binary variables is estimated using a logistic regression model. Covariates include all other variables observed or imputed for an individual. The imputations are defined as draws from the joint posterior predictive distribution specified by the regression models with a flat or non-informative prior distribution for the parameters in the regression models (Raghunathan et. al., 2001). The software used for the imputation is IVEWare developed by the Institute for Social Research at University of Michigan.

The variables included in the multiple imputation model include all the demographic variables included in the regression analysis (described in Section 3C.2) as well as the household redemption rate for each benefit period. Appropriate minimum and maximum bounds were imposed on continuous variables. For example, the age of the oldest child less than 21 years was restricted to be between 1 and 20, inclusive. Race and Hispanic origin of the primary caretaker were imputed from the summer survey when missing from spring survey.

Fifteen datasets were imputed, and regression analyses were conducted on each dataset. The parameter estimates and standard errors from the imputed datasets were combined and adjusted using the MIANALYZE procedure in SAS.

3C.2 SEBTC Benefit Use Outcomes and Household Demographic Variables

The four benefit use outcome variables are presented in Exhibit 3C.1.

[1] The Cherokee Nation was excluded from these analyses because it had a low spring survey response rate.

Exhibit 3C.1 SEBTC Benefit Use Outcome Variables

Outcome Variable Name	Definition
Participation rate	Whether the household participated in SEBTC or not
Redemption rate	Redemptions as a percentage of available benefits for the month
Benefit exhaustion rate	Whether the household exhausted benefits or not during the month
Days until exhaustion	Number of days until benefit is exhausted

A household was considered to have participated in SEBTC if it redeemed benefits at any time in the summer. The redemption rate is the percentage of benefits redeemed as a share of total available benefits for the month. The redemption rate analysis does not include households that did not redeem for a given month. For SNAP States, available benefits also included balances carried over from the previous month's cycle, whereas in WIC States, benefits expired at the end of the monthly cycle.

The benefit exhaustion analysis examined the incidence of households exhausting their benefits in each monthly cycle as well as the corresponding number of days that elapsed until the benefit was exhausted. For SNAP model States, a household exhausted their benefits if they redeemed 100% of the available benefit for the month. In the WIC model States, households were considered to have exhausted their benefits if they redeemed their entire credit for fruits and vegetables and if they redeemed enough of their benefits in all other food categories that they could not purchase any more. For some food categories, such as cereal, the benefit was denominated in ounces and allowable package sizes varied. As a result, it was possible to have several ounces of the benefit left, but not enough to buy another package of the minimum size.

Household characteristics collected in the spring survey were hypothesized to have a potential association with the outcome variables. The relevant characteristics included the demographics of the primary caretaker, household composition, educational attainment, employment status, monthly income relative to poverty, food security status, and participation in food assistance programs. The specific household control variables used in the analysis and their definitions are listed in Exhibit 3C.2. The rationale for including these variables in the models is provided in Exhibit 3C.3.

Exhibit 3C.2 Baseline Household-level Control Variables

Control Variable Name	Definition
Black	Primary caretaker is a Non-Hispanic black or African-American
Hispanic	Primary caretaker is of Hispanic or Latino origin
Less than a high school education	Primary caretaker did not complete high school
Number of adults in household	Number of adults living in household
Only female caretaker	Household is single female-headed
Only male caretaker	Household is single male-headed
Age of oldest child less than 21 years	Age of oldest child less than or equal to 20 years
Number of children	Number of children in household that are less than 18 years old, or over 18 years old but still in high school
Employment status	At least one adult in household has been employed in the past 30 days
Income relative to poverty line	Ratio of household's monthly income (capped at $12,500) to poverty threshold, based on household's sample size
Food insecurity in spring—household	Household food security at spring-2 level. Coded as 0=Secure/Marginally Secure, 1=Low/Very Low Food Security
Very low food security in spring—household	Household very low food security at spring-2 level. Coded as 0=Secure/Marginally Secure/Low Food Security, 1=Very Low Food Security
Free/Reduced price breakfast	Focal child received free or reduced price breakfast at school in the past 30 days
SNAP household	At least one person in household is currently receiving SNAP benefits
WIC household	At least one person in household received food or benefits from the WIC program in the past 30 days.

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2012. Race and Hispanic origin of primary caretaker were imputed from the SEBTC Summer Survey when missing from spring survey.

Exhibit 3C.3. Rationale for Including Household-level Control Variables

Response Variable Name	Rationale
Black	Black and Hispanic households are historically disadvantaged populations who may have less access to participating stores. For Hispanic households, language barriers may prevent households from taking advantage of SEBTC. On the other hand, to the extent that minority households have fewer opportunities and resources than white non-Hispanic households, minority households may be more likely to redeem benefits, and those that do redeem benefits may redeem more.
Hispanic	
Less than a high school education	The caregiver's education may be related to the volatility of income and employment, access to resources and networks of assistance, and to the ability to understand and participate in SEBTC.
Number of adults	Households with more adults may have more sources of assistance from elsewhere and therefore may have a lower incidence of participation and redemption.
Only female caretaker	Households with a single caretaker may be more time-constrained and therefore less able to take advantage of SEBTC. On the other hand, they may have fewer resources and therefore more motivation to participate and more need to redeem benefits. Stigma associated with participation may be stronger for households headed by two adults. Thus the expected impact on participation and redemption is uncertain.
Only male caretaker	
Age of oldest child less than 21 years	Older children have greater nutrient intake requirements. Therefore households who have older children are expected to be more likely to participate and redeem benefits.
Number of children	Households with more children were expected to need the benefits more and, therefore, to have a higher prevalence of participation and redemption.
Employment status	Employed households are more stable households and may therefore be more likely to remain in the demonstration area and participate in SEBTC. On the other hand employed households may not need to participate as much.
Relative income to poverty line	Poorer households were expected to need SEBTC more and therefore have a higher prevalence of participation and redemption.
Low food security in spring—household	Households with low food security were expected to need SEBTC more.
Very low food security in spring—household	Households with very low food security may need SEBTC more. This measure may be more volatile than low food security, so that spring status may not be predictive of need in the summer. Very low food security may be predictive of households that have barriers to accessing resources and thus are less able to take advantage of SEBTC.
Free/Reduced breakfast	Households that participate in free/reduced breakfast programs may have greater need for food assistance therefore be more likely to participate and redeem benefits.
SNAP household	SNAP households in the hybrid sites use the same card for SNAP and SEBTC. Participation rates in SNAP vary substantially across sites..
WIC household	SNAP/WIC participation makes households more familiar with EBT and may facilitate SEBTC participation

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2012

3C.3 Regression Models

The evaluation team estimated two sets of models to test for how implementation of SEBTC influenced household SEBTC participation, benefit redemption, benefit exhaustion, and time to benefit exhaustion. Both sets of models included the same set of spring (pre-SEBTC) household characteristics, including participation in food assistance programs, food insecurity, and demographics.

The first set of models included site-specific indicators (with Texas as the omitted site). This specification was used to explore the extent to which site differences in SEBTC benefit use, as observed in the descriptive analysis, persisted after controlling for differences in household characteristics across the sites. In this specification, the parameters estimated for the sites incorporate the systematic effects (if any) of the two key differences in SEBTC implementation: the choice of the SNAP or WIC model, and the use of active or passive consent. In addition, the parameters may incorporate effects of differences in the sites' economic and social environments that are not captured by the available household characteristics from the survey data.

The second set of estimation models replaced the site-specific indicators with indicators for whether the site used the SEBTC WIC model (for comparison to the SEBTC SNAP model) and whether the site used passive consent (for comparison to sites with active consent). As noted above, both sets of models used the same control variables for the benefit month, length of benefit period, and household characteristics. The second set of models was used to test whether differences in benefit use outcomes were related to the different approaches used to implement SEBTC. Parameter estimates for these models quantified differences between sites with the SNAP and WIC models, and between sites with active and passive consent.

An important limitation of this second set of estimation models is that they do not account for systematic differences among sites other than the two implementation variables and the household characteristics. In particular, these models do not differentiate between the SNAP and SNAP hybrid approaches. The models also do not account for other details of implementation (such as in-person versus mail card issuance) and site-specific environmental factors (such as the problems with availability of grain products in the Michigan Expansion site). Therefore, there is greater confidence in the results from the first and more inclusive set of models, which have site-specific effects. Nevertheless, the results from the second set of models (those without site-specific effects) help to interpret both the site differences observed in the aggregate descriptive analysis and the site-specific effects estimated in the first set of models.

The regression models were not meant to test causal hypotheses. The purpose of this analysis was to explore what factors were associated with variations in benefit use, because these factors help build understanding about who used SEBTC most fully. In the case of the regression models that control for whether SEBTC is WIC or used passive consent, the implementation study suggested possible causal pathways, as discussed in Chapter 3 in the interpretation of the

descriptive results. However, since households were not randomly assigned to SEBTC model, the analysis can only provide suggestive evidence that these factors were or were not at work.

3C.4 Regression Estimation Methods

The modeling of participation focused on whether the household redeemed SEBTC benefits during any month of the summer. Therefore, the participation data included one observation per household for the entire summer. Monthly household-level data were used to model the redemption rate, the benefit exhaustion rate, and the time until benefits were exhausted. For each month, the data for the redemption rate model included all households who participated by redeeming any of their benefits. For the model of the time until benefits were exhausted, the data included only those households who exhausted their benefits for each full calendar month.[2] The three models using monthly data included controls for the month, given the observed variation by month in the aggregate data.[3] The number of days in the monthly issuance cycles varied by month and by site, and in Chickasaw Nation, the cycles varied by SFA as well. Therefore the models controlled for the length of the cycle period.[4]

The models for the continuous outcome variables (the redemption rate and days to benefit exhaustion) were estimated using ordinary least-squares (OLS) regression. Logistic regression (logit) models were used to analyze participation and benefit exhaustion rates, and odds ratios were computed from the estimated coefficients. The estimation methods for each outcome are described in more detail below.

3C.4.a Participation Model Estimation

Participation is a binary variable and therefore was modeled as a logistic regression on household characteristics with site controls. The logistic model predicts the log of odds, or the log of the ratio of the probability of participation to the probability of not participating in SEBTC.

Log(odds) = log(p/1-p), where p=probability of participating in SEBTC.

The odds ratio can be interpreted as the 'relative risk' of participating when a control variable increases by one unit. In the case of a binary control, the Oregon-POC site for instance, the odds ratio is the relative likelihood (odds) of a household participating in SEBTC in the Oregon POC site divided by the relative likelihood of a similar household in the excluded site, which is Texas in all the models.

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[2] Data for partial months were not comparable to full months and therefore were used for the benefit exhaustion analysis. Benefit cycles longer than a calendar month were included.

[3] The participation model used a single observation per household for the summer, so month effects were not estimated for this outcome.

[4] The lengths of the benefit cycles as reported in Chapter 2 include periods when a full month and a partial month were combined for analysis. These extended periods were used for modeling redemption rates. However, only periods representing a calendar month were used for modeling benefit exhaustion analysis, because it was expected that redemption patterns in partial months would not be comparable to those in full months.

Odds ratio of the Oregon POC household =

$$\frac{(p/1-p) \text{ for Oregon - POC} = 1}{(p/1-p) \text{ for Oregon - POC} = 0} = 9.68$$

In other words the relative likelihood of a household in Oregon POC participating in SEBTC is 9.68 times the relative likelihood of a household in Texas participating SEBTC.

3C.4.b Redemption Rate Model Estimation

The redemption rate is a continuous variable between 0 and 100 that represents the percentage of available benefits redeemed by the household during the monthly cycle. The coefficients in the redemption rate models can be interpreted as the percentage point change in the percentage of benefits redeemed when the control variable increases by one unit. These models were estimated using Ordinary Least Squares.

3C.4.c Benefit Exhaustion Model Estimation

Benefit exhaustion was also modeled as a logistic regression. The odds of benefit exhaustion is the probability that the household exhausts their benefits for the month relative to the probability that the household does not exhaust their benefits.

3C.4d Days until Exhaustion Model Estimation

This model included an observation for each month in which a household exhausted benefits. The unit of measurement is days, and the models were estimated using Ordinary Least Squares.

3C.5 Regression Results

Exhibit 3C.4 presents the results of the four models of participation rate, redemption rate, benefit exhaustion, and time until exhaustion that include indicators for the sites. Exhibit 3C.5 presents the models that replace the site indicators with program indicators for the WIC model and passive consent model.

Exhibit 3C.4 Parameter Estimates for the Four Models with Site Indicators

	1.Participation Rate		2. Redemption Rate (among participating)		3. Benefit Exhaustion Rate		4. Days Until Exhaustion	
	Odds Ratio		Parameter Estimate		Odds Ratio		Parameter Estimate	
Chickasaw Nation	4.31	***	-8.15	***	0.04	***	7.47	***
Connecticut								
POC	3.14	**	6.19	***	3.13	***	-6.95	***
Expansion	7.31	***	7.40	***	2.84	***	-6.91	***
Delaware	6.64	***	6.73	***	3.22	***	-6.13	***
Michigan								
POC	2.88	***	-14.35	***	0.26	***	5.57	***
Expansion	6.51	***	-14.68	***	0.07	***	6.69	***
Missouri								
POC	3.99	***	7.93	***	9.95	***	-6.56	***
Expansion	2.81	***	8.45	***	12.72	***	-6.73	***
Nevada	1.57	**	-23.49	***	0.00	***	0.00	
Oregon								
POC	9.68	***	6.90	***	10.35	***	-10.17	***
Expansion	17.05	***	7.22	***	11.90	***	-10.25	***
Washington	9.09	***	4.67	***	1.65	***	-6.90	***
June			0.67	***	0.85	***	0.02	
July			1.22	***	1.05		0.61	***
Number of days in benefit cycle			0.09	***	1.04	***	0.25	***
Black	1.82	**	-0.12		0.86	***	-0.52	**
Hispanic	0.66	*	0.02		0.86	***	0.88	***
Less than a high school education	0.93		-0.03		0.94		-0.32	*
Number of adults	0.95		0.02		0.97	*	-0.09	
Only female caretaker	0.89		-1.18	***	0.95		-0.05	
Only male caretaker	0.33	***	-2.41	***	0.75	***	0.27	
Age of oldest child less than 21 years	1.00		0.23	***	0.99		0.06	***
Number of children	1.10	*	-0.12		1.06	***	0.01	
Employment status	0.61	***	-0.59	**	0.99		0.60	***
Relative income to poverty line	1.33		0.89	*	1.03		0.55	
Relative income to poverty line squared	0.94		-0.16		1.01		-0.13	*
Low food security at baseline-household	1.48	***	0.99	***	1.08	*	-0.39	**

	1.Participation Rate		2. Redemption Rate (among participating)		3. Benefit Exhaustion Rate		4. Days Until Exhaustion	
	Odds Ratio		Parameter Estimate		Odds Ratio		Parameter Estimate	
Very low food security at baseline- household	0.96		0.21		0.95		-0.45	**
Free/Reduced Breakfast	0.90		0.21		0.85	***	-0.31	
SNAP household	1.42	**	0.86	***	1.37	***	-1.15	***
WIC household	0.91		0.15		1.00		-0.06	
Number of observations	13100		35438		38999		13961	

Source: SEBTC Spring and Summer Surveys, 2012 and SEBTC transaction data, 2012

*** P ≤ 0.01, ** 0.01 < P ≤ 0.05, * 0.05 < P ≤ 0.10

The sample used for the Participation Rate model had one observation per household for the entire Summer.

The sample used for the Redemption Rate model had at most three observations per household. It included one observation for each month in which a household redeemed benefits.

The sample used for the Benefit Exhaustion Rate analysis had at most three observations per household. It included one observation for each month in which a household received a benefit.

The sample used for the Days to Exhaustion analysis had at most three observations per household. It included one observation for each months in which a household exhausted their benefits.

The omitted category for the month indicators is August, and the omitted category for the site indicators is Texas.

Exhibit 3C.5 Parameter Estimates for the Four Models with WIC model and Passive Consent Indicators

	1.Participation Rate		2. Redemption Rate (among participating)		3. Benefit Exhaustion Rate		4. Days Until Exhaustion	
	Odds Ratio		Parameter Estimate		Odds Ratio		Parameter Estimate	
WIC site	0.48	***	-19.29	***	0.03	***	9.99	***
Passive consent	0.38	***	0.19		3.07	***	0.49	**
June			0.60	**	0.92	*	0.37	*
July			1.37	***	1.06		0.65	***
Number of days in benefit cycle			0.02		1.04	***	0.22	***
Black	1.75	**	0.92	***	0.81	***	0.56	**
Hispanic	0.52	***	2.38	***	1.06		0.56	**
Less than a high school education	1.02		-0.99	***	0.93	*	-0.31	
Number of adults	0.95		0.09		0.97	*	-0.06	
Only female caretaker	0.85		-0.86	***	0.90	***	0.28	
Only male caretaker	0.34	***	-1.98	***	0.79	**	0.25	
Age of oldest child less than 21 years	1.00		0.26	***	1.00		0.03	
Number of children	1.11	**	-0.37	***	1.03	**	0.06	
Employment status	0.62	***	-0.60	**	0.95		0.74	***
Relative income to poverty line	1.30		0.80	*	1.03		0.48	
Relative income to poverty line squared	0.94		-0.09		1.01		-0.09	
Low food security at baseline-household	1.50	***	0.59	**	1.07	*	-0.46	**
Very low food security at baseline- household	0.96		-0.21		0.93	*	-0.45	**
Free/Reduced Breakfast	0.91		1.20	***	0.89	**	-0.33	
SNAP household	1.42	**	0.83	***	1.49	***	-1.69	***
WIC household	0.92		0.17		1.06		-0.25	
Number of observations	13100		35438		38999		13961	

Source: SEBTC Spring and Summer Surveys, 2012 and SEBTC transaction data, 2012

*** P ≤ 0.01, ** 0.01 < P ≤ 0.05, * 0.05 < P ≤ 0.10

The sample used for the Participating Rate model had one observation per household for the entire Summer.

The sample used for the Redemption Rate model had at most three observations per household. It included one observation for each month in which a household redeemed benefits.

The sample used for the Benefit Exhaustion Rate analysis had at most three observations per household. It included one observation for each month in which a household received a benefit.

The sample used for the Days to Exhaustion analysis had at most three observations per household. It included one observation for each month in which a household exhausted their benefits.

The omitted category for the month indicators is August, the omitted category for the WIC indicator is the SNAP SEBTC model, and the omitted category for the passive consent variable is active consent.

Appendix 4A

Random Assignment and Balance Testing

4A.1 Overview

This appendix begins with a summary of the SEBTC random assignment procedure, then elaborates on different aspects of the random assignment (including site-specific details), and concludes with information about the extent to which the random assignment produced covariate balance between households assigned to the benefit and non-benefit conditions.

4A.2 Random Assignment

The process of consent and random assignment required several steps. As a first step, participating SFAs at each site constructed lists of households with children certified for FRP meals. Second, after obtaining consent from families (by either passive or active processes) the SFAs or their grantees sent the lists of consented children to the evaluation team. Third, the team randomly assigned the families of the consented children to be in the benefit group or non-benefit group, with the objective of assigning 5,300 children per site to receive the SEBTC benefit. Fourth, the team randomly selected an evaluation subsample of households from the benefit and non-benefit groups to participate in the household survey, with the objective of obtaining at least 1,930 spring interviews per site. These subsamples are referred to as the treatment and control groups, respectively. The balance of this section provides additional detail on some of these steps, including special handling of POC year sites during the random assignment step.

At the second step, the sites forwarded their lists of consented children to the evaluation team. These lists included a site-assigned household identifier to indicate household membership, parent names, contact information, and demographic variables, including school district attended. Upon receipt of a site's list, the evaluation team processed the list in order to (1) identify duplicate records, and (2) adjust household membership. Regarding (2), two kinds of adjustments were sometimes made by the evaluation team. First, there was sometimes information in the site-provided lists that indicated that two site-assigned households might be sharing food costs and cooking; e.g., two site-assigned households sometimes shared a residence. In such a circumstance, there was no way for the evaluation team to know with certainty whether or not these households shopped and cooked together, but to preclude the possibility that one household would be assigned the benefit but the other would not, these two site-assigned households would be considered a single household for the purposes of benefit assignment. Second, sometimes two site-assigned households appeared to be headed

by the same parent; e.g., the households shared a residence and had the same parent name. Since, in some of the survey questions, we wanted parents to answer with respect to all of the children in their household, two such site-assigned households would be considered a single household for the purposes of survey administration.

At the third step, the random assignment procedure proceeded somewhat differently at sites that had participated in the POC year and at sites that had not. In sites that had not participated in the POC year, the population of consenting households was first stratified by school district and number of children in the household (1, 2, or 3+). Small strata characterized by the same number of children in the household were sometimes combined. Then the same proportion of households within each stratum was randomly selected to receive the SEBTC benefit; this proportion equaled the target number of children to be assigned the benefit (usually 5,300) divided by the total number of consented children at the site. Households in the "3+" strata were handled somewhat differently. In those strata, households were progressively randomly selected until the target proportion of children from the strata was reached. However, as described below, some active consent sites did not meet the target number of consenting households, and therefore could offer the benefit to less than 5,300 children.

In the POC sites, any household that received the benefit in 2011 automatically received the benefit in 2012, so long as it was still eligible and consented. The random assignment procedure for the POC sites therefore needed to exclude these households prior to random assignment. Similarly, the target number of children to be randomly assigned to the benefit needed to be reduced by the number of children who were guaranteed benefits in the full demonstration year because they received them in the POC year. (POC households in the control group in the POC year had another chance to be assigned the benefit and were not excluded from random assignment.) After these adjustments, random assignment proceeded as described above.

At the fourth step, the size of an evaluation subsample's treatment and control groups depended on the number of consented households at a site. For active consent sites, the design called for providing the survey team with a subsample of approximately 1,500 treatment households and 1,500 control households that were randomly selected from the benefit and non-benefit groups, respectively, to be surveyed. Assuming that there are two children per household, to provide SEBTC benefits to 5,300 children, a site needed 2,600 households for the benefit group (of which 1,500 treatment households would be selected) as well as the 1,500 for the evaluation subsample's control group for a total of approximately 3,100 consenting households. However, some active consent sites did not meet this target. For some of these sites, we therefore forwarded to the survey team all of the benefit and/or non-benefit households. The survey team did not intend to interview all of the households in a site's evaluation subsample: instead, it aimed to obtain at least 1,930 completed interviews in spring and in summer, but needed reserve households due to anticipated interview nonresponse.

Exhibit 4A.1 provides a capsule summary of these procedures for each of the sites. The first two columns provide the number of households, by treatment and control status, that were selected to potentially participate in the household survey. The second set of columns show the

actual number of households, among the larger group, that were released for data collection. Judgments about how much sample to release were based on the length of the spring data collection window in a site, coupled with the overall quality of the household lists. These judgments were made in order to balance site-level response rates, the overall response rate, and the probability of completing the evaluation's target of 27,000 interviews. The final column in the exhibit provides a summary of site level details as they pertain to the evaluation subsample.

Exhibit 4A.1 Random Assignment and Evaluation Subsample Procedures by Site, 2012

Site	Initial Evaluation Subsample (Households)[a]		Evaluation Subsample Released for Data Collection (Households)		Notes
	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	
Cherokee Nation	2,497	2,500	986	991	-Three participating school districts could not provide any telephone numbers for eligible students. Although these households were considered for random assignment to the benefit group, given the short spring data collection period (approximately two weeks) they were excluded from the pool of households eligible to be selected for the evaluation subsample in order to maximize response rates. One boarding school was also excluded from the pool.
Chickasaw Nation	2,136	1,425	2,029	1,370	-Grantee did not deliver the total sample needed to provide benefits to 5,300 children and have an adequately sized control group. Therefore, 60% of the sample was assigned to the benefit group and 40% to the non-benefit group and the similar proportions selected for the evaluation subsample.
Connecticut					
POC	914	921	914	921	-Grantee used the passive consent process for households that were in the POC-year benefit group and active consent for consenting households in the POC-year non-benefit group. Since this almost certainly leads to lack of balance between the POC-year treatment and control groups, the POC-year benefit group was excluded from the evaluation subsample. -Grantee did not deliver the total sample needed to provide benefits to 5,300 children and have an adequately sized control group. After providing benefits to all POC benefit households, the remaining sample was balanced between the benefit and non-benefit groups and, with the exclusion described above, the full sample used as the initial evaluation subsample.
Expansion	1,286	1,281	1,269	1,269	-Grantee did not deliver the total sample needed to provide benefits to 5,300 children and have an adequately sized control group. The sample was balanced between the benefit and non-benefit groups and the full sample used as the initial evaluation subsample. -Incorrect notification letters went to 32 households in one school district (i.e., the non-benefit group was told it would get SEBTC and the benefit group was told it did not). The grantee added 8 non-benefit households to the benefit group after they called the grantee to find out where their cards were. All households who responded to the survey from this school district were removed from the evaluation subsample prior to analysis.
Delaware	1,713	1,713	1,700	1,697	

Site	Initial Evaluation Subsample (Households)[a]		Evaluation Subsample Released for Data Collection (Households)		Notes
	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	
Michigan					
POC	1,615	1,610	1,600	1,600	
Expansion	1,543	1,545	1,500	1,500	-The grantee omitted 2,016 records of children (1,039 consenting households) from one of the three participating ISDs. In addition, 26 records were omitted from a second ISD. This issue was not discovered until after random assignment had been completed and the evaluation subsample had been selected. The 1,100 households in the benefit group from other two ISDs who were not selected for the evaluation subsample were pooled with the newly discovered consenting households and re-randomized so that all consenting household had an equivalent chance of receiving SEBTC. Households selected for the evaluation subsample for the ISD that omitted 2,016 records were removed from the evaluation subsample.
Missouri					
POC	2,502	2,501	2,000	2,000	
Expansion	2,499	2,499	1,980	1,983	
Nevada	2,500	2,499	1,000	1,000	
Oregon					
POC	1,752	1,813	1,600	1,600	-Grantee did not deliver the total sample needed to provide benefits to 5,300 children and have an adequately sized control group. The sample was balanced between the benefit and non-benefit groups and the full sample selected as the initial evaluation subsample.
Expansion	1,573	1,558	1,500	1,500	-Grantee did not deliver the total sample needed to provide benefits to 5,300 children and have an adequately sized control group. The sample was balanced between the benefit and non-benefit groups and the full sample selected as the initial evaluation subsample.
Texas	2,550	2,500	1,882	1,888	-382 households assigned to the benefit group in the POC year did not use their SEBTC cards either because they could not be located, did not attend a training, or opted out after the cards had been cut. These households were included in the benefit group this year but were excluded from the evaluation subsample.
Washington	1,567	1,566	1,500	1,500	

Source: SEBTC Evaluation Subsample, 2012

[a]Household is defined here for survey purposes; sometimes the evaluation team grouped what the grantee defined as two households into one as described in Section 5A.2. Thus, household counts may not match exactly to those in other parts of the report.

4A.3 Balance Testing

To assess whether the randomization process was successful in achieving balanced groups, we conducted balance tests using information obtained from the grantees about children's characteristics (age, grade, gender, school lunch status, and so on). Individual grantees were able to provide 6 to 8 different child and household characteristics categories. Balance tests were performed on only the group that was randomized during the full demonstration year (i.e., excluding "re-uppers" from the POC year). Tests were performed at three levels: the full sample of consented children; the evaluation subsample; and households for which surveys were attempted in the spring.

Exhibit 4A.2 presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random. Considering single statistics, there is some limited evidence of imbalance, but it is not more than would be expected purely by chance.[1] The tests of all characteristics together in each site also show no evidence of imbalance. Specifically, the joint Wald test considers the similarity between the benefit and non-benefit groups on all characteristics jointly (allowing for correlation between the measures) to test balance. P-values below 0.05 indicate that there is evidence of imbalance on the collection of characteristics jointly. Across the 14 sites, the p-values were above the conventional 0.05 cutoff in all 14 sites.

Using the same data, and, again excluding the households from the POC year that were not selected at random, the evaluation subsample was also tested for balance on all characteristics combined. The results from this balance test are shown in Exhibit 4A.3. Across the 14 sites, all but one site (Nevada) met the test for balance.

Finally, an identical analysis was performed on the sample of households selected to be interviewed for the survey component. The results of this balance test are shown in Exhibit 4A.4. As with the full sample of consented children, all of the sites met the joint test for balance.

[1] With a large enough set of characteristics, some of the characteristics would be expected to differ between the benefit/non-benefit groups merely based on chance. For example, at a p-value of 0.05, we would expect approximately 5% of tests to be statistically significant even when there is overall balance. In fact, in the full demonstration sample, 16 out of 290 contrasts, or 5.5%, are statistically significant.

Exhibit 4A.2 Random Assignment Balance Tests for the Full Sample of Consented Households, 2012

Characteristic	Cherokee Nation			Chickasaw Nation			Connecticut POCa		
	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	3,284	6,308	N/A	2,559	1,425	N/A	914	921	N/A
Total Number of Children	5,409	10,318	N/A	5,302	2,923	N/A	1,608	1,605	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	84.3%	85.6%	0.1811	83.3%	83.4%	0.9705	84.2%	84.0%	0.8970
Percent Reduced Lunch	15.8%	14.4%	0.1811	16.7%	16.7%	0.9705	15.8%	16.1%	0.8970
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	44.2%	45.0%	0.7175	51.8%	52.4%	0.7349	60.3%	59.8%	0.8496
Percent Applied	55.8%	55.0%	0.7175	48.2%	47.7%	0.7349	39.7%	40.2%	0.8496
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	1.36	1.4	0.0834	2.07	2.05	0.5585	1.76	1.74	0.6959
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	50.4%	51.0%	0.6937	51.4%	50.9%	0.6291	50.2%	50.9%	0.7302
Percent Female	49.6%	49.0%	0.6937	48.6%	49.1%	0.6291	49.8%	49.2%	0.7302
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	4.7%	4.6%	0.7906	5.2%	5.4%	0.7195	7.5%	7.4%	0.9248
Percent 6 to 12 Years	50.0%	51.1%	0.3828	55.4%	56.7%	0.2954	60.4%	62.1%	0.3736
Percent 13 to 17 Years	35.9%	34.8%	0.3340	33.4%	31.5%	0.0987	27.5%	27.3%	0.8879
Percent 18 Years or Older	9.4%	9.6%	0.8084	6.1%	6.5%	0.4813	4.6%	3.3%	0.0727
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	12.9%	12.3%	0.3394	15.8%	15.9%	0.9130	14.0%	15.2%	0.3928
Percent 1 to 5	37.7%	38.5%	0.4461	41.8%	42.5%	0.5331	45.2%	47.5%	0.2149
Percent 6 to 8	21.7%	21.2%	0.5530	22.7%	22.6%	0.9346	24.4%	23.3%	0.4552
Percent 9 to 12	27.6%	28.0%	0.7005	19.7%	19.0%	0.4417	16.4%	14.1%	0.1176
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	44.3%	41.0%	0.0545	47.5%	46.1%	0.4324	59.0%	55.3%	0.1866
Percent non-Hispanic Black	1.6%	1.6%	0.8855	6.8%	7.4%	0.5086	8.7%	8.6%	0.9236
Percent Hispanic	0.8%	0.5%	0.4032	10.9%	9.9%	0.3471	24.0%	24.9%	0.7179
Percent Other	53.3%	56.9%	0.0369	34.8%	36.6%	0.2840	8.3%	11.2%	0.0738
Language									
English	86.1%	90.6%	0.0035	97.6%	97.8%	0.6973	83.1%	84.3%	0.5244
Spanish	12.4%	8.6%	0.0091	2.2%	2.2%	0.9684	14.4%	13.1%	0.4680
Other	1.5%	0.8%	0.2313	0.2%	0.0%	0.0000	2.5%	2.6%	0.9075
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.1667	N/A	N/A	0.7663	N/A	N/A	0.9664

Source: School records for consenting sample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012

N/A = Not Applicable

[a] Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Connecticut Expansion			Delaware			Michigan POCa		
	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	1,286	1,281	N/A	2,870	1,713	N/A	1,936	2,330	N/A
Total Number of Children	2,515	2,510	N/A	5,302	3,152	N/A	3,556	4,274	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	90.1%	89.2%	0.4759	95.2%	94.9%	0.5648	95.2%	95.6%	0.5362
Percent Reduced Lunch	9.9%	10.8%	0.4759	4.8%	5.1%	0.5648	4.8%	4.4%	0.5362
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	70.7%	72.0%	0.5191	66.5%	67.9%	0.5001	69.0%	68.1%	0.5323
Percent Applied	29.3%	28.0%	0.5191	33.5%	32.1%	0.5001	31.0%	32.0%	0.5323
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	1.96	1.96	0.9251	1.85	1.84	0.7977	1.84	1.83	0.9377
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	52.6%	49.4%	0.0265	52.1%	51.1%	0.3805	51.2%	51.9%	0.5052
Percent Female	47.4%	50.6%	0.0265	47.9%	49.0%	0.3805	48.9%	48.1%	0.5052
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	5.8%	6.2%	0.6060	2.1%	2.5%	0.2721	9.3%	8.4%	0.2164
Percent 6 to 12 Years	61.6%	62.7%	0.4790	58.2%	58.8%	0.6235	62.6%	63.2%	0.5737
Percent 13 to 17 Years	28.6%	27.7%	0.5409	32.8%	31.7%	0.3101	22.9%	23.3%	0.6955
Percent 18 Years or Older	4.0%	3.4%	0.3110	6.9%	7.0%	0.8787	5.2%	5.1%	0.7322
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	15.0%	15.4%	0.6844	11.9%	11.5%	0.5925	22.3%	21.2%	0.2428
Percent 1 to 5	47.5%	48.3%	0.5574	43.7%	45.1%	0.2092	45.2%	45.9%	0.5561
Percent 6 to 8	20.7%	21.0%	0.7926	24.4%	23.7%	0.4029	17.7%	17.8%	0.9339
Percent 9 to 12	16.8%	15.3%	0.1612	20.1%	19.8%	0.8107	14.8%	15.2%	0.6254
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	23.6%	23.0%	0.7540	53.5%	54.6%	0.4982	16.2%	18.2%	0.0786
Percent non-Hispanic Black	21.7%	22.1%	0.8463	43.8%	42.4%	0.3961	34.0%	34.2%	0.9093
Percent Hispanic	28.6%	27.6%	0.6245	0.0%	0.1%	0.0000	42.1%	39.6%	0.1393
Percent Other	26.1%	27.4%	0.5315	2.7%	3.0%	0.6719	7.8%	8.0%	0.7454
Language									
English	86.6%	89.2%	0.0781	80.8%	76.7%	0.0041	99.5%	99.7%	0.1382
Spanish	12.8%	9.8%	0.0432	18.4%	22.5%	0.0037	0.5%	0.3%	0.1871
Other	0.6%	0.9%	0.4185	0.8%	0.8%	0.9624	0.0%	0.0%	
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.6981	N/A	N/A	0.8577	N/A	N/A	0.5763

Source: School records for consenting sample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012

N/A = Not Applicable

[a] Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Michigan Expansion			Missouri POCa			Missouri Expansion		
	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	2,634	2,548	N/A	1,856	9,724	N/A	3,468	10,418	N/A
Total Number of Children	5,325	5,067	N/A	3,170	16,589	N/A	5,304	16,044	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	86.4%	86.3%	0.8890	93.0%	93.6%	0.3954	95.2%	94.9%	0.5648
Percent Reduced Lunch	13.6%	13.7%	0.8890	7.0%	6.4%	0.3954	4.8%	5.1%	0.5648
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	61.9%	61.6%	0.8575	--	--	--	--	--	--
Percent Applied	38.1%	38.4%	0.8575	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	1.83	1.59	0.0168	1.71	1.71	0.9368	1.53	1.54	0.5399
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	51.5%	50.4%	0.2676	52.0%	51.0%	0.3035	51.0%	51.3%	0.6739
Percent Female	48.5%	49.6%	0.2676	48.0%	49.0%	0.3035	49.0%	48.7%	0.6739
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	1.3%	1.4%	0.7622	5.7%	6.4%	0.1495	8.1%	6.9%	0.0034
Percent 6 to 12 Years	56.0%	58.4%	0.0412	56.4%	55.7%	0.5243	49.9%	50.6%	0.4297
Percent 13 to 17 Years	35.8%	33.9%	0.0798	29.5%	30.2%	0.4112	31.5%	31.9%	0.6237
Percent 18 Years or Older	6.9%	6.3%	0.2759	8.5%	7.7%	0.1310	10.4%	10.7%	0.6712
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	10.6%	11.4%	0.1887	10.5%	11.2%	0.2684	19.4%	17.6%	0.0055
Percent 1 to 5	42.3%	43.1%	0.4688	44.4%	43.4%	0.3332	36.0%	36.9%	0.2831
Percent 6 to 8	22.8%	22.3%	0.6075	21.2%	22.0%	0.3335	19.0%	18.7%	0.6064
Percent 9 to 12	24.4%	23.2%	0.2167	23.9%	23.4%	0.5769	25.6%	26.9%	0.1018
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	90.6%	90.6%	0.9970	9.8%	8.9%	0.2198	9.7%	9.9%	0.6994
Percent non-Hispanic Black	3.4%	4.0%	0.2331	66.4%	66.6%	0.8781	84.7%	83.8%	0.2567
Percent Hispanic	4.1%	3.5%	0.2542	20.8%	20.8%	0.9774	3.3%	3.2%	0.6474
Percent Other	1.9%	1.9%	0.8860	3.0%	3.8%	0.1178	2.3%	3.2%	0.0149
Language									
English	--	--	--	80.5%	79.6%	0.4488	90.9%	90.0%	0.1715
Spanish	--	--	--	15.2%	16.1%	0.4258	2.5%	2.4%	0.6796
Other	--	--	--	4.3%	4.4%	0.9295	6.6%	7.6%	0.0784
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.3968	N/A	N/A	0.2350	N/A	N/A	0.0786

Source: School records for consenting sample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012

N/A = Not Applicable

-- Data were not available from the site.

[a]Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Nevada			Oregon POC[a]			Oregon Expansion		
	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	3,049	9,665	N/A	1,137	1,813	N/A	1,573	1,558	N/A
Total Number of Children	5,301	16,767	N/A	2,099	3,375	N/A	3,259	3,253	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	--	--	--	91.1%	90.0%	0.3748	94.0%	93.7%	0.7242
Percent Reduced Lunch	--	--	--	9.0%	10.0%	0.3748	6.0%	6.3%	0.7242
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	--	--	--	70.4%	71.5%	0.5701	6.0%	6.3%	0.7242
Percent Applied	--	--	--	29.6%	28.5%	0.5701	77.8%	78.4%	0.6849
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	1.74	1.73	0.8467	1.85	1.86	0.6627	22.24	21.56	0.6849
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	52.0%	51.9%	0.9191	52.4%	51.0%	0.3355	52.1%	52.3%	0.9023
Percent Female	48.0%	48.1%	0.9191	47.6%	49.0%	0.3355	47.9%	47.8%	0.9023
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	1.3%	1.6%	0.0502	0.4%	0.4%	0.8770	0.2%	0.2%	0.5927
Percent 6 to 12 Years	47.0%	47.5%	0.5958	58.6%	58.8%	0.8935	56.8%	55.7%	0.3898
Percent 13 to 17 Years	43.8%	42.8%	0.2456	36.3%	35.2%	0.4232	37.0%	37.8%	0.4824
Percent 18 Years or Older	7.9%	8.1%	0.7715	4.8%	5.7%	0.1390	6.0%	6.3%	0.5614
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	1.0%	1.3%	0.0360	6.7%	6.2%	0.4161	0.2%	0.2%	0.6017
Percent 1 to 5	37.7%	37.6%	0.8971	45.3%	45.9%	0.6912	46.1%	46.0%	0.9081
Percent 6 to 8	30.7%	30.9%	0.7828	25.9%	24.0%	0.1046	27.3%	27.7%	0.6476
Percent 9 to 12	30.6%	30.2%	0.5663	22.1%	24.0%	0.1412	26.5%	26.1%	0.7410
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	37.6%	35.8%	0.9640	77.0%	74.1%	0.1300	--	--	--
Percent non-Hispanic Black	2.5%	2.8%	0.3323	0.7%	1.3%	0.1195	--	--	--
Percent Hispanic	50.0%	50.7%	0.5144	8.7%	8.7%	0.9708	--	--	--
Percent Other	11.8%	10.6%	0.1156	13.6%	16.0%	0.1222	--	--	--
Language									
English	45.4%	45.0%	0.7906	85.6%	86.4%	0.6217	75.3%	72.5%	0.1318
Spanish	54.3%	54.8%	0.7706	14.3%	13.6%	0.6562	24.7%	27.6%	0.1318
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.7652	0.1%	0.0%	0.5133	0.0%	0.0%	0.0000
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.3849	N/A	N/A	0.1337	N/A	N/A	0.7565

Source: School records for consenting sample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012

N/A = Not Applicable

-- Data were not available from the site.

[a]Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Texas[a]			Washington		
	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value	Benefit	Non-Benefit	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	1,977	17,738	N/A	1,567	1,566	N/A
Total Number of Children	3,413	29,890	N/A	3,297	3,293	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type						
Percent Free Lunch	86.7%	86.9%	0.7876	89.5%	88.4%	0.3763
Percent Reduced Lunch	13.3%	13.1%	0.7876	10.5%	11.6%	0.3763
Household NSLP Status						
Percent Directly Certified	--	--	--	67.4%	65.0%	0.1948
Percent Applied	--	--	--	32.6%	35.0%	0.1948
Household Size						
Number of Children per HH	1.73	1.69	0.0498	2.1	2.1	0.9760
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC						
Percent Male	51.4%	51.2%	0.8315	--	--	--
Percent Female	48.6%	48.8%	0.8315	--	--	--
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC						
Percent 5 Years or Younger	4.6%	4.4%	0.4967	--	--	--
Percent 6 to 12 Years	50.9%	50.6%	0.7423	--	--	--
Percent 13 to 17 Years	35.3%	35.7%	0.7179	--	--	--
Percent 18 Years or Older	9.2%	9.4%	0.6344	--	--	--
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC						
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	12.8%	12.7%	0.9478	0.0%	0.0%	--
Percent 1 to 5	37.4%	37.2%	0.8176	48.0%	47.3%	0.6159
Percent 6 to 8	22.1%	22.1%	0.9614	27.1%	26.8%	0.8345
Percent 9 to 12	27.7%	28.0%	0.7413	25.0%	25.9%	0.4510
Race and Ethnicity						
Percent non-Hispanic white	2.7%	3.3%	0.0857	57.1%	58.2%	0.5558
Percent non-Hispanic Black	1.3%	1.4%	0.8457	5.7%	4.1%	0.0445
Percent Hispanic	95.4%	94.6%	0.0957	24.7%	24.7%	0.9956
Percent Other	0.7%	0.8%	0.3686	12.5%	13.0%	0.7127
Language						
English	55.3%	54.3%	0.4398	65.9%	67.4%	0.4263
Spanish	44.0%	44.8%	0.5036	0.0%	0.0%	
Other	0.7%	0.9%	0.4253	34.1%	32.6%	0.4263
Joint Significance Test						
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.8341	N/A	N/A	0.7924

Source: School records for consenting sample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012

N/A = Not Applicable

-- Data were not available from the site.

[a]Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Exhibit 4A.3 Random Balance Tests for the Initial Evaluation SubSample, 2012

Characteristic	Cherokee Nation			Chickasaw Nation			Connecticut POC[a]		
	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	2,497	2,500	N/A	2,136	1,425	N/A	914	921	N/A
Total Number of Children	4,071	4,127	N/A	4,409	2,923	N/A	1,608	1,605	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	84.7%	85.7%	0.4512	83.0%	83.4%	0.8188	84.2%	84.0%	0.8970
Percent Reduced Lunch	15.3%	14.3%	0.4512	17.0%	16.7%	0.8188	15.8%	16.1%	0.8970
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	45.5%	46.2%	0.8051	51.5%	52.4%	0.6270	60.3%	59.8%	0.8496
Percent Applied	54.5%	53.8%	0.8051	48.5%	47.7%	0.6270	39.7%	40.2%	0.8496
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	1.63	1.65	0.4316	2.06	2.05	0.7286	1.76	1.74	0.6959
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	51.0%	51.5%	0.8241	51.2%	50.9%	0.7734	50.2%	50.9%	0.7302
Percent Female	49.0%	48.5%	0.8241	48.8%	49.1%	0.7734	49.8%	49.2%	0.7302
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	4.5%	4.6%	0.9167	5.3%	5.4%	0.9386	7.5%	7.4%	0.9248
Percent 6 to 12 Years	51.8%	50.9%	0.5310	55.5%	56.7%	0.3640	60.4%	62.1%	0.3736
Percent 13 to 17 Years	34.7%	35.5%	0.5537	33.1%	31.5%	0.1639	27.5%	27.3%	0.8879
Percent 18 Years or Older	9.0%	9.0%	0.9546	6.0%	6.5%	0.4523	4.6%	3.3%	0.0727
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	13.0%	12.8%	0.7690	15.7%	15.9%	0.8228	14.0%	15.2%	0.3928
Percent 1 to 5	38.5%	38.6%	0.9878	42.2%	42.5%	0.7781	45.2%	47.5%	0.2149
Percent 6 to 8	21.4%	21.1%	0.7363	22.3%	22.6%	0.7778	24.4%	23.3%	0.4552
Percent 9 to 12	27.0%	21.1%	0.6335	19.8%	19.0%	0.4188	16.4%	14.1%	0.1176
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	46.7%	42.6%	0.0596	47.5%	46.1%	0.4343	59.0%	55.3%	0.1866
Percent non-Hispanic Black	1.7%	2.3%	0.3219	7.0%	7.4%	0.6947	8.7%	8.6%	0.9236
Percent Hispanic	0.7%	0.5%	0.5036	11.1%	9.9%	0.3109	24.0%	24.9%	0.7179
Percent Other	50.9%	54.7%	0.0871	34.4%	36.6%	0.2035	8.3%	11.2%	0.0738
Language									
English	85.0%	89.5%	0.0200	97.7%	97.8%	0.7843	83.1%	84.3%	0.5244
Spanish	13.3%	10.0%	0.0721	2.2%	2.2%	0.9473	14.4%	13.1%	0.4680
Other	1.7%	0.6%	0.0791	0.2%	0.0%	0.0000	2.5%	2.6%	0.9075
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.7458	N/A	N/A	0.8461	N/A	N/A	0.9446

Source: School records for evaluation subsample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012
N/A = Not Applicable
-- Data were not available from the site.
[a] Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Connecticut Expansion			Delaware			Michigan POC[a]		
	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	1,286	1,281	N/A	1,713	1,713	N/A	1,615	2,330	N/A
Total Number of Children	2,515	2,510	N/A	3,159	3,152	N/A	2,952	4,274	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	90.1%	89.2%	0.4759	94.9%	94.9%	0.8975	94.8%	95.6%	0.2472
Percent Reduced Lunch	9.9%	10.8%	0.4759	5.1%	5.1%	0.8975	5.2%	4.4%	0.2472
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	70.7%	72.0%	0.5191	65.0%	67.9%	0.2260	68.6%	68.1%	0.7241
Percent Applied	29.3%	28.0%	0.5191	35.0%	32.1%	0.2260	31.4%	32.0%	0.7241
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	1.96	1.96	0.9251	1.84	1.84	0.8983	1.83	1.83	0.8437
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	52.6%	49.4%	0.0265	52.7%	51.1%	0.1928	50.8%	51.9%	0.3470
Percent Female	47.4%	50.6%	0.0265	47.3%	49.0%	0.1928	49.2%	48.1%	0.3470
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	5.8%	6.2%	0.6060	1.8%	2.5%	0.0676	8.9%	8.4%	0.4578
Percent 6 to 12 Years	61.6%	62.7%	0.4790	58.9%	58.8%	0.9308	62.9%	63.2%	0.8102
Percent 13 to 17 Years	28.6%	27.7%	0.5409	33.0%	31.7%	0.2908	22.8%	23.3%	0.6242
Percent 18 Years or Older	4.0%	3.4%	0.3110	6.3%	7.0%	0.2942	5.3%	5.1%	0.6288
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	15.0%	15.4%	0.6844	11.6%	11.5%	0.9225	21.9%	21.2%	0.4837
Percent 1 to 5	47.5%	48.3%	0.5574	44.7%	45.1%	0.7615	45.7%	45.9%	0.9123
Percent 6 to 8	20.7%	21.0%	0.7926	23.8%	23.7%	0.9040	17.7%	17.8%	0.9015
Percent 9 to 12	16.8%	15.3%	0.1612	20.0%	19.8%	0.8688	14.7%	15.2%	0.5981
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	23.6%	23.0%	0.7540	53.8%	54.6%	0.6690	16.5%	18.2%	0.1639
Percent non-Hispanic Black	21.7%	22.1%	0.8463	43.4%	42.4%	0.6008	33.4%	34.2%	0.6449
Percent Hispanic	28.6%	27.6%	0.6245	0.0%	0.1%	0.0000	42.6%	39.6%	0.0906
Percent Other	26.1%	27.4%	0.5315	2.8%	3.0%	0.8499	7.5%	8.0%	0.5530
Language									
English	86.6%	89.2%	0.0781	80.3%	76.7%	0.0226	99.4%	99.7%	0.0578
Spanish	12.8%	9.8%	0.0432	18.7%	22.5%	0.0167	0.6%	0.3%	0.0830
Other	0.6%	0.9%	0.4185	1.0%	0.8%	0.7309	0.0%	0.0%	0.0000
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.6981	N/A	N/A	0.7685	N/A	N/A	0.4542

Source: School records for evaluation subsample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012

N/A = Not Applicable

-- Data were not available from the site.

[a] Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Michigan Expansion			Missouri POC[a]			Missouri Expansion		
	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	1,543	1,545	N/A	1,564	2,501	N/A	2,499	2,499	N/A
Total Number of Children	3,093	3,096	N/A	2,594	4,319	N/A	3,820	3,849	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	89.0%	89.0%	0.9994	92.6%	93.3%	0.3865	94.9%	94.9%	0.8975
Percent Reduced Lunch	11.0%	11.0%	0.9994	7.4%	6.7%	0.3865	5.1%	5.1%	0.8975
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	61.4%	62.1%	0.7217	--	--	--	--	--	--
Percent Applied	38.6%	37.9%	0.7217	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	2	2	0.9872	1.66	1.73	0.0314	1.53	1.54	0.6419
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	51.4%	50.2%	0.3527	52.3%	50.8%	0.2528	51.6%	52.0%	0.7371
Percent Female	48.6%	49.9%	0.3527	47.7%	49.2%	0.2528	48.4%	48.0%	0.7371
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	1.2%	1.4%	0.4990	5.9%	5.8%	0.9187	8.4%	7.0%	0.0334
Percent 6 to 12 Years	55.3%	58.2%	0.0344	55.7%	55.8%	0.9579	49.5%	51.1%	0.2103
Percent 13 to 17 Years	36.4%	34.1%	0.0671	29.7%	30.8%	0.3993	32.0%	31.6%	0.7246
Percent 18 Years or Older	7.1%	6.3%	0.2062	8.7%	7.6%	0.1359	10.1%	10.3%	0.8268
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	10.4%	10.8%	0.5731	10.9%	10.7%	0.8510	19.4%	17.7%	0.0781
Percent 1 to 5	41.5%	43.8%	0.0819	43.3%	43.0%	0.8515	35.5%	37.3%	0.0967
Percent 6 to 8	24.0%	22.6%	0.1848	21.4%	22.7%	0.2068	19.7%	18.4%	0.1296
Percent 9 to 12	24.2%	22.8%	0.2673	24.4%	23.5%	0.4504	25.5%	26.6%	0.3214
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	89.8%	89.0%	0.4874	10.5%	8.0%	0.0136	9.9%	10.2%	0.7374
Percent non-Hispanic Black	3.9%	4.9%	0.1888	65.8%	66.6%	0.6528	85.1%	83.6%	0.1903
Percent Hispanic	4.3%	3.9%	0.5902	20.7%	21.6%	0.5786	2.8%	3.5%	0.2245
Percent Other	2.0%	2.1%	0.7309	3.1%	3.9%	0.2209	2.2%	2.8%	0.3009
Language									
English	--	--	--	81.2%	79.7%	0.3360	91.3%	89.9%	0.1640
Spanish	--	--	--	14.6%	16.4%	0.1878	2.1%	2.7%	0.2055
Other	--	--	--	4.3%	3.9%	0.6959	6.6%	7.4%	0.3896
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.5188	N/A	N/A	0.2043	N/A	N/A	0.4586

Source: School records for evaluation subsample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012
N/A = Not Applicable
-- Data were not available from the site.
[a] Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Nevada			Oregon POC[a]			Oregon Expansion		
	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	2,500	2,499	N/A	1,137	1,813	N/A	1,573	1,558	N/A
Total Number of Children	4,360	4,330	N/A	2,099	3,375	N/A	3,259	3,253	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	--	--	--	91.1%	90.0%	0.3748	94.0%	93.7%	0.7242
Percent Reduced Lunch	--	--	--	9.0%	10.0%	0.3748	6.0%	6.3%	0.7242
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	--	--	--	70.4%	71.5%	0.5701	6.0%	6.3%	0.7242
Percent Applied	--	--	--	29.6%	28.5%	0.5701	77.8%	78.4%	0.6849
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	1.74	1.73	0.6715	1.85	1.86	0.6627	22.24	21.56	0.6849
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	52.1%	51.6%	0.6752	52.4%	51.0%	0.3355	52.1%	52.3%	0.9023
Percent Female	47.9%	48.4%	0.6752	47.6%	49.0%	0.3355	47.9%	47.8%	0.9023
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	1.0%	1.6%	0.0249	0.4%	0.4%	0.8770	0.2%	0.2%	0.5927
Percent 6 to 12 Years	46.8%	47.5%	0.5268	58.6%	58.8%	0.8935	56.8%	55.7%	0.3898
Percent 13 to 17 Years	44.1%	43.4%	0.5489	36.3%	35.2%	0.4232	37.0%	37.8%	0.4824
Percent 18 Years or Older	8.2%	7.5%	0.2817	4.8%	5.7%	0.1390	6.0%	6.3%	0.5614
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	0.8%	1.3%	0.0304	6.7%	6.2%	0.4161	0.2%	0.2%	0.6017
Percent 1 to 5	37.8%	37.0%	0.4456	45.3%	45.9%	0.6912	46.1%	46.0%	0.9081
Percent 6 to 8	29.8%	31.8%	0.0458	25.9%	24.0%	0.1046	27.3%	27.7%	0.6476
Percent 9 to 12	31.6%	30.0%	0.1449	22.1%	24.0%	0.1412	26.5%	26.1%	0.7410
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	35.5%	35.0%	0.7303	77.0%	74.1%	0.1300	--	--	--
Percent non-Hispanic Black	2.6%	3.1%	0.3081	0.7%	1.3%	0.1195	--	--	--
Percent Hispanic	49.7%	51.1%	0.3610	8.7%	8.7%	0.9708	--	--	--
Percent Other	12.2%	10.8%	0.1355	13.6%	16.0%	0.1222	--	--	--
Language									
English	45.5%	44.2%	0.5529	85.6%	86.4%	0.6217	75.3%	72.5%	0.1318
Spanish	54.3%	55.6%	0.5671	14.3%	13.6%	0.6562	24.7%	27.6%	0.1318
Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.8022	0.1%	0.0%	0.5133	0.0%	0.0%	0.0000
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.0219	N/A	N/A	0.1337	N/A	N/A	0.7565

Source: School records for evaluation subsample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012

N/A = Not Applicable

-- Data were not available from the site.

[a] Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Texas[a]			Washington		
	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	1,601	2,500	N/A	1,567	1,566	N/A
Total Number of Children	2,776	4,191	N/A	3,297	3,293	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type						
Percent Free Lunch	86.6%	88.0%	0.1916	89.5%	88.4%	0.3763
Percent Reduced Lunch	13.4%	12.0%	0.1916	10.5%	11.6%	0.3763
Household NSLP Status						
Percent Directly Certified	--	--	--	67.4%	65.0%	0.1948
Percent Applied	--	--	--	32.6%	35.0%	0.1948
Household Size						
Number of Children per HH	1.74	1.68	0.0400	2.1	2.1	0.9760
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC						
Percent Male	51.1%	51.8%	0.5529	--	--	--
Percent Female	48.9%	48.2%	0.5529	--	--	--
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC						
Percent 5 Years or Younger	4.6%	4.3%	0.5475	--	--	--
Percent 6 to 12 Years	50.5%	50.0%	0.6659	--	--	--
Percent 13 to 17 Years	36.0%	36.5%	0.6793	--	--	--
Percent 18 Years or Older	8.9%	9.3%	0.6084	--	--	--
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC						
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	12.6%	12.3%	0.7572	0.0%	0.0%	0.0000
Percent 1 to 5	37.4%	36.7%	0.5819	48.0%	47.3%	0.6159
Percent 6 to 8	22.3%	22.6%	0.8056	27.1%	26.8%	0.8345
Percent 9 to 12	27.8%	28.5%	0.5612	25.0%	25.9%	0.4510
Race and Ethnicity						
Percent non-Hispanic white	2.7%	2.8%	0.9522	57.1%	58.2%	0.5558
Percent non-Hispanic Black	1.2%	1.4%	0.6048	5.7%	4.1%	0.0445
Percent Hispanic	95.2%	94.9%	0.5739	24.7%	24.7%	0.9956
Percent Other	0.8%	1.0%	0.5446	12.5%	13.0%	0.7127
Language						
English	55.6%	55.5%	0.9654	65.9%	67.4%	0.4263
Spanish	43.7%	43.7%	0.9919	0.0%	0.0%	0.0000
Other	0.8%	0.8%	0.8003	34.1%	32.6%	0.4263
Joint Significance Test						
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.9012	N/A	N/A	0.7924

Source: School records for evaluation subsample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012
N/A = Not Applicable
-- Data were not available from the site.
[a] Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Exhibit 4A.4 Random Assignment Balance Tests for the Evaluation Subsample, 2012

Characteristic	Cherokee Nation			Chickasaw Nation			Connecticut POC		
	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	986	991	N/A	2,029	1,370	N/A	914	921	N/A
Total Number of Children	1,615	1,630	N/A	4,192	2,812	N/A	1,608	1,605	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	84.9%	86.3%	0.5123	82.8%	83.4%	0.6113	84.2%	84.0%	0.8970
Percent Reduced Lunch	15.1%	13.7%	0.5123	17.3%	16.6%	0.6113	15.8%	16.1%	0.8970
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	45.1%	45.2%	0.9883	51.3%	52.4%	0.5514	60.3%	59.8%	0.8496
Percent Applied	54.9%	54.8%	0.9883	48.7%	47.6%	0.5514	39.7%	40.2%	0.8496
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	1.64	1.64	0.89	2.07	2.05	0.7241	1.76	1.74	0.6959
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	51.1%	48.0%	0.3791	51.4%	50.8%	0.6625	50.2%	50.9%	0.7302
Percent Female	48.9%	52.0%	0.3791	48.6%	49.2%	0.6625	49.8%	49.2%	0.7302
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	4.7%	4.0%	0.4257	5.3%	5.4%	0.9100	7.5%	7.4%	0.9248
Percent 6 to 12 Years	51.2%	48.3%	0.2403	55.4%	56.6%	0.3575	60.4%	62.1%	0.3736
Percent 13 to 17 Years	35.3%	37.9%	0.2521	33.1%	31.6%	0.1878	27.5%	27.3%	0.8879
Percent 18 Years or Older	8.8%	97.7%	0.4891	6.1%	6.4%	0.5876	4.6%	3.3%	0.0727
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	12.6%	12.8%	0.9260	15.8%	15.9%	0.8425	14.0%	15.2%	0.3928
Percent 1 to 5	37.9%	36.9%	0.6200	42.1%	42.5%	0.7301	45.2%	47.5%	0.2149
Percent 6 to 8	21.5%	20.8%	0.6931	22.3%	22.6%	0.7527	24.4%	23.3%	0.4552
Percent 9 to 12	27.9%	29.5%	0.4545	19.9%	19.0%	0.3725	16.4%	14.1%	0.1176
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	46.4%	43.0%	0.3117	47.5%	46.5%	0.5773	59.0%	55.3%	0.1866
Percent non-Hispanic Black	1.3%	2.1%	0.3726	6.8%	7.4%	0.5612	8.7%	8.6%	0.9236
Percent Hispanic	1.0%	0.4%	0.2643	11.1%	9.9%	0.3246	24.0%	24.9%	0.7179
Percent Other	51.3%	54.6%	0.3452	34.6%	36.2%	0.3617	8.3%	11.2%	0.0738
Language									
English	85.7%	90.9%	0.0845	97.7%	97.8%	0.8088	83.1%	84.3%	0.5244
Spanish	12.1%	8.4%	0.1746	2.2%	2.2%	0.9147	14.4%	13.1%	0.4680
Other	2.1%	0.8%	0.2826	0.2%	0.0%	--	2.5%	2.6%	0.9075
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.9583	N/A	N/A	0.8909	N/A	N/A	0.9446

Source: School records for evaluation subsample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012
N/A = Not Applicable; -- Data were not available from the site.
Note: Numbers reflect the households selected for the survey component.
[a]Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Connecticut Expansion			Delaware			Michigan POC[a]		
	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	1,269	1,266	N/A	1,700	1,697	N/A	1,097	1,600	N/A
Total Number of Children	2,466	2,476	N/A	3,133	3,123	N/A	2,025	2,931	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	90.2%	89.4%	0.5167	94.9%	94.5%	0.5783	94.3%	95.4%	0.2037
Percent Reduced Lunch	9.8%	10.6%	0.5167	5.1%	5.5%	0.5783	5.8%	4.6%	0.2037
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	70.6%	72.0%	0.4496	65.0%	67.9%	0.2238	67.9%	68.0%	0.9911
Percent Applied	29.4%	28.0%	0.4496	35.0%	32.1%	0.2238	32.1%	32.1%	0.9911
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	1.94	1.96	0.7524	1.84	1.84	0.9346	1.85	1.83	0.7228
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	52.6%	49.4%	0.0268	52.8%	50.9%	0.1452	51.2%	52.5%	0.3454
Percent Female	47.4%	50.6%	0.0268	47.2%	49.1%	0.1452	48.8%	47.5%	0.3454
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	5.8%	6.2%	0.6060	1.8%	2.5%	0.0549	8.9%	8.7%	0.7800
Percent 6 to 12 Years	61.6%	62.7%	0.4790	58.9%	58.7%	0.8946	63.1%	63.2%	0.9374
Percent 13 to 17 Years	28.6%	27.7%	0.5409	33.0%	31.8%	0.3095	22.8%	23.1%	0.7884
Percent 18 Years or Older	4.0%	3.4%	0.3110	6.4%	7.0%	0.3131	5.2%	5.0%	0.7565
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	15.2%	15.5%	0.7529	11.6%	11.5%	0.8711	22.7%	21.7%	0.4158
Percent 1 to 5	47.5%	48.5%	0.4740	44.6%	45.0%	0.7736	45.3%	45.5%	0.8977
Percent 6 to 8	20.6%	21.0%	0.7450	23.8%	23.7%	0.9212	17.2%	17.6%	0.7195
Percent 9 to 12	16.7%	15.0%	0.1210	20.0%	19.9%	0.9070	14.8%	15.2%	0.6776
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	22.5%	21.9%	0.7543	53.9%	54.4%	0.7813	17.0%	19.3%	0.1265
Percent non-Hispanic Black	22.0%	22.4%	0.8328	43.3%	42.6%	0.7076	34.1%	34.1%	0.9716
Percent Hispanic	29.1%	28.0%	0.5638	0.0%	0.1%	-	41.1%	38.7%	0.2592
Percent Other	26.4%	27.7%	0.4871	2.9%	3.0%	0.8453	7.8%	8.0%	0.8880
Language									
English	86.5%	89.1%	0.0878	80.3%	76.9%	0.0353	99.4%	99.8%	0.0830
Spanish	12.9%	10.0%	0.0496	18.8%	22.3%	0.0267	0.6%	0.2%	0.0830
Other	0.6%	1.0%	0.4261	1.0%	0.8%	0.7327	0.0%	0.0%	-
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.6981	N/A	N/A	0.7975	N/A	N/A	0.4696

Source: School records for evaluation subsample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012
N/A = Not Applicable
Note: Numbers reflect the households selected for the survey component.
[a]Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Michigan Expansion			Missouri POC[a]			Missouri Expansion		
	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	1,500	1,500	N/A	1,264	2,000	N/A	1,980	1,983	N/A
Total Number of Children	2,998	3,008	N/A	2,103	3,463	N/A	3,037	3,063	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	89.0%	89.1%	0.9007	91.7%	93.1%	0.1491	94.9%	94.5%	0.5783
Percent Reduced Lunch	11.1%	10.9%	0.9007	8.3%	6.9%	0.1491	5.1%	5.5%	0.5783
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	61.1%	62.0%	0.6380	--	--	--	--	--	--
Percent Applied	38.9%	38.0%	0.6380	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	2.00	2.01	0.8708	1.66	1.73	0.0578	1.53	1.54	0.7022
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	51.3%	50.1%	0.3660	52.1%	50.3%	0.1976	52.2%	52.5%	0.7750
Percent Female	48.7%	49.9%	0.3660	47.9%	49.8%	0.1976	47.8%	47.5%	0.7750
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	1.2%	1.4%	0.5772	5.9%	6.0%	0.8758	8.8%	7.1%	0.0193
Percent 6 to 12 Years	55.3%	58.1%	0.0481	56.4%	55.4%	0.5261	49.9%	51.2%	0.3415
Percent 13 to 17 Years	36.4%	34.1%	0.0731	29.3%	31.1%	0.1873	31.2%	31.2%	0.9770
Percent 18 Years or Older	7.1%	6.4%	0.3196	8.4%	7.5%	0.2222	10.1%	10.5%	0.6483
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	10.5%	11.0%	0.5493	11.1%	10.8%	0.7582	19.5%	17.6%	0.0681
Percent 1 to 5	41.5%	43.5%	0.1295	43.7%	42.6%	0.4608	36.0%	37.6%	0.2043
Percent 6 to 8	23.8%	22.5%	0.2284	20.9%	23.3%	0.0397	19.9%	18.1%	0.0704
Percent 9 to 12	24.2%	23.0%	0.3176	24.3%	23.3%	0.4725	24.6%	26.7%	0.0905
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	89.7%	89.0%	0.5415	10.2%	8.3%	0.0911	8.9%	10.1%	0.2495
Percent non-Hispanic Black	3.9%	5.0%	0.1775	65.1%	67.6%	0.1925	86.4%	83.4%	0.0203
Percent Hispanic	4.4%	4.0%	0.5417	21.6%	20.4%	0.5069	2.7%	3.6%	0.1710
Percent Other	2.0%	2.1%	0.8562	3.1%	3.6%	0.5311	2.0%	2.9%	0.1051
Language									
English	--	--	--	80.4%	80.8%	0.8469	91.8%	90.2%	0.1459
Spanish	--	--	--	15.3%	15.5%	0.8529	1.9%	2.9%	0.0709
Other	--	--	--	4.3%	3.7%	0.5193	6.3%	6.9%	0.5505
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.5479	N/A	N/A	0.3993	N/A	N/A	0.0717

Source: School records for evaluation subsample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012

N/A = Not Applicable; -- Data are not available from the site.

Note: Numbers reflect the households selected for the survey component.

[a]Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Nevada			Oregon POC[a]			Oregon Expansion		
	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	1,000	1,000	N/A	1,061	1,600	N/A	1,500	1,500	N/A
Total Number of Children	1,765	1,742	N/A	1,970	2,992	N/A	3,110	3,134	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type									
Percent Free Lunch	--	--	--	91.1%	89.8%	0.3032	93.9%	93.7%	0.8323
Percent Reduced Lunch	--	--	--	8.9%	10.2%	0.3032	6.1%	6.3%	0.8323
Household NSLP Status									
Percent Directly Certified	--	--	--	70.9%	71.8%	0.6359	6.1%	6.3%	0.8323
Percent Applied	--	--	--	29.1%	28.2%	0.6359	78.1%	78.3%	0.9130
Household Size									
Number of Children per HH	1.77	1.74	0.5912	1.86	1.87	0.7234	21.92	21.74	0.9130
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Male	52.6%	51.0%	0.3528	52.6%	50.8%	0.2249	52.1%	52.3%	0.8753
Percent Female	47.5%	49.0%	0.3528	47.4%	49.2%	0.2249	47.9%	47.7%	0.8753
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent 5 Years or Younger	1.4%	1.8%	0.2759	0.4%	0.4%	0.9766	0.2%	0.2%	0.5829
Percent 6 to 12 Years	45.9%	48.0%	0.2704	58.2%	58.7%	0.7471	56.7%	55.6%	0.4298
Percent 13 to 17 Years	45.1%	43.2%	0.2931	36.5%	35.3%	0.3773	37.1%	37.9%	0.5034
Percent 18 Years or Older	7.7%	7.0%	0.4542	4.9%	5.7%	0.2382	6.0%	6.3%	0.6189
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC									
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	1.1%	1.3%	0.6033	6.8%	6.1%	0.3432	0.2%	0.2%	0.7981
Percent 1 to 5	37.4%	38.4%	0.5864	45.1%	45.6%	0.7443	46.0%	45.9%	0.9090
Percent 6 to 8	29.9%	31.1%	0.4054	26.0%	24.4%	0.1847	27.3%	27.8%	0.6686
Percent 9 to 12	31.6%	29.2%	0.1422	22.1%	24.0%	0.1773	26.5%	26.2%	0.7817
Race and Ethnicity									
Percent non-Hispanic white	37.8%	33.0%	0.0389	77.2%	73.7%	0.0891	--	--	--
Percent non-Hispanic Black	1.9%	3.8%	0.0143	0.7%	1.5%	0.0873	--	--	--
Percent Hispanic	48.8%	51.6%	0.2718	8.9%	8.7%	0.8712	--	--	--
Percent Other	11.5%	11.7%	0.8719	13.2%	16.2%	0.0650	--	--	--
Language									
English	45.4%	45.9%	0.8878	85.3%	86.2%	0.5937	74.9%	72.5%	0.2214
Spanish	54.5%	54.1%	0.9129	14.6%	13.7%	0.6267	25.1%	27.5%	0.2214
Other	0.1%	0.0%	-	0.1%	0.0%	0.5284	0.0%	0.0%	-
Joint Significance Test									
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.0858	N/A	N/A	0.0624	N/A	N/A	0.8526

Source: School records for evaluation subsample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012
N/A = Not Applicable; -- Data are not available from the site.
Note: Numbers reflect the households selected for the survey component.
[a]Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

Characteristic	Texas[a]			Washington		
	Treatment	Control	P-Value	Treatment	Control	P-Value
Total Number of Households (HHs)	1,215	1,888	N/A	1,500	1,500	N/A
Total Number of Children	2,103	3,159	N/A	3,157	3,151	N/A
Free or Reduced-Price Meal Certification Type						
Percent Free Lunch	85.9%	87.6%	0.1936	89.5%	88.4%	0.3774
Percent Reduced Lunch	14.1%	12.4%	0.1936	10.5%	11.6%	0.3774
Household NSLP Status						
Percent Directly Certified	--	--	--	67.3%	65.0%	0.2159
Percent Applied	--	--	--	32.7%	35.0%	0.2159
Household Size						
Number of Children per HH	1.73	1.67	0.0719	2.10	2.10	0.9223
Gender of Children Eligible for SEBTC						
Percent Male	51.1%	52.2%	0.4327	--	--	--
Percent Female	48.9%	47.8%	0.4327	--	--	--
Age of Children Eligible for SEBTC						
Percent 5 Years or Younger	4.8%	4.2%	0.2984	--	--	--
Percent 6 to 12 Years	50.1%	49.5%	0.6796	--	--	--
Percent 13 to 17 Years	36.0%	36.9%	0.4710	--	--	--
Percent 18 Years or Older	9.2%	9.4%	0.7841	--	--	--
Grade of Children Eligible for SEBTC						
Percent Pre-K or Kindergarten	12.6%	12.6%	0.9594	0.0%	0.0%	n/a
Percent 1 to 5	36.8%	36.3%	0.7024	47.7%	47.2%	0.7337
Percent 6 to 8	22.4%	22.2%	0.8258	27.1%	27.0%	0.9421
Percent 9 to 12	28.3%	29.0%	0.5827	25.2%	25.8%	0.6539
Race and Ethnicity						
Percent non-Hispanic white	2.8%	2.6%	0.6558	57.4%	58.2%	0.7001
Percent non-Hispanic Black	1.4%	1.6%	0.6926	5.7%	4.1%	0.0481
Percent Hispanic	95.0%	94.9%	0.9459	24.5%	24.6%	0.9444
Percent Other	0.9%	1.0%	0.6994	12.4%	13.1%	0.5617
Language						
English	57.1%	55.4%	0.3630	65.7%	67.4%	0.3751
Spanish	42.1%	43.8%	0.3694	0.0%	0.0%	n/a
Other	0.8%	0.8%	0.9542	34.3%	32.6%	0.3751
Joint Significance Test						
p-value	N/A	N/A	0.8341	N/A	N/A	0.7798

Source: School records for evaluation subsample, SEBTC Demonstration, 2012

N/A = Not Applicable; -- Data are not available from the site.

Note: Numbers reflect the households selected for the survey component.

[a]Presents the results of the balance tests for the full sample of consented households, after excluding households from POC sites that had automatically received SEBTC benefits in 2012, as they were not selected at random.

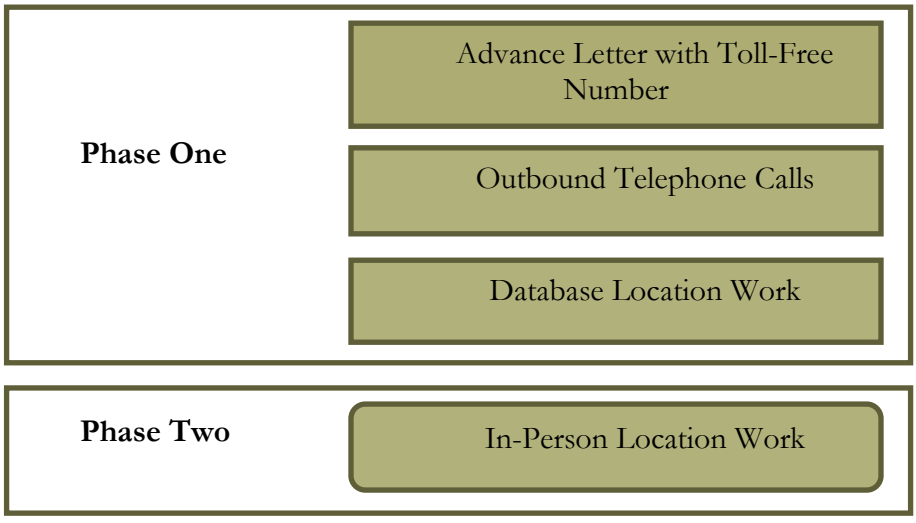
Appendix 4B

Sample Design and Response Rates

4B.1 Sample Design

The household survey used a two-phase sampling plan (Exhibit 4B.1). The first phase was telephone data collection, and the second phase was in-person field location for a subsample of first phase nonrespondent households. The sample design also involved dividing treatment and control group samples in each site into *replicates* or random subsamples. The sample was released for data collection on a replicate-by-replicate basis. All replicates were included in the telephone data collection effort (phase one). Different proportions of the replicates were designated as eligible for in-person data collection (phase two) at different sites, depending upon an initial assessment of the quality of the household contact information. Only phase one non-respondents in replicates eligible for phase two were included in phase two. As described in Appendix 5B, weights were then used to properly combine the information from the field-eligible replicates and the phone-only replicates.

Exhibit 4B.1 Two-Phase Sampling Plan



The two-phase design was selected as a cost saving measure; in-person data collection is substantially more expensive than telephone data collection. Designating replicates as field-eligible prior to the start of data collection allowed the survey team to work within the short data collection schedule by moving cases to the field immediately as the case finished the telephone protocol, rather than sub-sampling non-respondents after all the telephone work was completed.

In phase one, all households in all replicates were sent an advance letter that included a toll-free number that parents or guardians could call to complete the spring interview. Several days after these letters were sent, call center staff initiated outbound calls to the households. If the household could not be reached after multiple attempts, or if the contact information was problematic, the team initiated data base location work to attempt to find a better telephone number. All replicates were included in the telephone data collection effort (phase one). Only phase one non-respondents in field-eligible households were included in phase two.

To maximize the efficiency of this design, balancing cost savings with reduced power, the design called for roughly half (40-50%) of the replicates in each site to be eligible for in-person locating (phase two). However, because of the very short data collection period for the spring survey and/or limited available sample the sub-sampling rate in some sites was increased (see Exhibits 4B.2a and 4B.2b). In particular, the Nevada and Cherokee Nation sites were given phase two sub-sampling rates of 75% because they were passive consent sites with very short data collection periods, and 100% of cases in both Connecticut sites were included in phase two because the total available sample was limited. For the summer wave, the number of replicates eligible for in-person locating was reduced in the Cherokee Nation, Connecticut POC and Connecticut Expansion sites.

For each site, Exhibits 4B.2a and Exhibit 4B.2b provides a site-by-site tabulation of this aspect of the sampling, showing the amount of sample in the phone-only and field-eligible replicates. The subsampling rate is the percentage of the sample that is field eligible. The final column shows the resultant phase two weight, which was used to compute the weighted response rate.

Exhibit 4B.2a Spring Replicate Eligibility for In-Person Locating (Phase 2)

Site	Sample in Phone-Only Replicates	Sample in Field-Eligible Replicates	Total	Sub-Sampling Rate	Phase Two Weight
Cherokee Nation	493	1,484	1,977	75.1%	1.332
Chickasaw Nation	1,999	1,400	3,399	41.2%	2.428
Connecticut					
POC	0	1,835	1,835	100.0%	1.000
Expansion	0	2,567	2,567	100.0%	1.000
Delaware	1,999	1,398	3,397	41.2%	2.430
Michigan					
POC	1,900	1,300	3,200	40.6%	2.462
Expansion	1,800	1,200	3,000	40.0%	2.500
Missouri					
POC	2,000	2,000	4,000	50.0%	2.000
Expansion	1,983	1,980	3,963	50.0%	2.002
Nevada	500	1,500	2,000	75.0%	1.333
Oregon					
POC	1,900	1,300	3,200	40.6%	2.462
Expansion	1,800	1,200	3,000	40.0%	2.500
Texas	1,886	1,885	3,771	50.0%	2.001
Washington	1,800	1,200	3,000	40.0%	2.500
All Sites	**20,060**	**22,249**	**42,309**	**52.6%**	**1.902**
Active Sites	**13,198**	**13,400**	**26,598**	**50.4%**	**1.985**
Passive Sites	**6,862**	**8,849**	**15,711**	**56.3%**	**1.775**
13 Sites[a]	**19,567**	**20,765**	**40,332**	**51.5%**	**1.942**

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2012.

[a]Excludes Cherokee Nation site.

Exhibit 4B.2b Summer Replicate Eligibility for In-Person Locating (Phase 2)

Site	Sample in Phone-Only Replicates	Sample in Field-Eligible Replicates[a]	Total	Sub-Sampling Rate	Phase Two Weight
Cherokee Nation	988	989	1977	0.500	1.999
Chickasaw Nation	1999	1400	3399	0.412	2.428
Connecticut					
POC	935	900	1835	0.490	2.039
Expansion	1267	1300	2567	0.506	1.975
Delaware	1999	1398	3397	0.412	2.430
Michigan					
POC	1900	1300	3200	0.406	2.462
Expansion	1800	1200	3000	0.400	2.500
Missouri					
POC	2000	2000	4000	0.500	2.000
Expansion	1983	1980	3963	0.500	2.002
Nevada	500	1500	2000	0.750	1.333
Oregon					
POC	1900	1300	3200	0.406	2.462
Expansion	1800	1200	3000	0.400	2.500
Texas	1886	1885	3771	0.500	2.001
Washington	1800	1200	3000	0.400	2.500
All Sites	**22757**	**19552**	**42309**	**0.462**	**2.164**
Active Sites	**15400**	**11198**	**26598**	**0.421**	**2.375**
Passive Sites	**7357**	**8354**	**15711**	**0.532**	**1.881**
13 Sites[b]	**21769**	**18563**	**40332**	**0.460**	**2.173**

Source: SEBTC Summer Survey, 2012.

[a] Replicates eligible for In-Person locating were lowered for the summer wave in three sites (Cherokee Nation, Connecticut POC and Connecticut Expansion).

[b] Excludes Cherokee Nation site.

Exhibit 4B.3a summarizes the spring 2012 data collection schedule and provides information about whether the sites used active or passive consent. The passive consent sites varied greatly in the time period, with Cherokee Nation and Nevada having less than one month of data collection, and Texas and the Missouri sites having the longest data collection periods of all the sites (more than 40 days). For six of the 14 sites, the data collection period was less than one month in some or all of the participating SFAs.

Exhibit 4B.3a Spring 2012 Data Collection Schedule

Site	Consent	Start Date	End Date[a]	Days
Cherokee Nation	Passive	4/30	5/4 - 5/25	5 - 26
Chickasaw Nation	Active	4/20	5/9 - 5/30	20 - 41
Connecticut				
POC	Active	5/29	6/14	17
Expansion	Active	5/21	6/14	25
Delaware	Active	4/21	6/7 - 6/12	48 - 53
Michigan				
POC	Active	4/23	6/8	47
Expansion	Active	4/27	5/24	28
Missouri				
POC	Passive	4/9	5/22 - 5/23	44 - 45
Expansion	Passive	4/12	5/24	43
Nevada	Passive	5/11	6/1	22
Oregon				
POC	Active	5/5	6/7	34
Expansion	Active	5/18	6/7	21
Texas	Passive	4/13	6/7	56
Washington	Active	5/7	6/15 - 6/20	40 - 45

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2012.

[a]Spring data collection ended on the last day of school or the first day the benefit was available for use, whichever was earlier. This data varied by SFA in some sites.

Exhibit 4B.3b summarizes the summer 2012 data collection schedule and provides information about whether the sites used active or passive consent. During the summer, data collection ranged from 43 to 72 days, with most sites having at least 50 days for data collection. The Michigan expansion site had the longest data collection period at 72 days, followed by the two Oregon site and Nevada at 61 days. There were some SFAs within the Cherokee Nation, two Connecticut sites, Delaware and Washington that had less than 50 days.

AAPOR guidelines for computing response rates for two-phased sample designs are more complicated than the guidelines for the usual single-phase sample design. Weights (w) were assigned to households in the second phase sample that were the inverse of the eligibility for in-person follow-up (see Exhibits 4B.2a and 4B.2b).

Exhibit 4B.3b Summer 2012 Data Collection Schedule

Site	Consent	Start Date[a]	End Date[b]	Days
Cherokee Nation	Passive	6/10-6/29	8/5-8/15	47-56
Chickasaw Nation	Active	6/10-6/24	8/2-8/22	53-59
Connecticut				
POC	Active	7/14	8/26-8/29	43-46
Expansion	Active	7/14	8/26-9/3	43-51
Delaware	Active	7/8-7/12	8/29	48-52
Michigan				
POC	Active	7/8	9/3	57
Expansion	Active	6/23	9/3	72
Missouri				
POC	Passive	6/21-6/22	8/14	53-54
Expansion	Passive	6/23	8/13	51
Nevada	Passive	7/1	8/31	61
Oregon				
POC	Active	7/7	9/6	61
Expansion	Active	7/7	9/6	61
Texas	Passive	7/7	8/26	50
Washington	Active	7/15-7/20	9/4	46-51

Source: SEBTC Summer Survey, 2012.

[a] Summer data collection began 30 days after the benefit began or school ended. This date varied by district in some sites.

[b] Summer data collection ended on the first day of school or the last day the benefit was available for use, whichever was earlier. This date varied by school district in some sites.

As shown in Exhibit 4B.4, using spring all-sites data as an example, the sample was broken into three primary components:

- first-phase households interviewed by telephone,
- first-phase non-respondent households, and
- households not eligible for the interview/benefit (e.g., no eligible child in the household).

The first-phase non-respondent households were then divided into:

(a) households in phone-only replicates and
(b) households in field-eligible replicates.

Households selected for the second phase were then further divided into the following:

- field-eligible sample households that completed the interview,
- field-eligible sample households that did not complete the interview, but were confirmed households, and
- field-eligible sample households that did not complete the interview and were not confirmed households.

Exhibit 4B.4 Two-Phase Sampling Response Rate Weights (Using All Spring 2012 Cases as an Example)

	Sample Component	Sample Size	Relative Sampling Weight	Weighted Count
1	First phase households interviewed by telephone	24,376	1	24,376.0
2	First phase non-respondent households	17,126		
(a)	First phase non-respondent households not selected for second phase sample	7,872	0	
(b)	First phase non-respondent households selected for second phase sample	9,254		
	Second phase sample households that complete the interview	3,213	1.902	6,109.9
	Second phase sample households that do not complete the interview - Confirmed Households	2,626	1.902	4,993.6
	Second phase sample households that do not complete the interview - Not Confirmed Households	3,415	1.902	6,494.0
3	Households not eligible for the interview/benefit (Screen-outs)	807		
	Total completed interviews[2]	27,589		
	Total sample size of households	42,309		

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2012.

4B.2 Response Rates

Using AAPOR Response Rate 4, the unweighted response rate is:

Response Rate [AAPOR 4] = (*I*+*P*) / (*I*+*P*+*O*+R+*e*(*UO*))

Where:

I=Complete interview
P=Partial interview
R=Refusal and break-off
NC=Non-contact
O=Other
UO=Unknown, other
e=Estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible

where e (the estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible) is computed as:

Eligibility Rate [*e*] = (*I*+*P*+*O*+*R*) / (*I*+*P*+*O*+*R*+*NC*)

[2] Includes Completes and Partials. Partials are cases that began the interview but broke-off after section F in the spring survey, or section D in the summer survey (food security) and did not complete the interview at a later time.

And the weighted response rate, to adjust for the two phase design, is:

Response Rate [AAPOR 4] = $(I_w+P_w) / (I_w+P_w+O_w+R_w + e(UO_w))$

Where the *w* subscript stands for relative sampling weight. Using the full survey data from Exhibit 4B.4, the response rate is:

RR4 = (24,376 + 6,109.9) / (24,376 + 6,109.9 + 4,993.6 + (0.9758 x6,494.0)) = 72.9%

Exhibit 4B.5a provides site-by-site detail on the disposition of cases for the spring survey; Exhibit 4B.5b provides detail on the disposition of cases for the summer survey. From those dispositions, Exhibit 4B.5a and Exhibit 4B.5b also report the eligibility rate (e) and the response rate (*AAPOR 4*).

Exhibits 4B.6a and 4B.6b provide the unweighted and weighted response rates for the sites and by treatment and control groups, for spring and summer respectively. As stated in the body of the report, because the spring weighted response rate for Cherokee Nation fell below the study's pre-specified minimum response rate of 50%, the site was therefore excluded from the descriptive analysis focused on the spring sample (e.g., household participation in nutrition assistance programs, reported in Section 4.3.6 in chapter 4) and analyses examining spring-to-summer change in food security (reported in chapter 5). Because the weighted response rate for Cherokee Nation was higher in the summer (approximately 60%), the site was included in all descriptive and impact analyses focused on the sample of summer survey respondents.

Exhibit 4B.5a Disposition of Cases for the Spring Survey, 2012

	Household Confirmed[a]						Household Not Confirmed[b]			
Site	Complete	Partial[c]	Incomplete	Refusal	Foreign Language	Screen Out (Not Eligible)	Incomplete	Refusal	Total	Eligibility Rate
Cherokee Nation	729	5	253	153	1	49	756	31	1,977	95.9%
Chickasaw Nation[d]	2,490	3	206	104	1	41	533	21	3,399	98.6%
Connecticut										
POC	1,331	3	109	47	14	25	274	32	1,835	98.4%
Expansion	1,935	1	167	70	8	35	328	23	2,567	98.4%
Delaware	2,412	5	227	92	9	43	583	26	3,397	98.5%
Michigan										
POC	2,186	7	228	120	6	82	548	23	3,200	96.9%
Expansion	2,249	1	139	95	0	65	436	15	3,000	97.4%
Missouri										
POC	1,815	9	424	195	11	100	1,402	44	4,000	96.1%
Expansion	1,973	12	432	189	15	107	1,191	44	3,963	96.1%
Nevada	1,096	3	182	101	3	42	536	37	2,000	97.1%
Oregon										
POC	2,398	2	201	78	7	42	452	20	3,200	98.5%
Expansion	2,269	5	172	70	10	29	426	19	3,000	98.9%
Texas	2,295	9	363	176	0	117	785	26	3,771	96.0%
Washington	2,342	4	140	74	66	30	324	20	3,000	98.9%
All Sites	27,520	69	3,243	1,564	151	807	8,574	381	42,309	97.6%
Active Sites	19,612	31	1,589	750	121	392	3,904	199	26,598	98.3%
Passive Sites	7,908	38	1,654	814	30	415	4,670	182	15,711	96.2%
13 Sites[e]	26,791	64	2,990	1,411	150	758	7,818	350	40,332	97.6%

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2012.

[a] Indicates that a household respondent was reached and verified that they were the selected household.
[b] Indicates that no household respondent was located and reached to verify whether it was the selected household.
[c] Represents cases that began the interview but broke-off after section F (food security) and did not complete the interview at a later time.
[d] 60% of the Chickasaw Nation sample were treatment cases. All other sites were 50% treatment.
[e] Excludes Cherokee Nation site.

Exhibit 4B.5b Disposition of Cases for the Summer Survey, 2012

	Household Confirmed[a]						Household Not Confirmed[b]			
Site	Complete	Partial[c]	Incomplete	Refusal	Foreign Language	Screen Out (Not Eligible)	Incomplete	Refusal	Total	Eligibility Rate
Cherokee Nation[d]	910	-	426	168	1	77	379	16	1,977	95.13%
Chickasaw Nation[e]	2,371	8	464	142	1	55	348	10	3,399	98.19%
Connecticut										
POC	1,359	4	228	70	25	35	103	11	1,835	97.97%
Expansion	1,820	6	395	113	12	44	170	7	2,567	98.16%
Delaware	2,380	6	463	130	17	62	329	10	3,397	97.97%
Michigan										
POC	2,087	10	449	153	10	103	380	8	3,200	96.34%
Expansion	2,204	3	299	126	-	71	283	14	3,000	97.37%
Missouri										
POC	2,098	12	627	186	20	134	897	26	4,000	95.65%
Expansion	2,187	8	620	221	43	139	726	19	3,963	95.68%
Nevada	1,285	8	251	113	6	70	256	11	2,000	95.96%
Oregon										
POC	2,365	4	377	106	10	79	250	9	3,200	97.31%
Expansion	2,196	9	376	97	21	44	251	6	3,000	98.40%
Texas	2,367	7	561	204	1	164	454	13	3,771	95.04%
Washington	2,198	3	380	102	95	39	173	10	3,000	98.62%
All Sites	27,827	88	5,916	1,931	262	1,116	4,999	170	42,309	97.00%
Active Sites	**18,980**	**53**	**3,431**	**1,039**	**191**	**532**	**2,287**	**85**	**26,598**	**97.80%**
Passive Sites	**8,847**	**35**	**2,485**	**892**	**71**	**584**	**2,712**	**85**	**15,711**	**95.48%**
13 Sites[f]	**26,917**	**88**	**5,490**	**1,763**	**261**	**1,039**	**4,620**	**154**	**40,332**	**97.08%**

Source: SEBTC Summer Survey, 2012.

[a] Indicates that a household respondent was reached and verified that they were the selected household.

[b] Indicates that no household respondent was located and reached to verify whether it was the selected household.

[c] Represents cases that began the interview but broke-off after section D (food security) and did not complete the interview at a later time.

[d] The number of replicates eligible for in-person locating in the Cherokee nation was lowered after data collection began. 41 interviews completed after in-person locating began have been excluded from this table.

[e] 60% of the Chickasaw Nation sample were treatment cases. All other sites were 50% treatment.

[f] Excludes Cherokee Nation site.

Exhibit 4B.6a Response Rates for the Spring Survey, 2012

	Unweighted	Weighted		
	All Cases	All Cases	Treatment	Control
Cherokee Nation	38.7%	39.9%	40.8%	39.1%
Chickasaw Nation	74.4%	84.4%	89.9%	76.4%
Connecticut				
POC	73.9%	73.9%	75.3%	72.5%
Expansion	76.6%	76.6%	81.0%	72.2%
Delaware	72.3%	84.3%	85.9%	82.7%
Michigan				
POC	70.7%	83.7%	85.9%	81.5%
Expansion	77.0%	90.2%	90.6%	89.7%
Missouri				
POC	47.5%	54.2%	54.8%	53.6%
Expansion	52.1%	58.1%	59.3%	57.0%
Nevada	56.6%	59.6%	61.7%	57.5%
Oregon				
POC	76.2%	85.2%	86.8%	83.5%
Expansion	76.7%	81.2%	80.3%	82.1%
Texas	63.6%	75.6%	78.8%	72.5%
Washington	79.1%	90.3%	90.3%	90.2%
All Sites	**66.8%**	**72.9%**	**74.9%**	**70.9%**
Active Sites	**75.2%**	**82.3%**	**84.4%**	**80.1%**
Passive Sites	**52.6%**	**58.3%**	**59.9%**	**56.7%**
13 Sites[a]	**68.2%**	**75.1%**	**77.2%**	**73.0%**

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2012

[a] Excludes Cherokee Nation site.

Exhibit 4B.6b Response Rates for the Summer Survey, 2012

	Unweighted	Weighted		
	All Cases	All Cases	Treatment	Control
Cherokee Nation	48.38%	61.57%	63.52%	59.62%
Chickasaw Nation	71.28%	82.53%	87.20%	75.80%
Connecticut				
POC	75.82%	87.74%	90.88%	84.65%
Expansion	72.47%	78.30%	83.39%	73.26%
Delaware	71.69%	87.44%	90.25%	84.53%
Michigan				
POC	68.02%	82.70%	86.14%	79.29%
Expansion	75.55%	91.81%	93.71%	89.98%
Missouri				
POC	55.15%	69.33%	72.12%	66.45%
Expansion	57.89%	69.46%	72.93%	65.96%
Nevada	67.37%	73.48%	75.14%	71.81%
Oregon				
POC	76.07%	88.04%	90.16%	85.85%
Expansion	74.70%	88.39%	88.37%	88.40%
Texas	66.24%	83.20%	84.85%	81.56%
Washington	74.40%	88.14%	90.82%	85.47%
All Sites	**68.02%**	**80.32%**	**83.02%**	**77.53%**
Active Sites	**73.16%**	**85.93%**	**88.81%**	**82.92%**
Passive Sites	**59.21%**	**72.19%**	**74.58%**	**69.78%**
13 Sites[a]	**68.97%**	**81.27%**	**84.00%**	**78.46%**

Source: SEBTC Summer Survey, 2012

[a] Excludes Cherokee Nation site.

Appendix 4C

Spring and Summer Survey Instruments

Reference No.:
OMB No.: 0584-0559
Expiration Date: 03/31/2014

Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children

Spring Baseline Questionnaire

April 25, 2012

http://intranet.mathematica-mpr.com/

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

BA1. Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

May I please speak to

[%UFName % ULName]?

[**INTERVIEWER NOTE: REFER TO FAQ'S TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS, INCLUDING CONTENT OF SURVEY]**

SPEAKING TO [NAME OF PARENT]	1	**GO TO BA2**
[NAME OF PARENT] COMES TO PHONE	2	**GO TO BA2**
NOT A GOOD TIME	4	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**

[IF RECORD IS _U]
BSOUR. INTERVIEWER RECORD:

INBOUND FROM RESPONDENT	2	**[BECOMES _R] GO TO BSI1**
INBOUND FROM IN-PERSON	3	**[BECOMES _I] GO TO BSI1**
OUTBOUND FROM LOCATOR RESP ON PHONE	4	**[BECOMES _F]**
UPDATE PHONE ONLY	5	**[SCHEDULE CALLBACK]**

ALL OTHER CASES DEFAULT TO 1

[QLEVEL=1 IF BSOUR >1 AND <5]

[ASK IF BSOUR>1]
BSI1 Just in case we are disconnected, what telephone number can I reach you at for the interview?

Provided phone number	1	**GO TO BA2**
(VOL) respondent will call back	2	**GO TO BA2**
Don't know	8	**GO TO BA2**
Refused	9	**GO TO BA2**

[IF SAMPLE FLAGGED AS CELL PHONE]
BSC1 Are you in a safe place to talk right now?
IF DRIVING VOLUNTEERED, CODE AS 2USE LL INTRO FOR LL CALLBACKS

Yes, safe place to talk	1	
No, call me later	2	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
No, CB on land-line	3	**RECORD NUMBER, SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
(VOL) on landline	4	**GO TO BA2**
Don't know	8	
Refused	9	

[IF SAMPLE FLAGGED AS CELL PHONE]

BSC2 Are you driving?

Yes, call me later	1	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
No	2	
Don't know	8	
Refused	9	

BA2. We are doing research about the food choices of children and their families for the U.S.D.A, Food and Nutrition Service. The study will help the USDA improve its child nutrition programs for school-age children.

BA2a. Is there a child living in your home who attends an elementary, middle or high school in the [NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT]?

[If DK/REF: PROBE, "I understand this is sensitive information, but in order to see if your household qualifies for this important study, I need to know if there is a child living in this household who attends one of these schools in your school district."

[IF CHILDREN ARE IN MORE THAN 1 DISTRICT: I just need to confirm that there is at least 1 child in your household that attends school in this district. All of your children do not need to attend a school in this district.]

YES	1	
NO	2	**S/O NO CHLDRN SCH**
DON'T KNOW	88	**GO TO REFUSAL**
REFUSED	99	**GO TO REFUSAL**

BA3. Are you the parent or adult in the household who knows the most about what the school-age children in this household ate over the last 30 days?

[IF R ANSWERS "PROBABLY" OR "AS MUCH AS ANYONE ELSE," ENTER "1,YES."]

YES	1	**GO TO BA4.3**
YES, BUT NOT AVAILABLE NOW	2	**GO TO CALLBACK**
NO	3	
DON'T KNOW	8	
REFUSED	9	

BA4.1 What is the name of the parent or adult who knows the most about what the school-age children in this household ate over the last 30 days?

ENTER NAME OF PARENT/ADULT: _____

DON'T KNOW	8	
REFUSED	9	

QUALIFIED LEVEL 2: (BA3=1 OR 2) OR (GAVE NAME IN BA4.1)

BA4.2 May I speak with (him/her)?

YES	1	
YES, BUT NOT AVAILABLE NOW	2	**GO TO CALLBACK**
CANNOT COME TO PHONE	3	**GO TO CALLBACK**
(VOL) Not available at this phone number	4	**GO TO UPDATE PHONE**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO CALLBACK**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO REFUSAL**

BA4.3 **[READ IF BA4.2=1]** Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the USDA., Food and Nutrition Service. We are conducting a research study about the food choices of children and their families.

[READ TO ALL:] Are you at least 18 years old?

YES	1	
NO	2	**SCREEN-OUT RESP UNDER 18**
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	8	**SCREEN-OUT RESP UNDER 18 REF**

QUALIFIED LEVEL 3: BA4.3=1

[READ IF MARKET NE 34:]

BA4.4 For quality assurance purposes, this call may be monitored or recorded.

The study has two parts - an interview that will take about 25 minutes and a second interview during the summer. As a way of saying thank you, you will get a total of $35 for completing both interviews. We will send you a $10 Visa Prepaid card when we finish today's interview and a $25 Visa Prepaid card after completing the interview in the summer. You will get a total of $35 if you do both interviews.

The interviews have questions about your children's food choices as well as general questions about you and your household. Your answers will help the government make its child nutrition programs better for school-age children.

Your participation in this interview is voluntary and you may stop at any time. You may also refuse to answer any question. Your benefits will not be affected by any answers to questions or if you choose not to participate.

All the information you give us will be kept private to the extent allowed by law. There is a small risk of the loss of confidentiality of your data, but procedures are in place to minimize this risk. Your name will not be attached to any of your answers. Your information will be used only in combination with information from other households for research purposes.

Do you have any questions about the interview before I begin?

[***REFER TO FAQ'S TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS]***

[READ IF MARKET=34:]

BA4.4 This call may be monitored or recorded to check on my work.

The study has two parts - an interview that will take about 25 minutes and a second interview during the summer.

I would ask questions about what your child eats and general questions about you and your family. Your answers will help the USDA improve its child nutrition programs for kids in school.

Your participation in this interview is voluntary. You may stop at any time. You may also refuse to answer any question. Your benefits will not change no matter how you answer the questions or if you choose not to participate.

All the information you give us will be kept private.. Your name will not be attached to any of your answers. Your answers will be used only in combination with answers from other families for research.

We will send you a $10 Visa Prepaid card when we finish today's interview.

Do you have any questions about the interview before I begin? If you have any questions about the study or your rights as a participant, I can give you a toll free number to call.

[IF REQUESTED:]

For questions about the study, please call Ann Collins, the Project Director, at 1-885-281-6385.

For questions about your rights as a study participant, please call the Washington State Institutional Review Board at 1-800-584-8488.

[***REFER TO FAQ'S TO ANSWER ANY OTHER QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THE WASHINGTON STATE INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD.]***

[ASK ALL]

BA5 If now is a good time for you and you are willing to participate, I'd like to begin my questions.

YES, IT'S A GOOD TIME AND I'M WILLING	1	**GO TO BB1**
YES, I'M WILLING BUT NOT AVAILABLE NOW	2	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
DON'T KNOW	8	
REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE	9	**GO TO REFUSAL**

BA6. May we call you back at another time?

YES	1	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
NO	2	**GO TO REFUSAL**
DON'T KNOW	8	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO REFUSAL**

SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The first few questions are about the people you live with.

QUALIFIED LEVEL 4: REACHES BB1

BB1. Including yourself, how many people live in your household? Don't forget to include non-relatives who live here and, of course, babies, small children and foster children. Also include persons who usually live here but are temporarily away for reasons such as: vacation, traveling for work, or in the hospital. Do not include children living away at school.

INTERVIEWER: BY TEMPORARILY AWAY WE MEAN AWAY WITHIN THE LAST 30 DAYS.

_____ Number of people **[RANGE 1-20]**

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

[If BB1=1:]
BB1a. Just to confirm, you are the only person living in the household. There are no children, non-relatives, or people who usually live there but are currently away?

YES.....1 **SCREEN-OUT: 1 PERSON IN HH**

NO, CORRECT NUMBER 2

BB1.1 Do all the people who live with you share the food that is bought for the household?

YES.....1 **GO TO BB2**

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

BB1.2 Including yourself, how many people in your household share the food that is bought for the household?

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: IF BB1 NE 88/99 BB1.2 CANNOT BE GREATER THAN BB1]

_____ Number of people

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

BB2. How many of those (IF BB1.1=1, FILL NUMBER FROM BB1, OTHERWISE, FILL NUMBER FROM BB1.2) people are children age 18 or younger or over 18 but still in high school?

[(**IF BB1.1 AND BB1.2 = 88 OR 99) OR (BB1=88/99 AND BB1.1=1)]**, READ:] How many people in your household are children age 18 or younger or over 18 but still in high school?

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: BB2 CANNOT BE GREATER THAN BB1/BB1.2]

_____ Number of children **[RANGE 1-20]**	**GO TO BB3**
NO CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD.....00	**SCREEN-OUT: NO CHILDREN IN HH**
DON'T KNOW.....88	
REFUSED.....99	

BB2.1 Is there at least one child living in your household?

YES.....1	
NO.....2	**SCREEN-OUT: NO CHILDREN IN HH**
DON'T KNOW.....8	**TERMINATE: DK/REF**
NUM OF CHILDREN IN HH	
REFUSED.....9	**TERMINATE: DK/REF**
NUM OF CHILDREN IN HH	

BB3. I'd like to make a list of the first names or initials of the children, age 18 or younger, and those over 18 but still in high school and their birthdays. What is the name of the (first child?**[IF 1 CHILD READ:]** What is the name of the child age 18 or younger, or over 18 but still in high school living in your household?

[IF NEEDED: YOU CAN GIVE ME THE CHILD'S INITIALS OR SOME OTHER WAY TO REFER TO THE CHILD]

BB4a. What is (NAME1)'s birthday?

|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|
MONTH DAY YEAR

DON'T KNOW.....8

REFUSED.....9

IF NO CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD 3 YEARS OR OLDER, SCREEN OUT - **S/O NO CHLDRN SCH**

BB4b. IF CHILD IS 3 YEARS OR OLDER: Is that child in grades pre-K through 12 in your local school system?

[IF NEEDED: THIS DOES NOT NEED TO BE THE SAME SCHOOL DISTRICT I ASKED YOU ABOUT EARLIER. IT CAN BE ANY SCHOOL IN YOUR LOCAL SYSTEM.]

YES.....1

NO .....2 **S/O NO CHLDRN SCH**

DON'T KNOW .....88 **TERMINATE: DK/REF CHILD IN SCHOOL**

REFUSED .....99 **TERMINATE: DK/REF CHILD IN SCHOOL**

BB4c. IF BB4b=YES AND AGE AT BB4a=20 OR OVER: Just to confirm, (NAME1) was born in (INSERT YEAR FROM BB4a)?

YES.....1

NO .....2 **GO TO BB4a & CORRECT**

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

BB5. What is the name of the next child?

BB5a. What is (NAME2)'s birthday?

|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|
MONTH DAY YEAR

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

BB5b. IF CHILD IS 3 YEARS OR OLDER: Is that child in grades pre-K through 12 in your local school system?

YES.....1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

BB5c. IF BB5b=YES AND AGE AT BB5a=20 OR OVER: Just to confirm, (NAME 2) was born in (INSERT YEAR FROM BB5a)?

YES.....1

NO .....2 **GO TO BB5a & CORRECT**

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

PROGRAMMER RESPONDENT MUST PROVIDE NAME AND RESPONSE TO BB4B FOR AT LEAST ONE CHILD. IF NOT **TERMINATE: DK/REF NUM OF CHILDREN IN HH**]

PROGRAMMER: CREATE GRID, USING BB2 FOR NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

IF MORE THAN1 CHILD IN HOUSEHOLD WITH BB4B=1 BB5B ETC, USE RANDOM SELECTION TO CHOOSE FOCAL CHILD FROM ALL CHILDREN IN HH WHERE BB4B, BB5B=1.

PROGRAMMER – CREATE PROGRAMMED VARIABLE FOR NUMBER OF KIDS IN HOUSEHOLD, NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE KIDS IN HOUSEHOLD, TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

SECTION C: CHILD DEMOGRAPHICS

QUALIFIED LEVEL 5: REACHES BC1

[**IF NUMBER OF CHILDREN >1**] For the next set of questions, we are going to focus on [CHILD NAME].

READ IF NECESSARY: Throughout the survey there will be questions asked only about [CHILD NAME]. This child has been randomly selected and we cannot change to ask about a different child.

BC1. Is [CHILD NAME] a boy or girl?

[ASK IF THEY HAVE NOT ALREADY MENTIONED CHILD'S SEX]

BOY 1
GIRL.....2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BC1a. During the past 30 days, since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how many days did [CHILD NAME] live in this household?

IF RESPONDENT SAYS EVERYDAY, ENTER 30.

_____ Number of days **[RANGE 1-30]**

NONE.....0
DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

SECTION E: PROGRAM PARTICIPATION – CHILD

For the next series of questions we'll be asking about meals and snacks [CHILDNAME] may have had during the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)].

BE1. During the last 30 days did [CHILD NAME] usually eat breakfast each day?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BE2.1. On school days during the last 30 days, did [CHILD NAME] get free or reduced price breakfasts at school?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BE2.2 On school days during the last 30 days, did [CHILD NAME] get free or reduced price lunches at school?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BE2.3 During the last 30 days, how many days a week did [CHILD NAME] get free supper meals at an after school program held in (his/her) school building?

ONE DAY.....1
TWO DAYS 2
THREE DAYS 3
FOUR DAYS 4
FIVE DAYS/EVERYDAY 5
NO DAYS/EATS SUPPER SOMEPLACE ELSE 6
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

IF BE2.3=6, 8, OR 9 INSERT “an”; IF BE2.3=1-5 INSERT “any other”.

BE3. During the last 30 days, did [CHILD NAME] participate in (an/any other) after school program where meals or snacks are served?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON’T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BE4. During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], did [CHILD NAME] get food through a backpack food program for children?

[IF NEEDED: THE BACKPACK FOOD PROGRAM PROVIDES FOOD FOR CHILDREN TO TAKE HOME OVER WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS]

YES.....1
NO 2
DON’T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SECTION F: FOOD SECURITY – HOUSEHOLD

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: SELECT APPROPRIATE FILLS DEPENDING ON NUMBER OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD. **DEFAULT TO MULTIPLE ADULTS AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD**.
DEFINITIONS:

BASELINE-
SINGLE ADULT: BB1-BB2=1
MULTIPLE ADULTS: (BB1-BB2>1) OR (BB1=88 OR BB1=99)
SINGLE CHILD: BB2=1
MULTIPLE CHILDREN: BB2>1

QUALIFIED LEVEL 6: REACHES BF1
The next questions are about the food eaten in your household in the last 30 days and whether you were able to afford the food you need.

BF1. Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about their food situation. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was often true, sometimes true, or never true for your household in the last 30 days.

The first statement is "We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more." Was that often true, sometimes true, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1
SOMETIMES TRUE 2
NEVER TRUE 3
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BF2. "The food that we bought just didn't last, and we didn't have money to get more." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1
SOMETIMES TRUE 2
NEVER TRUE 3
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BF3. "We couldn't afford to eat balanced meals." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1
SOMETIMES TRUE 2
NEVER TRUE 3
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

PROGRAMMER: IF AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE (I.E., "OFTEN TRUE" OR "SOMETIMES TRUE") TO ONE OR MORE OF QUESTIONS BF1-BF3, THEN CONTINUE TO BF4; OTHERWISE, SKIP TO BF9.

BF4. **DISPLAY IF SINGLE ADULT:**
In the last 30 days, did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE ADULTS:
In the last 30 days, did you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES	1	
NO	2	**GO TO BF5**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO BF5**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO BF5**

[ASK IF BF4=1]
BF4a. In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

_____ Number of days **[RANGE 1-30]**		**GO TO BF5**
DON'T KNOW	88	
REFUSED	99	**GO TO BF5**

BF4b. Do you think it was one or two days, or more than two days?

ONE OR TWO DAYS	1
MORE THAN TWO DAYS	2
DON'T KNOW	8
REFUSED	9

BF5. In the last 30 days, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES	1
NO	2
DON'T KNOW	8
REFUSED	9

BF6. In the last 30 days, were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BF7. In the last 30 days, did you lose weight because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

PROGRAMMER: IF AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE TO ONE OR MORE OF QUESTIONS BF4-BF7, THEN CONTINUE TO BF8. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO BF9.

BF8. **DISPLAY IF SINGLE ADULT:**
In the last 30 days, did you ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE ADULTS:
In the last 30 days, did you or other adults in your household ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES.....1
NO .....2 **GO TO BF9**
DON'T KNOW .....8 **GO TO BF9**
REFUSED .....9 **GO TO BF9**

[ASK IF BF8=1]
BF8a. In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

_____ Number of days **[RANGE 1-30]** **GO TO BF9**

DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED .....99 **GO TO BF9**

BF8b. Do you think it was one or two days, or more than two days?

ONE OR TWO DAYS 1
MORE THAN TWO DAYS.....2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SELECT APPROPRIATE FILLS DEPENDING ON NUMBER OF ADULTS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

BF9. Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about the food situation of their children. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was often true, sometimes true, or never true in the last 30 days for [your child/children living in the household who are under 18 years old or 18 or older but still in high school].

IF SINGLE ADULT AND SINGLE CHILD:

"I relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed my child because I was running out of money to buy food."

IF SINGLE ADULT AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:

"I relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed my children because I was running out of money to buy food."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND SINGLE CHILD:

"We relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed our child because we were running out of money to buy food."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:

"We relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed our children because we were running out of money to buy food."

SHOW FOR ALL:

Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1

SOMETIMES TRUE 2

NEVER TRUE 3

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

BF10. **IF SINGLE ADULT AND SINGLE CHILD:**
"I couldn't feed my child a balanced meal, because I couldn't afford that."

IF SINGLE ADULT AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
"I couldn't feed my children a balanced meal, because I couldn't afford that."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND SINGLE CHILD:
"We couldn't feed our child a balanced meal, because we couldn't afford that."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
"We couldn't feed our children a balanced meal, because we couldn't afford that."

SHOW FOR ALL:
Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1
SOMETIMES TRUE 2
NEVER TRUE 3
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BF11. **IF SINGLE ADULT AND SINGLE CHILD:**
"My child was not eating enough because I just couldn't afford enough food."

IF SINGLE ADULT AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
"My children were not eating enough because I just couldn't afford enough food."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND SINGLE CHILD:
"Our child was not eating enough because we just couldn't afford enough food."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
"Our children were not eating enough because we just couldn't afford enough food."

SHOW FOR ALL:
Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1
SOMETIMES TRUE 2
NEVER TRUE 3
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

PROGRAMMER: IF AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE (I.E., "OFTEN TRUE" OR "SOMETIMES TRUE") TO ONE OR MORE OF QUESTIONS BF9-BF11, THEN CONTINUE TO BF12. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO BG1.

BF12. **DISPLAY IF SINGLE CHILD:**
In the last 30 days, did you ever cut the size of your child's meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
In the last 30 days, did you ever cut the size of any of your children's meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BF13. **DISPLAY IF SINGLE CHILD:**
In the last 30 days, did your child ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
In the last 30 days, did any of your children ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES.....1
NO.....2 **GO TO BF14**
DON'T KNOW.....8 **GO TO BF14**
REFUSED.....9 **GO TO BF14**

[ASK IF BF13=1]
BF13a. In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

_____ Number of days **[RANGE 1-30]** **GO TO BF14**

DON'T KNOW.....88
REFUSED.....99 **GO TO BF14**

BF13b. Do you think it was one or two days, or more than two days?

ONE OR TWO DAYS.....1
MORE THAN TWO DAYS.....2
DON'T KNOW.....8
REFUSED.....9

BF14. **DISPLAY IF SINGLE CHILD:**
In the last 30 days, was your child ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
In the last 30 days, were your children ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?

YES.....1
NO.....2
DON'T KNOW.....8
REFUSED.....9

BF15. **DISPLAY IF SINGLE CHILD:**
In the last 30 days, did your child ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
In the last 30 days, did any of your children ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES.....1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SECTION G: PROGRAM PARTICIPATION – HOUSEHOLD

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: SET PARTIAL FLAG AT BG1.]

BG1. Next, I'm going to read the names of some programs that provide food or meals to individuals or households.

BG1.1 In the last 30 days that is since [DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS], did you or anyone in your household receive food or benefits from the Women, Infants and Children program called WIC?

YES	1	
NO	2	**GO TO BG1.3**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO BG1.3**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO BG1.3**

BG1.2aHow many women or children in the household got WIC foods or benefits?

_____ Number of women or children **[RANGE 1-20]**		
DON'T KNOW	88	**GO TO BG1.3**
REFUSED	99	**GO TO BG1.3**

[ASK IF BG1.2A=1]

BG1.2ba Is that person who got WIC foods or benefits an infant less than 1 year old?

YES	1	**[CODE AS 1 IN BG1.2B]**
NO	2	
DON'T KNOW	88	
REFUSED	99	

[ASK IF BG1.2A>1 AND NOT DK/REF]

BG1.2bHow many of those [NUMBER FROM G1.2a] people who got WIC foods or benefits are infants less than 1 year old?

_____ Number of infants **[RANGE 0-20]**		
DON'T KNOW	88	
REFUSED	99	

CREATE PROGRAMMED VARIABLE COMBINING BG1.2BA AND BG1.2B

BG1.3 In the last 30 days did you or anyone in your household receive food or meals from food pantries, food banks, local soup kitchens or emergency kitchens?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BG2. Are you [IF MULTIPLE PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD: or others in your household] currently receiving [FILL STATE SNAP PROGRAM NAME]?

YES.....1		
NO 2	**GO TO BG6**	
DON'T KNOW 8	**GO TO BG6**	
REFUSED 9	**GO TO BG6**	

BG3. How long have you (and your household) been receiving [FILL STATE SNAP PROGRAM NAME]?

RANGE 1 -

1__ DAYS [RANGE 1-365]
2__ WEEKS [RANGE 1-52]
3__ MONTHS [RANGE 1-12]
4__YEARS [RANGE 1-50]
888 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
999 REFUSED

BG4. What is the amount of the [FILL STATE SNAP PROGRAM NAME] (you receive/your household receives) per month?

_____ Enter amount [$1 - $9999]

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

BG5. How many weeks do your [FILL STATE SNAP PROGRAM NAME] usually last?

[CODE ANY ANSWER GREATER THAN 8 WEEKS AS 8]

_____ Enter number of weeks (range 0-8)

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

[ASK BG6 IF IF BG2>1 AND MARKET=31, 33, 41 OR 43]

BG6. Do you (or others in your household) currently receive monthly commodity foods as part of the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR [*fid-purr]*)?

YES.....1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

BG7. Please tell me if you have access to a working refrigerator to store food you get for your household?

YES.....1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SECTION H: SHOPPING AND EATING BEHAVIOR – HOUSEHOLD

Now, I'd like to ask some questions about shopping for food and eating at restaurants.

BH1. First I'll ask you about money spent at supermarkets and other stores. Then we will talk about money spent at fast food restaurants and other restaurants.

Excluding any purchases made with government benefits like SNAP or WIC, since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW –30 DAYS)] how much money [did your family/did you] spend out of pocket at supermarkets, grocery stores, and other stores? Please do not include fast food restaurants and other types of restaurants. (You can tell me per week or per month.)

PROBE: This includes stores such as Wal-mart, Target, and Kmart, convenience stores like 7-11 or Mini Mart, stores like Costco or Sam's Club, dollar stores, bakeries, meat markets, vegetable stands, or farmer's markets.

[RECORD "0" IF NO MONEY WAS SPENT]

0__NO MONEY SPENT	**GO TO BH6**
1__ PER WEEK [RANGE $1-$9,999]	
2__ PER MONTH [RANGE $1-$9,999]	
8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE	**GO TO BH6**
9 REFUSED	**GO TO BH6**

BH2. Was any of this $[AMOUNT FROM BH1] per [week/month] spent on nonfood items such as cleaning or paper products, pet food, cigarettes or alcoholic beverages?

YES.....1	
NO 2	**GO TO BH4**
DON'T KNOW 8	**GO TO BH4**
REFUSED 9	**GO TO BH4**

BH3. About how much OF THE $[AMOUNT FROM BH1] per [week/month FROM BH1] was spent on nonfood items?

PROGRAMMER: AMOUNT CANNOT BE MORE THAN THE AMOUNT ENTERED ON QUESTION BH1.

PROGRAMMER: IF UNIT TYPE (WEEK/MONTH) PROVIDED IN BH3 IS NE TO UNIT TYPE IN BH1, SHOW: "Just to confirm, was that per [WEEK/MONTH]?"

[RECORD "0" IF NO MONEY WAS SPENT]

0__NO MONEY SPENT

1__ PER WEEK [RANGE $1-$9,999]

2__ PER MONTH [RANGE $1-$9,999]

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

BH4. [IF BG1.1=1 AND (BH1=1 OR BH1=2):] Did the [AMOUNT REPORTED AT BH1] you spent at supermarkets and other stores include purchases made with your household's WIC fruit & vegetable voucher?

YES.....1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

BH5. [IF BG2=1 AND (BH1=1 OR BH1=2):] Did the [AMOUNT REPORTED AT BH1] you spent you spent at supermarkets and other stores include purchases made with your household's SNAP Benefits?

YES.....1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

BH6. During the last 30 days, how many times did your family eat food from a fast food restaurant? Include fast food meals at home, or at fast food restaurants, carryout, or drive thru. (You can tell me per week or per month.)

[IF NEEDED, SAY: "SUCH AS FOOD YOU GET AT MCDONALD'S, KFC, PANDA EXPRESS, TACO BELL, OR FOOD TRUCKS."]

0__NEVER

1__ PER WEEK [RANGE 1-99]

2__ PER MONTH [RANGE 1-99]

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

BH7. During the last 30 days, how many times did your family eat food at other kinds of restaurants? (You can tell me per week or per month.)

[IF NEEDED, SAY: "SUCH AS FOOD YOU GET AT APPLEBEE'S, CHILI'S, TGI FRIDAYS, ETC."]

0__NEVER

1__ PER WEEK [RANGE 1-99]

2__ PER MONTH [RANGE 1-99]

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**PROGRAMMER:** IF BH6 AND BH7=0, GO TO BI1]

BH8. About how much money [did your family/did you] spend on food at all types of restaurants including fast food restaurants during the last 30 days? (You can tell me per week or per month.)

0__NO MONEY SPENT

1__ PER WEEK [RANGE $1-$9,999]

2__ PER MONTH [RANGE $1-$9,999]

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

SECTION I: CAREGIVER DEMOGRAPHICS

BI1. Now, I have a few questions about you.
[RECORD GENDER FROM OBSERVATION.]
[ONLY IF NECESSARY – ASK: Because it is sometimes difficult to determine over the phone, I am asked to confirm with everyone…Are you male or female?]

MALE 1
FEMALE.....2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BI2. What is your relationship to [CHILD NAME]?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY: Are you [CHILD NAME's]…

BIOLOGICAL/ADOPTIVE PARENT 1
STEP-PARENT 2
GRANDPARENT.....3
GREAT GRANDPARENT.....4
SIBLING/STEPSIBLING.....5
OTHER RELATIVE OR IN-LAW.....6
FOSTER PARENT 7
OTHER NON-RELATIVE 8
PARENT'S PARTNER.....9
DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

BI3. Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BI4. I am going to read a list of five race categories. Please choose one or more races that you consider yourself to be. American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; White?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE 1
ASIAN.....2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN 3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER 4
WHITE.....5
DON'T KNOW.....8
REFUSED.....9

BI5. What is your current marital status? Are you now married, divorced, separated, widowed, never married, or living with a partner?

MARRIED.....1
SEPARATED OR DIVORCED.....2
WIDOWED 3
NEVER MARRIED 4
LIVING WITH PARTNER 5
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BI6. Please tell me your birth date.

|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|
MONTH DAY YEAR

DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

PROGRAMMER: MUST BE OLDER THAN 18. IF NOT ASK:

BI6a. You said your date of birth is [INPUT ANSWER FROM BI6), is this correct?

YES.....1
NO .....2 **REPEAT BI6**

BI7. What is the highest grade or level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

[ENTER HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL.]

NEVER ATTENDED/KINDERGARTEN ONLY 0
1ST GRADE.....1
2ND GRADE 2
3RD GRADE 3
4TH GRADE.....4
5TH GRADE.....5
6TH GRADE.....6
7TH GRADE.....7
8TH GRADE.....8
9TH GRADE.....9
10TH GRADE..... 10
11TH GRADE..... 11
12TH GRADE, NO DIPLOMA..... 12
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE..... 13
GED OR EQUIVALENT..... 14
SOME COLLEGE, NO DEGREE..... 15
ASSOCIATE DEGREE: OCCUPATIONAL, TECHNICAL, OR VOCATIONAL PROGRAM..... 16
ASSOCIATE DEGREE: ACADEMIC PROGRAM 17
BACHELOR'S DEGREE (EXAMPLE: BA, AB, BS, BBA)..... 18
MASTER'S DEGREE (EXAMPLE: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MBA)..... 19
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL DEGREE (EXAMPLE: MD, DDS, DVM, JD)..... 20
DOCTORAL DEGREE (EXAMPLE: PhD, EdD)..... 21
DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

BI8. The next questions are about your current job or business. Were you working for pay in the last 30 days that is, since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)]?

YES.....1 **GO TO BI10**

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

BI9. Was any other adult in the household working for pay in the last 30 days that is, since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)]?

YES.....1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

BI10. What was your household's total income last month, during [MONTH (CURRENT MONTH -1)] before taxes? Please include all types of income received by all household members last month, including all earnings, Social Security, pensions, child support, and cash welfare benefits such as TANF (*TAH-nif*) and SSI. Do **not** include the value of SNAP benefits or food stamps, WIC, Medicaid, or public housing.

NO INCOME ..... 0 **GO TO BI12**

GAVE ANSWER..... 1 [RANGE $1 – 99,999] **GO TO BI12**

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

[IF BI10> $12,500 ASK]:

BI10a. You said your household's total income last month was [INPUT ANSWER FROM BI10), is this correct?

YES.....1

NO .....2 **REPEAT BI10**

BI11. Some people find it easier to select an income range. Please stop me when I reach your household's total income for last month. Was it…

Less than $500,.....1
$500 to less than $1,000, ...2
$1,000 to less than $1,500, ...3
$1,500 to less than $2,000, ...4
$2,000 to less than $2,500, ...5
$2,500 to less than $3,000, ...6
$3,000 or more?.....7
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BI12. And, what was your household's total income last year before taxes? Please include all types of income received by all household members last year, including all earnings, Social Security, pensions, child support, and cash welfare benefits such as TANF (*TAH-nif*) and SSI. Do **not** include the value of SNAP benefits or food stamps, WIC, Medicaid, or public housing.

NO INCOME .....0 **GO TO BI14**

GAVE ANSWER..... 1 [RANGE $1 – 999,999] **GO TO BI14**

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

BI13. Some people find it easier to select an income range. Please stop me when I reach your household's total income for last year. Was it…

Less than $10,000,.....1
$10,000 to less than $20,000, ...2
$20,000 to less than $35,000, ...3
$35,000 to less than $50,000, ...4
$50,000 to less than $75,000, ...5
$75,000 to less than $100,000, ...6
$100,000 to less than $150,000 or, ...7
$150,000 or more?.....8
DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

[IF BI12> $150,000 OR BI13=8 ASK]:
BI13a. You said your household's total income last year was [INPUT ANSWER FROM BI12 or BI13], is this correct?

YES.....1
NO .....2 **REPEAT BI12**

BI14. Has a doctor or other health care professional ever told you or anyone in your household that they had a disability? By disability, I mean a physical or mental impairment.

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SECTION J: ADDITIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION

QUALIFIED LEVEL 7: REACHES J1

BJ1. **[READ IF JSOUR NE 3:]** Thank you very much for your time. You have really helped us with this study. I'd like to confirm your address so we can send you a $10 Visa Prepaid card within the next few weeks.

BJ1. **[READ IF JSOUR=3:]** Thank you very much for your time. You have really helped us with this study. The interviewer will give you your $10 Visa prepaid card. While we have you on the phone, we would like to check your mailing address.

[ASK ALL:]

BJ1a. According to our records we have…

[IF BA3=1, FILL NAME FROM FILE. ELSE, FILL FROM BA4.1]

[FILL STREET ADDRESS FROM SAMPLE FRAME]

[FILL CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE FROM SAMPLE FRAME]

NAME AND ADDRESS IS CORRECT .....1 **GO TO BJ2**

NAME AND ADDRESS NEEDS UPDATING.....0

UPDATE: NAME

UPDATE: STREET ADDRESS:

_____

_____

CITY: _____

STATE: _____

ZIP CODE: _____

BJ2. We would also like to do a follow up interview in a couple of weeks to see how you are doing during the summer. You will get a $25 Visa Prepaid card for participating in that interview.

In case we can't reach you at this number, is there another number we should try?

PHONE NUMBER: |__|__|__| - |__|__|__| - |__|__|__|__|

NO ADDITIONAL PHONE AVAILABLE.....1

(VOL) GAVE INTERNATIONAL PHONE NUMBER.....2

REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN FOLLOW-UP INTERVIEW .....9→ **GO TO END**

[ASK BJ2.A IF RESPONDENT PROVIDES PHONE IN BJ2, OTHERWISE SKIP TO BJ2.B]

BJ2.a. What type of phone number is this?

HOME 1
CELL 2
WORK 3
OTHER, SPECIFY 4
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BJ2.b. Please give me an email address that we can reach you at?

EMAIL ADDRESS:_____
NO EMAIL ADDRESS AVAILABLE 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BJ3. In case we have trouble reaching you in a couple of weeks, please give me the name and telephone number of a relative or friend who would know where you could be reached.(Please give me the name of someone not currently living in the household.)

[BE SURE TO VERIFY SPELLING]

ENTER FIRST NAME: _____

DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

ENTER LAST NAME: _____

DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BJ4. What is this person's telephone number, beginning with the area code?

|__|__|__| - |__|__|__| - |__|__|__|__|

(VOL) GAVE INTERNATIONAL PHONE NUMBER.....2

DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

BJ5. And what is [NAME FROM ABOVE]'s relationship to you?

RELATIONSHIP:_____

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

Thank you again for your help and have a good day/good evening. We look forward to speaking with you again during the summer.

Reference No.:
OMB No.: 0584-0559
Expiration Date: 03/31/2014

Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children

Summer Questionnaire

July 2, 2012

Abt Associates Inc.

MATHEMATICA
Policy Research

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

SA1. Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

May I please speak to

[%UFName % ULName]?

[**INTERVIEWER NOTE: REFER TO FAQ'S TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS, INCLUDING CONTENT OF SURVEY]**

SPEAKING TO [NAME OF PARENT]	1	**GO TO CHECKPOINT**
[NAME OF PARENT] COMES TO PHONE	2	**GO TO CHECKPOINT**
NOT A GOOD TIME	4	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**

QUALIFIED LEVEL 1 SA1=1 OR 2

[IF RECORD IS _U]
SSOUR. INTERVIEWER RECORD:

INBOUND FROM RESPONDENT	2	**[BECOMES _R] GO TO SSI1**
INBOUND FROM IN-PERSON	3	**[BECOMES _I] GO TO SSI1**
OUTBOUND FROM LOCATOR RESP ON PHONE	4	**[BECOMES _F]**
UPDATE PHONE ONLY	5	**[SCHEDULE CALLBACK]**

ALL OTHER CASES DEFAULT TO 1

[ASK IF SSOUR>1]
SSI1 Just in case we are disconnected, what telephone number can I reach you at to complete the interview?

Provided phone number	1	**GO TO CHECKPOINT**
(VOL) respondent will call back	2	**GO TO CHECKPOINT**
Don't know	8	**GO TO CHECKPOINT**
Refused	9	**GO TO CHECKPOINT**

QUALIFIED LEVEL 2: SSI1=1

[IF SAMPLE FLAGGED AS CELL PHONE]
SSC1 If we have reached you on a cell phone, are you in a safe place to talk right now?
IF DRIVING VOLUNTEERED, CODE AS 2USE LL INTRO FOR LL CALLBACKS

Yes, safe place to talk	1	
No, call me later	2	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
No, CB on land-line	3	**RECORD NUMBER, SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
(VOL) on landline	4	**GO TO CHECKPOINT**
Don't know	8	
Refused	9	

[IF SAMPLE FLAGGED AS CELL PHONE]

SSC2 Are you driving?

Yes, call me later	1	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
No	2	
Don't know	8	
Refused	9	

CHECKPOINT: **IF BLINE=1, GO TO SA7. Set Qualified Level to 4.**
IF BLINE =2, GO TO SA2.

SA2. We are doing research about the food choices of children and their families for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. The study will help the USDA improve its child nutrition programs for school-age children.

SA2a. Is there a child living in your home who attended an elementary, middle or high school during the most recently completed school year in the [NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT]?

[If DK/REF: PROBE, "I understand this is sensitive information, but in order to see if your household qualifies for this important study, I need to know if there is a child living in this household who attended one of these schools in your school district during the most recently completed school year."

[IF CHILDREN ARE IN MORE THAN 1 DISTRICT: I just need to confirm that there is at least 1 child in your household that attended school in this district during the most recently completed school year. All of your children do not need to attend a school in this district.]

YES	1	
NO	2	**S/O NO CHLDRN SCH**
DON'T KNOW	88	**GO TO REFUSAL**
REFUSED	99	**GO TO REFUSAL**

SA3. Are you the parent or adult in the household who knows most about what the school-age children ate over the last 30 days since the school year ended?

INTERVIEWER: IF R ANSWERS "PROBABLY" OR "AS MUCH AS ANYONE ELSE," ENTER "1," "YES."

YES	1	GO TO SA4.3
YES, BUT NOT AVAILABLE NOW	2	GO TO CALLBACK
NO	3	
DON'T KNOW	8	
REFUSED	9	

SA4.1 What is the name of the parent or adult who knows most about what the school-age children ate over the last 30 days since the school year ended?

ENTER NAME OF PARENT/ADULT:

_____

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

QUALIFIED LEVEL 3: (SA3=1 OR 2) OR (GAVE NAME IN SA4.1)

SA4.2 May I speak with (him/her)?

YES	1	
YES, BUT NOT AVAILABLE NOW	2	**GO TO CALLBACK**
CANNOT COME TO PHONE	3	**GO TO CALLBACK**
(VOL) Not available at this phone number	4	**GO TO UPDATE PHONE**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO CALLBACK**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO REFUSAL**

SA4.3 **[READ IF SA4.2=1]** Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the U.S.D.A., Food and Nutrition Service. We are conducting a research study about the food choices of children and their families.

[READ TO ALL:] Are you at least 18 years old?

YES	1	
NO	2	**SCREEN-OUT: RESP UNDER 18**
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	8	**SCREEN-OUT: RESP UNDER 18 REF**

QUALIFIED LEVEL 4: SA4.3=1

[READ IF MARKET NE 34:]

SA5 For quality assurance purposes, this call may be monitored or recorded.

The interview will take approximately 25-30 minutes. It has questions about your children's food choices as well as general questions about you and your household. Your answers will help the government make its child nutrition programs better for school-age children. As a way of saying thank you, we will (send/give) you a $25 VISA® prepaid card for helping us.

Your participation in this interview is voluntary and you may stop at any time. You may also refuse to answer any question. Your benefits will not be affected by any answers to questions or if you choose not to participate.

All the information you give us will be kept private to the extent allowed by law. There is a small risk of the loss of confidentiality of your data, but procedures are in place to minimize this risk. Your name will not be attached to any of your answers. Your information will be used only in combination with information from other households for research purposes.

Do you have any questions about the interview before I begin?

[**REFER TO FAQ'S TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS]**

[READ IF MARKET=34:]

SA5 This call may be monitored or recorded to check my work..

The interview will take approximately 25-30 minutes. I will ask you questions about what your child eats and general questions about you and your family. Your answers will help the USDA improve its child nutrition programs for kids in school.

Your participation in this interview is voluntary. You may stop at any time. You may also refuse to answer any question. Your benefits will not change no matter how you answer the questions or if you choose not to participate.

All the information you give us will be kept private. Your name will not be attached to any of your answers. Your answers will be used only in combination with answers from other families for research.

As a way of saying thank you, we will (send/give) you a $25 VISA® prepaid card.

Do you have any questions about the interview before I begin? If you have any questions about the study or your rights as a participant, I can give you a toll free number to call.

[IF MARKET=34]

[IF REQUESTED:]

For questions about the study, please call Ann Collins, the Project Director, at 1-885-281-6385.

For questions about your rights as a study participant, please call the Washington State Institutional Review Board at 1-800-584-8488.

[***REFER TO FAQ'S TO ANSWER ANY OTHER QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THE WASHINGTON STATE INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD.]***

SA6 If now is a good time for you and you are willing to participate, I'd like to begin my questions.

YES, IT'S A GOOD TIME AND I'M WILLING	1	**GO TO SB1**
YES, I'M WILLING BUT NOT AVAILABLE NOW	2	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO SA6.1**
REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE	9	**GO TO REFUSAL**

SA6.1. May we call you back at another time?

YES	1	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
NO	2	**GO TO REFUSAL**
DON'T KNOW	8	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO REFUSAL**

[READ IF BLINE=1:]

SA7. For quality assurance purposes, this call may be monitored or recorded.

First, we want to thank you for completing the previous survey with us. As we mentioned during that interview, we are conducting a research study about the food choices of children and their families for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. The study will help the government make its child nutrition programs better for school-age children.

[READ IF MARKET NE 34:]

SA8. This follow-up interview will take approximately 25-30 minutes. The questions are similar to the last interview. For completing this follow-up interview, we will (send/give) you a $25 VISA prepaid card for helping us.

Your participation in this interview is voluntary and you may stop at any time. You may also refuse to answer any question. Your benefits will not be affected by any answers to questions or if you choose not to participate.

All the information you give us will be kept private to the extent allowed by law. There is a small risk of the loss of confidentiality of your data, but procedures are in place to minimize this risk. Your name will not be attached to any of your answers. Your information will be used only in combination with information from other households for research purposes.

Do you have any questions before I begin?

[REFER TO FAQ'S TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS]

[READ IF MARKET=34:]

SA8 This follow-up interview will take approximately 25-30 minutes. The questions are similar to the last interview. For completing this follow-up interview, we will (send/give) you a $25 VISA prepaid card for helping us.

Your participation in this interview is voluntary and you may stop at any time. You may also refuse to answer any question. Your benefits will not be affected by any answers to questions or if you choose not to participate.

All the information you give us will be kept private to the extent allowed by law. There is a small risk of the loss of confidentiality of your data, but procedures are in place to minimize this risk. Your name will not be attached to any of your answers. Your information will be used only in combination with information from other households for research purposes.

Do you have any questions before I begin? If you have any questions about the study or your rights as a participant, I can give you a toll free number to call.

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[***REFER TO FAQ'S TO ANSWER ANY OTHER QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THE WASHINGTON STATE INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD.]***

SA9 If now is a good time for you and you are willing to participate, I'd like to begin my questions.

YES, IT'S A GOOD TIME AND I'M WILLING	1	**GO TO SB1**
YES, I'M WILLING BUT NOT AVAILABLE NOW	2	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO SA10**
REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE	9	**GO TO REFUSAL**

SA10. May we call you back at another time?

YES	1	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
NO	2	**GO TO REFUSAL**
DON'T KNOW	8	**SCHEDULE CALLBACK**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO REFUSAL**

TIMING 1

SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS VERIFICATION

QUALIFIED LEVEL 5: REACHES SB1

CHECKPOINT: IF BLINE =1, GO TO SB6.
IF BLINE =2, ASK SB1.

The first few questions are about the people you live with.

SB1. Including yourself, how many people live in your household? Don't forget to include non-relatives who live here and, of course, babies, small children and foster children. Also include persons who usually live here but are temporarily away for reasons such as: vacation, traveling for work, or in the hospital. Do not include children living away at school.

INTERVIEWER: BY TEMPORARILY AWAY WE MEAN AWAY WITHIN THE LAST 30 DAYS

|__|__| Number of people **[RANGE 1-20]**

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

[If SB1=1:]

SB1a. Just to confirm, you are the only person living in the household. There are no children, non-relatives, or people who usually live there but are currently away?

YES.....1 **SCREEN-OUT: 1 PERSON IN HH**

NO, CORRECT NUMBER 2

SB1.1 Do all the people who live with you share the food that is bought for the household?

YES.....1 **GO TO SB2**

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

SB1.2 Including yourself, how many people in your household share the food that is bought for the household?

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: IF SB1 NE 88/99 SB1.2 CANNOT BE GREATER THAN SB1]

|__|__| PEOPLE

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

SB2. How many of those (IF SB1.1=1, FILL NUMBER FROM SB1, OTHERWISE, FILL NUMBER FROM SB1.2) people are children age 18 or younger or over 18 but still in high school during the most recently completed school year?

[(**IF SB1.2 = 88 OR 99) OR (SB1=88/99 AND SB1.1=1)]**, READ:] How many people in your household are children age 18 or younger or over 18 but were still in high school during the most recently completed school year?

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: SB2 CANNOT BE GREATER THAN SB1/SB1.2]

_____ Number of children **[RANGE 1-20]**	**GO TO SB3**
NO CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD.....00	**SCREEN-OUT: NO CHILDREN IN HH**
DON'T KNOW 88	
REFUSED 99	

SB2.1 Is there at least one child living in your household?

YES.....1	
NO 2	**SCREEN-OUT: NO CHILDREN IN HH**
DON'T KNOW 8	**TERMINATE: DK/REF NUM OF CHILDREN IN HH**
REFUSED 9	**TERMINATE: DK/REF NUM OF CHILDREN IN HH**

SB3. I'd like to make a list of the first names or initials of the children, age 18 or younger, and those over 18 who were still in high school during the most recently completed school year, and their birthdays. What is the name of the first child?

[IF 1 CHILD READ:] What is the name of the child age 18 or younger, or over 18 but was still in high school during the most recently completed school year living in your household?

[IF NEEDED: YOU CAN GIVE ME THE CHILD'S INITIALS OR SOME OTHER WAY TO REFER TO THE CHILD]

SB4a. What is (NAME1)'s date of birth?

|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|
MONTH DAY YEAR

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SB4b. IF CHILD IS 3 YEARS OR OLDER: Was this child in grades pre-K through 12 in your local school system during the most recently completed school year?

[IF NEEDED: THIS DOES NOT NEED TO BE THE SAME SCHOOL DISTRICT I ASKED YOU ABOUT EARLIER. IT CAN BE ANY SCHOOL IN YOUR LOCAL SYSTEM.]

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

SB4c. IF SB4b=YES AND AGE AT SB4a=20 OR OVER: Just to confirm, (NAME1) was born in ..... (INSERT YEAR FROM SB4a)?

YES.....1
NO .....2 **GO TO SB4a & CORRECT**
DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

SB5. What is the name of the next child?

SB5a. What is (NAME2)'s date of birth?

|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|
MONTH DAY YEAR

DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SB5b. IF CHILD IS 3 YEARS OR OLDER: Was this child in grades pre-K through 12 in your local school system during the most recently completed school year?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

SB5c. IF SB5b=YES AND AGE AT SB5a=20 OR OVER: Just to confirm, (NAME2) was born in (INSERT YEAR FROM SB5a)?

YES.....1

NO .....2 **GO TO SB5a & CORRECT**

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

PROGRAMMER RESPONDENT MUST PROVIDE NAME AND RESPONSE TO SB4B FOR AT LEAST ONE CHILD. IF NOT **TERMINATE: DK/REF NUM OF CHILDREN IN HH**]

PROGRAMMER: CREATE GRID, USING SB2 FOR NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

IF MORE THAN1 CHILD IN HOUSEHOLD WITH SB4B=1 SB5B ETC, USE RANDOM SELECTION TO CHOOSE FOCAL CHILD FROM ALL CHILDREN IN HH WHERE SB4B, SB5B=1.

PROGRAMMER – CREATE PROGRAMMED VARIABLE FOR NUMBER OF KIDS IN HOUSEHOLD, NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE KIDS IN HOUSEHOLD, TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

[ASK SB6-SB7.3 IF BLINE =1. IF BLINE =2, GO TO SC1]

SB6. According to my records from our last interview, there were [HHNUMB] people in your household that share their food together. Is that still correct?

YES.....1 **GO TO SB7.1**

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SB6.1 Including yourself, how many people live in your household? Don't forget to include non-relatives who live here and, of course, babies, small children and foster children. Also include persons who usually live here but are temporarily away for reasons such as: vacation, traveling for work, or in the hospital. Do not include children living away at school.

INTERVIEWER: BY TEMPORARILY AWAY WE MEAN AWAY WITHIN THE LAST 30 DAYS.

_____Number of people **[RANGE 1-20]**

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

[If SB6.1=1:]

SB6.1a. Just to confirm, you are the only person living in the household. There are no children, non-relatives, or people who usually live there but are currently away?

YES.....1 **SCREEN-OUT: NO CHILDREN IN HH**

NO, CORRECT NUMBER 2

SB6.1.1Do all the people who live with you share the food that is bought for the household?

YES.....1 **GO TO SB7.1**

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SB6.1.2How many people in your household share the food that is bought for the household?

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: IF SB6.1 NE 88/99 SB6.1.2 CANNOT BE GREATER THAN SB6.1]

_____ Number of people **[RANGE 1 – 20]**

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

SB7.1 How many children are currently living in your household that were age 18 or younger or over 18 but were still in high school during the most recently completed school year?

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: SB7.1 CANNOT BE GREATER THAN SB6.1 OR SB6.1.2]

_____ Number of children **[RANGE 1-20]** **GO TO SB7.5**

NO CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD.....00 **SCREEN-OUT: NO CHILDREN IN HH**

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

SB7.2 Is there at least one child living in your household?

YES.....1

NO .....2 **SCREEN-OUT: NO CHILDREN IN HH**

DON'T KNOW .....8 **SCREEN-OUT: DK/REF NUM OF CHILDREN IN HH**

REFUSED .....9 **SCREEN-OUT: DK/REF NUM OF CHILDREN IN HH**

COMPUTE PROGRAMMED VARIABLE FOR NUMBER OF KIDS IN HOUSEHOLD.

IF SB7.1<88, NUMBER OF KIDS=SB7.1.
IF SB7.1>20 AND SB7.2=1, NUMBER OF KIDS=HHNUMB-1 .

SB7.5 What is the date of birth of the oldest child currently living in your household who is age 18 or younger or over 18 but was still in high school during the most recently completed school year?

|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|
MONTH DAY YEAR

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

TIMING 2

SECTION C: CHILD DEMOGRAPHICS

QUALIFIED LEVEL 6: REACHES SC1
[IF BLINE NE 1:

[IF NUMBER OF CHILDREN >1] For the next set of questions, we are going to focus on [CHILD NAME].

READ IF NECESSARY: Throughout the survey there will be questions asked only about [CHILD NAME]. This child has been randomly selected and we cannot change to ask about a different child. When we ask questions about one child, answer them about [CHILD NAME].

[IF BLINE = 1:

[IF NUMBER OF CHILDREN >1] For the next set of questions, we are going to focus on [CHILD NAME].

READ IF NECESSARY: This child was randomly selected during the interview you completed this spring and we cannot change to ask about a different child. Throughout the survey there will be questions asked only about [CHILD NAME]. When we ask questions about one child, answer them about [CHILD NAME].

Child DOB: [cdob]

[ASK IF BLINE=2. IF BLINE=1, GO TO SC1A]

SC1. Is [CHILD NAME] a boy or girl?

[ASK IF THEY HAVE NOT ALREADY MENTIONED CHILD'S SEX]

BOY .....1 GO TO SC1a
GIRL.....2 GO TO SC1a
DON'T KNOW .....8 GO TO SC1a
REFUSED .....9 GO TO SC1a

ASK ALL

SC1a. Thinking about the past 30 days, since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how many days did [CHILD NAME] live in this household?

IF RESPONDENT SAYS EVERYDAY, ENTER 30.

_____ Number of days **[RANGE 1-30]**

NONE.....0
DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

TIMING 3

[ASK SD1-SD15 FOR ALL RESPONDENTS]

SECTION D: FOOD SECURITY – HOUSEHOLD

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: SELECT APPROPRIATE FILLS DEPENDING ON NUMBER OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD. DEFAULT TO MULTIPLE ADULTS AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD.]

DEFINITIONS:
IF BLINE =1
SINGLE ADULT: (SB6=1 and HHNUMB-SB7.1=1) OR (SB6.1-SB7=1)
MULTIPLE ADULT: (SB6=1 and HHNUMB-SB7.1>1) OR (SB6.1-SB7>1)
SINGLE CHILD: SB7.1=1
MULTIPLE CHILDREN: SB7.1>1

IF BLINE NE 1:
SINGLE ADULT: SB1-SB2=1
MULTIPLE ADULTS: (SB1-SB2>1) OR (SB1=88 OR SB1=99)
SINGLE CHILD: SB2=1
MULTIPLE CHILDREN: SB2>1

QUALIFIED LEVEL 7: REACHES SD1

The next questions are about the food eaten in your household in the last 30 days and whether you were able to afford the food you need.

SD1. Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about their food situation. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was **often** true, **sometimes** true, or **never** true for your household in the last 30 days.

The first statement is "We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more." Was that often true, sometimes true, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1
SOMETIMES TRUE 2
NEVER TRUE 3
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SD2. "The food that we bought just didn't last, and we didn't have money to get more." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1
SOMETIMES TRUE 2
NEVER TRUE 3
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SD3. "We couldn't afford to eat balanced meals." Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1
SOMETIMES TRUE 2
NEVER TRUE 3
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

PROGRAMMER: IF AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE (I.E., "OFTEN TRUE" OR "SOMETIMES TRUE") TO ONE OR MORE OF QUESTIONS SD1-SD3, THEN CONTINUE TO SD4; OTHERWISE, GO TO SD9.

SD4.
DISPLAY IF SINGLE ADULT:
In the last 30 days, did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE ADULTS:
In the last 30 days, did you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

→ **GO TO SD5**

[ASK IF SD4=1]
SD4a. In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

|__|__| DAYS **[RANGE 1 – 30]** .....**GO TO SD5**

DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED .....99 **GO TO SD5**

SD4b. Do you think it was one or two days, or more than two days?

ONE OR TWO DAYS 1
MORE THAN TWO DAYS 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SD5. In the last 30 days, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SD6. In the last 30 days, were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SD7. In the last 30 days, did you lose weight because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

PROGRAMMER: IF AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE TO ONE OR MORE OF QUESTIONS SD4-SD7, THEN CONTINUE TO SD8. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SD9.

SD8.

DISPLAY IF SINGLE ADULT:

In the last 30 days, did you ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE ADULTS:

In the last 30 days, did you or other adults in your household ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

→ *GO* TO SD9

[ASK IF SD8=1]

SD8a. In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

|__|__| DAYS **[RANGE 1 – 30]**.....**GO TO SD9**

DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED .....99 **GO TO SD9**

SD8b. Do you think it was one or two days, or more than two days?

ONE OR TWO DAYS 1
MORE THAN TWO DAYS.....2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SELECT APPROPRIATE FILLS DEPENDING ON NUMBER OF ADULTS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

SD9. Now I'm going to read you several statements that people have made about the food situation of their children. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was often true, sometimes true, or never true in the last 30 days for [your child/children living in the household who are under 18 years old or 18 or older but still in high school during the most recently completed school year].

IF SINGLE ADULT AND SINGLE CHILD:

"I relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed my child because I was running out of money to buy food."

IF SINGLE ADULT AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:

"I relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed my children because I was running out of money to buy food."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND SINGLE CHILD:

"We relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed our child because we were running out of money to buy food."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:

"We relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed our children because we were running out of money to buy food."

SHOW FOR ALL:

Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1

SOMETIMES TRUE 2

NEVER TRUE 3

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SD10. **IF SINGLE ADULT AND SINGLE CHILD:**
"I couldn't feed my child a balanced meal, because I couldn't afford that."

IF SINGLE ADULT AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
"I couldn't feed my children a balanced meal, because I couldn't afford that."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND SINGLE CHILD:
"We couldn't feed our child a balanced meal, because we couldn't afford that."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
"We couldn't feed our children a balanced meal, because we couldn't afford that."

SHOW FOR ALL:
Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1
SOMETIMES TRUE 2
NEVER TRUE 3
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SD11. **IF SINGLE ADULT AND SINGLE CHILD:**
"My child was not eating enough because I just couldn't afford enough food."

IF SINGLE ADULT AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
"My children were not eating enough because I just couldn't afford enough food."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND SINGLE CHILD:
"Our child was not eating enough because we just couldn't afford enough food."

IF MULTIPLE ADULTS AND MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
"Our children were not eating enough because we just couldn't afford enough food."

SHOW FOR ALL:
Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 30 days?

OFTEN TRUE 1
SOMETIMES TRUE 2
NEVER TRUE 3
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

PROGRAMMER: IF AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE (I.E., "OFTEN TRUE" OR "SOMETIMES TRUE") TO ONE OR MORE OF QUESTIONS SD9-SD11, THEN CONTINUE TO SD12. OTHERWISE, GO TO SE1.

SD12. **DISPLAY IF SINGLE CHILD:**
In the last 30 days, did you ever cut the size of your child's meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
In the last 30 days, did you ever cut the size of any of your children's meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES.....1
NO.....2
DON'T KNOW.....8
REFUSED.....9

SD13. **DISPLAY IF SINGLE CHILD:**
In the last 30 days, did your child ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
In the last 30 days, did any of your children ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES.....1
NO.....2 **GO TO SD14**
DON'T KNOW.....8 **GO TO SD14**
REFUSED.....9 **GO TO SD14**

[ASK IF SD13=1]
SD13a. In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?

|__|__| DAYS **[RANGE 1 – 30]**.....**GO TO SD14**
DON'T KNOW.....88
REFUSED.....99 **GO TO SD14**

SD13b. Do you think it was one or two days, or more than two days?

ONE OR TWO DAYS.....1
MORE THAN TWO DAYS.....2
DON'T KNOW.....8
REFUSED.....9

SD14. **DISPLAY IF SINGLE CHILD:**
In the last 30 days, was your child ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
In the last 30 days, were your children ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SD15.
DISPLAY IF SINGLE CHILD:
In the last 30 days, did your child ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

DISPLAY IF MULTIPLE CHILDREN:
In the last 30 days, did any of your children ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

TIMING 4

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: SET PARTIAL FLAG AT SE1.]

[ASK SE1-SE23 IF SC1A>0 AND SC1A<88]

SECTION E: DIETARY BEHAVIORS – CHILD

For the next series of questions we'll be asking about meals and snacks [CHILDNAMEmay have had during the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)].

SE1. During the last 30 days, since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], did [CHILD NAME] usually eat breakfast each day?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

The next questions are about the different kinds of foods [CHILD NAME] ate or drank during the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)]. When answering, please include meals and snacks eaten at home, at summer school, in restaurants, and anyplace else.

SE2. During the last 30 days, how often did [CHILD NAME] eat hot or cold cereal? (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

0__NEVER **GO TO SE3**
1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**
2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**
3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**
8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE
2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE2.1 During the last 30 days, what kind of cereal did [CHILD NAME] usually eat?

[PROBE FOR CLARITY IF NEEDED: NAME AND VARIETY AND BRAND]

[INTERVIEWER: RECORD INFORMATION FOR ONLY **ONE** CEREAL. IF MORE THAN ONE CEREAL NAMED, TAKE FIRST CEREAL MENTIONED]

a. NAME/VARIETY:_____
(GAVE CEREAL TYPE)

DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

[PROBE: What brand of cereal is that?]

b. BRAND:

KELLOGG'S 1
GENERAL MILLS 2
MALT-O-MEAL 3
POST 4
QUAKER 5
OTHER/STORE BRAND/GENERIC 6
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

PROGRAMMER: IF SE2.1a AND SE2.1b =8 OR 9, GO TO SE3

SE2.2 Was there another cereal that [CHILD NAME] ate?

YES 1
NO .....2 **GO TO SE3**
DON'T KNOW .....8 **GO TO SE3**
REFUSED .....9 **GO TO SE3**

SE2.3 During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], what second kind of cereal did [CHILD NAME] usually eat?

[PROBE FOR CLARITY IF NEEDED: BRAND, NAME AND VARIETY]

[INTERVIEWER: RECORD INFORMATION FOR ONLY **ONE** CEREAL. IF MORE THAN ONE CEREAL NAMED, TAKE FIRST CEREAL MENTIONED]

a. NAME/VARIETY:_____
(GAVE CEREAL TYPE)

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

[PROBE: What brand of cereal is that?]

b. BRAND:

KELLOGG'S 1

GENERAL MILLS 2

MALT-O-MEAL 3

POST 4

QUAKER 5

OTHER/STORE BRAND/GENERIC 6

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

.....

SE3 (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] have):

Milk (either to drink or on cereal)? Do not include soy milk or small amounts of milk in coffee or tea. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

INCLUDE: SKIM, NONFAT, LOW-FAT, WHOLE MILK, BUTTERMILK, AND LACTOSE-FREE MILK. ALSO INCLUDE CHOCOLATE OR OTHER FLAVORED MILKS.

DO NOT INCLUDE: CREAM

0__NEVER **GO TO SE4**

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-12]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-84]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-300]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>4 OR WEEK>28 OR MONTH>120**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE3.1 What type of milk did [CHILD NAME/] usually have? Was it whole or regular milk, 2% fat or reduced-fat milk, 1% or 1/2% fat or low-fat milk, or fat-free, skim, nonfat milk? Do <u>not</u> include soy milk or rice milk.

IF RESPONDENT CANNOT PROVIDE USUAL TYPE, CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS CHOCOLATE OR OTHER FLAVORED MILKS, ASK: Do you know if it is whole, 2%, 1% or nonfat milk?

WHOLE MILK.....1

2% FAT OR REDUCED FAT MILK.....2

1% OR 1/2% FAT MILK.....3

FAT-FREE, SKIM, NONFAT MILK 4

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SE4 (Thinking about the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] drink):

<u>Regular soda or pop that contains sugar</u>? Do <u>not</u> include diet soda. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

INCLUDE: MANZANITA (man-zuh-nee-tuh) AND PENAFIEL (pen-yah-fee-EL) SODAS.

DO NOT INCLUDE DIET OR SUGAR-FREE DRINKS. DO **NOT** INCLUDE JUICES OR TEA IN CANS.

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-12]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-84]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-300]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>4 OR WEEK>28 OR MONTH>120**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE5 During the last 30 days, how often did [CHILD NAME /] drink…

100% pure fruit juice, such as orange, mango, apple, grape, and pineapple juice? Do not include fruit-flavored drinks with added sugar or fruit juice you made at home with added sugar. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

INCLUDE: ONLY 100% PURE JUICES

DO NOT INCLUDE: FRUIT-FLAVORED DRINKS WITH ADDED SUGAR, LIKE CRANBERRY DRINK, HI-C, LEMONADE, KOOL-AID, GATORADE, TAMPICO (tam-pee-koh), AND SUNNY DELIGHT.

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-12]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-84]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-300]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>4 OR WEEK>28 OR MONTH>120**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE6 (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME /] drink):

Coffee or tea that had **suga**r or **honey** added to it? Include coffee and tea you sweetened yourself and presweetened tea and coffee drinks such as Arizona Iced Tea and Frappuccino. Do **not** include artificially sweetened coffee or diet tea. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-12]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-84]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-300]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>4 OR WEEK>28 OR MONTH>120**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE7 [During the last 30 days since DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] drink sweetened fruit drinks, sports or energy drinks, such as Kool-Aid, lemonade, Hi-C, cranberry drink, Gatorade, Red Bull, or Vitamin Water? Include fruit juices you made at home with added sugar.

Do **not** include diet drinks or artificially sweetened drinks. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-12]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-84]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-300]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>4 OR WEEK>28 OR MONTH>120**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE8. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Fruit? **Include** fresh, frozen or canned fruit. Do **not** include juices. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

DO NOT INCLUDE: DRIED FRUITS

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE9. During the last 30 days, how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat a green leafy or lettuce salad, with or without other vegetables? (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

[INCLUDE: SPINACH SALADS]

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE10. During the last 30 days, how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat any kind of fried potatoes, including French fries, home fries, or hash brown potatoes? (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

[DO NOT INCLUDE: POTATO CHIPS]

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE10.1. During the last 30 days, how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat <u>other kind of potatoes</u> such as mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, or potato salad? (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

[INCLUDE: ALL TYPES OF POTATOES EXCEPT FRIED. INCLUDE POTATOES AU GRATIN, AND SCALLOPED POTATOES].

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE11. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Refried beans, baked beans, beans in soup, pork and beans or any other type of cooked dried beans? Do <u>not</u> include green beans. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

[INCLUDE: SOYBEANS, KIDNEY, PINTO, GARBANZO, BLACK BEANS, LENTILS, BLACK-EYED PEAS, COW PEAS, AND LIMA BEANS. INCLUDE CANNED BEANS.]

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE12. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Brown rice or other cooked whole grains, such as bulgur, cracked wheat, or millet? Do **not i**nclude white rice.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: Brown rice is a type of whole grain. It is brown in color and takes longer to cook than white rice. It contains almost all of the rice grain and is not as processed as white rice. Compared to white rice it also contains more fiber and more of some vitamins and minerals that are lost during the processing of rice.

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE13. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], not including what you just told me about lettuce salads, potatoes, cooked dried beans, how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Other vegetables? (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

[DO NOT INCLUDE: RICE

EXAMPLES OF OTHER VEGETABLES INCLUDE: TOMATOES, GREEN BEANS, CARROTS, CORN, CABBAGE, BEAN SPROUTS, COLLARD GREENS, AND BROCCOLI. INCLUDE ANY FORM OF THE VEGETABLE (RAW, COOKED, CANNED, OR FROZEN).]

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE14. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] have):

Mexican-type salsa made with tomato? (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

[INCLUDE**:** ALL TOMATO-BASED SALSAS.]

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE15. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Pizza? Include frozen pizza, fast food pizza, and homemade pizza. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE16. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] have):

Tomato sauces such as with spaghetti or noodles or mixed into foods such as lasagna? Please do not count tomato sauce on pizza. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE17. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Any kind of cheese? Include cheese as a snack, cheese on burgers, sandwiches, and cheese in foods such as lasagna, quesadillas, or casseroles. Please do not count cheese on pizza. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

[INCLUDE: MACARONI AND CHEESE, ENCHILADAS

DO NOT INCLUDE: CREAM CHEESE OR CHEESES MADE FROM NON-DAIRY FOODS, SUCH AS SOY OR RICE, OR CHEESE ON PIZZA.]

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE18. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Whole grain bread (and tortillas) including toast, rolls and in sandwiches? Whole grain breads include whole wheat, rye, oatmeal and pumpernickel. Do not include white bread or potato bread. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE19 (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Chocolate or any other types of **candy**? Do not include **sugar-free** candy.

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE20. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Doughnuts, sweet rolls, Danish, muffins, (pan dulce) or pop-tarts Do not include **sugar-free** items. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

[INCLUDE: LOW-FAT KINDS, TWINKIES AND HOSTESS CUPCAKES

DO NOT INCLUDE: PANCAKES, WAFFLES, FRENCH TOAST, CAKE, ICE CREAM AND OTHER FROZEN DESSERTS OR CANDY]

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE21. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Cookies, cake, pie, or brownies? Do not include sugar-free kinds. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

[INCLUDE: LOW-FAT KINDS, TWINKIES AND HOSTESS CUPCAKES

DO NOT INCLUDE: ICE CREAM AND OTHER FROZEN DESSERTS OR CANDY]

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE22. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Ice cream or other frozen desserts? Do not include sugar-free kinds. (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

[INCLUDE: LOW-FAT KINDS, ALSO INCLUDE FROZEN YOGURT AND SHERBET.

DO NOT INCLUDE: NON-DAIRY FROZEN DESSERTS, SUCH AS SORBET, SNO-CONES

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

SE23. (During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], how often did [CHILD NAME/] eat):

Popcorn? (You can tell me per day, per week or per month.)

[INCLUDE: LOW-FAT POPCORN

0__NEVER

1__ PER DAY **[RANGE 1-9]**

2__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-63]**

3__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-270]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[**IF DAY>3 OR WEEK>21 OR MONTH>90**: You said (display # of times) per (display unit). Is that correct?]

1__ YES, CONTINUE

2__ NO, CORRECT NUMBER PER DAY/WEEK/MONTH

TIMING 5

[ASK SF1-SF6 IF SC1A>0 AND SC1A<88]

SECTION F: PROGRAM PARTICIPATION – CHILD

SF1. During the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], where did [CHILD NAME/] usually eat lunchtime meals Monday to Friday?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "At home, summer school, daycamp, etc."

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MORE THAN ONE PLACE, PROBE FOR THE PLACE CHILD WENT TO MORE FREQUENTLY OR IF SPLIT TIME EVENLY BETWEEN 2 PLACES, RECORD FIRST PLACE IN SF1.1 AND SECOND PLACE IN SF4.2.

	MARK ONE	
HOME	1	**GO TO SF4.1a**
FRIEND'S OR RELATIVE'S HOME	2	**GO TO SF4.1a**
SCHOOL	3	
DAY CAMP	4	**GO TO SF4**
SLEEP AWAY CAMP	5	**GO TO SF4**
CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE, OR MOSQUE	6	**GO TO SF4**
CHILD CARE/DAY CARE	7	**GO TO SF4.1a**
PLAYGROUND/PARK/DEPT OF PARKS & REC	8	**GO TO SF4**
COMMUNITY CENTER/BOYS & GIRLS CLUB/YMCA	9	**GO TO SF4**
RESTAURANT/FAST FOOD RESTAURANT	10	**GO TO SF4.1a**
WORK	11	**GO TO SF4.1a**
SOME OTHER PLACE	12	**GO TO SF4**
DON'T KNOW	88	**GO TO SF5**
REFUSED	99	**GO TO SF5**

SF1.1 Is this a grade school, elementary, middle, or high school?

YES	1	
NO	2	**GO TO SF4**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO SF4**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO SF4**

SF1.2 Is [CHILD NAME] taking summer school classes?

YES	1	
NO	2	**GO TO SF4**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO SF4**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO SF4**

SF1.3. Please tell me the name of the school and the city where it's located.

NAME: _____

CITY:_____

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SF2. During the last 30 days, how many days a week did [CHILD NAME/] usually get a complete school lunch at this summer school?

ONE DAY 1

TWO DAYS 2

THREE DAYS 3

FOUR DAYS 4

FIVE DAYS/EVERYDAY 5

NO DAYS/EATS SOMEPLACE ELSE 6

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SF3. During the last 30 days, how many days a week did [CHILD NAME/] usually get a complete breakfast at this summer school?

ONE DAY 1

TWO DAYS 2

THREE DAYS 3

FOUR DAYS 4

FIVE DAYS/EVERYDAY 5

NO DAYS/EATS BREAKFAST SOMEPLACE ELSE 6

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SF3.1. During the last 30 days, how many days a week did [CHILD NAME/] get free **supper** meals at an after school program held in (his/her) school building?

ONE DAY .....1 **GO TO SF4.2**

TWO DAYS .....2 **GO TO SF4.2**

THREE DAYS .....3 **GO TO SF4.2**

FOUR DAYS .....4 **GO TO SF4.2**

FIVE DAYS/EVERYDAY .....5 **GO TO SF4.2**

NO DAYS/EATS SUPPER SOMEPLACE ELSE .....6 **GO TO SF4.2**

DON'T KNOW .....8 **GO TO SF4.2**

REFUSED .....9 **GO TO SF4.2**

SF4. Please tell me the name of the [FILL WITH PLACE FROM SF1] and the city where it's located.

NAME: _____

CITY:_____

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SF4.1a During the last 30 days, how many days a week did [CHILD NAME/] usually get lunch there Monday to Friday?

ONE DAY 1		
TWO DAYS 2		
THREE DAYS 3		
FOUR DAYS 4		
FIVE DAYS/EVERYDAY 5		
NO DAYS/EATS SOMEPLACE ELSE 6	**GO TO SF4.2**	
DON'T KNOW 8	**GO TO SF5**	
REFUSED 9	**GO TO SF5**	

PROGRAMMER: IF SF1=1 GO TO SF4.2

SF4.1b. Did you usually send food for your child's lunch, pay for lunch, or was the lunch [CHILD NAME/] received at [FILL WITH PLACE FROM SF1] free?

SEND FOOD FOR LUNCH 1

PAY FOR LUNCH 2

LUNCH WAS FREE 3

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

PROGRAMMER: IF SF4.1a=5 GO TO SF5

SF4.2. During the last 30 days, excluding [(FILL WITH PLACE FROM F1 that you've told me about)], where (else) did [CHILD NAME/] get lunchtime meals Monday to Friday?
PROBE: Any place else?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

HOME	1	
FRIEND'S OR RELATIVE'S HOME	2	
SCHOOL	3	
DAY CAMP	4	
SLEEP AWAY CAMP	5	
CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE, OR MOSQUE	6	
CHILD CARE/DAY CARE	7	
PLAYGROUND/PARK/DEPT OF PARKS & REC	8	
COMMUNITY CENTER/BOYS & GIRLS CLUB/YMCA	9	
RESTAURANT/FAST FOOD RESTAURANT	10	
WORK	11	
SOME OTHER PLACE	12	
NO OTHER PLACE	13	**GO TO SF5**
DON'T KNOW	88	**GO TO SF5**
REFUSED	99	**GO TO SF5**

PROGRAMMER: IF MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE <88 TO SF4.2, GO TO SF4.2a
IF ONLY ONE RESPONSE <14 TO SF4.2: IF SF4.2=1, 2, 10 OR 11 GO TO SF4.3b; IF SF4.2=3 GO TO SF4.2b, IF SF4.2=4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, OR 12 GO TO SF4.3a.

SF4.2aWhich of these places did [CHILD NAME/] eat at more frequently?

PROBE: These places include [INSERT PLACE (1-13) FROM SF4.2]

HOME	1	**GO TO SF4.3b**
FRIEND'S OR RELATIVE'S HOME	2	**GO TO SF4.3b**
SCHOOL	3	
DAY CAMP	4	**GO TO SF4.3a**
SLEEP AWAY CAMP	5	**GO TO SF4.3a**
CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE, OR MOSQUE	6	**GO TO SF4.3a**
CHILD CARE/DAY CARE	7	**GO TO SF4.3b**
PLAYGROUND/PARK/DEPT OF PARKS & REC	8	**GO TO SF4.3a**
COMMUNITY CENTER/BOYS & GIRLS CLUB/YMCA	9	**GO TO SF4.3a**
RESTAURANT/FAST FOOD RESTAURANT	10	**GO TO SF4.3b**
WORK	11	**GO TO SF4.3b**
SOME OTHER PLACE	12	**GO TO SF4.3a**
NO OTHER PLACE	13	**GO TO SF5**
DON'T KNOW	88	**GO TO SF5**
REFUSED	99	**GO TO SF5**

SF4.2bIs this a grade school, elementary, middle, or high school?

YES	1	
NO	2	**GO TO SF4.3a**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO SF4.3a**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO SF4.3a**

SF4.2cIs [CHILD NAME/] taking summer school classes?

YES	1	
NO	2	**GO TO SF4.3a**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO SF4.3a**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO SF4.3a**

SF4.2d.Please tell me the name of the school and the city where it's located.

NAME: _____

CITY:_____

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SF4.2e.During the last 30 days, how many days a week did [CHILD NAME/] usually get a complete school lunch at this summer school?

ONE DAY 1

TWO DAYS 2

THREE DAYS 3

FOUR DAYS 4

FIVE DAYS/EVERYDAY 5

NO DAYS/EATS SOMEPLACE ELSE 6

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SF4.2f.During the last 30 days, how many days a week did [CHILD NAME/] usually get a complete breakfast at this summer school?

ONE DAY 1

TWO DAYS 2

THREE DAYS 3

FOUR DAYS 4

FIVE DAYS/EVERYDAY 5

NO DAYS/EATS BREAKFAST SOMEPLACE ELSE 6

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SF4.2g. During the last 30 days, how many days a week did [CHILD NAME/] get free **supper** meals at an after school program held in (his/her) school building?

ONE DAY	1	GO TO SF5
TWO DAYS	2	GO TO SF5
THREE DAYS	3	GO TO SF5
FOUR DAYS	4	GO TO SF5
FIVE DAYS/EVERYDAY	5	GO TO SF5
NO DAYS/EATS SUPPER SOMEPLACE ELSE	6	GO TO SF5
DON'T KNOW	8	GO TO SF5
REFUSED	9	GO TO SF5

SF4.3a Please tell me the name of the [FILL WITH PLACE FROM SE4.2 OR SE4.2a] and the city where it's located.

NAME: _____

CITY: _____

DON'T KNOW	8
REFUSED	9

SF4.3b During the last 30 days, how many days a week did [CHILD NAME/] usually get lunch there Monday to Friday?

ONE DAY	1	
TWO DAYS	2	
THREE DAYS	3	
FOUR DAYS	4	
FIVE DAYS/EVERYDAY	5	
NO DAYS/EATS LUNCH SOMEPLACE ELSE	6	GO TO SF5
DON'T KNOW	8	
REFUSED	9	

PROGRAMMER: IF ONLY 1 RESPONSE TO SF4.2 AND IT =1 OR IF SF4.2a=1 GO TO SF5

SF4.3c Did you usually send food for your child's lunch, pay for lunch, or was the lunch [CHILD NAME/] received at [FILL WITH PLACE FROM SF4.2a] free?

SEND FOOD FOR LUNCH	1
PAY FOR LUNCH	2
LUNCH WAS FREE	3
DON'T KNOW	8
REFUSED	9

SF5. Excluding summer school, is there a program in your neighborhood that provides free meals to children during the months when they are not in school?

YES	1	
NO	2	**GO TO SF6**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO SF6**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO SF6**

SF5.1 Why doesn't [CHILD NAME/] go to that summer program?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

PREFERS TO EAT AT HOME/IS WITH PARENT AT HOME	1
NO NEED FOR MEALS/FOOD PROVIDED AT HOME	2
DOESN'T LIKE THE FOOD THEY SERVE/FOOD DOESN'T MEET CHILD'S NEEDS	3
NOT INTERESTED IN ACTIVITIES AT PROGRAM/HAS FEW/NO FRIENDS AT PROGRAM	4
NO TRANSPORTATION TO PROGRAM/TOO FAR	5
DON'T LIKE LOCATION OF PROGRAM (UNSAFE)	6
CHILD HAS A JOB/WORKS	7
GOES TO SUMMER SCHOOL	8
CONFLICTS WITH CHILD/PARENT SCHEDULE/ TOO BUSY	9
CHILD ATTENDS THIS SUMMER PROGRAM	10
ATTENDS ANOTHER PROGRAM/CAMP/DAYCARE (INCLUDES BABYSITTER)	11
DOESN'T WANT TO GO/IS EMBARRASSED	12
CHILD DOESN'T QUALIFY/IS TOO YOUNG/ TOO OLD	13
NOT AWARE OF/NOT FAMILIAR WITH PROGRAM	14
DOESN'T EAT LUNCH	15
OTHER (SPECIFY)	16
DON'T KNOW	88
REFUSED	99

SF6 During the last 30 days, since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)], did [CHILD NAME/] receive food through a backpack food program for children?

[IF NEEDED: THE BACKPACK FOOD PROGRAM PROVIDES FOOD FOR CHILDREN TO TAKE HOME OVER WEEKENDS AND OTHER DAYS

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

TIMING 6

[ASK ALL:]

SECTION G: PROGRAM PARTICIPATION – HOUSEHOLD

SG1. Next, I'm going to read the names of some programs that provide food or meals to individuals or households.

SG1.1 (IF TREATMENT: Excluding any special summer WIC program benefits,) In the last 30 days, since [DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS], did you or anyone in your household receive food or benefits from the regular Women, Infants and Children program called WIC?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

→ **GO TO SG2**

SG1.2aHow many women or children in the household got regular WIC foods or benefits?

|__|__| WOMEN AND CHILDREN **[RANGE 1-20]**

DON'T KNOW .....88 **GO TO SG2**
REFUSED .....99 **GO TO SG2**

[ASK IF SG1.2A=1]
SG1.2ba Is that person who got regular WIC foods or benefits an infant less than 1 year old?

YES.....1 **[CODE AS 1 IN SG1.2B]**

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

[ASK IF SG1.2A>1 AND NOT DK/REF]

SG1.2bHow many of those [NUMBER FROM H1.2a] people who got regular WIC foods or benefits are infants less than 1 year old?

_____ Number of infants **[RANGE 0-20]**

DON'T KNOW 88

REFUSED 99

CREATE PROGRAMMED VARIABLE COMBINING SG1.2BA AND SG1.2B

SG2. In the last 30 days did you or anyone in your household receive food or meals from food pantries, food banks, local soup kitchens or emergency kitchens?

YES.....1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SG3. Are you (or others in your household) currently receiving regular [FILL STATE SNAP PROGRAM NAME], also known as food stamps?

YES.....1

NO .....2 **GO TO SG4**

DON'T KNOW .....8 **GO TO SG4**

REFUSED .....9 **GO TO SG4**

SG3.1 What is the amount of the regular [STATE AND NAME OF SNAP PROGRAM] benefits you receive per month? Please do not include any special summer benefits for children.

Enter amount [$1 - $9999] ..... **GO TO SG5.1**

DON'T KNOW .....8 **GO TO SG5.1**

REFUSED .....9 **GO TO SG5.1**

SG4. Have you (or others in your household) applied for regular [FILL STATE SNAP PROGRAM NAME] in the last 30 days?

YES.....1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

[ASK BG6 IF IF SG3>1 AND MARKET=31, 33, 41 OR 43]

SG5. Do you (or others in your household) currently receive monthly commodity foods as part of the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR [*fid-purr*])?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SG5.1 Please tell me if you have access to a working refrigerator to store food you get for your household?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

TIMING 7

[PROGRAMMER: IF SAMPLED HOUSEHOLD IS IN THE TREATMENT GROUP, ASK SG6. OTHERWISE, GO TO SH1.]

BENEFIT TYPE 1=SNAP SEBTC
BENEFIT TYPE 2=HYBRID SNAP SEBTC
BENEFIT TYPE 3=WIC SEBTC

[ASK SG6 IF TC=1]

SG6. According to my records, you've received special summertime food benefits for your (child/children). Is that correct?

YES	1	
NO	2	GO TO SH1
[STATES WITH BENEFIT TYPE 2] NOT AWARE OF RECEIPT OF SPECIAL SUMMERTIME BENEFITS	3	GO TO SH1
TOLD STATE WE DIDN'T WANT/NEED THEM	4	GO TO SH1
DON'T KNOW	8	GO TO SH1
REFUSED	9	GO TO SH1

SG6.1. Have you used these summer benefits since you received them?

YES	1	
NO	2	GO TO SH1
DON'T KNOW	8	
REFUSED	9	

NO G7-G8 THIS VERSION

[ASK SG9 IF BENEFIT TYPE= 3]

SG9. Now, think about the special summertime food benefits that you received for your (child/children). Using a scale of very good, good, fair, or poor, how would you rate the food benefits for…

RANDOMIZE SG9A-SG9D	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Providing the right quantity of food?....	4	3	2	1	8	9
b. Offering foods that (your children like/your child likes) to eat?.....	4	3	2	1	8	9
c. Offering food choices in sizes that you can find on the shelf? For example, if the benefit is for a 64 oz. container of juice, you can find it in the store where you shop.....	4	3	2	1	8	9
d. Letting you shop at stores that are convenient and easy to shop at	4	3	2	1	8	9

NO G10-G11 THIS VERSION

[ASK SG12 –SG13 IF SG6.1=1, 8 OR 9 AND BENEFIT TYPE= 1 OR BENEFIT TYPE= 3 OR (BENEFIT TYPE= 2) AND SG3 NE1)]

SG12. Using a scale of very good, good, fair, or poor, what overall rating would you give to the **ease of obtaining** the EBT card for the special summertime benefits for children?

VERY GOOD 4
GOOD.....3
FAIR.....2
POOR 1
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SG13. Using a scale of very good, good, fair, or poor, what overall rating would you give to **the directions for using** the EBT card for the special summertime benefits for children?

VERY GOOD 4
GOOD 3
FAIR 2
POOR 1
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

[ASK SG14 – SG18 IF SG6.1=1, 8 OR 9]

SG14. (Using a scale of very good, good, fair, or poor,) what overall rating would you give to the **ease of using the EBT card to get food**?

VERY GOOD 4
GOOD 3
FAIR 2
POOR 1
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SG15. Using a scale of very good, good, fair, or poor, what overall rating would you give to the **ease of resolving problems with the EBT card** [for the special summertime benefits] for children? [PROGRAMMER: OMIT PHRASE IN BRACKETS WHERE SG2=1 AND BENEFIT TYPE=2]

VERY GOOD 4
GOOD 3
FAIR 2
POOR 1
HAD NO PROBLEMS.....5
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

TIMING 8

[ASK ALL]

SECTION H: SHOPPING AND EATING BEHAVIOR – HOUSEHOLD

QUALIFIED LEVEL 8: REACHES SH1

Now, I'd like to ask some questions about shopping for food and eating at restaurants.

SH1. First I'll ask you about money spent at supermarkets or grocery stores. Then we will talk about money spent at other types of stores.

Excluding any purchases made with government benefits like SNAP or WIC, since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW –30 DAYS)] how much money [did your family/did you] spend out of pocket at supermarkets, grocery stores, and other stores? Please do not include fast food restaurants and other types of restaurants. (You can tell me per week or per month.)

PROBE: This includes stores such as Wal-mart, Target, and Kmart, convenience stores like 7-11 or Mini Mart, stores like Costco or Sam's Club, dollar stores, bakeries, meat markets, vegetable stands, or farmer's markets.

[RECORD "0" IF NO MONEY WAS SPENT]

0__NO MONEY SPENT	**GO TO SH6**
1__ PER WEEK **[RANGE $1-$9,999]**	
2__ PER MONTH **[RANGE $1-$9,999]**	
8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE	**GO TO SH6**
9 REFUSED	**GO TO SH6**

SH2. Was any of this $[AMOUNT FROM SH1] per [week/month] spent on nonfood items such as cleaning or paper products, pet food, cigarettes or alcoholic beverages?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

→ *GO TO SH4*

SH3. About how much OF THE $[AMOUNT FROM SH1] per [week/month FROM SH1] was spent on nonfood items?

PROGRAMMER: AMOUNT CANNOT BE MORE THAN THE AMOUNT ENTERED ON QUESTION BH1.

PROGRAMMER: IF UNIT TYPE (WEEK/MONTH) PROVIDED IN SH3 IS NE TO UNIT TYPE IN SH1, SHOW: "Just to confirm, was that per [WEEK/MONTH]?"

[RECORD "0" IF NO MONEY WAS SPENT]

0__NO MONEY SPENT

1__ PER WEEK **[RANGE $1-$9,999]**

2__ PER MONTH **[RANGE $1-$9,999]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

SH4. [IF SG1.1=1 AND (SH1=1 OR SH1=2):] Just to confirm, did the [AMOUNT REPORTED AT SH1] you spent at supermarkets and other stores include purchases made with your household's regular WIC fruit & vegetable voucher?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SH5. [IF SG3=1 AND (SH1=1 OR SH1=2):] (And) just to confirm, did the [AMOUNT REPORTED AT SH1] you spent at supermarkets and other stores include purchases made with your household's regular SNAP benefits?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SH5a. [IF TREATMENT:] (And) just to confirm, did the [AMOUNT REPORTED AT SH1] you spent at supermarkets and other stores include purchases made with your household's special summertime benefits?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SH6. During the last 30 days, how many times did your family eat food from a fast food restaurant? Include fast food meals at home, or at fast food restaurants, carryout, or drive thru. (You can tell me per week or per month.)

[IF NEEDED, SAY: "Such as food you get at McDonald's, KFC, Panda Express, Taco Bell, or food trucks."]

0__NEVER

1__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-99]**

2__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-99]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

SH7. During the last 30 days, how many times did your family eat food at other kinds of restaurants? (You can tell me per week or per month.)

[IF NEEDED, SAY: Such as food you get at Applebee's, Chili's, TGI Fridays, etc.]

0__NEVER

1__ PER WEEK **[RANGE 1-99]**

2__ PER MONTH **[RANGE 1-99]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

[PROGRAMMER: IF SH6 AND SH7=0, GO TO SI1.]

SH8. About how much money [did your family/did you] spend on food at all types of restaurants including fast food restaurants during the last 30 days? (You can tell me per week or per month.)

0__NO MONEY SPENT

1__ PER WEEK **[RANGE $1-$9,999]**

2__ PER MONTH **[RANGE $1-$9,999]**

8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9 REFUSED

TIMING 9

SECTION I: CAREGIVER DEMOGRAPHICS

CHECKPOINT: **IF BLINE=1, GO TO SI14.1**
IF BLINE=2, GO TO SI1

SI1. Now, I have a few questions about you.
[RECORD GENDER FROM OBSERVATION.]
[ONLY IF NECESSARY – ASK: Because it is sometimes difficult to determine over the phone, I am asked to confirm with everyone…Are you male or female?]

MALE 1
FEMALE.....2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SI2. What is your relationship to [CHILD NAME/]?

READ ONLY IF NECESSARY: Are you [CHILD NAME's]…

BIOLOGICAL/ADOPTIVE PARENT 1
STEP-PARENT 2
GRANDPARENT.....3
GREAT GRANDPARENT.....4
SIBLING/STEPSIBLING.....5
OTHER RELATIVE OR IN-LAW.....6
FOSTER PARENT 7
OTHER NON-RELATIVE 8
PARENT'S PARTNER.....9
DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

SI3. Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SI4. I am going to read a list of five race categories. Please choose one or more races that you consider yourself to be. American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; White?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE 1
ASIAN 2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN 3
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER 4
WHITE 5
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SI5. What is your current marital status? Are you now married, divorced, separated, widowed, never married, or living with a partner?

MARRIED 1
SEPARATED OR DIVORCED 2
WIDOWED 3
NEVER MARRIED 4
LIVING WITH PARTNER 5
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SI6. Please tell me your birth date.

|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|
MONTH DAY YEAR

DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

PROGRAMMER: MUST BE OLDER THAN 18. IF NOT ASK:
SI6a. You said your date of birth is [INPUT ANSWER FROM SI6), is this correct?

YES 1
NO ..... 2 **REPEAT SI6**

SI6.1 What is the highest grade or level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

[ENTER HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL.]

NEVER ATTENDED/KINDERGARTEN ONLY 0
1ST GRADE.....1
2ND GRADE 2
3RD GRADE 3
4TH GRADE.....4
5TH GRADE.....5
6TH GRADE.....6
7TH GRADE.....7
8TH GRADE.....8
9TH GRADE.....9
10TH GRADE..... 10
11TH GRADE..... 11
12TH GRADE, NO DIPLOMA..... 12
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE..... 13
GED OR EQUIVALENT..... 14
SOME COLLEGE, NO DEGREE..... 15
ASSOCIATE DEGREE: OCCUPATIONAL, TECHNICAL, OR VOCATIONAL PROGRAM..... 16
ASSOCIATE DEGREE: ACADEMIC PROGRAM 17
BACHELOR'S DEGREE (EXAMPLE: BA, AB, BS, BBA) 18
MASTER'S DEGREE (EXAMPLE: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MBA) 19
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL DEGREE (EXAMPLE: MD, DDS, DVM, JD) 20
DOCTORAL DEGREE (EXAMPLE: PhD, EdD)..... 21
DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

SI7. The next questions are about your current job or business. Were you working for pay in the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)]?

YES.....1 **GO TO SI10**
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SI8. Was any other adult in the household working for pay in the last 30 days since [DATE (DATE OF INTERVIEW -30 DAYS)]?

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SI10. And now, my final questions. What was your household's total income last month, during [MONTH (CURRENT MONTH -1)] before taxes? Please include all types of income received by all household members last month, including all earnings, Social Security, pensions, child support, and cash welfare benefits such as TANF (TAN-IF) and SSI. Do **not i**nclude the value of SNAP benefits or food stamps, WIC, Medicaid, or public housing.

NO INCOME ..... 0 **GO TO SI12**

GAVE ANSWER..... 1 **[RANGE $1 – 99,999] GO TO SI12**

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

[IF SI10> $12,500 ASK]:
SI10a. You said your household's total income last month was [INPUT ANSWER FROM SI10), is this correct?

YES.....1
NO .....2 **REPEAT SI10**

SI11. Some people find it easier to select an income range. Please stop me when I reach your household's total income for last month. Was it…

Less than $500,.....1
$500 to less than $1,000, ...2
$1,000 to less than $1,500, ...3
$1,500 to less than $2,000, ...4
$2,000 to less than $2,500, ...5
$2,500 to less than $3,000, ...6
$3,000 or more?.....7
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

SI12. And, what was your household's total income last year before taxes? Please include all types of income received by all household members last year, including all earnings, Social Security, pensions, child support, and cash welfare benefits such as TANF (*TAN-IF*) and SSI. Do **not** include the value of SNAP benefits or food stamps, WIC, Medicaid, or public housing.

NO INCOME .....0 **GO TO SI14**

GAVE ANSWER..... 1 **[RANGE $1 – 999,999] GO TO SI14**

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

SI13. Some people find it easier to select an income range. Please stop me when I reach your household's total income for last year. Was it…

Less than $10,000, ...1
$10,000 to less than $20,000, ...2
$20,000 to less than $35,000, ...3
$35,000 to less than $50,000, ...4
$50,000 to less than $75,000, ...5
$75,000 to less than $100,000, ...6
$100,000 to less than $150,000 or, ...7
$150,000 or more? 8
DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

[IF SI12> $150,000 OR SI13=8 ASK]:
SI13a. You said your household's total income last year was [INPUT ANSWER FROM SI12 or SI13], is this correct?

YES.....1
NO .....2 **REPEAT SI12**

SI14. Has a doctor or other health care professional ever told you or anyone in your household that they had a disability? By disability, I mean a physical or mental impairment.

YES.....1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
REFUSED 9

CHECKPOINT: IF BLINE=2, GO TO SJ1

SI14.1 And now, my final questions. Thinking about [NAME OF PAST MONTH], what was your household's total income last month before taxes? Please include all types of income received by all household members last month, including all earnings, Social Security, pensions, child support, and cash welfare benefits such as TANF (TAN-IF) and SSI. Do **not** include the value of SNAP benefits or food stamps, WIC, Medicaid, or public housing.

NO INCOME ..... 0 **GO TO SJ1**

GAVE ANSWER..... 1 [RANGE $1 – 99,999] **GO TO SI14.1a**

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

[IF SI14.1> $12,500 ASK]:

SI14.1a.You said your household's total income last month was [INPUT ANSWER FROM SI14.1], is this correct?

YES.....1

NO .....2 **REPEAT SI14.1**

SI14.2Some people find it easier to select an income range. Please stop me when I reach your household's total income for last month. Was it…

Less than $500,.....1

$500 to less than $1,000, ...2

$1,000 to less than $1,500, ...3

$1,500 to less than $2,000, ...4

$2,000 to less than $2,500, ...5

$2,500 to less than $3,000, ...6

$3,000 or more?.....7

DON'T KNOW 8

REFUSED 9

TIMING 10

SECTION J: CLOSING AND ADDRESS VERIFICATION

QUALIFIED LEVEL 9: REACHES SJ1

[IF MARKET = 34 READ:

If you have any questions about this study or your rights as a participant, I can give you a number to call.]

SJ1. **[READ IFJSOUR NE 3:]** Thank you very much for your time. You have really helped us with this study. We will send you a $25 VISA Prepaid card within the next few weeks and I'd like to check your mailing address.

SJ1. **[READ IF JSOUR=3:]** Thank you very much for your time. You have really helped us with this study. The field locator will give you your $25 VISA Prepaid card. While we have you on the phone, we would like to check your mailing address.

[ASK ALL:]
SJ1a. According to our records we have…

[IF SA3=1, FILL NAME FROM FILE. ELSE, FILL FROM SA4.1]

[FILL STREET ADDRESS FROM SAMPLE FRAME]

[FILL CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE FROM SAMPLE FRAME]

NAME AND ADDRESS IS CORRECT 1

NAME AND ADDRESS NEEDS UPDATING.....0

UPDATE: NAME

UPDATE: STREET ADDRESS:

_____

_____

CITY: _____

STATE: _____

ZIP CODE: _____

[ONLY IF NEEDED: THE PROJECT DIRECTOR AT ABT ASSOCIATES CAN BE REACHED AT 855-281-6385]

Thank you again for your help and have a good day/good evening.

TIMING 11

Appendix 4D

Household Characteristics, By Site

4D.1 Household Characteristics, All Sites and By Site

Exhibit 4D.1a Household Size, Number of Children, Presence of an Employed Adult, and Presence of a Person with a Disability

	Total Sample Size[a]	Household Size		Number of Children		At Least One Employed Adult		Any Person With a Physical or Mental Disability	
		Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Pct	SE	Pct	SE
All	27,094	4.4	0.01	2.5	0.01	71.7%	0.52	36.1%	0.49
Cherokee Nation	909	4.3	0.06	2.4	0.05	74.2%	2.56	49.1%	2.39
Chickasaw Nation	2,379	4.4	0.03	2.4	0.03	75.7%	1.59	37.5%	1.21
Connecticut									
POC	1,363	4.0	0.07	2.2	0.05	74.2%	2.69	40.5%	3.02
Expansion	1,825	4.1	0.04	2.4	0.03	63.6%	1.73	35.6%	1.23
Delaware	2,386	4.4	0.04	2.4	0.04	74.6%	1.43	34.3%	1.14
Michigan									
POC	1,734	4.5	0.04	2.6	0.05	68.2%	1.63	37.8%	1.36
Expansion	2,192	4.2	0.10	2.5	0.11	74.5%	3.08	48.3%	3.26
Missouri									
POC	2,109	4.3	0.05	2.5	0.04	69.9%	1.71	33.8%	1.47
Expansion	2,195	4.3	0.04	2.5	0.05	60.0%	1.72	41.3%	1.29
Nevada	1,292	4.8	0.05	2.6	0.04	74.8%	1.82	30.9%	1.51
Oregon									
POC	1,946	4.3	0.04	2.3	0.03	69.2%	1.50	35.4%	1.25
Expansion	2,205	4.7	0.04	2.7	0.03	72.1%	1.52	29.6%	1.12
Texas	2,361	4.4	0.04	2.3	0.03	77.1%	1.32	21.3%	1.09
Washington	2,198	4.4	0.04	2.5	0.03	74.8%	1.52	31.1%	1.14
Analysis Sample Size		27,093		27,094		12,948[b]		23,808	
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

[a] Site-level analysis sample sizes may vary slightly for some characteristics reported.

[b] Estimates for employment are reported for the control group only.

Exhibit 4D.1b Household Composition

	Sample Size	Single Female-Headed Households		Single Male-Headed Households		Two or More Adults in Household	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	26,969	48.0%	0.44	3.9%	0.16	48.1%	0.44
Cherokee Nation	909	35.1%	1.91	6.3%	1.03	58.7%	1.99
Chickasaw Nation	2,371	36.1%	1.13	3.7%	0.49	60.3%	1.16
Connecticut							
POC	1,359	50.4%	2.63	4.0%	0.80	45.6%	2.67
Expansion	1,799	62.4%	1.20	2.6%	0.37	35.0%	1.19
Delaware	2,370	53.5%	1.15	3.4%	0.42	43.1%	1.14
Michigan							
POC	1,728	51.6%	1.36	3.3%	0.47	45.1%	1.35
Expansion	2,190	44.0%	3.33	4.1%	0.83	51.9%	3.31
Missouri							
POC	2,091	59.8%	1.36	5.4%	0.63	34.8%	1.33
Expansion	2,178	73.4%	1.09	4.5%	0.49	22.1%	1.03
Nevada	1,286	36.8%	1.40	4.6%	0.62	58.6%	1.43
Oregon							
POC	1,943	38.3%	1.22	4.3%	0.54	57.3%	1.24
Expansion	2,203	38.9%	1.15	2.8%	0.38	58.3%	1.16
Texas	2,353	49.5%	1.24	3.0%	0.41	47.5%	1.23
Washington	2,189	42.2%	1.21	2.7%	0.39	55.0%	1.22
Test of Site Variation				**P =<0.01**			

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Exhibit 4D.1c Number of Children

	Sample Size	1 Child		2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	27,094	23.1%	0.35	35.4%	0.44	41.5%	0.44
Cherokee Nation	909	25.1%	1.72	38.1%	1.99	36.8%	1.96
Chickasaw Nation	2,379	21.8%	0.97	36.4%	1.14	41.9%	1.17
Connecticut							
POC	1,363	27.8%	2.39	35.8%	2.28	36.4%	2.71
Expansion	1,825	22.2%	1.02	37.0%	1.19	40.7%	1.21
Delaware	2,386	24.0%	0.96	37.2%	1.11	38.7%	1.11
Michigan							
POC	1,734	19.4%	1.02	32.1%	1.27	48.4%	1.36
Expansion	2,192	23.2%	1.88	39.6%	3.46	37.3%	3.21
Missouri							
POC	2,109	22.5%	1.09	34.6%	1.28	43.0%	1.37
Expansion	2,195	28.0%	1.11	30.7%	1.11	41.3%	1.17
Nevada	1,292	18.9%	1.13	34.1%	1.37	47.0%	1.44
Oregon							
POC	1,946	25.0%	1.08	37.5%	1.21	37.5%	1.21
Expansion	2,205	16.9%	0.86	32.4%	1.10	50.7%	1.17
Texas	2,361	26.6%	1.10	35.8%	1.18	37.6%	1.19
Washington	2,198	22.0%	1.00	34.5%	1.16	43.5%	1.21
Test of Site Variation				**P =<0.01**			

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Exhibit 4D.1d Household Income as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (Last Month, Control Group Only)

	Sample Size	Below Poverty Line		101-130 Percent of Poverty Line		131-185 Percent of Poverty Line		Over 185 Percent of Poverty Line	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	12,949	70.4%	0.54	13.0%	0.36	11.3%	0.37	5.3%	0.26
Cherokee Nation	439	68.6%	2.75	10.4%	1.58	11.7%	2.08	9.3%	1.75
Chickasaw Nation	859	59.6%	1.86	16.0%	1.36	15.8%	1.43	8.6%	1.08
Connecticut									
POC	651	68.1%	3.13	12.4%	1.73	12.9%	2.20	6.6%	1.76
Expansion	842	71.4%	1.63	13.3%	1.19	11.8%	1.19	3.5%	0.67
Delaware	1,120	66.9%	1.60	13.6%	1.12	13.1%	1.19	6.4%	0.85
Michigan									
POC	986	78.9%	1.47	11.1%	1.14	6.3%	0.86	3.7%	0.70
Expansion	1,073	75.3%	3.01	12.1%	1.99	10.1%	1.96	2.4%	0.66
Missouri									
POC	978	76.6%	1.55	9.0%	1.03	8.0%	0.99	6.5%	0.92
Expansion	1,009	79.5%	1.42	9.1%	0.96	7.5%	1.01	3.9%	0.64
Nevada	618	68.0%	1.95	13.1%	1.40	13.5%	1.44	5.4%	0.91
Oregon									
POC	1,129	68.7%	1.47	14.1%	1.09	13.3%	1.05	3.9%	0.61
Expansion	1,054	70.5%	1.57	16.7%	1.27	9.7%	1.05	3.1%	0.59
Texas	1,129	75.2%	1.36	11.3%	1.00	7.9%	0.84	5.6%	0.72
Washington	1,062	58.8%	1.73	19.8%	1.42	16.8%	1.29	4.7%	0.66
Test of Site Variation					**P =<0.01**				

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (Control group only)

Exhibit 4D.1e Household Income (Last Month, Control Group Only)

	No Income (Last Month)			Income (Last Month)				
	Sample Size	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Sample Size	Median	SE	Mean	SE
All	12,682	2.9%	0.21	12,699	$1,399.80	25.35	$1,665.40	14.73
Cherokee Nation	430	2.2%	0.78	431	$1,498.60	73.80	$1,752.40	66.62
Chickasaw Nation	842	1.1%	0.33	843	$1,697.70	52.75	$2,032.30	63.20
Connecticut								
POC	638	1.3%	0.46	639	$1,486.00	93.90	$1,735.60	86.01
Expansion	825	3.8%	0.71	826	$1,290.60	52.12	$1,508.30	38.75
Delaware	1,085	3.0%	0.59	1,087	$1,496.50	49.61	$1,743.40	44.14
Michigan								
POC	959	3.3%	0.65	959	$1,198.40	24.86	$1,445.20	38.18
Expansion	1,056	4.1%	1.94	1,056	$1,293.70	126.70	$1,501.50	89.25
Missouri								
POC	948	4.2%	0.67	951	$1,201.20	31.61	$1,529.60	48.16
Expansion	987	6.6%	0.91	988	$1,099.50	40.41	$1,325.50	38.77
Nevada	602	1.5%	0.47	604	$1,584.10	53.02	$1,902.20	54.55
Oregon								
POC	1,118	3.0%	0.57	1,119	$1,497.30	25.09	$1,685.40	34.79
Expansion	1,036	1.5%	0.41	1,037	$1,496.70	30.98	$1,707.80	37.10
Texas	1,106	3.6%	0.60	1,108	$1,226.20	50.02	$1,544.90	39.07
Washington	1,050	2.3%	0.55	1,051	$1,696.20	50.22	$1,895.40	39.16
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01**				**P =<0.01**		

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (Control group only)

4D.2 Respondent Characteristics, All Sites and By Site

Exhibit 4D.2a Respondent Gender

	Sample Size	Percent Female	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	27,044	89.3%	0.26
Cherokee Nation	909	85.8%	1.43
Chickasaw Nation	2,374	91.1%	0.70
Connecticut			
POC	1,363	90.8%	1.27
Expansion	1,803	93.1%	0.60
Delaware	2,385	91.4%	0.65
Michigan			
POC	1,733	89.4%	0.86
Expansion	2,191	88.1%	1.55
Missouri			
POC	2,104	88.8%	0.90
Expansion	2,192	91.8%	0.68
Nevada	1,287	85.1%	1.05
Oregon			
POC	1,945	87.2%	0.85
Expansion	2,203	89.3%	0.73
Texas	2,358	89.7%	0.74
Washington	2,197	89.2%	0.78
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01**	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Exhibit 4D.2b Respondent Age

	Sample Size	18-29 Years Pct	18-29 Years SE (Pct Pts)	30-39 Years Pct	30-39 Years SE (Pct Pts)	40-49 Years Pct	40-49 Years SE (Pct Pts)	50-59 Years Pct	50-59 Years SE (Pct Pts)	60+ Years Pct	60+ Years SE (Pct Pts)
All	26,744	16.7%	0.35	44.6%	0.44	27.4%	0.39	8.8%	0.28	2.4%	0.12
Cherokee Nation	902	14.9%	1.45	44.1%	2.05	29.7%	1.83	8.4%	1.04	3.0%	0.55
Chickasaw Nation	2,364	15.5%	0.86	44.5%	1.18	26.2%	1.05	9.7%	0.70	4.1%	0.48
Connecticut											
POC	1,344	14.5%	1.36	46.8%	2.43	26.6%	2.08	8.5%	2.68	3.5%	0.88
Expansion	1,791	20.6%	1.01	46.1%	1.24	24.4%	1.06	7.7%	0.65	1.2%	0.25
Delaware	2,348	13.7%	0.81	43.3%	1.14	29.2%	1.05	10.5%	0.72	3.2%	0.39
Michigan											
POC	1,718	24.4%	1.19	45.1%	1.35	21.5%	1.10	6.8%	0.66	2.2%	0.37
Expansion	2,176	18.1%	2.98	39.8%	3.25	32.0%	3.01	8.4%	1.33	1.7%	0.42
Missouri											
POC	2,076	21.0%	1.13	44.6%	1.38	22.6%	1.13	9.1%	0.75	2.6%	0.43
Expansion	2,148	22.1%	1.03	43.0%	1.20	23.5%	1.03	9.2%	0.74	2.3%	0.33
Nevada	1,265	13.9%	1.00	41.8%	1.44	32.2%	1.37	9.8%	0.86	2.3%	0.44
Oregon											
POC	1,932	13.0%	0.86	46.1%	1.25	30.2%	1.16	8.9%	0.69	1.8%	0.35
Expansion	2,177	13.0%	0.81	50.6%	1.18	27.3%	1.05	7.7%	0.61	1.4%	0.25
Texas	2,326	16.2%	0.94	39.5%	1.22	30.7%	1.14	10.5%	0.74	3.0%	0.40
Washington	2,177	13.3%	0.88	49.5%	1.23	27.9%	1.10	7.5%	0.60	1.7%	0.32
Test of Site Variation						**P =<0.01**					

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Exhibit 4D.2c Respondent Race/Ethnicity

		Hispanic		Black non-Hispanic		White non-Hispanic		Other non-Hispanic	
	Sample Size	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	26,876	30.6%	0.36	17.7%	0.24	41.9%	0.44	9.9%	0.27
Cherokee Nation	907	7.6%	1.03	1.2%	0.42	51.8%	2.04	39.4%	2.01
Chickasaw Nation	2,363	11.3%	0.74	5.7%	0.54	59.5%	1.17	23.6%	1.01
Connecticut									
POC	1,355	29.0%	2.40	5.6%	0.87	53.7%	2.62	11.7%	1.80
Expansion	1,787	46.7%	1.24	15.9%	0.89	31.9%	1.16	5.5%	0.56
Delaware	2,365	30.6%	1.06	37.9%	1.11	26.4%	1.03	5.1%	0.52
Michigan									
POC	1,723	38.3%	1.33	31.5%	1.25	26.4%	1.20	3.9%	0.48
Expansion	2,182	5.3%	1.19	1.1%	0.31	90.3%	1.56	3.3%	0.98
Missouri									
POC	2,084	21.8%	1.15	60.9%	1.36	10.2%	0.81	7.1%	0.83
Expansion	2,170	4.9%	0.55	79.1%	1.08	11.0%	0.83	5.0%	0.65
Nevada	1,282	47.1%	1.45	2.8%	0.44	40.9%	1.42	9.2%	0.82
Oregon									
POC	1,942	20.4%	0.99	0.5%	0.20	71.7%	1.13	7.4%	0.71
Expansion	2,185	48.2%	1.17	0.8%	0.21	44.8%	1.17	6.2%	0.60
Texas	2,353	95.1%	0.54	1.1%	0.28	3.0%	0.42	0.8%	0.21
Washington	2,178	21.7%	1.00	4.4%	0.46	64.1%	1.18	9.9%	0.76
Test of Site Variation					**P =<0.01**				

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Exhibit 4D.2d Respondent Education Level

		Less than High School		High School Degree/GED		Some College		College Degree or Higher	
	Sample Size	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	26,948	27.3%	0.38	32.5%	0.42	32.7%	0.44	7.5%	0.23
Cherokee Nation	906	21.1%	1.60	36.2%	1.94	33.3%	1.99	9.4%	1.10
Chickasaw Nation	2,371	23.4%	1.02	35.5%	1.14	32.1%	1.10	9.0%	0.64
Connecticut									
POC	1,359	20.7%	1.81	41.7%	2.70	31.8%	2.43	5.8%	0.85
Expansion	1,798	26.7%	1.09	33.3%	1.18	33.0%	1.17	7.0%	0.63
Delaware	2,375	29.2%	1.03	36.3%	1.12	26.3%	1.01	8.1%	0.60
Michigan									
POC	1,727	38.2%	1.32	26.3%	1.20	28.9%	1.24	6.6%	0.63
Expansion	2,184	18.3%	2.58	32.8%	2.69	42.1%	3.41	6.7%	1.88
Missouri									
POC	2,097	27.8%	1.21	33.5%	1.32	31.7%	1.26	7.0%	0.69
Expansion	2,182	29.0%	1.11	34.0%	1.16	30.3%	1.08	6.7%	0.57
Nevada	1,284	35.6%	1.40	29.3%	1.33	30.0%	1.31	5.1%	0.63
Oregon									
POC	1,941	22.9%	1.03	28.5%	1.13	38.7%	1.23	9.8%	0.75
Expansion	2,191	38.5%	1.14	29.4%	1.08	26.4%	1.04	5.7%	0.52
Texas	2,348	29.5%	1.12	31.6%	1.16	30.8%	1.14	8.1%	0.66
Washington	2,185	21.5%	1.02	26.9%	1.09	42.0%	1.21	9.6%	0.72
Test of Site Variation					**P =<0.01**				

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Exhibit 4D.2e Respondent Marital Status

	Sample Size	Married	SE (Pct Pts)	Separated or Divorced	SE (Pct Pts)	Widowed	SE (Pct Pts)	Never Married	SE (Pct Pts)	Living with Partner	SE (Pct Pts)
		Pct		Pct		Pct		Pct		Pct	
All	26,969	39.2%	0.44	25.6%	0.39	2.5%	0.18	23.7%	0.35	8.9%	0.22
Cherokee Nation	909	50.0%	2.03	28.7%	1.79	3.1%	0.76	9.5%	1.19	8.7%	1.10
Chickasaw Nation	2,371	52.0%	1.19	24.7%	1.01	4.2%	0.48	10.9%	0.75	8.3%	0.65
Connecticut											
POC	1,359	38.0%	2.73	26.5%	1.96	2.3%	0.64	25.6%	2.37	7.6%	0.98
Expansion	1,799	27.1%	1.10	25.2%	1.07	1.9%	0.33	37.8%	1.20	7.9%	0.67
Delaware	2,370	31.7%	1.08	23.2%	0.94	2.6%	0.35	31.1%	1.07	11.4%	0.74
Michigan											
POC	1,728	31.9%	1.26	17.3%	1.00	2.4%	0.43	35.1%	1.30	13.2%	0.94
Expansion	2,190	43.4%	3.29	29.8%	3.17	3.9%	1.98	14.5%	1.76	8.4%	1.31
Missouri											
POC	2,091	26.5%	1.24	21.5%	1.11	1.7%	0.30	41.9%	1.35	8.3%	0.77
Expansion	2,178	16.0%	0.93	18.4%	0.95	2.4%	0.42	57.1%	1.21	6.1%	0.58
Nevada	1,286	49.9%	1.45	25.8%	1.27	2.1%	0.43	13.5%	1.00	8.8%	0.80
Oregon											
POC	1,943	47.9%	1.25	30.0%	1.15	1.7%	0.36	10.9%	0.79	9.4%	0.75
Expansion	2,203	46.3%	1.16	27.0%	1.05	1.7%	0.31	13.0%	0.80	11.9%	0.77
Texas	2,353	41.9%	1.21	32.1%	1.16	3.6%	0.47	16.8%	0.93	5.6%	0.55
Washington	2,189	46.0%	1.22	28.5%	1.11	1.3%	0.24	15.2%	0.89	9.1%	0.71
Test of Site Variation						**P =<0.01**					

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

4D.3 Characteristics of Children, All Sites and By Site

Exhibit 4D.3a Age of Focal Child

		0-4 Years		5-8 Years		9-12 Years		13-15 Years		16-17 Years		18+ Years	
	Sample Size	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	26,758	3.3%	0.21	30.3%	0.45	30.1%	0.48	20.6%	0.41	11.2%	0.29	4.6%	0.19
Cherokee Nation	900	3.9%	1.09	26.4%	1.87	24.8%	2.07	24.5%	1.97	13.7%	1.36	6.8%	1.07
Chickasaw Nation	2,363	3.4%	0.46	33.3%	1.32	31.1%	1.30	17.2%	1.00	10.5%	0.81	4.4%	0.49
Connecticut													
POC	1,347	4.4%	0.77	30.4%	2.36	36.2%	2.80	18.8%	2.07	8.6%	1.13	1.6%	0.35
Expansion	1,792	3.2%	0.40	34.5%	1.61	33.0%	1.49	19.2%	1.16	7.4%	0.76	2.7%	0.45
Delaware	2,361	2.2%	0.35	27.2%	1.07	30.1%	1.14	22.5%	1.09	12.3%	0.87	5.7%	0.63
Michigan													
POC	1,722	5.2%	0.57	39.1%	1.35	27.4%	1.28	15.8%	1.07	8.0%	0.78	4.5%	0.55
Expansion	2,172	4.1%	2.16	23.4%	3.34	30.2%	3.90	20.6%	3.17	11.9%	2.33	9.8%	1.56
Missouri													
POC	2,086	3.5%	0.48	31.7%	1.39	28.3%	1.36	19.8%	1.32	12.0%	0.95	4.6%	0.58
Expansion	2,161	6.5%	0.60	28.3%	1.11	24.3%	1.06	21.0%	1.01	14.0%	0.83	5.8%	0.60
Nevada	1,256	1.0%	0.26	24.7%	1.27	29.5%	1.34	24.8%	1.33	14.4%	1.08	5.6%	0.75
Oregon													
POC	1,930	1.4%	0.29	32.3%	1.25	32.8%	1.25	21.6%	1.10	9.7%	0.74	2.2%	0.32
Expansion	2,179	1.5%	0.25	27.3%	1.09	30.9%	1.13	22.9%	1.06	13.0%	0.84	4.4%	0.59
Texas	2,312	3.4%	0.49	31.4%	1.22	29.5%	1.22	19.9%	1.00	11.4%	0.74	4.5%	0.50
Washington	2,177	2.5%	0.78	33.6%	1.53	32.9%	1.44	19.4%	1.25	9.5%	0.87	2.1%	0.37
Test of Site Variation							**P =<0.01**						

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

4D.4 Reported Program Participation by Households, All Sites and By Site (Spring 2012)

Exhibit 4D.4a Household Participation in Nutrition Assistance Programs

	Sample Size	Reported Receiving SNAP		Reported Receiving WIC		Reported Receiving Food from Food Pantry/ Emergency Kitchen		No Reported Benefits from SNAP, WIC, Food Pantry, or Emergency Kitchen	
	Total[a]	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	22,294	61.7%	0.46	21.6%	0.35	19.2%	0.36	27.7%	0.42
Cherokee Nation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chickasaw Nation	2,143	35.9%	1.17	20.0%	0.96	13.2%	0.81	47.6%	1.22
Connecticut									
POC	1,154	58.2%	2.54	16.3%	1.64	22.2%	1.98	29.3%	2.31
Expansion	1,617	67.4%	1.19	19.8%	1.01	15.1%	0.90	25.2%	1.11
Delaware	2,077	57.7%	1.19	20.5%	0.97	13.5%	0.80	32.2%	1.13
Michigan									
POC	1,543	65.7%	1.36	30.3%	1.31	20.7%	1.13	21.3%	1.17
Expansion	1,994	68.8%	2.90	17.8%	1.85	18.0%	2.18	24.1%	2.72
Missouri									
POC	1,518	62.6%	1.52	20.2%	1.26	15.3%	1.11	28.8%	1.43
Expansion	1,644	71.6%	1.22	17.7%	1.04	20.7%	1.09	20.5%	1.08
Nevada	943	43.0%	1.72	19.6%	1.37	24.8%	1.52	40.2%	1.71
Oregon									
POC	1,726	74.0%	1.15	22.7%	1.09	28.3%	1.20	17.1%	0.98
Expansion	1,958	73.2%	1.15	30.9%	1.25	28.0%	1.19	15.7%	0.93
Texas	1,959	54.5%	1.33	21.6%	1.09	4.9%	0.58	37.6%	1.30
Washington	2,018	67.9%	1.15	22.5%	1.03	24.4%	1.04	21.9%	1.01
Analysis Sample Size		22,245		22,273		22,269		22,252	
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**	

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2012

[a] Site-level analysis sample sizes may vary slightly by nutrition assistance program.

4D.5 Reported Summer Program Participation for Children (Control Group Only), All Sites and By Site

Exhibit 4D.5a Participation in Child Nutrition Assistance Programs

	Total Sample Size[a]	Reported Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Breakfast		Reported Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunch		Reported Receiving Free Supper at Afterschool Program		Reported Receiving Lunch at Identified SFSP Site		Reported Receiving Backpack Food Program		Did not Report Participating in Any Child Nutrition Programs	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	12,985	3.1%	0.19	4.1%	0.24	0.5%	0.07	8.3%	0.37	2.6%	0.19	88.2%	0.42
Cherokee Nation	439	0.8%	0.36	2.4%	0.95	0.0%	.	2.1%	0.91	2.0%	1.15	93.8%	1.68
Chickasaw Nation	861	1.8%	0.52	2.7%	0.68	0.2%	0.16	5.3%	0.99	2.6%	0.70	91.9%	1.20
Connecticut													
POC	653	4.9%	1.41	6.2%	1.88	0.7%	0.44	11.2%	2.84	2.7%	0.98	84.4%	3.01
Expansion	845	4.0%	0.70	4.2%	0.73	0.1%	0.10	6.5%	0.98	1.6%	0.49	88.7%	1.24
Delaware	1,121	4.7%	0.80	5.0%	0.83	0.4%	0.29	12.1%	1.10	2.5%	0.52	85.9%	1.16
Michigan													
POC	992	5.1%	0.78	7.2%	0.89	1.2%	0.34	13.0%	1.16	4.0%	0.73	83.5%	1.31
Expansion	1,074	0.2%	0.10	0.8%	0.61	0.0%	0.05	6.8%	2.42	1.2%	0.46	92.2%	2.43
Missouri													
POC	980	8.0%	1.02	10.5%	1.16	1.9%	0.51	10.0%	1.09	5.9%	0.95	81.0%	1.47
Expansion	1,013	8.0%	0.90	9.2%	0.96	1.6%	0.45	11.0%	1.04	3.5%	0.65	81.8%	1.31
Nevada	620	0.6%	0.32	1.3%	0.47	0.1%	0.12	6.0%	0.95	2.5%	0.67	91.3%	1.15
Oregon													
POC	1,130	0.7%	0.30	0.8%	0.32	0.3%	0.26	9.6%	1.11	1.9%	0.53	88.6%	1.19
Expansion	1,059	3.4%	0.59	5.0%	0.77	0.4%	0.21	11.4%	1.21	2.4%	0.59	86.0%	1.30
Texas	1,134	0.4%	0.13	1.3%	0.28	0.0%	.	5.3%	0.70	1.6%	0.40	93.2%	0.79
Washington	1,064	0.8%	0.38	1.0%	0.40	0.1%	0.13	6.2%	1.11	1.9%	0.52	92.3%	1.18
Analysis Sample Size		12,985		12,427		12,985		12,853		12,985		12,985	
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01†**		**P =<0.01**		**†**		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**	

Source: SEBTC Summer Survey, 2012 (Control group only)

[a] Site-level analysis sample sizes may vary slightly by nutrition assistance program; †Fewer than 5 observations in a cell.

4D.6 Where Kids Ate Lunch in Summer, Whether Household Paid, Why Didn't Eat at Free Program (Control Only), All Sites and By Site

Exhibit 4D.6a Where Children Usually Ate Lunch Monday through Friday (Summer 2012, Control Group Only)

		At Home		At Friend's or Relative's Home		School or SFSP Site		Another Program		Other (Work, Restaurant, Other Place)	
	Sample Size	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	12,807	83.9%	0.47	1.6%	0.14	10.0%	0.39	3.6%	0.21	0.9%	0.11
Cherokee Nation	411	88.2%	1.99	1.5%	0.67	6.4%	1.57	3.1%	1.07	0.8%	0.32
Chickasaw Nation	809	84.2%	1.61	2.9%	0.69	7.4%	1.23	4.4%	0.85	1.0%	0.43
Connecticut											
POC	648	79.7%	3.00	2.8%	1.04	11.0%	2.67	5.1%	0.92	1.4%	0.91
Expansion	839	81.0%	1.59	1.9%	0.58	11.4%	1.22	4.7%	0.74	1.1%	0.49
Delaware	1,117	78.9%	1.42	2.0%	0.46	12.1%	1.10	6.1%	0.86	0.9%	0.35
Michigan											
POC	985	83.2%	1.32	1.2%	0.34	12.7%	1.16	2.4%	0.52	0.5%	0.35
Expansion	1,065	87.9%	2.82	0.7%	0.31	6.3%	2.40	4.5%	1.37	0.6%	0.26
Missouri											
POC	974	75.5%	1.67	1.7%	0.44	17.2%	1.43	4.7%	0.86	0.9%	0.36
Expansion	1,006	75.7%	1.47	1.4%	0.41	15.8%	1.22	5.2%	0.75	1.9%	0.50
Nevada	609	88.8%	1.31	0.8%	0.41	8.5%	1.14	1.4%	0.51	0.5%	0.26
Oregon											
POC	1,121	88.3%	1.15	1.0%	0.27	8.5%	1.05	1.6%	0.41	0.6%	0.20
Expansion	1,048	85.7%	1.27	1.2%	0.35	11.6%	1.18	0.8%	0.27	0.7%	0.32
Texas	1,119	88.2%	1.08	2.3%	0.54	6.5%	0.78	2.6%	0.57	0.5%	0.21
Washington	1,056	89.5%	1.39	1.2%	0.40	5.0%	1.04	3.5%	0.75	0.9%	0.49
Test of Site Variation						P =<0.01†					

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (Control group only).

†Fewer than 5 observations in a cell.

Exhibit 4D.6b Whether Children had a Secondary Location for Lunch Monday through Friday (Summer 2012, Control Group Only)

		No Other Place		Other Place	
	Sample Size	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	12,807	87.7%	0.43	12.3%	0.43
Cherokee Nation	411	88.3%	2.11	11.7%	2.11
Chickasaw Nation	809	88.8%	1.35	11.2%	1.35
Connecticut					
POC	648	84.2%	3.42	15.8%	3.42
Expansion	839	88.1%	1.23	11.9%	1.23
Delaware	1,117	86.9%	1.21	13.1%	1.21
Michigan					
POC	985	83.6%	1.30	16.4%	1.30
Expansion	1,065	92.5%	1.64	7.5%	1.64
Missouri					
POC	974	84.6%	1.35	15.4%	1.35
Expansion	1,006	84.5%	1.25	15.5%	1.25
Nevada	609	91.7%	1.17	8.3%	1.17
Oregon					
POC	1,121	86.9%	1.13	13.1%	1.13
Expansion	1,048	88.5%	1.12	11.5%	1.12
Texas	1,119	89.2%	1.08	10.8%	1.08
Washington	1,056	90.8%	1.32	9.2%	1.32
Test of Site Variation			**P =<0.01**		

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (Control group)

Exhibit 4D.6c Number of Days Children Usually Received Free Lunch Monday through Friday (Summer 2012, Control Group Only)

		No Days Free		1-2 Days Free		3-4 Days Free		5 Days Free	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	12,763	81.1%	0.53	4.7%	0.31	0.4%	0.06	13.8%	0.45
Cherokee Nation	410	83.8%	2.38	3.9%	1.06	0.0%	.	12.3%	2.19
Chickasaw Nation	806	81.9%	1.68	4.9%	0.94	0.3%	0.14	13.0%	1.47
Connecticut									
POC	646	77.2%	3.84	6.1%	3.03	0.3%	0.24	16.4%	3.01
Expansion	838	82.1%	1.53	4.4%	0.78	0.4%	0.27	13.2%	1.31
Delaware	1,112	77.6%	1.48	4.1%	0.64	0.5%	0.19	17.8%	1.38
Michigan									
POC	982	79.7%	1.41	4.2%	0.67	0.8%	0.27	15.3%	1.27
Expansion	1,062	87.1%	2.85	2.0%	0.65	0.1%	0.06	10.8%	2.73
Missouri									
POC	971	72.1%	1.71	5.1%	0.75	0.6%	0.31	22.2%	1.57
Expansion	999	71.5%	1.57	5.4%	0.85	0.6%	0.33	22.5%	1.41
Nevada	607	86.4%	1.46	3.9%	0.80	0.4%	0.26	9.4%	1.25
Oregon									
POC	1,118	82.6%	1.33	7.0%	0.86	0.0%	.	10.3%	1.11
Expansion	1,044	82.4%	1.38	4.5%	0.77	1.2%	0.41	11.9%	1.16
Texas	1,115	83.8%	1.28	5.8%	0.86	0.2%	0.13	10.2%	1.03
Washington	1,053	87.0%	1.53	4.4%	0.97	0.5%	0.29	8.1%	1.21
Test of Site Variation					†				

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (Control group only);

†Fewer than 5 observations in a cell.

Exhibit 4D.6d Awareness of Neighborhood Program Providing Free Meals (Summer 2012, Control Group Only)

	Sample Size	Aware of Program	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	12,806	29.8%	0.61
Cherokee Nation	411	18.8%	2.40
Chickasaw Nation	809	14.7%	1.49
Connecticut			
POC	648	38.1%	3.79
Expansion	839	29.2%	2.01
Delaware	1,117	27.8%	1.66
Michigan			
POC	985	28.4%	1.70
Expansion	1,064	20.1%	3.90
Missouri			
POC	974	13.0%	1.26
Expansion	1,006	17.0%	1.29
Nevada	609	35.8%	2.07
Oregon			
POC	1,121	62.0%	1.66
Expansion	1,048	60.4%	1.79
Texas	1,119	28.7%	1.52
Washington	1,056	22.7%	2.11
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01**	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (Control group only)

Exhibit 4D.6e Reasons Why Child Did Not Attend Neighborhood Program Providing Free Meals (Summer 2012, Control Group Only)

	Sample Size	Prefers Home		Dislikes Program		Logistical Barriers		Not Eligible		Other Reasons	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	3,486	36.0%	1.19	10.00%	0.69	38.50%	1.22	4.40%	0.44	5.40%	0.57
Cherokee Nation	81	35.3%	6.57	6.80%	3.10	44.50%	6.94	4.20%	2.90	9.80%	4.66
Chickasaw Nation	121	34.0%	5.06	8.10%	2.41	40.90%	5.51	7.90%	3.05	2.00%	1.24
Connecticut											
POC	191	35.2%	7.27	7.40%	3.00	39.50%	5.94	5.90%	2.52	4.30%	2.22
Expansion	206	38.6%	4.01	7.20%	2.18	34.10%	3.74	5.10%	1.76	5.40%	1.75
Delaware	269	35.2%	3.86	8.30%	1.92	40.00%	3.71	3.70%	1.27	2.60%	1.10
Michigan											
POC	254	28.0%	3.62	15.70%	2.79	33.10%	3.38	8.40%	1.96	8.40%	1.85
Expansion	201	27.3%	7.51	9.70%	5.35	49.90%	10.82	1.40%	0.74	7.70%	6.54
Missouri											
POC	122	34.8%	5.56	11.60%	3.22	36.70%	5.26	8.10%	2.63	3.10%	1.40
Expansion	157	29.1%	4.24	11.90%	2.90	31.30%	4.05	7.40%	2.34	9.80%	2.37
Nevada	198	42.3%	3.72	11.80%	2.69	28.60%	3.36	6.80%	1.75	5.10%	1.80
Oregon											
POC	599	38.3%	2.34	8.50%	1.26	43.00%	2.33	1.60%	0.44	4.80%	1.04
Expansion	592	36.8%	2.30	12.30%	1.84	39.30%	2.31	2.90%	0.91	6.70%	1.14
Texas	302	43.3%	3.26	9.10%	1.92	36.90%	3.14	2.00%	0.74	2.70%	0.92
Washington	193	32.2%	5.04	9.90%	2.76	39.40%	6.41	3.40%	1.66	2.40%	1.02
Test of Site Variation		**P =0.416**		**P =0.537**		**P =0.211**		**P =<0.01†**		**P =0.229†**	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (Control group only).

Appendix 5A

Additional Methodological Detail

This section describes the models used to estimate the impact of Summer EBT for Children. These models apply to all variables measured in both the treatment and control groups.

5A.1 Basic Model—Pooled Across Sites

The random assignment procedure should ensure that there are no systematic differences between research groups other than the presence of the intervention. Since the key outcome for this study, very low food security among children (VLFS-C), is binary, impacts estimations use logit models. These models explicitly account for the necessarily non-linear relation between covariates and the probability of the outcomes. Linear regression is used for continuous outcomes (expenditure, nutrition).

The following discussion only presents the logistic regression specification. For continuous outcomes (e.g., expenditure, nutritional status/food intake), estimation is via (weighted) linear regression. The corresponding linear regression specification should be clear from the specification for the logistic regression case (i.e., replace the index with the continuous outcome).

The logit model for pooled impacts across sites is:

(1) $$I_{s,h,i} = \alpha + \delta T_{s,h} + \beta X_{s,h,i} + \mu_s + \varepsilon_{s,h,i}$$

where *I* and *y* are related by:

(2) $$\begin{aligned} y_{s,h,k} &= 1 \Leftrightarrow I_{s,h,i} > 0 \\ y_{s,h,k} &= 0 \Leftrightarrow I_{s,h,i} < 0 \end{aligned};$$

y is the outcome of interest for individual *i* in household *h* in site *s*. *T* is an indicator variable for treatment (that is, 1 for treated households and 0 for control households; with *s* and *h* subscripts, but no *i* subscript—randomization is at the household level). δ is the impact of the program in site *s* (here with a "1" subscript, corresponding to the first in the sequence of estimators), *X* is a vector of characteristics observed at baseline that are correlated with the outcome, μ is a vector of site dummy variables, β is the corresponding vector of regression coefficients, and ε is a regression residual. Section 5A.3 below discusses the specific covariates, *X*, used.

Under the assumption that ε has the extreme value distribution, this construction yields the conventional logit model. For expositional clarity, the discussion that follows only states the index, *I*; the transformation to the binary outcomes is as in Equation (2) above.

Estimation proceeds using SAS PROC SURVEYLOGISTIC and SURVEYREG. The parameters of these statistical procedures are specified to be consistent with the survey sampling procedure. In particular, the models are estimated using the STRATA option to account for stratification by site and the WEIGHT option to apply weights to adjust for the sampling procedure and non-response. The following SAS code was used for logistic regression (where SITE is a categorical variable, &IndependentVariables stands for the vector of independent variables, and WGT is the sampling weight variable):

```
proc surveylogistic;
class site;
model DependentVariable (event='1')= treatment site &IndependentVariables
      /ridging=none;
weight WGT;
strata SITE ;
run;
```

The following SAS code was used for linear regression:

```
proc surveyreg;
class SITE;
model DependentVariable = treatment site &IndependentVariables;
weight WGT;
strata SITE;
run;
```

For binary outcomes, the logit estimates impact in the logit (or log odds) scale. Policy interest primarily focuses on impact on the probability scale, which is estimated by simulation. Specifically, the regression estimated mean for the treatment group is the mean over all observations (treatment and control) of the predicted value of the logistic regression on the probability scale, setting *T*=1 for every observation. Conversely, the regression estimated mean for the control group is the mean over all observations (treatment and control) of the predicted value of the logistic regression for every observation (treatment or control), setting *T*=0.

5A.2 Subgroup Analysis

The evaluation's main estimates of the impact of (binary) subgroups is analyzed using a generalization of the model specified above. Denote subgroup membership by *g*; *g*=1 is in the subgroup (e.g., white); *g*=0 is outside the subgroup (e.g., not white). Then to estimate subgroup impacts, the following model is used:

(3) $$I_{s,h,i} = \alpha + \delta T_{s,h} + \gamma g_{s,h} T_{s,h} + \beta X_{s,h,i} + \mu_s + \varepsilon_{s,h,i}$$

The analysis of subgroups begins by testing for homogeneity; i.e., test if γ=0. If γ=0 is rejected, then the analysis estimates the impact for those in the subgroup as $\delta+\gamma$, and for those outside the subgroup as δ. If the analysis fails to reject homogeneity, then the pooled estimate is taken to be the impact for both groups.

Analysis of other discrete subgroups (e.g., the three-way race/ethnicity classification; the 14-sites) proceeds analogously. New variables are created as interactions of treatment with all but one of the categories, and the corresponding regression coefficients are estimated. The coefficient on treatment (un-interacted with any of the group dummy variables) then gives the impact on the excluded category. The sum of that coefficient and the interaction of treatment with the dummy variable gives the impact for the other categories.

As noted, this approach (i.e., Equation (3) and its generalizations) is the evaluation's main estimates of impact in subgroups. These are the estimates that are reported in the body of the report. Appendix 5D reports a second, complementary, set of estimates of subgroup impact.

In contrast to these conventional "total effects" estimates of subgroup impacts, Appendix 5D also reports estimates "partial effect" or "joint" subgroup estimates. The conventional "total effects" estimates of subgroup impacts estimate the average impact in each subgroup.

Thus, these "total effect" models do not allow *impacts* to vary *simultaneously* with multiple characteristics. As with conventional linear regression, it is possible that impacts vary across subgroups, not because of membership in this particular subgroup, but instead because of differential distribution according to some other subgroup.[1]

Appendix 5D also reports estimated "partial effects" models, which simultaneously estimate the impact of each of the subgroup characteristics. The estimation model used is identical to Equation (3) except that *g* and γ are vectors, including all of the subgroups simultaneously. Estimation of these partial effects models proceeds in Stata.[2]

Finally, note that the level of precision of estimates for subgroups defined by individual characteristics is different from that of estimates for site-level subgroups. For analyses of subgroups defined by individual characteristics, the evaluation has a very large number of degrees of freedom, given a sample size of approximately 27,000 households. For analyses of subgroups defined by site level characteristics, the analysis can be thought of as relating average site level impacts to site characteristics. Since there are only 14 sites participating in

[1] A hypothetical example may help to clarify. Suppose that impacts were larger for those in poverty (at baseline) where or not the household had an adolescent (at baseline). Suppose also that households with adolescents (at baseline) were more likely to be in poverty (at baseline). Then, conventional total effects models might estimate that impacts were larger for households with adolescents, but that might only be because they were more likely to be in poverty at baseline.

[2] Exploratory analysis confirmed that Stata estimates of the total effects models were nearly numerically identical (i.e., to several decimal places) to the corresponding models estimated using SAS PROC SURVEYLOGISTIC and SURVEYREG.

the 2012 study, the capacity to explore the impact of site level characteristics is quite limited. This is true both in the total effects models and in the partial effects models.

5A.3 Control Variables for the Analysis

Control variables are not necessary to generate unbiased and consistent estimates of overall program impact. (Covariates are needed to estimate subgroup impacts as discussed below.) Covariates are included, nevertheless, because doing so improves the precision of the estimates.

A common set of control variables are used in all regressions, as described in Appendix 5D, which defines the control variables and provides descriptive statistics. The only exception is the spring/summer change models, which do not include the spring food security measures as control variables. In other words, there are three sets of models estimated using the panel sample, which do not include spring food security measures as control variables. These are models in which outcomes are (1) spring-to-summer change in food security, (2) summer food security, and (3) spring food security.[3]

5A.4 Computing Appropriate Standard Errors

For each of models, the analysis computes appropriate standard errors that consider the following issues:

- *Stratification*: To improve precision, the sample is stratified by the number of children in the household (1, 2, or 3 or more children) and to ensure balance among SFAs in demonstration areas where there are multiple SFAs. Such stratification has some, but usually small, implications for standard errors.
- *Weighting*: The two-phase fielding scheme requires unequal design weights. Unequal numbers of children within households will also induce unequal weights. In addition, there was survey non-response, and non-response weights were constructed to account for this. Some list information is available, which will support better non-response models than the standard survey sampling case (e.g., Random Digit Dial). Appendix 5B discusses construction of the weights.

We estimate these models using SAS PROC SURVEYREG and SAS PROC SURVEYLOGISTIC with the appropriate weight (correcting for the two-phase design and non-response) and strata (as defined in the original sampling scheme).

[3] The evaluation did not include spring food security as a covariate in models with spring food security as the outcome. In addition, it did not include it in models with (1) summer food security as the outcome and (2) change in food security as the outcome because the mean change was not the same as the difference between summer means and spring means. Excluding spring food security from the covariates in these models causes the means to align in the tables.

Appendix 5B

Summer Household and Child Weights for the Evaluation Sample

The evaluation team developed several sets of household and child level weights. These include:

(1) Those to be used to describe the original spring sample and to assess differences between the treatment and control group in the spring (referred to as the "spring" weights);

(2) Weights to describe the summer sample (regardless of whether or not there was a spring interview) to assess differences between treatment and control groups in the summer ("cross-sectional" weights);

(3) Weights for the sample that responded to both the spring and summer survey (referred to as "panel" weights); and

(4) An adjusted set of summer weights for SEBTC recipient households, developed when evidence was found that the original summer weights gave biased estimates of EBT-related population means (referred to as EBT-adjusted summer weights).

These weights correct for unequal probabilities of selection into the demonstration sample (i.e., the benefit and non-benefit group) and into the evaluation subsample (i.e., the treatment and control group), including the two-stage sampling for in-field non-response follow-up and differential non-response.

As described in Appendix 4B, the survey achieved a 72.9% weighted response rate in the spring and an 80.3% weighted response rate in the summer. Since the summer weighted response rate is greater than 80%, non-response analysis was not required. The weights, however, do include a non-response factor.

5B.1 Spring Weights

Each site's household sampling weights was computed for its completed interviews in the baseline evaluation subsample via a six-step procedure. The child sampling weights required an additional step. The following description of this procedure presupposes an understanding of the SEBTC random assignment and evaluation subsample selection procedures and the sample design, which are described in Appendix 4A and Appendix 4B, respectively. The weight construction procedure differed slightly for the five sites that had participated in the POC year,

so the appendix first describes the procedure for the sites new to SEBTC in 2012 before describing how this procedure was modified for the POC sites. A final step produced sampling weights for data analyses of the pooled sites.

Spring Step 1: Demo Base Weights. In the first step of sampling weight construction, the evaluation created *demo base weights* (where "demo" stands for Demonstration Year). For each consenting household randomly assigned to the benefit group, its *demo base weight* is the reciprocal of the probability that the household was assigned to the benefit group. This probability equals the number of consenting households assigned to the benefit in the SFA stratum to which the household belongs (see Appendix 5A for a description of these strata), divided by the total number of consenting households in the stratum. For a consenting household randomly assigned to the non-benefit group, its *demo base weight* is, analogously, the reciprocal of the probability it was so assigned. This probability is the complement of the probability of being assigned to the benefit.

Step 2: Eval Base Weights. In the second step, the team created *eval base weights* for households in the evaluation subsample. For each household selected to be in the treatment group and released for interviewing by the survey team, its *eval base weight* is the reciprocal of its probability of being selected to be in the evaluation subsample, given that the household was assigned to the benefit. This probability equals the number of households released for interviewing in the evaluation subsample treatment group in a particular SFA stratum, divided by the total number in that stratum that was assigned to the benefit. The *eval base weights* for the evaluation subsample control group households were analogously computed.

Step 3: Overall Household Base Weights. In the third step, the evaluation team computed *overall household base weights*. For each household in the evaluation subsample, its *overall household base weight* is the product of its *demo base weight* and its *eval base weight* (note that weights are only for the evaluation subsample, so both of these weights are defined).

Step 4: Non-Response Subsample-Adjusted Weights. The fourth step made adjustments for phase-two subsample non-response (i.e., the two-phase sampling design is described in Appendix 4A). That is, for each site, a *non-response subsampling fraction* was computed equal to the proportion of phase-one non-respondent households that were sent for a sufficient amount of time for in-person field location. The actual non-respondent subsampling fractions ranged from 0.208 in Oregon Salem to 0.815 in Connecticut West. The overall actual non-respondent subsampling fraction was 0.465. After that, the *overall household base weights* of households sent for phase-two field location were multiplied by the reciprocal of the non-response subsampling fraction. Finally, the *overall household base weights* of phase-one non-respondents that were not sent to the field were set to zero

Step 5: Adjustment for Ineligible Households. In the fifth step, further weighting adjustments were made to account for ineligible households. During the course of interviewing, a small number of households were discovered to be ineligible for the survey. In each stratum, the proportion of eligible households was estimated as the sum of the non-response subsample-adjusted weights of the households known to be eligible for the survey divided by the sum of

the non-response subsample-adjusted weights of households known to be either eligible or ineligible. In turn, each stratum's count of the number of eligible households was estimated as its proportion of eligible households multiplied by its total number of treatment and control households. Then, for each stratum, adjustment factors for treatment and for control households were computed. The *treatment adjustment factor* equaled the stratum's eligible household count divided by the non-response subsample-adjustment weighted count of completed treatment-group interviews, and similarly for the *control adjustment factor*. The *non-response adjusted household base weights* were computed as the non-response-subsample-adjusted weights multiplied by the appropriate adjustment factor for interview completers, and set to zero for all other households.

Step 6: Two Raking Adjustments. Raking is a commonly-used technique for adjusting sampling weights so that the distributions of selected demographic and other variables (called *control variables*) within the sample closely matches the distributions of these variables within the population from which the sample is drawn. Each site submitted a file to the evaluation team listing all of its eligible and consented children and households. These files included data fields such as child age, gender, race, grade, language at home, certification status (direct or via application), and lunch status (free or reduced-price). Because the distributions of such demographic variables in the sites' populations of eligible and consented households and children are known via the submitted files, raking (via the Individual and Global Cap Value (IGCV) algorithm; Izrael, Battaglia, and Frankel, 2009b) was used to adjust the non-response-adjusted base weights so that the distributions of such household variables within the treatment group and within the control group closely matched the household distributions within the populations at large. Two raking passes were conducted per site. In the first raking pass, the sampling weights of the treatment group households (and then, separately, the control group households) were adjusted so that within-group control variable distributions closely matched the household distributions in the population. In the second raking pass, the first-raking-pass-adjusted weights were further adjusted so that there was a close match to household food insecurity. Household food insecurity variable values from the treatment and control households' interviews were combined to produce estimates of population-wide household food insecurity, and then the treatment and control groups were separately raked so that the proportion of food insecure households within each group closely matched the population-wide proportion.

Additional Steps to Create Child Weights. The household weight from Step 6 was multiplied by the number of eligible children in the household. If the number of children in the household was greater than five, then the household weight was instead multiplied by five. The two raking adjustments were then implemented for the sample of children using the child-level distributions within the population at large and child-level food insecurity.

Modifications for POC Year Sites. For the POC sites in Michigan and Oregon, there was one exception to this procedure. In these sites, households that had received the benefit in 2011 were dropped prior to the start of the weight construction process because data analysis determined that there was a differential consent rate between households that received the

benefit in 2011 and those that did not.[1] For the POC sites in Missouri and Texas, households that received the benefit in 2011 were assigned, in the first step, a *demo base weight* of 1. Their remaining households, which were randomly assigned to the benefit or non-benefit groups, had *demo base weights* computed per the procedure described above applied to the site's randomly assigned households. In the Connecticut POC site, none of the automatically assigned households were included in the evaluation subsample, and *demo base weights* were computed per the procedure described above applied to the site's randomly assigned households.

Final Step for Sampling Weights for Pooled-Sites Data Analyses. Pooled-site data analyses for the spring (and therefore for the panel data, but not for the summer) excluded data from Cherokee Nation because a sufficient survey response rate (above 50%) was not achieved in the spring. For the remaining 13 sites, each site's household weights were rescaled so that their sum was the same at all sites (and analogously for the child weights).

5B.2 Summer Weights

5B.2.1 Households

All households in the initial spring sample were included in the initial summer sample. A total of 25,966 households completed the spring survey. Of those, 3,684 households did not complete the summer survey. Conversely, an additional 4,812 households completed a summer survey, despite not having completed a spring survey. Therefore, the total number of households in the summer final sample was 27,094 (i.e., 25,966–3,684+4,812).

With one exception, the weighting methodology for the summer sample followed the same steps as for the spring sample. For instance, the household raking followed the same approach as the spring household raking, including using the spring household food insecurity variable as a raking margin. Further, the same modifications were made for POC-year sites. The single divergence from the spring weighting methodology was that data from Cherokee Nation were included in pooled-site data analyses because its summer response rate (above 60%) met the threshold for inclusion, and hence all 14 sites' weights were rescaled. The actual non-respondent subsampling fractions ranged from 0.327 in Washington to 0.692 in Nevada. The overall actual non-respondent subsampling fraction was 0.432.

5B.2.2 Children

With one exception, the weighting methodology for the summer child sample followed the same steps as detailed for the spring sample. The single divergence from the spring weighting methodology was that because data from Cherokee Nation were included in pooled-site data

[1] Connecticut households that received the SEBTC for 2011 were excluded from the evaluation subsample because the consent process for those households was different then for households who did not receive the benefit that year.

analyses, all 14 sites' weights were rescaled. A total of 26,904 summer surveys were assigned a child weight.

5B.3 Panel Weights

5B.3.1 Households

As discussed above, 25,966 households were in the spring sample, and 22,282 of them (25,966–3,684) were also interviewed in the summer. For each site's households that completed both interviews, the evaluation used its spring household weight as the raking input weight. The team raked to the same control totals that were used in the spring raking, listed above, except that added to spring variable raking margins were:

- Poverty status (below poverty versus above poverty or poverty status not determined)
- Presence of one of more children in the household age 12 years or older (one or more versus one or not determined)

The control totals for these two variables were developed by combining the spring treatment and control household interviews in each site and producing weighted counts using the spring household weights. For the POC sites in Michigan and Oregon, there was again one exception to this procedure. In these sites, households that had received the benefit in 2011 were dropped prior to the start of the panel weight construction process.

Finally, pooled-site panel data analyses excluded data from Cherokee Nation since it was not included in the spring sample. For the remaining 13 sites, each site's household panel weights were rescaled so that their sum was the same at all sites.

5B.3.2 Children

The construction of each site's child panel weights tracked the construction of its household panel weights. A site's spring child weights served as the raking input weight. The weights were raked to the same exact control totals that were used in the spring child raking, listed above, except that spring variable raking margins were added:

- Poverty status (below poverty versus above poverty or poverty status not determined)
- Age of child category (age 12 years or older versus under 12 years of age)

The control totals for these two variables were developed by combining the spring treatment and control child interviews in each site and producing weighted counts using the spring child weights. Again, for the POC sites in Michigan and Oregon, 2011 beneficiaries were dropped prior to the start of process to construct the panel weight. Further, pooled-site panel data excluded data from Cherokee Nation since they were not included in the spring sample. For the remaining 13 sites, each site's child panel weights were rescaled so that their sum was the same for all sites.

5B.4 Validating Survey Weights Using EBT data

Sampling weights are constructed in order to promote correct inferences about underlying population parameters based on data from a sample of the population. In the case of most surveys that gather data from a sample, it is not possible to empirically test the adequacy of inferences from survey information adjusted with sampling weights. This, obviously, is because no census of the same information exists to compute the true population parameter values, which is needed to compare with the weighted survey-based values. Indeed, when such a census exists for an outcome of interest, there would no need to collect data from a sample.

For SEBTC, an evaluation subsample was selected from the group of SEBTC beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and these households were surveyed. In addition to these survey data, the team collected and analyzed EBT data for the full population of the benefit group and was successful in obtaining a census or near census of much of the EBT data required for the evaluation. EBT data were linked to the survey responses of the evaluation subsample.

Two variables that were constructed from the EBT data -- total summer SEBTC issuance in dollars and total summer benefit redemption in dollars – were used to test the adequacy of the sampling weights.[2] To do so, the evaluation team estimated each site's mean household percent of benefit redemption (i.e., each household's summer redemption as a proportion of its summer issuance), weighted by the summer sampling weights. The team then compared the estimate to the (almost) true population mean computed from the near-census of beneficiary households. The results of these comparisons are reported in the Exhibits 5.B.1 for passive consent sites and 5.B.2 for active consent sites.

[2] As an illustration of the completeness of the data, the Cherokee Nation site had meaningful issuance and redemption totals existed for all households assigned the benefit; at the Delaware site, only 3 beneficiary households had missing data for these variables.

Exhibit 5B.1 Passive Consent Sites: Estimates of Proportion of SEBTC Issuance Redeemed Using Different Weighting Schemes

Site	Cherokee Nation	Michigan		Nevada	Texas
		Expansion	POC		
SEBTC benefit group sample size	3284	2892a	3338c	3044e	3313f
Treatment group survey respondent sample size	470	1112b	1166d	672	1201g
Percentage redemption for SBTC benefit population (no weights)	49.5%	90.9%	91.9%	50.2%	63.2%
Weighted estimate (summer weights) for survey respondents	56.9%	93.3%	94.7%	54.2%	67%
Weighted estimate (EBT-adjusted weights) for survey group	51.3%	91.5%	92.1%	50.7%	63.6%
Difference between unweighted and summer weighted estimates	7.4 pp	2.4 pp	2.7 pp	4.0 pp	3.8 pp
Difference between unweighted and EBT-adjusted weighted estimates	1.8 pp	0.6 pp	0.2 pp	0.5 pp	0.4 pp

Source: EBT data for SEBTC households, 2012; SEBTC Summer Survey, 2012

[a]78 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[b]17 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[c]46 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[d]11 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[e]4 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[f]54 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[g]7 cases could not be matched with EBT data

Exhibit 5B.2 Active Consent Sites: Estimates of Proportion of SEBTC Issuance Redeemed Using Different Weighting Schemes

Site	Chickasaw Nation	Connecticut		Delaware	Michigan		Oregon		Washington
		Expansion	POC		Expansion	POC	Expansion	POC	
SEBTC benefit group sample size	2550[a]	2206[c]	1258[e]	2867[g]	2642[h]	2776[j]	1726[l]	1569[n]	1563[p]
Treatment group survey respondent sample size	1550[b]	702[d]	960[f]	1265	1112[i]	741[k]	815[m]	1143[o]	1132[q]
Percentage redemption for SEBTC benefit population (no weights)	69.8%	93.4%	93.7%	95.0%	47.5%	64.2%	97.9%	98.2%	95.9%
Weighted estimate (summer weights) for survey respondents	72.6%	93.8%	95.9%	95.6%	47.6%	66.3%	98.2%	98.8%	96.9%
Weighted estimate (EBT-adjusted weights) for survey group	71.5%	92.8%	94.1%	95.0%	46.2%	64.5%	98.1%	98.3%	96.2%
Difference between summer weighted estimates and SEBTC redemption percentage	2.8 pp	0.4 pp	2.2 pp	0.6 pp	0.1 pp	2.1 pp	0.3 pp	0.6 pp	1.0 pp
Difference between EBT-adjusted weighted estimates and SEBTC redemption percentage	1.7 pp	-0.6 pp	0.4 pp	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	0.3 pp	0.2 pp	0.1 pp	0.3 pp

Source: EBT data for SEBTC households, 2012; SEBTC Summer Survey, 2012

[a] 9 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[b] 3 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[c] 70 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[d] 8 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[e] 28 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[f] 20 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[g] 3 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[h] 40 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[i] I6 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[j] 6 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[k] 1 case could not be matched with EBT data

[l] 2 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[m] 1 case could not be matched with EBT data

[n] 4 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[o] 3 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[p] 4 cases could not be matched with EBT data

[q] 12 cases could not be matched with EBT data

For each of the 14 sites, weighted tabulations of EBT data for the survey sample suggested higher SEBTC redemption than direct tabulation of the EBT. For instance, Exhibit 5.B.1 shows that for the Cherokee Nation, the mean percent redemption for the population of all beneficiary households was 49.5%, but the estimated mean was 56.9%, a difference of 7.4 percentage points. If the estimators based on summer sampling weights were unbiased for each site, as they would be if the sampling weights were correct, then finding this difference in all 14 sites is an event that would occur approximately 1 out of every 16,000 times. The unlikeliness of such an occurrence led the evaluation team to question the adequacy of the summer sampling weights. In addition, for each site the team tested the null hypothesis that the population mean equaled its actual value, and 9 of 14 tests erroneously rejected these true null hypotheses.

Further, the adequacy of the estimates for average EBT redemptions was appreciably poorer for passive consent than for active consent sites. For passive consent sites, the mean difference between the population mean and the weighted survey response mean was 3.8 percentage points, while for the passive consent sites, the mean difference was 0.06 percentage points.

Similar results (not presented here) were produced when this procedure was repeated using the panel and the spring household weights.

In order to understand these results, the team next examined the relationship between benefit redemption and survey response in each site, classifying beneficiary households by whether or not they had redeemed any of the SEBTC benefit (redeemers vs. non-redeemers). (Results not presented in tabular format.) The evaluation subsample also was classified by whether or not it completed a summer interview (responders vs. non-responders). The team then performed a chi square test of independence of redeemer status vs. responder status at each site, examining the evaluation subsample, and independence was rejected in all cases ($p < .05$). At all sites, the proportion of redeemers who responded to the survey was at least 26 percent higher than the proportion of non-redeemers who responded. For example, for the Nevada site, 72.7% of redeemers responded, while only 43.0% of non-redeemers responded, a difference of 29.6 percentage points. The team also conducted t-tests for each site, comparing responders to non-responders on mean percent redeemed. At all sites, the t-test was statistically significant ($p < .05$), with responders always having a larger mean percent redeemed than the non-responders. (Again, results not presented in tabular format.) In summary, the study team found that in all sites, the survey weights led to over-representing households that redeemed any of their issued benefit relative to households that had redeemed none of their issued benefit.

5B.5 Two Approaches to Apparent Non-Response Bias

The analysis in Section 5B.4 suggests that the sampling weights do not fully control for non-response bias. Two approaches to this finding are possible. One approach is to use the EBT data to construct EBT-adjusted household weights. Section 5B.6 describes how such weights were constructed to adjust the summer weights. The consequence of the reweighting is to

increase the weight of treatment group respondents who did not use the SEBTC benefit and to decrease the weight of treatment group respondents that did use SEBTC. Chapter 5 and Appendix 5E report some results using those EBT-adjusted summer household weights.

The second approach continues to use the weights that are not adjusted with EBT data. Most of the results in Chapter 5 use these unadjusted weights because EBT data only exist for the treatment group. In as much as the non-response is related to actual receipt of EBT, these are the correct weights to use. However, an alternative conjecture is that the non-response is related to a household characteristic that occurs both in the treatment and control group (e.g., likelihood of not having up-to-date contact information). In as much as that alternative conjecture is correct, then there are similar people in the control group (i.e., households that would not use the SEBTC benefit if offered). However, because EBT data do not exist for the control group, evaluators cannot identify the equivalent households and therefore cannot increase the weight for these households as can be done for corresponding households in the treatment group. Consequently, EBT adjusted weights make an asymmetric adjustment to the standard survey weights. In as much as the two groups of households—those who did and did not use the SEBTC benefit if offered to them—are inherently different, an asymmetric adjustment will cause lack of balance between the treatment and control groups. Such a lack of balance might invalidate the random assignment inference.

Indeed, one plausible explanation for the higher redemption rates in the treatment group subsample compared to the benefit group population is that the non-redeeming households assigned the benefit were more difficult to locate both by the grantee, which issued the benefits, and by the evaluation team, which fielded the survey. As is the case with the treatment group, similar households in the control group of the evaluation subsample are less likely to be locatable and therefore also would not have redeemed SEBTC if they had been assigned to receive it. Thus, if EBT adjusted weights were applied, households that would not have redeemed the benefit would get a higher weight in the treatment group, but not in the control group.

The more pronounced differences in redemption rates between the evaluation subsample and the benefit population for passive consent sites, compared to active consent sites is consistent with this conjecture. The passive consent process does not have an inherent step where households confirm their contact information. These were the sites with the lowest survey response rates. In practice, grantees often were not notified if materials were undeliverable. By contrast, households in active consent sites had to receive and return consent materials in order to be eligible for SEBTC. The higher quality contact information for active consent sites would explain the difference in the magnitude of differences in redemption rates between these two types of sites.

In net, the evaluation team concluded that asymmetric weighting would likely make impact estimates on the most of the study's outcomes less rather than more accurate. The unadjusted weights implicitly treat households that could not be located in both the treatment and control

groups equivalently. Consequently, the unadjusted weights are used in most of the analyses reported in Chapter 5 and Appendix 5E.

However, using the EBT-adjusted summer weights (the construction of which is described below), the evaluation team conducted used the EBT adjusted summer weights for the treatment group to conduct sensitivity analyses of the study's main impacts. More specifically, the team repeated the main impact analyses, but employing the EBT-adjusted summer weights for the treatment group in place of the original summer weights. The results of these sensitivity analyses are reported in Appendix 5E (Exhibit 5E.1.3). That exhibit shows that the use of EBT-adjusted summer weights makes only a trivial difference in the estimated impacts. This appears to be because redeemers and non-redeemers are not very different in their VFLS-C and Food Insecurity responses.

5B.6 EBT-adjusted Summer Household Weights

As stated above, the team used the standard weights for the evaluation's impact analysis. However, also as noted, the team also concluded that it was important to explore the sensitivity or results to weights which did use the information in the EBT files available for the treatment group only. In addition, these EBT-adjusted weights are used for the analysis of the impact of SEBTC on food expenditures. Doing so accounts for the difference between redemption amounts between the treatment group and the SEBTC benefit population. This section describes how these weights were constructed.

To appropriately adjust the summer household weights, the team followed a three-step process to create EBT-adjusted summer weights. First, SAS PROC MI was used to impute summer issuance and redemption values for any households for which they were missing. The proportion of values that were imputed was small, since EBT files were nearly complete (i.e., there were few missing records or missing variables on records). The team then determined redeemer status for all treatment group households.

Second, the count of redeemer households at a site was divided by the sum of the summer weights of households in the treatment group that redeemed SEBTC and responded to the survey. To account for the fact that the summer weights were adjusted to sum up to the same value across sites, this ratio was then multiplied by the sum of the summer weights divided by the number of all respondents for each site. The resulting value is the adjustment factor for the redeemer summer weights. It ranged from 0.900 and 0.999 for all sites. Multiplying the redeemer summer weights by the adjustment factor gave the EBT-adjusted summer weights for redeemer households.

Third, the count of non-redeemer households at a site was similarly divided by the sum of the summer weights of non-redeemer households that were responders, and adjusted for the equalization across sites. This gave an adjustment factor of between 1.065 and 1.997 at all sites. Multiplying the non-redeemer summer weights by this adjustment factor gave the EBT-adjusted summer weights for non-redeemer households.

Note that the EBT adjustment procedure down-weighted redeemer households and up-weighted non-redeemer households. As a check on this adjustment procedure, this comparison of population mean vs. estimated mean percent redeemed (see the fourth row of each site's entry in the tables above) was repeated with the revised weights. At passive consent sites, the mean difference between the survey-based estimates and the EBT-based estimates was now 0.007 and the median difference was 0.005; at active consent sites, the corresponding numbers were 0.004 and 0.002, respectively. Further, none of the tests of the true null hypotheses rejected the null hypothesis; i.e., with the EBT-adjusted weights the survey based estimates align with the tabulations of the full EBT data. We conclude that the EBT-adjusted summer weights control for redeemer status, eliminating the non-response bias discussed in Section 5B.4.

Appendix 5C

Creation of Selected Dependent Variables

This appendix presents additional information on variable construction for three sets of dependent variables

- Food security
- Nutritional status
- Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) participation

5C.1 Creating Food Security Outcomes

Household food security was measured with an 18-item survey module that was developed by USDA to assess and monitor food security in large-scale population studies such as the Current Population Survey and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Respondents were asked to recall information about food security over the previous 30 days (i.e., last 30 days). The instrument has been well-tested and has well-documented sensitivity and specificity for measuring food security in households with children (Economic Research Service 2012a, 2012b; National Research Council 2005, 2006; Nord and Hopwood 2007).

Exhibit 5C.1 lists the 18 questions in the standard battery. For 15 of the items, respondents were asked to indicate for their household, in the last 30 days, if the statement was often true, sometimes true, or never true or give a yes/no response. For 3 items, respondents were asked to indicate for how many of the last 30 days the event had occurred. For those who responded "don't know", follow-up questions to determine if 'one or two days' or 'three or more days' were asked to facilitate scoring. Each item was scored as shown in Exhibit 5C.1.

Exhibit 5C.1 Items in Food Security Index

Survey Questions. Respondents were asked to indicate if the statement was often true, sometimes true, or never true for their household in the last 30 days.	Scoring	Measures food security among…[1]
1. We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.	1=often/sometimes 0=never true	Adults
2. The food that we bought just didn't last, and we didn't have money to get more.	1=often/sometimes 0=never true	Adults
3. We couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.	1=often/sometimes 0=never true	Adults
4. In the last 30 days, did [you/you or other adults in your household] ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	1=yes 0=no	Adults
4a. In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?[2]	1= ≥3 days 0= <3 days	Adults
5. In the last 30 days, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?	1=yes 0=no	Adults
6. In the last 30 days, were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?	1=yes 0=no	Adults
7. In the last 30 days, did you lose weight because there wasn't enough money for food?	1=yes 0=no	Adults
8. In the last 30 days, did [you/you or other adults in your household] ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?	1=yes 0=no	Adults
8a. In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?[2]	1= ≥3 days 0= <3 days	Adults
9. [I/We] relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed [my/our] [child/children] because [I was/we were] running out of money to buy food.	1=often/sometimes 0=never true	Children
10. [I/We] couldn't feed [my/our] [child/children] a balanced meal, because [I/we] couldn't afford that.	1=often/sometimes 0=never true	Children
11. [My/Our/The] [child was/children were] not eating enough because [I/we] just couldn't afford enough food.	1=often/sometimes 0=never true	Children
12. In the last 30 days, did you ever cut the size of [your child's/any of the children's] meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	1=yes 0=no	Children
13. In the last 30 days, did [your child/any of the children] ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	1=yes 0=no	Children
13a. In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?[2]	1= ≥3 days 0= <3 days	Children
14. In the last 30 days, [was your child/were your children] ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?	1=yes 0=no	Children
15. In the last 30 days, did [your child/any of the children] ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?	1=yes 0=no	Children

[1] The 18-item measure is a household-level measure of food insecurity among the general household, adults in the household, and children in the household. The first 10 items (questions #1 – 8a) are the 'adult scale' and the remaining 8 questions (questions #9-15) are the 'child scale'.

[2]Those who said 'don't know' were asked a follow-up question to determine if it was 'one or two days' or 'more than two days' to facilitate scoring as 0 or 1,

Items were summed to create 6 measures of food security – (1) severe food insecurity (i.e., very low food security) and (2) general food insecurity (i.e., very low or low food security) – among (a) children in the household, (b) adults in the household, and (c) all residents in the household.

As indicated in Exhibit 5C.1, there are 8 items measuring food security among children in the household (items 9-15). These 8 items were summed, and the following two dichotomous measures of food insecurity among children were created:

- ***Very Low Food Security Among Children, VLFS-C,*** the most severe form of food insecurity among children in the household, is defined as a sum of 5 points or higher
- ***Food Insecurity Among Children in the Household,*** indicating low or very low food insecurity, is defined as a sum of 2 points or higher

Similarly, the 10 items measuring food security among adults in the household (items 1-8a in Exhibit 5C.1) were summed, and the following two dichotomous measures of food security among adults were created:

- ***Very Low Food Security Among Adults*** in the Household is defined as a sum of 6 points or higher
- ***Food Insecurity Among Adults in the Household***, indicating low or very low food insecurity is defined as a sum of 3 points or higher

The SEBTC study uses a method of coding food security status called the adult/child cross-tabulation approach, which differs slightly from that in the USDA reports using the CPS data. The adult/child cross-tabulation approach has been under development at USDA as a means of eliminating a misclassification that affects a small percentage of cases and was recommended by the USDA for the current study. The approach used does not affect the number of households classified as VLFS-C (i.e., very low food security among children), but does slightly alter the percentage of households classified as experiencing very low food security or food insecurity.

Using the adult/child cross-tabulation approach, two measures of food security in the household overall were constructed based on the measures of food security among children and adults in the household:

- ***Very Low Food Security in the Household Overall*** is defined as very low food security among children, very low food security among adults, or very low food security among both children and adults.
- ***Food Insecurity in the Household Overall, indicating low or very low food security,*** is defined as food insecurity among children, food insecurity among adults, or food insecurity among both children and adults.

5C.2 Construction of the Nutrition Status Outcomes

Information on intake of specific dietary factors included in recommendations for the 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans (USDA and HHS, 2010) was used to assess children's nutritional status. In the summer survey, dietary data were collected using food frequency questions drawn from the 2009-2010 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) Multifactor Diet Screener (NCI, 2012). Respondents reported how often (per day, per week, or per month) a selected child in the household ate 22 food items over the last 30 days. For cereals, they also reported the name and brand for the cereal eaten most often and for a second cereal, if applicable. Using scoring procedures developed by the National Cancer Institute (NCI),[2] reports of children's consumption of the specific items were converted into seven dietary indicators for the impact analysis in Chapter 5:

1. Servings[3] per day of fruits and vegetables
2. Servings[2] per day of fruits and vegetables, excluding fried potatoes
3. Servings[4] per day of whole grains (from cereals, whole-grain breads and tortillas, whole grain rice, and popcorn)
4. Servings[5] per day of dairy products (from milk, cheese, ice cream, and pizza)
5. Whether the child usually drank non-fat or low-fat milk during the last 30 days
6. Teaspoons[6] per day of added sugars
7. Teaspoons[5] per day of added sugars from sugar-sweetened beverages

Before applying the NCI scoring algorithms, the study team performed two main data preparation tasks. First, the reported frequencies of consumption for each food item in the survey were reviewed and extreme values to exclude from the analysis were identified. Then all reported cereal names/brands were mapped to the closest food codes in the USDA Food and Nutrition Database for Dietary Studies (FNDDS). The procedures used are summarized below.

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[2] The scoring algorithms used for the analysis are based on 24-hour dietary recalls collected in the NHANES 2003-2006 and can be found at: http://riskfactor.cancer.gov/studies/nhanes/dietscreen/scoring.html.

[3] Daily servings of fruits and vegetables and dairy are measured in cup equivalents and in ounce equivalents for whole grains, as defined by the 2010 *Dietary Guidelines for Americans.* One fruit and vegetable serving is 1 cup raw or cooked fruit or vegetables, vegetable juice, or fruit juice; 2 cups leafy green vegetables; or 1/2 cup dried fruit. One dairy serving is 1 cup milk, fortified soy beverage, or yogurt; 1½ ounces natural cheese; or 2 ounces of processed cheese.

[4] Whole grain servings are measured in ounce equivalents. One whole grain serving is 1 one-ounce slice bread; 1 ounce uncooked pasta or rice; 1/2 cup cooked rice; pasta; or cereal; 1 6-inch diameter tortilla; 1 5-inch diameter pancake; or 1 ounce ready-to-eat cereal.

[5] One dairy serving is 1 cup milk, fortified soy beverage, or yogurt; 1½ ounces natural cheese; or 2 ounces of processed cheese.

[6] Teaspoons of added sugars are derived from reported frequencies of consuming sugar-sweetened beverages (soda, fruit-flavored drinks, and sugar or honey added to coffee or tea); cookies/cakes/pies; doughnuts; ice cream; candy; and cereals.

5C.2.1 Identifying Extreme Values

All reported frequencies of consumption (per day, per week, and per month) were first converted to daily values for each of the 22 food items. The study team reviewed the distributions of the reported frequencies, including the mean, median, lower and upper quartiles, minimum and maximum values. Since it was plausible for a child to consume a food item a small number of times or not at all over the 30-day period, the review focused on identifying outliers and likely reporting errors at the upper end of the distribution.[7,8] For each food item, the distribution of daily consumption was compared to the "Maximum Acceptable Daily Frequency Values" used by the NCI to exclude extreme values from analyses of the NHANES 2009-2010 Multifactor Dietary Screener (dsq.partial.doc provided by F. Thompson, October 2012). The NCI defined the maximum acceptable value for each food item (shown in Exhibit 5.C.2) as the highest daily frequency observed just prior to the discontinuous point of the distribution.[9] For the summer survey, daily frequencies of intake that exceeded the NCI maximums were set to "missing," and the resulting number of excluded values was less than 1% for each food item.

[7] Acceptable range in SEBTC 2012 Summer Questionnaire was 1-9 times per day for foods and 1-12 times per day for beverages. Interviewers confirmed values with respondents for foods or beverages if reported times per day>3 or 4; per week>21 or 28; and per month>90 or 120.

[8] The study team also reviewed the distributions of consumption frequencies reported on a weekly or monthly basis. Although some unusual values were identified, the team did not attempt to develop rules for excluding or recoding values that fell within the accepted ranges in the questionnaire or would have been confirmed with the respondent during the interview. For example, there were a number of "30 times per week" responses (4.3 per day). The respondent may have meant "30 per month" (1 per day); however, the interviewer would have confirmed this report since the value was greater than 21 (food) and 28 (beverage) times per week.

[9] The NHANES maximums, based on the general US population ages 2 through 69 years, are recommended by NCI to be appropriate for most U.S. populations.

Exhibit 5C.2 Maximum Acceptable Daily Frequency Values for Foods

Food Item	Maximum Acceptable Daily Frequency Value from NHANES 2009-2010	Number of Excluded Values for SEBTC Summer Survey 2012
Any cereal	7	4
Any milk (not soy)	10	7
Soda	8	11
Fruit juice (100%)	8	32
Sugar/honey in coffee/tea	10	1
Fruitades/sports drinks	7	56
Fruit	8	15
Salad	5	4
Fried potatoes	5	1
Other potatoes	3	4
Dried beans	4	8
Cooked whole grains	4	2
Other vegetables	5	14
Salsa	3	13
Pizza	2	30
Tomato sauce	2	32
Cheese	6	12
Whole grain bread	6	8
Candy	8	4
Doughnuts	5	1
Cookies, cake, pie	7	2
Ice cream	5	8
Popcorn	3	10

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n=27,674).

Note: Most respondents reported two cereals, so the total number excluded reflects the number of cereals rather than cases.

5C.2.2 Cereal Coding

The NCI scoring algorithms use information about both the frequency and the particular types of cereals consumed to estimate daily servings of whole grains and teaspoons of added sugars for individual children. The algorithms first classify each reported cereal as hot or cold, and then based on its whole grain and added sugars content, using data from the FNDDS (version 5).[10] Before running these algorithms, study nutritionists worked with programming staff to assign the most appropriate food code from the FNDDS to each reported cereal. This process included several manual and programming steps, including:

1. Reviewing frequencies of the reported cereal names and brands to determine the most efficient approach to assigning food codes given the large number of individual records (n=45,973).

[10] In addition, if two different cereal types were reported for the first cereal reported, the algorithms assume the first cereal is the most frequently consumed and weights it at 0.75; the second cereal, assumed to be less frequently consumed, is weighted at 0.25.

2. Developing, testing, and running a matching algorithm program, which matched reported cereals to FNDDS food codes and descriptions based on exact or "fuzzy" names and/or brands (92% of records matched).
3. Conducting manual coding of the remaining cereals that could not be matched by the algorithm (8% of records; 2,710 unique name/brand combinations), including web searches of new or unfamiliar cereals and those reported in Spanish.
4. Conducting an independent quality assurance review of all cereals coded by the matching algorithm and manually.

The study team used NCI's mapping of cereal names/brands reported in NHANES 2009-2010 to FNDDS food codes as the basis for both the matching algorithm and manual coding. This "master list" included some default codes to use when detailed descriptions were not provided (e.g., "cereal, ready-to-eat, not further specified"). Additional defaults and coding rules were established when a reported cereal name/brand was not found in the NCI master list (usually a generic brand or new-to-market cereal), when a cereal name was missing but brand was reported, and when the cereal name, brand, or type (hot, cold, oat, wheat, rings, flakes, pre-sweetened) could not be determined.

Some respondents (less than 0.5%) reported multiple cereal names for the cereal consumed most often in the last 30 days (first cereal), the second cereal, or both. If multiple cereal names were reported for the first cereal, only the first name was retained and coded unless the second cereal response was missing. In this case, the next reported cereal name was coded as the second cereal. If multiple cereal names were reported for the second cereal but the first cereal was missing, the first name was coded as the first cereal. When multiple cereal names were reported for both the first and second cereals, only the first cereal for each response was coded.

Missing or unusable data for the first, most commonly consumed cereal was rare (less than 0.5%) and handled as follows: (1) If a valid second cereal was reported, it was coded as the first cereal, and (2) non-cereal items (for example, cereal bars) or otherwise unrecognizable cereal names were set to missing.

5C.3 Construction of Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) Participation Outcome

This section provides a summary of the process and guidelines that were used to code Section F of the 2012 summer survey for SEBTC. Respondents were asked where their child usually ate lunch Monday through Friday in the last 30 days. These questions were used to describe the locations where children ate lunch (e.g., home, friend's or relative's home, school, child care, day camp, church/synagogue/mosque, park/playground, community center, etc.) and whether the lunch was free or paid. The questions were also used to identify whether the reported location or place where lunch was eaten was a Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) site to estimate SFSP participation. This work included back-coding for the lunch locations reported by

respondents and assignment of the location (i.e., place or program) to an SFSP variable. The data file uses the following codes for the new 'SFSPsite' variable that was created:

1. Confirmed SFSP site
2. Not an SFSP site
3. A likely SFSP site
4. Unknown if an SFSP site (information from the respondent was insufficient to code as a 1, 2, or 3 or was missing a name and/or city)

5C.3.1 Overview of Process

Several steps were used to clean the raw data to create an 'SFSPsite' analysis variable for each of the four 'location' survey questions:

1) SEBTC site-specific lists of SFSP sponsors/sites that aligned with the demonstration areas were created based on the following:

   a. some grantees provided lists of sponsors and/or sites (others provided no information or only sponsor information)

   b. lists were supplemented (or created from, if no lists were available) with information found on-line (State SFSP site, FRAC site, local area websites)

   c. Google searches using reported program and location names and addresses were conducted

2) One SFSP site list per SEBTC site was maintained and used for coding the "SFSPsite' variable as 1, 2, 3, or 4. In some cases, the SFSP contact for the State was able to provide additional clarifying information or confirmation about SFSP sites and their locations.

The SFSP site lists were used for coding and for quality control purposes. The attached table provides a summary of the guidelines used for backcoding the location variables and coding the 'SFSPsite' variable. Below we provide specific details on variable names that support the table of coding guidelines (see Table 5C.3).

5C.3.2 Details Related to Coding the Location and 'SFSPsite' Variables

This coding applies to four lunch 'location' survey questions in Section F of the Summer Household Survey (up to two per respondent). In addition to classifying the reported location as an SFSP site or not (described above) the location questions were used to characterize the frequency and variety of places that children ate lunch on Monday through Friday in the summer (descriptive data are reported in Chapter 4). For consistency in describing the types of

places where lunch was eaten (in addition to whether it was an SFSP site) backcoding guidelines were developed and are listed in Table 5C.3.[11]

For each specific category of location listed in the table, coding criteria were used to characterize the location as (1) a confirmed SFSP site; (2) not an SFSP site; (3) a likely SFSP site; or (4) not enough information. Using a report of 'school' as an example, children could be classified as eating lunch at summer school (i.e., NSLP) or eating lunch at a program at school or on school grounds. For the non-summer school cases, the reported information was compared to the SEBTC master SFSP site list to determine if the program at school or on school grounds was an SFSP site or not. In some cases, the coding required backcoding to an existing code or the addition of new location codes (e.g., adding a new code 13 for other educational institutions such as a community college campus hosting Upward Bound).

[11] A location code was added for food bank/kitchen/shelter.

Exhibit 5C.3 Coding Criteria for SFSP Site Variable and Back-coding Criteria for Lunch Location

1. IS AN SFSP SITE	2. IS NOT AN SFSP SITE	3. IS A LIKELY SFSP SITE	4. NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION	BACK-CODING GUIDELINES FOR LOCATION (SF1)[1]
Home (1) and Friend's or Relative's House (2) and Restaurant/Fast Food Restaurant (10) and Work (11)				
	All sites in these categories.			
School (3)				
Listed on grantee-provided SFSP site list.	Is a program that operates on school grounds but website explicitly says it does not participate in SFSP (e.g. "students must bring a lunch.")	School district is a site sponsor but specific school is not listed.	Is a private or parochial school that is not listed on SFSP site list.	Day camps reported at "school" were backcoded to camp if they were not summer school (to be consistent with how most day camps at school were reported).
Is a curricular program at an SFSP site school (e.g. an academy within a school).	Is a pre-K or Head Start program participating in CACFP.	Is a public school but may be in a district outside of POC or expansion area.	Is a camp or other program that may operate on school grounds, but the relationship to the school is unknown.	Church youth groups, ministries, or Sunday schools were backcoded to 6.
Is a private or parochial school summer program that explicitly says it does participate in SFSP or provides meals for those who participate in NSLP.		Is a charter school either authorized by or located within a participating district.		Private or non-school district affiliated day care programs were backcoded to 7.
				Non-pre-K to 12 education (e.g. technical college, university, beauty school) were backcoded to 13 (new code for other academic institution).
				Upward Bound program at school was coded as 13.
				Head Start program reported at school was left as school location.

1. IS AN SFSP SITE	2. IS NOT AN SFSP SITE	3. IS A LIKELY SFSP SITE	4. NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION	BACK-CODING GUIDELINES FOR LOCATION (SF1)[1]
Day Camp (4) and Sleep Away Camp (5)				
Listed on grantee-provided SFSP site list.	Website has language specifically saying it does not participate in SFSP (e.g. students must bring a lunch)	Is operated by a sponsor listed on SFSP site list (e.g. Boys and Girls Scout Camp or camp put on by Department of Parks and Recreation).	Camp is not listed on SFSP list.	If place listed is a school coded as a day camp, do NOT backcode as a school.
Website has explicit language stating it participates in SFSP or offers free lunch to those who participate NSLP.	Camp only has one instance in data set and that student either brought or paid for lunch.	Camp is affiliated with a school or school district (listed or not listed).	Camp does not have a sponsor listed on SFSP list.	If place is a church youth education program and is coded as a day camp, do NOT backcode.
			Camp has tuition; may or may not offer scholarships.	If place is named Boys & Girls Club, Salvation Army or similar, do NOT back-code as 9.
				If place is named as a park, do NOT backcode as 8. Day camp may occur at a park.
Church, Synagogue, or Mosque (6)				
Listed on grantee-provided SFSP site list.	Website has language clearly indicating it is not an SFSP site (e.g. church operates a food bank funded through donations from its parishioners).	Place is a day care, community service organization, or similar run by a religious organization that is a site sponsor.	All churches, synagogues, or mosques that do not meet criteria for 1, 2, or 3.	Sunday schools or youth ministries should be coded as 6.
			Church can be identified but is not listed on grantee-provided SFSP list.	Parochial schools or church-run day care centers should NOT be backcoded to either 3 or 7. These may be located in the church itself.

1. IS AN SFSP SITE	2. IS NOT AN SFSP SITE	3. IS A LIKELY SFSP SITE	4. NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION	BACK-CODING GUIDELINES FOR LOCATION (SF1)[1]
Child Care or Day Care (7)				
Listed on grantee-provided SFSP site list.	Website indicates that the program participates in CACFP.	Day care is operated by a sponsor listed on SFSP site list (e.g. YMCA, boys and girls club).	All Child Care or Day Care sites that do not meet criteria for 1, 2, or 3.	Head Start programs reported as day care were left as such.
	Day care center is reported by only one respondent, and respondent indicated that student paid for or brought lunch.			Child Care and Day Care sites with individuals' names should be scrutinized; if Google search returns no search results place is likely a friend's or relative's house. These are backcoded to 2.
Playground, Park, Department of Parks and Rec (8)				
Listed on grantee-provided SFSP site list.		Place name is a day camp operated by an SFSP-sponsoring parks and recreation department.	Park is operated by a department of parks and recreation not appearing on site list; may be outside POC or expansion area.	
Address of place matches the address of a park listed on SFSP site list. This includes parks or playgrounds adjoining schools that are SFSP sites.		Place name is a day camp operated in a public park maintained by a sponsoring parks and recreation department.	Park hosts a day camp that does not appear on SFSP list.	
Park or playground hosts an SFSP sponsor (e.g. a day camp operated in the park, a community center that sets up a lunch station in the park, etc.). This will be determined through Google search.				

1. IS AN SFSP SITE	2. IS NOT AN SFSP SITE	3. IS A LIKELY SFSP SITE	4. NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION	BACK-CODING GUIDELINES FOR LOCATION (SF1)[1]
Community Center, Boys and Girls Club, YMCA (9)				
Listed on grantee-provided SFSP site list.	Website states where organization gets food from (e.g. a food bank that does not receive SFSP money, donations from a local restaurant)	Local Boys and Girls Club or YMCA is a sponsor but the specific branch named is not on SFSP list (other branches may be listed).	All community centers, boys and girls clubs, or YMCAs not meeting the criteria for 1, 2, or 3.	Day camps run by community centers that are coded as "4" (Day Camp) were left as day camp.
Is a program that operates at a community center on the SFSP site list (e.g. a hang-out room for teens).	Place is a program run by community center, but handbook for program clearly indicates that it is not SFSP (e.g. participants must bring a bagged lunch).	Program is a sleep-away camp or off-site program sponsored by community center (e.g. at a school or a park).		
A program that shares an address with a community center on the SFSP site list (where street addresses are available to be searched).				
Some Other Place (12)				
Follow instructions for category that the entry is backcoded into.	Follow instructions for category that the entry is backcoded into.	Follow instructions for category that the entry is backcoded into.	Follow instructions for category that the entry is backcoded into.	Coder should try to backcode as many of these sites as possible. Categories with too few instances should be left as 12 (e.g. criminal justice facility, counselor's office).

1. IS AN SFSP SITE	2. IS NOT AN SFSP SITE	3. IS A LIKELY SFSP SITE	4. NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION	BACK-CODING GUIDELINES FOR LOCATION (SF1)[1]
				Coder should attempt to match other responses to those coded as 12. Follow lead of other responses (e.g., if response is a park where a summer camp takes place, and multiple other respondents have said their children got lunch at that park and the park was coded as a summer camp, the response should be backcoded as 4, not 8.
				Schools coded as 12 should be backcoded to 3.
Other Educational Institution (13) (new code)				
Listed on grantee-provided SFSP site list.	Website clearly indicates that it is not an SFSP site.	Institution hosts an SFSP site (e.g. an early-college high school, lab school, summer program, or Upward Bound location).	Place does not meet criteria for 1, 2, or 3.	If an institute of higher education is coded as a day care or child care, do NOT backcode it. Many institutions have child care centers.
			Place is "college dining hall" or similar.	If an institute of higher education is coded as a summer camp, do NOT backcode it. Many summer camps use college campuses.
Food Bank (14)				
Listed on grantee-provided SFSP site list.	Food bank clearly indicates it does not receive SFSP funding.	Place is generically named ("food bank") and is located in town of food bank that is an SFSP-sponsor; a Google search indicates the food bank in that town has one or more SFSP locations.		

1. IS AN SFSP SITE	2. IS NOT AN SFSP SITE	3. IS A LIKELY SFSP SITE	4. NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION	BACK-CODING GUIDELINES FOR LOCATION (SF1)[1]
Place is a program operated by a food bank (e.g. mobile food truck) that is an SFSP sponsor.				

Note: SEBTC 2012 Summer Survey Coding Guidelines for Section F.

[1] Codes refer to the number listed in the SEBTC 2012 Summer Survey

Appendix 5D

Description of Covariates in Impact Analysis Models

This appendix defines and presents descriptive statistics for the covariates used in regression-adjusted models estimating the impacts of SEBTC on food security and other food-related outcomes. Variables included as covariates in the impact analysis were measured prior to the summer, before SEBTC benefits were issued. Data were collected using the spring survey, which was completed during the school year before treatment households began receiving the SEBTC benefit. Covariates fell into four groups:

- Food security
- Household characteristics
- Respondent characteristics
- Reported participation in nutrition assistance programs

5D.1 Food Security

The food security measures were described in Section 5C.1. Six measures of food security during the school year were included in impact analysis models. Measures of both severe and general food insecurity among children in the household, adults in the household, and the household as a whole were included in impact models. Covariate measures of food security were constructed in the same way as outcome measures of food security. The timing of measurement was the only difference (school year versus summer).

Exhibit 5D.1 presents descriptive statistics for each of the six measures of spring food insecurity used as covariates.

5D.2 Household Characteristics

Seven measures describing household characteristics were used as covariates in impact models:

- ***Number of people in the household*** was collected from the following survey question – "Including yourself, how many people live in your household? Don't forget to include non-relatives who live here and, of course, babies and small children. Also include persons who usually live here but are temporarily away for reasons such as vacation, traveling for work, or in the hospital. Do not include children living away at school."
- ***Number of children in the household*** was collected from the following survey question – "How many of those people (in question about number of people in the household) are

children age 18 or younger or over 18 but were still in high school during the most recently completed school year?"

- ***Age of the oldest child in the household*** was calculated based on the birthdate for each child in the household, as reported on the survey, and the survey date. Children over age 21 were excluded, and the age of the next oldest child was used instead. This variable was missing for households that did not report the birthdate of a child under age 21 years.
- ***Presence of an adolescent in the household*** was also calculated based on the birthdate for each child in the household, as reported on the survey, and the survey date. An adolescent was defined as a child aged 13 – 20 years.
- ***Household composition***, indicating households with two adults (married or unmarried), one female adult, or one male adult, was constructed from survey questions about respondent's marital status and gender.
- ***Income-to-needs ratio***, or annual income as a proportion of the 2011 Federal Poverty Level, as defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was calculated by dividing annual household income, as reported on the survey, and the Federal Poverty Level, based on the size of the household.
- ***Employment status*** was a dichotomous variable indicating whether at least one adult in the household was working in the last 30 days or not.

For each of the seven household characteristics measures used as covariates, Exhibit 5D.2 presents descriptive statistics for treatment households, control households, and all households combined.

5D.3 Respondent Characteristics

Two household respondent characteristics reported on the survey were included as covariates in impact analyses:

- ***Race/ethnicity*** –respondents were coded as (a) Hispanic/Latino, (b) non-Hispanic African American, or (c) non-Hispanic White, or non-Hispanic other race/ethnicity, including American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or non-Hispanic multiracial.
- ***Education level*** – respondents' highest level of education was coded as (a) less than a high school degree, (b) a high school degree or GED, (c) some college/associate degree, or (d) bachelor's degree) or higher.

Exhibit 5D.3 presents the percentage of respondents – in the treatment group, in the control group, and in households overall – who are in each race/ethnicity category and in each education level category.

5D.4 Reported Participation in Nutrition Assistance Programs

Four measures of households' reported participation in nutrition assistance programs were used as covariates in impact analyses – participation in SNAP, participation in WIC, participation in the National School Lunch Program, and participation in the School Breakfast Program. Exhibit 5D.4 presents the percentage of households – in the treatment group, in the control group, and in households overall – that participated in each nutrition assistance program.

Exhibit 5D.1 Prevalence during the School Year of Severe and General Food Insecurity among Children, Adults, and Households, by Treatment Status and for All Households

Outcome	All Households		Treatment Group		Control Group		Total % Point Difference	p-value
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE		
Very low food security among children	8.56	0.22	8.63	0.31	8.50	0.32	0.13	0.766
Food insecurity among children	45.24	0.48	45.03	0.66	45.45	0.70	-0.42	0.660
Very low food security among adults	25.61	0.42	24.83	0.56	26.38	0.63	-1.55*	0.065
Food insecurity among adults	53.69	0.49	53.78	0.67	53.59	0.72	0.19	0.843
Very low food security among households	27.37	0.43	26.69	0.57	28.04	0.63	-1.35	0.112
Food insecurity among households	59.33	0.49	59.33	0.67	59.33	0.72	0.00	0.999
Sample size	22,896		11,944		10,952			

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are reported for a test of the difference in the prevalence rate for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the total percentage point difference in the prevalence rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5D.2 Descriptive Statistics for Measures of Household Characteristics Used as Covariates In Impact Analysis, by Treatment Status and for All Households

Household Characteristics, In spring	All Households			Treatment Group			Control Group				
	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Difference	p-value
Number of people in household (mean)	22,893	4.36	0.01	11,820	4.36	0.02	10,883	4.35	0.02	0.01	0.748
Number of children in household (mean)	22,894	2.43	0.01	11,820	2.44	0.02	10,884	2.41	0.02	0.02	0.297
Age in years of oldest child in household (mean)	22,657	12.41	0.04	11,707	12.43	0.05	10,760	12.39	0.06	0.04	0.558
Presence of an adolescent in the household (%)	22,685	52.13	0.49	11,837	52.24	0.67	10,848	52.02	0.72	0.22	0.823
Income-to-needs ratio (Proportion of FPL[1])	22,542	0.81	0.01	11,649	0.82	0.01	10,704	0.81	0.01	0.01	0.296
At least one employed adult in household (%)	22,853	71.55	0.41	11,922	71.82	0.58	10,931	71.27	0.57	0.55	0.500
Household Composition	22,820			11,909			10,911				
Two or more adults		49.05	0.49		48.99	0.67		49.10	0.71	-0.11	
One female adult		47.37	0.48		47.71	0.66		47.03	0.70	0.68	0.217
One male adult		3.58	0.16		3.30	0.21		3.87	0.23	-0.57	

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are reported for a test of the difference in household characteristic between households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference is zero.

1 FPL = Federal Poverty Level

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5D.3 Descriptive Statistics for Measures of Respondent Characteristics Used as Covariates in Impact Analysis, by Treatment Status and for All Households

Respondent Characteristics, In spring	All Households			Treatment Group			Control Group			Total % Point Difference	p-value
	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE		
Race/Ethnicity (%)	22,738			11,856			10,882				
Non-Hispanic Black		16.28	0.24		16.32	0.37		16.25	0.38	0.07	
Hispanic		31.47	0.40		31.13	0.54		31.80	0.62	-0.67	0.703
Non-Hispanic White /Other		52.25	0.45		52.55	0.63		51.95	0.68	0.60	
Education (%)	22,801			11,897			10,904				
Less than high school		27.63	0.41		27.39	0.61		27.86	0.57	-0.47	
High school degree/GED		31.73	0.46		32.22	0.66		31.25	0.63	0.97	0.381
Some college/AA		33.03	0.47		32.49	0.59		33.57	0.73	-1.08	
College degree or higher		7.61	0.26		7.90	0.30		7.33	0.41	0.57	

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2012

Note: The p-value is reported for a test of the difference in the distribution of race/ethnicity and education level for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that there is no difference in the distributions for the two conditions.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5D.4 Descriptive Statistics for Measures of Nutrition Assistance Used as Covariates in Impact Analysis, by Treatment Status and for All Households

Nutrition Assistance Program	All Households			Treatment Group			Control Group			Total % Point Difference	p-value
	Sample Size	Estimate	SE	Sample Size	Estimate	SE	Sample Size	Estimate	SE		
Participation in SNAP (%)	22,845	60.51	0.47	11,920	59.98	0.66	10,925	61.05	0.68	-1.07	0.263
Participation in WIC (%)	22,875	21.57	0.36	11,930	21.97	0.51	10,945	21.18	0.51	0.79	0.278
Children's participation in National School Lunch Program (%)	22,624	93.45	0.32	11,778	93.65	0.50	10,846	93.26	0.40	0.39	0.550
Children's Participation in School Breakfast Program (%)	22,428	84.02	0.41	11,684	83.94	0.60	10,744	84.11	0.58	-0.17	0.832

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are reported for a test of the difference in nutrition assistance program participation rates for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Appendix 5E

Detailed Impact Analysis Results

This appendix presents detailed impact analysis results discussed or alluded to in the body of Chapter 5, in four sections:

- Additional results on food security (section 5E.1)
- Additional results on food expenditures (section 5E.2)
- Additional results on nutritional status in summer 2012 (section 5E.3)
- Additional results on participation in nutrition assistance programs and whether the child's household paid for lunch in summer 2012 (section 5E.4)

5E.1 Food Security

This section presents findings on SEBTC's impact on the food security of children, adults, and households as a whole in the summer of 2012, organized into four sets of exhibits:

- Findings from alternative impact estimation methods (no regression adjustment, linear regression, and using EBT-adjusted weights) – Exhibits 5E.1.1 to 5E.1.3a
- Findings for the 18 individual food security questions on the summer survey – Exhibit 5E.1.4
- Findings by site – Exhibits 5E.1.5 to 5E.1.10
- Comparison of 2011 and 2012 impact estimates – Exhibits 5.1.11 to 5E.1.12
- Findings on spring-to-summer changes – Exhibits 5E.1.13 to 5E.1.16
- Findings on impacts for subgroups – Exhibits 5E.1.17 to 5E.1.19

5.E.1.1 Findings Using Alternative Methods

Standard statistical results imply that simple treatment/control comparisons are unbiased and consistent (i.e., on average results are correct and approach the true value as the sample size grows), but that regression adjusted estimates are more precise. Exhibit 5E.1.1 suggests that impacts on food security outcomes are very similar with a regression adjustment (as in Exhibit 5.3 in the body of the report) and without regression adjustment, although results with regression adjustment are slightly more precise. For example, the standard error on the estimate for VLFS-C drops from 0.52 without regression adjustment to 0.51 with regression adjustment; for FI-C the corresponding drop is from 1.43 to 1.40.

Exhibit 5E.1.1 Summer Impact Estimates without a Regression Adjustment, 2012

Outcome	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
Very Low Food Security – Children	27,092	9.52%	6.39%	-3.14***	0.41	<.0001
Food Insecure – Children	27,092	44.70%	36.10%	-8.60***	0.84	<.0001
Very Low Food Security – Adults	27,091	27.13%	18.02%	-9.11***	0.71	<.0001
Food Insecure – Adults	27,091	52.11%	42.38%	-9.73***	0.88	<.0001
Very Low Food Security – Household	27,092	28.87%	19.32%	-9.55***	0.73	<.0001
Food Insecure – Household	27,092	57.40%	48.35%	-9.05***	0.89	<.0001

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the prevalence rates for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the prevalence rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.2 shows that impacts on food security outcomes, shown in percentage points, using linear regression (with regression adjustment) are similar to those in the body of the report, which estimates percentage point impacts from logistic regression (again, with regression adjustment).

Exhibit 5E.1.2 Summer Impact Estimates Using Linear Regression (Rather than Logistic Regression), 2012

Outcome	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
Very Low Food Security – Children	27,092	9.49%	6.42%	-3.07***	0.38	<.0001
Food Insecure – Children	27,092	44.60%	36.21%	-8.39***	0.72	<.0001
Very Low Food Security – Adults	27,091	26.95%	18.21%	-8.74***	0.60	<.0001
Food Insecure – Adults	27,091	51.97%	42.51%	-9.46***	0.74	<.0001
Very Low Food Security – Household	27,092	28.69%	19.50%	-9.19***	0.61	<.0001
Food Insecure – Household	27,092	57.29%	48.47%	-8.82***	0.74	<.0001

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the prevalence rates for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the prevalence rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

As discussed in Appendix 5B, analyses of the administrative data suggest that the survey weights do not completely control for survey non-response. Specifically, weighted tabulations of EBT data for survey respondents imply higher proportions of SEBTC redemptions than observed for the population of households that received SEBTC. Appendix 5B describes alternative weights that adjust for this non-response bias, which could only be constructed for the treatment group. Without information on what EBT redemptions would have been, it is not possible to make the symmetric adjustment in the control group. Because it is not possible to

make the symmetric adjustment in the control group, the body of the report does not use these EBT-adjusted weights. The exception is the analyses of food expenditures, for which the EBT-adjusted weights align the SEBTC redemptions in the treatment group to reflect the total benefit-group population.

However, to obtain a sense of the relative sensitivity of the main impacts to the EBT-adjusted weights, Exhibit 5E.1.3 presents results for the main food security analyses using these weights, which asymmetrically affect the treatment group. Even after adjusting to make the treatment group reflect the total beneficiary group, the results are almost identical to those presented in the body of the report (Exhibit 5.3). The significance levels are also quite similar. In sum, while the use of EBT-adjusted summer weights in place of the original summer weights appreciably improved estimates of EBT-related variables (as discussed in Appendix 5B), these weights do not appreciably change the impact estimates for food security.

Exhibit 5E.1.3 Summer Impact Estimates Using EBT-Adjusted Summer Weights (Logistic Regression), 2012

Outcome	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
Very Low Food Security – Children	27,092	9.48%	6.40%	-3.08***	0.38	<.0001
Food Insecure – Children	27,092	44.56%	36.13%	-8.43***	0.72	<.0001
Very Low Food Security – Adults	27,091	26.91%	18.12%	-8.78***	0.61	<.0001
Food Insecure – Adults	27,091	51.94%	42.43%	-9.51***	0.74	<.0001
Very Low Food Security – Household	27,092	28.65%	19.44%	-9.21***	0.62	<.0001
Food Insecure – Household	27,092	57.26%	48.37%	-8.89***	0.75	<.0001

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the prevalence rates for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the prevalence rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.3a presents results for impacts on VLFS-C, excluding households with students attending year-round schools in the Michigan POC site. These results can be compared to the results in the body of the report for all sites pooled (Exhibit 5.3) and site-specific estimates for VLFS-C (Exhibits 5.4 and 5.5).

Exhibit 5E.1.3a Summer Impact Estimate on VLFS-C, Excluding Households with Students in Year-Round Schools, All Sites Pooled and by Site, 2012

Sample/Site	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All households	27,092	9.49	6.40	-3.09***	0.38	<.0001	32.6%
Excluding Year-Round Schools	26,885	9.52	6.40	-3.13***	0.38	<.0001	32.9%
Cherokee Nation	909	5.73	4.37	-1.36	1.51	0.3671	23.7%
Chickasaw Nation	2,379	6.30	4.00	-2.30***	0.88	0.009	36.5%
CT-Expansion	1,825	8.50	7.64	-0.85	1.26	0.500	10.0%
CT-POC	1,363	7.20	7.54	0.34	1.82	0.853	4.7%
Delaware	2,386	11.60	5.97	-5.63***	1.24	<.0001	48.5%
MI-Expansion	2,192	7.86	2.06	-5.80***	1.60	0.0003	73.8%
MI-POC	1,527	10.35	8.01	-2.35	1.46	0.108	22.7%
MO-Expansion	2,195	12.26	9.68	-2.58*	1.41	0.068	21.0%
MO-POC	2,109	9.26	8.23	-1.03	1.40	0.463	11.1%
Nevada	1,292	10.98	8.02	-2.96*	1.54	0.054	27.0%
Oregon-Expansion	2,205	11.12	6.55	-4.57***	1.18	0.0001	41.1%
Oregon-POC	1,946	9.45	4.21	-5.24***	1.17	<.0001	55.4%
Texas	2,361	11.58	8.46	-3.12**	1.44	0.030	26.9%
Washington	2,196	11.25	5.01	-6.24***	0.74	<.0001	55.5%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Test that T/C difference varies by site: χ^2=34.28, df=13, p=0.0011

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5.E.1.2 Findings for Individual Items of Food Security Survey Module

Exhibit 5.3 in the body of the report presents results for VLFS and FI—for children, for adults, and for households. Those measures aggregate responses to individual food security items. Exhibit 5E.1.4 tabulates impact on the individual items. There is strong evidence of the impact of SEBTC on each of the items.

Exhibit 5E.1.4 Summer Impact Estimates, Item By Item (Impacts on Percent of Respondents Indicating that a Statement Was Sometimes or Often True), 2012

Survey Item	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
Items Measuring Food Insecurity Among Adults in the Household						
Worried food would run out	27,073	65.61%	57.61%	-8.00***	0.77	<.0001
Food didn't last	27,075	55.88%	48.75%	-7.13***	0.77	<.0001
Couldn't afford balanced meals	27,052	50.05%	42.62%	-7.43***	0.75	<.0001
Adults cut/skipped meals	27,079	34.54%	25.94%	-8.60***	0.66	<.0001
Adults cut/skip meals ≥ 3/day	27,090	29.75%	20.87%	-8.88***	0.64	<.0001
Adults ate less than should	27,070	38.87%	29.02%	-9.85***	0.71	<.0001
Adult was hungry but didn't eat	27,075	23.66%	16.54%	-7.12***	0.61	<.0001
Adult lost weight without money for food	26,664	14.90%	10.06%	-4.84***	0.52	<.0001
Adult did not eat for a whole day	27,088	7.01%	4.51%	-2.50***	0.32	<.0001
Adult did not eat for ≥ 3days	27,090	26.60%	24.41%	-2.19***	0.28	<.0001
Items Measuring Food Insecurity Among Children in the Household						
Relied on only a few low-cost foods	27,041	58.50%	52.52%	-5.98***	0.77	<.0001
Couldn't feed children balanced meals	27,072	44.24%	36.41%	-7.82***	0.73	<.0001
Children were not eating enough	27,072	25.11%	19.31%	-5.80***	0.63	<.0001
Cut the size of children's meals	27,074	15.68%	11.63%	-4.05***	0.49	<.0001
Children skipped meals	27,078	7.52%	5.36%	-2.16***	0.34	<.0001
Children skipped meals ≥ 3 days	27,089	5.74%	3.91%	-1.82***	0.30	<.0001
Children were hungry	27,063	12.30%	8.25%	-4.05***	0.44	<.0001
Children did not eat for a whole day	27,090	1.96%	1.25%	-0.71***	0.19	0.0002

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: P-values are based on a test difference in the percentage of households indicating that a statement was sometimes or often true, comparing households between treatment group and control groups. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference is zero. *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5.E.1.3 Site-Level Findings

The body of the report presents results for six food security measures pooling across all sites (Exhibit 5.3) and site specific estimates for VLFS-C (Exhibits 5.4 and 5.5). Exhibit 5E.1.5-5E.9 presents results for other food security outcomes for individual sites. Given the sample sizes in each site, statistically significant results would not be expected for each site. Nevertheless, across these five food security outcomes, SEBTC significantly improved food security for almost all sites.

Exhibit 5E.1.5 Summer Impact Estimate, FI-C by Site, 2012

Outcome/Site	Sample Size	Control Group Prevalence	Treatment Group Prevalence	Impact on Prevalence Rate (T/C Difference)	SE	p-value	% Change
FI-C	27,092	44.61%	36.21%	-8.39***	0.72	<.0001	18.8%
Cherokee Nation	909	41.58%	29.68%	-11.90***	3.61	0.001	28.6%
Chickasaw Nation	2,379	38.85%	28.99%	-9.86***	1.84	<.0001	25.4%
CT-Expansion	1,825	45.92%	37.87%	-8.06***	2.15	0.0002	17.5%
CT-POC	1,363	43.31%	36.50%	-6.81**	3.31	0.0398	15.7%
Delaware	2,386	47.15%	38.39%	-8.76***	2.03	<.0001	18.6%
MI-Expansion	2,192	40.45%	23.45%	-17.00***	4.87	0.0005	42.0%
MI-POC	1,734	41.76%	35.04%	-6.72***	2.33	0.0039	16.1%
MO-Expansion	2,195	45.63%	40.37%	-5.26**	2.17	0.0153	11.5%
MO-POC	2,109	39.25%	39.86%	0.61	2.50	0.8066	1.6%
Nevada	1,292	46.35%	40.09%	-6.26**	2.55	0.0143	13.5%
Oregon-Expansion	2,205	54.23%	43.35%	-10.88***	2.09	<.0001	20.1%
Oregon-POC	1,946	45.78%	35.31%	-10.47***	2.15	<.0001	22.9%
Texas	2,361	42.61%	39.56%	-3.04	2.18	0.1619	7.1%
Washington	2,196	51.68%	38.57%	-13.11***	1.13	<.0001	25.4%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Test that T/C difference varies by site: χ^2=37.44, df=13, p=0.0004

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.6 Summer Impact Estimate, VLFS-Adult by Site, 2012

Site	N	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All sites	27,091	26.95%	18.18%	-8.77***	0.61	<.0001	32.5%
Cherokee Nation	909	26.51%	18.54%	-7.98**	3.16	0.0117	30.1%
Chickasaw Nation	2,379	24.16%	15.93%	-8.23***	1.69	<.0001	34.1%
CT-Expansion	1,825	30.33%	18.73%	-11.59***	1.93	<.0001	38.2%
CT-POC	1,363	30.46%	21.51%	-8.95***	2.93	0.0022	29.4%
Delaware	2,386	25.54%	18.93%	-6.61***	1.75	0.0002	25.9%
MI-Expansion	2,192	32.48%	16.33%	-16.15***	3.65	<.0001	49.7%
MI-POC	1,734	22.57%	15.22%	-7.35***	1.87	<.0001	32.6%
MO-Expansion	2,195	29.46%	24.14%	-5.32***	1.92	0.0055	18.1%
MO-POC	2,109	21.26%	15.40%	-5.86***	1.93	0.0024	27.6%
Nevada	1,292	27.00%	20.24%	-6.76***	2.21	0.0022	25.0%
OR-Expansion	2,205	28.22%	16.23%	-12.00***	1.70	<.0001	42.5%
Oregon-POC	1,946	30.15%	19.30%	-10.84***	1.90	<.0001	36.0%
Texas	2,361	19.09%	15.13%	-3.95**	1.69	0.0192	20.7%
Washington	2,195	30.08%	18.90%	-11.18***	0.76	<.0001	37.2%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Test that T/C difference varies by site: χ^2=26.61, df=13, p=0.014

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.7 Summer Impact Estimates, Food Insecurity-Adult by Site, 2012

Site	N	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All sites	27,091	51.99%	42.51%	-9.48***	0.74	<.0001	18.2%
Cherokee Nation	909	52.13%	38.70%	-13.43***	3.75	0.0003	25.8%
Chickasaw Nation	2,379	44.10%	36.72%	-7.38***	1.96	0.0002	16.7%
CT-Expansion	1,825	55.73%	43.68%	-12.06***	2.20	<.0001	21.6%
CT-POC	1,363	49.84%	44.23%	-5.62*	3.35	0.0937	11.3%
Delaware	2,386	54.49%	44.07%	-10.42***	2.04	<.0001	19.1%
MI-Expansion	2,192	48.97%	37.37%	-11.60**	5.10	0.023	23.7%
MI-POC	1,734	48.27%	40.07%	-8.20***	2.32	0.0004	17.0%
MO-Expansion	2,195	52.03%	47.99%	-4.04*	2.21	0.067	7.8%
MO-POC	2,109	46.67%	42.39%	-4.27*	2.58	0.0972	9.1%
Nevada	1,292	56.66%	46.62%	-10.04***	2.60	0.0001	17.7%
OR-Expansion	2,205	59.54%	46.81%	-12.73***	2.12	<.0001	21.4%
Oregon-POC	1,946	55.18%	40.92%	-14.26***	2.19	<.0001	25.8%
Texas	2,361	45.98%	42.13%	-3.85*	2.18	0.0768	8.4%
Washington	2,195	58.21%	43.47%	-14.74***	1.15	<.0001	25.3%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Test that T/C difference varies by site: χ^2=38.11, df=13, p=0.0003

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.8 Summer Impact Estimates, VLFS-Household by Site, 2012

Site	N	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All sites	27,092	28.70%	19.47%	-9.22***	0.61	<.0001	32.1%
Cherokee Nation	909	27.79%	18.57%	-9.21***	3.18	0.0038	33.1%
Chickasaw Nation	2,379	24.93%	17.05%	-7.88***	1.71	<.0001	31.6%
CT-Expansion	1,825	31.42%	19.99%	-11.43***	1.93	<.0001	36.4%
CT-POC	1,363	31.04%	22.96%	-8.07***	2.92	0.0057	26.0%
Delaware	2,386	28.76%	19.85%	-8.91***	1.80	<.0001	31.0%
MI-Expansion	2,192	32.55%	16.32%	-16.24***	3.67	<.0001	49.9%
MI-POC	1,734	25.07%	16.89%	-8.19***	1.91	<.0001	32.7%
MO-Expansion	2,195	30.80%	25.27%	-5.52***	1.94	0.0045	17.9%
MO-POC	2,109	22.77%	17.77%	-5.00 **	1.97	0.0112	22.0%
Nevada	1,292	29.97%	22.36%	-7.61***	2.29	0.0009	25.4%
OR-Expansion	2,205	29.85%	18.52%	-11.33***	1.73	<.0001	38.0%
Oregon-POC	1,946	31.83%	20.00%	-11.83***	1.92	<.0001	37.2%
Texas	2,361	22.26%	17.31%	-4.95***	1.77	0.0053	22.2%
Washington	2,196	32.68%	19.78%	-12.91***	0.85	<.0001	39.5%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Test that T/C difference varies by site: χ^2=26.36, df=13, p=0.015

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.9 Summer Impact Estimates, Food Insecurity-Household by Site, 2012

Site	N	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All sites	27,092	57.31%	48.47%	-8.84***	0.74	<.0001	15.4%
Cherokee Nation	909	58.19%	43.22%	-14.97***	3.80	<.0001	25.7%
Chickasaw Nation	2,379	50.04%	41.84%	-8.20***	1.93	<.0001	16.4%
Connecticut							
POC	1,363	54.05%	49.31%	-4.74	3.40	0.1628	8.8%
Expansion	1,825	61.27%	50.25%	-11.02***	2.15	<.0001	18.0%
Delaware	2,386	60.97%	50.36%	-10.61***	2.00	<.0001	17.4%
Michigan							
POC	1,734	52.77%	46.32%	-6.45***	2.34	0.0058	12.2%
Expansion	2,192	54.46%	40.28%	-14.17***	5.25	0.007	26.0%
Missouri							
POC	2,109	51.14%	49.40%	-1.74	2.57	0.499	3.4%
Expansion	2,195	56.11%	52.44%	-3.67*	2.20	0.0956	6.5%
Nevada	1,292	60.02%	52.73%	-7.28***	2.57	0.0046	12.1%
Oregon							
POC	1,946	60.54%	47.64%	-12.91***	2.17	<.0001	21.3%
Expansion	2,205	65.88%	54.83%	-11.05***	2.08	<.0001	16.8%
Texas	2,361	53.08%	49.02%	-4.07*	2.18	0.0626	7.7%
Washington	2,196	63.80%	50.89%	-12.91***	1.07	<.0001	20.2%

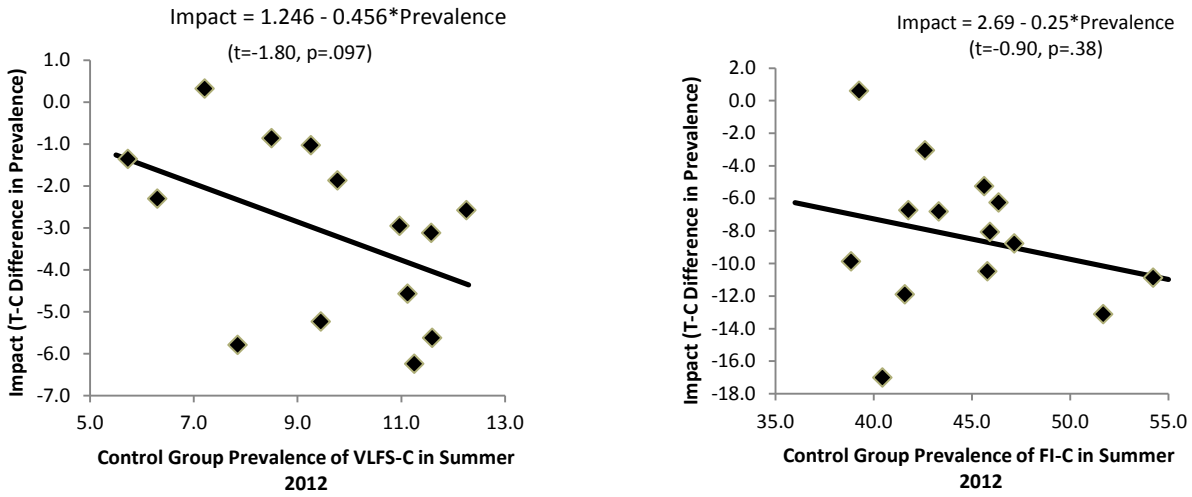
Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Test that T/C difference varies by site: χ^2=38.62, df=13, p=0.0002

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.10 presents scatterplots of the site level impacts, showing the relationship between control group food security and impact on food security – VLFS-C in the left panel and FI-C in the right panel. The relation is negative, but not statistically significant (p=0.097 for VLFS-C; p=0.38 for FI-C).

Exhibit 5E.1.10 Scatterplot of Impact by Control Group VLFS-C (left panel) and FI-C (right panel), 2012



Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

5.E.1.4 Comparison of 2011 and 2012 Impacts

Chapter 5, Section 5.3.4 notes that the estimated impacts for 2012, for the pooled 14 sites, are larger than the estimates for the five POC sites in 2011 (see Exhibit 5E.1.11). For VLFS-C, the reported impact estimate in 2011 was -1.5 percentage points, with a lower prevalence of 7.0% in the control group, while the reported estimate for 2012 is -3.1 percentage points ~~a~~nd the control group prevalence is 9.5%.[1]

[1] Estimates of p-values for year-to-year differences in this subsection assume independent samples across the two years. As such, these estimates ignore the small overlap of individuals in the two years (There are 737 households in the POC districts that were in the sample both in 2012; 11.9% of the 6,277 households in the 2012 sample) and in 2011 (14.1% of the 5,225 households in the 2011 sample.) As such, these estimates slightly overestimate the standard errors and the p-values.

Exhibit 5E.1.11 Impact on VLFS-C, 2011 vs. 2012 (all and POC districts only) , 2012

Geography	2011	2012
POC Sites and School Districts		
Control	7.0%	10.1%
Impact	-1.5**	-3.0***
SE	0.72	0.72
Impact as % of Control Mean	-21.0%	-30.3
14 Sites		
Control		9.5%
Impact		-3.1***
SE		0.38
Impact as % of Control Mean		-32.5%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

To understand this year-to-year change in impact, the analysis considered several factors that might explain the difference in the size of the impact between the two years. First, the difference may be due to chance, as 2012 samples are larger and thus more precise.

Second, differences between the two years could be due to the changed composition of the sample; while the 2011 estimates are based on the five original POC sites, the 2012 estimates are based on combination of these five POC sites, plus nine additional sites that first participated in 2012.

Considering only the sites and school districts that were in the 2011 demonstration, the 2012 impact estimate is quite similar to the all- 2012 estimate for all sites (3.1 percentage points in the entire 2012 sample, 3.0 when limiting the sample to the POC districts; see Exhibit 5.E.1.11). However, the estimate for the POC districts is less precise. As a result, the 2011 vs. 2012 difference in estimated impact for the POC districts is not significant.

A third explanation could be that that, within the POC sites, baseline VLFS-C worsened between 2011 and 2012 because the characteristics or circumstances of the households (e.g., income, household composition) worsened over that same period. Exhibits 5E.1.12a and 5E.1.12b present tabulations of household characteristics in spring 2011 and spring 2012. There is no strong evidence of change in characteristics that could plausibly explain the change in food security.

Fourth, there may have been true changes in impact from 2011 to 2012 for reasons unknown.

Why control group levels of VLFS-C in the summer are higher—in both the POC districts in 2012 or in all 2012 sites—is unclear. Exhibits 5E.1.12a and 5E.1.12b report year-to-year changes in the covariates in the POC districts. There are few statistically significant differences.

Exhibit 5E.1.12a Descriptive Statistics for Measures of Household Characteristics Used as Covariates In Impact Analysis, by Treatment Status and for All Households, in POC Districts in 2011 and 2012

Household Characteristics, In spring	All Households			Treatment Group			Control Group			Difference	p-value
	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE		
Number of People in Household (Mean)											
2011	4,092	4.45	0.03	3,049	4.47	0.04	2,784	4.43	0.04	0.05	0.400
2012	6,277	4.37	0.02	3,087	4.36	0.03	3,190	4.37	0.03	-0.01	0.792
Number of Children in Household (Mean)											
2011	4,026	2.48	0.02	3,000	2.52	0.03	2,741	2.44	0.03	0.08*	0.089
2012	6,277	2.40	0.02	3,087	2.40	0.03	3,190	2.41	0.03	-0.01	0.701
Age in Years of Oldest Child in Household (Mean)											
2011	4,012	12.43	0.07	2,991	12.56	0.09	2,732	12.30	0.11	0.26*	0.063
2012	6,198	12.21	0.06	3,054	12.20	0.09	3,144	12.22	0.09	-0.02	0.854
Presence of an Adolescent in the Household (%)											
2011	3,955	52.65	0.86	2,234	53.82	1.13	1,721	51.46	1.32	2.36	0.182
2012	6,218	50.87	0.83	3,058	50.81	1.16	3,160	50.92	1.19	-0.11	0.945
Income-to-Needs Ratio (Proportion of FPL)											
2011	3,685	0.80	0.01	2,732	0.79	0.01	2,477	0.81	0.02	-0.02	0.214
2012	6,175	0.76	0.01	3,040	0.76	0.01	3,135	0.77	0.02	-0.01	0.527
At Least One Employed Adult in Household (%)											
2011	4,079	69.70	0.79	2,299	69.89	1.06	1,780	69.50	1.19	0.40	0.804
2012	6,264	71.49	0.72	3,080	71.10	1.03	3,184	71.88	1.00	-0.78	0.586
Household Composition (%)											
2011	4,067			2,292			1,775				
Two or more adults		48.14	0.86		48.19	1.12		48.09	1.31	0.10	
One female adult		48.84	0.86		48.87	1.13		48.81	1.32	0.06	0.966
One male adult		3.02	0.30		2.94	0.39		3.10	0.46	-0.16	
2012	6,252			3,074			3,178				
Two or more adults		45.77	0.83		45.66	1.15		45.88	1.20	-0.22	
One female adult		50.60	0.83		50.94	1.15		50.27	1.18	0.67	0.716
One male adult		3.63	0.28		3.40	0.40		3.86	0.39	-0.46	

Source: SEBTC, 2011 Spring Survey and 2012 Spring Survey

Note: The p-values are reported for a test of the difference in household characteristic between households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference is zero. *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

[1] FPL = Federal Poverty Level

Exhibit 5E.1.12b Descriptive Statistics for Measures of Respondent Characteristics Used as Covariates in Impact Analysis, by Treatment Status and for All Households, in POC Districts in 2011 and 2012

Respondent Characteristics, In spring	All Households			Treatment Group			Control Group			Total % Point Difference	p-value
	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE		
Race/Ethnicity (%)											
2011	4,060			2,290			1,770				
Non-Hispanic Black		20.16	0.69		19.97	0.91		20.35	1.08	-0.38	
Hispanic		40.10	0.79		40.94	1.06		39.26	1.25	1.69	0.612
Non-Hispanic White/ Other		39.74	0.79		39.09	1.06		40.39	1.24	-1.31	
2012	6,243			3,069			3,174				
Non-Hispanic Black		21.94	0.56		22.18	0.87		21.71	0.81	0.47	
Hispanic		45.10	0.72		46.02	1.08		44.19	1.08	1.83	0.325
Non-Hispanic White/ Other		32.96	0.77		31.80	1.08		34.10	1.21	-2.30	
Education (%)											
2011	4,073			2,297			1,776				
Less than high school		33.16	0.80		33.75	1.06		32.56	1.21	1.19	
High school degree/GED		29.01	0.79		28.95	1.02		29.08	1.21	-0.13	0.722
Some college/AA		31.16	0.81		30.38	1.05		31.94	1.24	-1.56	
College degree or higher		6.67	0.42		6.92	0.58		6.42	0.62	0.50	
2012	6,249			3,072			3,177				
Less than high school		29.81	0.74		30.23	1.04		29.39	1.05	0.84	
High school degree/GED		31.50	0.80		31.95	1.11		31.06	1.17	0.89	0.562
Some college/AA		31.36	0.75		30.29	1.05		32.41	1.09	-2.12	
College degree or higher		7.33	0.39		7.53	0.58		7.14	0.52	0.39	

Source: SEBTC, 2011 Spring Survey and 2012 Spring Survey

Note: The p-value is reported for a test of the difference in the distribution of race/ethnicity and education level for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that there is no difference in the distributions for the two conditions.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

In summary, the 2011 vs. 2012 difference in estimates of food security impact may simply be due to sampling variability; it may be due to real changes; and it may be due to improvements in survey methods. Given the larger samples (leading to more precise estimates), higher response rates, narrower treatment/control difference in response rates, and more recent results, the 2012 estimates should be viewed as supplanting the 2011 estimates.

5E.1.5 Findings Related to Spring-Summer Change in Food Security

Exhibits 5.6a and 5.6b in the body of the report presents regression adjusted estimates of the spring-to-summer change in VLFS-C and FI-C. Exhibit 5E.1.13 presents equivalent results without regression adjustment; Exhibit 5E.1.14 presents spring-to-summer changes for individual items. The non-regression adjusted results are qualitatively similar to those in the body of the report. Exhibit 5E.1.15 and 5E.1.16 present spring-to-summer changes for individual sites, for the VLFS-C and FI-C, respectively.

Sample sizes in individual sites are small. Across the sites, there is a consistent pattern of worsening VLFS-C from spring to summer in the control group. However, there is no clear pattern for FI-C; in fact, across the sites, there are statistically significant changes in both directions. This is as would be expected given the pooled results—a clear worsening for VLFS-C, but no statistically significant change for FI-C.

Exhibit 5E.1.13 Spring-To-Summer Change Impact Estimates without Regression Adjustment, 2012

Outcome	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
Very Low Food Security – Children	22,280	1.33	-2.70	-4.03***	0.49	<.0001
Food Insecure – Children	22,280	-0.39	-8.97	-9.37***	0.91	<.0001

Source: SEBTC, Spring and Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the spring-to-summer change in prevalence rates for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the change in prevalence rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.14 Spring-to-Summer Change Impact Estimate, Item By Item (Spring-To-Summer Change in the Percentage of Respondents Indicating that the Statement Was Sometimes or Often True), 2012

Survey Item	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
Relied on only a few low-cost foods	22187	-0.59	-8.48	-7.89***	1.06	<.0001
Couldn't feed children balanced meals	22239	0.76	-8.72	-9.49***	0.91	<.0001
Children were not eating enough	22239	1.32	-5.16	-6.48***	0.70	<.0001
Cut the size of children's meals	22248	0.19	-4.82	-5.01***	0.64	<.0001
Children skipped meals	22242	0.5	-2.07	-2.57***	0.46	<.0001
Children skipped meals ≥ 3 days	22275	0.28	-1.92	-2.2***	0.42	<.0001
Children were hungry	22209	1.64	-3.31	-4.95***	0.57	<.0001
Children did not eat for a whole day	22266	0.58	-0.26	-0.84***	0.25	0.0008

Source: SEBTC, Spring and Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the spring-to-summer change in item responses for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the change is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.15 Spring-to-Summer Change Impact Estimate, For VLFS-C by Site (Difference in Spring-to-Summer Change in Prevalence Rates of VLFS-C, by Site), 2012

Site	Sample Size	Control Spring-to-Summer Change	Treatment Spring-to-Summer Change	T-C Difference in Spring-to-Summer Change
All sites	22,280	1.33***	-2.70***	-4.03***
SE		0.37	0.45	-0.67
p-value		0.0004	<.0001	<.0001
Cherokee Nation a		--	--	--
SE		--	--	--
p-value		--	--	--
Chickasaw Nation	2,143	1.38	-0.89	-2.27*
SE		1.12	0.64	1.29
p-value		0.222	0.172	0.0787
Connecticut-Expansion	1,616	1.36	-2.62**	-3.98**
SE		1.10	1.10	1.56
p-value		0.202	0.015	0.0107
Connecticut-POC	1,154	1.86	0.24	-1.62
SE		1.83	1.47	2.36
p-value		0.343	0.803	0.4926
Delaware	2,077	1.85*	-2.30*	-4.15***
SE		1.07	0.97	1.45
p-value		0.086	0.018	0.0041
Michigan-Expansion	1,992	3.31*	-1.27	-4.58**
SE		1.79	0.73	1.94
p-value		0.080	0.133	0.0184
Michigan-POC	1,543	1.26	-0.46	-1.72
SE		1.22	1.04	1.59
p-value		0.322	0.694	0.281

Site	Sample Size	Control Spring-to-Summer Change	Treatment Spring-to-Summer Change	T-C Difference in Spring-to-Summer Change
Missouri-Expansion	1,644	2.24	-1.49	-3.73*
SE		1.51	1.41	2.05
p-value		0.131	0.278	0.0697
Missouri-POC	1,517	3.23***	-3.23**	-6.46***
SE		1.27	1.49	1.96
p-value		0.009	0.027	0.001
Nevada	943	-1.03	-6.69***	-5.65**
SE		1.56	1.55	2.2
p-value		0.476	<.0001	0.0102
Oregon-Expansion	1,958	-0.13	-4.33***	-4.2**
SE		1.39	0.99	1.7
p-value		0.930	<.0001	0.0137
Oregon-POC	1,725	0.20	-4.48***	-4.69***
SE		1.10	1.12	1.57
p-value		0.838	<.0001	0.0029
Texas	1,954	1.75*	-3.11***	-4.85***
SE		1.06	1.15	1.56
p-value		0.092	0.006	0.0019
Washington	2,014	0.16	-4.55***	-4.71***
SE		1.17	0.87	0.57
p-value		0.848	<.0001	<.0001

Source: SEBTC, Spring and Summer Surveys, 2012

Test that T/C difference in spring-to-summer change varies by site: $F_{(12)} = 0.65$, p=0.797

[a] For Cherokee Nation, spring-to-summer change cannot be estimated because of the low spring response rate.

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the spring-to-summer change in prevalence rates for households in the treatment group compared to spring-to-summer change in prevalence rates for households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the change in prevalence rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.16 Spring-to-Summer Change Impact Estimate for Food Insecurity among Children, by Site (Difference in Spring-to-Summer Change in Prevalence Rates of Food Insecurity among Children, by Site), 2012

Site	Sample Size	Control Spring-to-Summer Change	Treatment Spring-to-Summer Change	T-C Difference in Spring-to-Summer Change
All sites	22,280	-0.94	-6.28***	-5.34***
SE		0.55	1.50	-0.98
p-value		0.4759	<.0001	<.0001
Cherokee Nation [a]		--	--	--
SE		--	--	--
p-value		--	--	--
Chickasaw Nation	2,143	1.11	-10.79***	-11.90***
SE		1.84	1.35	2.28
p-value		0.556	<.0001	<.0001
Connecticut-POC	1,154	1.04	-5.54**	-6.58*
SE		2.44	2.70	3.66
p-value		0.641	0.037	0.0718

Site	Sample Size	Control Spring-to-Summer Change	Treatment Spring-to-Summer Change	T-C Difference in Spring-to-Summer Change
Connecticut-Expansion	1,616	1.14	-6.87***	-8.01***
SE		1.92	1.76	2.60
p-value		0.553	<.0001	0.0021
Delaware	2,077	-2.03	-11.03***	-9.00***
SE		1.82	1.68	2.48
p-value		0.290	<.0001	0.0003
Michigan-POC	1,543	2.18	-6.31***	-8.49***
SE		1.85	2.13	2.81
p-value		0.257	0.004	0.0025
Michigan-Expansion	1,992	3.05	-16.53***	-19.58***
SE		2.20	5.98	6.10
p-value		0.173	0.006	0.0013
Missouri-POC	1,517	0.80	-5.74**	-6.54**
SE		2.03	2.35	3.09
p-value		0.668	0.013	0.0342
Missouri-Expansion	1,644	4.10**	-2.01	-6.12**
SE		1.83	2.01	2.71
p-value		0.021	0.285	0.0242
Nevada	943	-3.21	-12.78***	-9.56***
SE		2.54	2.37	3.48
p-value		0.215	<.0001	0.006
Oregon-POC	1,725	-0.52	-7.70***	-7.18***
SE		1.78	2.03	2.70
p-value		0.794	<0.0001	0.0078
Oregon-Expansion	1,958	-3.48*	-16.72***	-13.24***
SE		1.93	1.91	2.72
p-value		0.067	<.0001	<.0001
Texas	1,954	2.26	0.18	-2.08
SE		1.83	1.97	2.69
p-value		0.217	0.927	0.4394
Washington	2,014	-1.54	-14.58***	-13.04***
SE		1.72	1.85	1.25
p-value		0.347	<.0001	<.0001

Source: SEBTC, Spring and Summer Survey, 2012

Test that T/C difference in spring-to-summer change varies by site: $F_{(12)} = 1.60$, p=0.083

[a] For Cherokee Nation, spring-to-summer change cannot be estimated because of the low spring response rate.

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the spring-to-summer change in prevalence rates for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the change in prevalence rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5E.1.7 Findings for Subgroups

Exhibit 5.7 in the body of the report presents results for subgroups where there was evidence of differential impacts; i.e., a test for equality across the subgroups (e.g., VLFS-C at baseline/not VLFS-C at baseline) rejected equality at p=0.10. For VLFS-C, Exhibit 5E.1.17a presents results for all subgroups, based on logistic regression. Exhibit 5E.1.17b presents results depending on

baseline SNAP participation, separately for SNAP, SNAP-hybrid, and WIC program models. Exhibit 5E.1.17c presents results for all subgroups, based on linear regression, and 5E.1.18 present results for site-level subgroups, using the panel sample.

Exhibit 5E.1.17a Impact of SEBTC on Prevalence of VLFS-C, by Subgroup, 2012 (Logistic Regression)

Prevalence of Very Low Food Security—Children (VLFS-C)	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
WIC/SNAP Model						
SNAP/SNAP-hybrid	16,225	10.1	6.9	-3.2***	0.49	<.0001
WIC model	10,867	8.7	5.8	-2.9***	0.66	<.0001
Difference	27,092	-1.4	-1.1	0.3	0.76	0.673
WIC/SNAP/SNAP-Hybrid Model						
Difference overall	27,092			F(2) = 0.119		0.888
SNAP model	7,770	9.6	6.5	-3.1***	0.73	<.0001
SNAP-hybrid model	8,455	10.5	7.2	-3.4***	0.64	<.0001
WIC model	10,867	8.7	5.8	-2.9***	0.66	<.0001
Difference: SNAP v. Hybrid	16,225	-0.9	-0.7	0.2	0.96	0.799
Difference: SNAP v. WIC	18,637	1.0	0.7	-0.2	0.92	0.827
Difference: Hybrid v. WIC	19,322	1.9	1.4	-0.5	0.89	0.615
Active/Passive Consent						
Passive consent	8,866	10.0	7.8	-2.2***	0.67	0.0011
Active consent	18,226	9.2	5.7	-3.6***	0.50	<.0001
Difference	27,092	-0.7	-2.1	-1.4*	0.79	0.0828
VLFS-C at Baseline						
Not VLFS-C at baseline	20,323	6.2	3.0	-3.2***	0.35	<.0001
VLFS-C at baseline	1,952	49.4	39.7	-9.7***	3.12	0.0022
Difference	22,275	43.2	36.7	-6.5**	3.11	0.0389
Poverty						
Not below 100% FPL	6,433	7.0	3.4	-3.6***	0.68	<.0001
Below 100% FPL	15,499	11.2	7.5	-3.7***	0.55	<.0001
Difference	21,932	4.2	4.1	-0.1	0.83	0.9464
Participation in SNAP in Spring						
Does not receive SNAP	8,521	9.3	6.0	-3.2***	0.68	<.0001
Receives SNAP in spring	13,705	10.4	6.5	-3.9***	0.55	<.0001
Difference	22,226	1.2	0.5	-0.7	0.82	0.4103
Number of Children in Household (HH)						
3 or more children in HH	9,281	10.7	6.2	-4.5***	0.70	<.0001
2 or fewer children	12,996	9.4	6.3	-3.1***	0.53	<.0001
Difference	22,277	-1.3	0.1	1.4*	0.83	0.0888
Presence of Adolescent in Household						
No adolescent in HH	10,434	6.7	4.4	-2.3***	0.52	<.0001
Adolescent in HH	11,638	13.0	8.0	-5.0***	0.69	<.0001
Difference	22,072	6.3	3.6	-2.7***	0.83	0.0012

Prevalence of Very Low Food Security—Children (VLFS-C)	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
Respondent Race/Ethnicity						
Difference overall	22,122			$F_{(2)} = 0.86$		0.155
African American (AA)	4,228	11.7	7.8	-3.9***	1.11	0.0005
Hispanic	7,068	12.2	8.8	-3.3***	0.84	0.0001
White/Other	10,826	7.8	4.0	-3.8***	0.54	<.0001
Difference (AA v. other)	15,054	3.9	3.8	-0.1	1.23	0.9233
Difference (Hisp v other)	17,894	4.3	4.8	0.5	1.00	0.6118
Difference (Hisp v. AA)	11,296	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.29	0.6289

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between treatment group households and control group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the treatment-control difference is zero (either the treatment-control difference in prevalence rates within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the treatment-control difference in prevalence rates).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.17b Impact of SEBTC on Prevalence of VLFS-C, by Baseline SNAP Participation, within SNAP, SNAP-Hybrid, and WIC Sites, 2012 (Logistic Regression)

Prevalence of Very Low Food Security—Children (VLFS-C)	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
All Sites Pooled						
Does not receive SNAP	8,521	9.25	6.01	-3.24***	0.68	<.0001
Receives SNAP in spring	13,705	10.41	6.49	-3.92***	0.55	<.0001
Difference	22,226	1.16	0.48	-0.68	0.82	0.4103
SNAP Program Sites						
Did not receive SNAP	2,502	8.69	6.65	-2.04*	1.13	0.0725
Received SNAP in spring	4,337	10.07	6.47	-3.59***	1.05	0.0007
Difference	6,839	1.38	-0.17	-1.55	1.49	0.2979
SNAP-Hybrid Program Sites						
Did not receive SNAP	2,046	11.72	7.00	-4.72***	1.26	0.0002
Received SNAP in spring	4,787	11.04	7.37	-3.67***	0.95	0.0001
Difference	6,833	-0.69	0.37	1.05	1.55	0.4995
SNAP and SNAP-Hybrid Sites (Pooled)						
Did not receive SNAP	4,548	10.00	6.78	-3.22***	1.04	0.0023
Received SNAP in spring	9,124	10.59	6.95	-3.64***	0.57	<.0001
Difference	13,672	0.59	0.17	-0.41	1.09	0.7030
WIC Program Sites						
Did not receive SNAP	3,973	8.32	5.16	-3.16***	0.92	0.0007
Received SNAP in spring	4,581	9.99	5.62	-4.37***	0.91	<.0001
Difference	8,554	1.67	0.46	-1.21	1.27	0.3408

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between treatment group households and control group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the treatment-control difference is zero (either the treatment-control difference in prevalence rates within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the treatment-control difference in prevalence rates).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.17c Impact of SEBTC on Prevalence of VLFS-C, by Subgroup, 2012 (Linear Regression)

Prevalence of Very Low Food Security—Children (VLFS-C)	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
WIC/SNAP Model						
SNAP/SNAP-hybrid	16,225	10.1	6.9	-3.2***	0.48	<.0001
WIC model	10,867	8.7	5.8	-2.9***	0.62	<.0001
Difference	27,092	-1.4	-1.1	0.3	0.78	0.691
WIC/SNAP/SNAP-Hybrid Model						
Difference overall	27,092			$F_{(2)} = 0.119$		0.888
SNAP model	7,770	9.7	6.6	-3.1***	0.71	<.0001
SNAP-hybrid model	8,455	10.5	7.2	-3.3***	0.64	<.0001
WIC model	10,867	8.7	5.8	-2.9***	0.62	<.0001
Difference: SNAP v. Hybrid	16,225	-0.9	-0.6	0.3	0.96	0.7951
Difference: SNAP v. WIC	18,637	1.0	0.8	-0.2	0.94	0.8429
Difference: Hybrid v. WIC	19,322	1.8	1.4	-0.4	0.89	0.6258
Active/Passive Consent						
Passive consent	8,866	9.9	7.8	-2.2***	0.65	0.001
Active consent	18,226	9.2	5.7	-3.6***	0.46	<.0001
Difference	27,092	-0.7	-2.1	-1.4*	0.80	0.087
VLFS-C at Baseline						
Not VLFS-C at baseline	20,323	6.2	3.0	-3.2***	0.37	<.0001
VLFS-C at baseline	1,952	49.2	39.8	-9.4***	2.70	0.001
Difference	22,275	43.0	36.8	-6.2**	2.72	0.023
Poverty						
Not below 100% FPL	6,433	7.0	3.5	-3.5***	0.66	<.0001
Below 100% FPL	15,499	11.2	7.5	-3.7***	0.51	<.0001
Difference	21,932	4.2	4.0	-0.2	0.83	0.775
Participation in SNAP in Spring						
Does not receive SNAP	8,521	9.2	6.2	-3.0***	0.66	<.0001
Receives SNAP in spring	13,705	10.4	6.4	-4.0***	0.52	<.0001
Difference	22,226	1.2	0.3	-1.0	0.84	0.236
Number of Children in Household (HH)						
3 or more children in HH	9,281	10.8	6.3	-4.4***	0.68	<.0001
2 or fewer children	12,996	9.4	6.3	-3.1***	0.51	<.0001
Difference	22,277	-1.4	0.0	1.4	0.85	0.106
Presence of Adolescent in Household						
No adolescent in HH	10,434	6.6	4.4	-2.2***	0.50	<.0001
Adolescent in HH	11,638	13.0	8.0	-5.0***	0.64	<.0001
Difference	22,072	6.4	3.6	-2.8***	0.81	0.001

Prevalence of Very Low Food Security—Children (VLFS-C)	n	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
Respondent Race/Ethnicity						
Difference overall	22,122			$F_{(2)} = 0.86$		0.155
African American (AA)	4,228	11.6	7.7	-3.9***	0.98	<.0001
Hispanic	7,068	12.1	8.8	-3.3***	0.78	<.0001
White/Other	10,826	7.9	4.1	-3.8***	0.54	<.0001
Difference (AA v. other)	15,054	3.7	3.6	-0.1	1.12	0.909
Difference (Hisp v other)	17,894	4.3	4.7	-0.5	0.95	0.622
Difference (Hisp v. AA)	11,296	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.25	0.635

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between treatment group households and control group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the treatment-control difference is zero (either the treatment-control difference in prevalence rates within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the treatment-control difference in prevalence rates).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.18 Impact of SEBTC on Prevalence of Very Low Food Security among Children (VLFS-C), by Site Characteristics, in Panel Sample, 2012 (Linear Regression)

Prevalence of Very Low Food Security—Children (VLFS-C)	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
WIC/SNAP Model					
SNAP/SNAP-hybrid	10.36	6.91	-3.45***	0.52	<.0001
WIC model	9.32	5.40	-3.92***	0.65	<.0001
Difference	-1.04	-1.50	-0.46	0.83	0.579
Active/Passive Consent					
Passive consent	11.58	7.78	-3.81***	0.78	<.0001
Active consent	9.24	5.69	-3.55***	0.47	<.0001
Difference	-2.35	-2.09	0.25	0.91	0.780

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n=22,281)

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between treatment group households and control group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the treatment-control difference is zero (either the treatment-control difference in prevalence rates within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the treatment-control difference in prevalence rates).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5.7 in the body of the report presents total effects models; i.e., as discussed in Section 5A.2, it compares impacts for everyone in one subgroup to impacts for everyone in the other subgroup and does not attempt to hold all else equal. In contrast, Exhibit 5E.1.19 reports partial effects models in which impacts for all of the subgroups are allowed to vary simultaneously. It follows that these estimates can be interpreted as the effect of one sub-group, controlling for the effects of all of the other subgroups characteristics.

For the most part, the patterns of statistical significance for the partial effects models are similar to those in total effect models; namely, impacts are larger (in absolute value) for households with an adolescent and for those that were VLFS-C at baseline. The one exception is that the differential impact of active vs. passive consent is no longer present. Further investigation suggests that this difference in results is due to which sample is used. The total effects models use the summer sample; the partial effects models use the panel sample. Total

effects models estimated on the panel sample do not find a significant interaction. For the other subgroups, there is no evidence of a differential impact.

Exhibit 5E.1.19 Subgroup Estimates for VLFS-C, from a Single "Joint Model", 2012

	Beta	Std Err	P-value	Marginal Effect
WIC model	-0.00625	(0.00892)	0.484	-0.62 p.p.
Active consent	-0.00293	(0.0103)	0.775	-0.29 p.p.
Below 100% FPL	0.00636	(0.00942)	0.500	0.64 p.p.
Receives SNAP in Spring	-0.00992	(0.00953)	0.298	-0.99 p.p.
Adolescent in the household	-0.0219***	(0.00844)	0.00930	-2.19 p.p.
2 or fewer children	0.0114	(0.00881)	0.197	1.14 p.p.
Household is VLFS-C	-0.0655**	(0.0279)	0.0191	-6.55 p.p.
Black	0.00246	(0.0122)	0.840	0.25 p.p.
Hispanic	0.00869	(0.0103)	0.397	0.87 p.p.

5E.2 SEBTC Impacts on Food Expenditures

This section presents additional results for food expenditures. Exhibit 5E.2.0 shows a breakdown of out-of-pocket expenditures (as presented in Exhibit 5.8a and 5.8.b in the body of the report), separated into grocery store expenditures and restaurant spending, using EBT-adjusted weights.

Exhibit 5E.2.0 Impact on Out-of-Pocket Food Expenditures, by Grocery Store and Restaurant Spending, 2012 (EBT-Adjusted Weights)

Outcome	Control Group	Treatment Group	Impact on Food Expenditures (T/C Difference)	SE	p-value	% Change
Total Out-of-Pocket	$341.13	$300.18	- $40.95***	4.13	<0.0001	12.0%
Grocery Stores	$280.80	$244.32	- $36.47***	3.63	<.0001	13.0%
Restaurants	$60.34	$55.86	- $ 4.47***	1.46	0.0022	7.4%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n=25,767)

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

The body of the report discusses results for subgroups, using EBT-adjusted weights. This appendix presents detailed results for all subgroup analyses, as in the body of the report, using EBT-adjusted weights (Exhibit 5E.2.1a-5E.2.1c and Exhibit 5E.2.2a-5E2.2f) before reporting findings on these outcomes using the standard summer weights.

5E.2.1 Food Expenditure Findings Using EBT-Adjusted Weights

Exhibit 5E.2.1a Impact on Food Expenditures, by WIC/SNAP Program Model, 2012 (EBT-Adjusted Summer Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
WIC Model						
Out-of-pocket	$365.28	$324.09	$-41.19***	7.12	<.0001	11.3%
SNAP amount	$199.96	$198.74	$ -1.22	5.65	0.8288	0.6%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$75.51	$ 75.51***	1.52	<.0001	--
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	$565.55	$598.91	$ 33.36***	7.35	<.0001	5.9%
SNAP/SNAP-Hybrid Model						
Out-of-pocket	$323.25	$282.04	$ -41.21***	4.98	<.0001	12.7%
SNAP amount	$259.03	$256.02	$ -3.00	4.21	0.4752	1.2%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$102.18	$102.18***	0.84	<.0001	
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	$582.29	$640.52	$ 58.24***	5.47	<.0001	10.0%
Difference between WIC Model and SNAP/SNAP-Hybrid						
Out-of-pocket	$42.03	$42.05	$ 0.02	8.69	0.9981	0.0%
SNAP amount	$-59.07	$-57.28	$ 1.78	7.04	0.8002	3.0%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$-26.67	$-26.67***	1.73	<.0001	
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	$-16.74	$-41.61	$-24.88***	9.16	0.0066	148.6%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n=25,767), *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.1b Impact on Food Expenditures, by WIC, SNAP and SNAP-Hybrid Program Model, 2012 (EBT-Adjusted Summer Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
SNAP Model						
Out-of-pocket	$338.99	$293.55	$ -45.44***	7.64	<.0001	13.4%
SNAP amount	$235.50	$230.26	$ -5.24	5.57	0.3466	2.2%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$106.56	$106. 56***	1.29	<.0001	
Total	$574.81	$630.72	$ 55.91***	7.71	<.0001	9.7%
SNAP-Hybrid Model						
Out-of-pocket	$307.46	$270.52	$ -36.95***	6.34	<.0001	12.0%
SNAP amount	$282.60	$281.85	$ -0.75	6.3	0.9049	0.3%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$97.82	$ 97.82 ***	1.06	<.0001	
Total	$589.76	$650.34	$ 60.58***	7.72	<.0001	10.3%
WIC Model						
Out-of-pocket	$365.28	$324.10	$ -41.18***	7.12	<.0001	11.3%
SNAP amount	$199.95	$198.72	$ -1.23	5.66	0.8274	0.6%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$75.51	$ 75.51***	1.52	<.0001	
Total	$565.55	$598.91	$ 33.36***	7.35	<.0001	5.9%
Difference between SNAP Model and SNAP-Hybrid						
Out-of-pocket	$31.53	$23.03	$ -8.50	9.9	0.3907	27.0%
SNAP amount	$-47.10	$-51.59	$ -4.49	8.41	0.5935	9.5%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$8.74	$ 8.74***	1.66	<.0001	
Total	$-14.95	$-19.62	$ -4.66	10.9	0.6687	31.2%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n=25,767), *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.1c Impact of SEBTC on Food Expenditures, by Active/Passive Consent, 2012 (EBT-adjusted Summer Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
Active Consent						
Out-of-pocket	$334.87	$291.77	$-43.10***	4.99	<.0001	12.9%
SNAP amount	$240.75	$237.31	$ -3.44	3.88	0.3755	1.4%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$97.90	$ 97.90***	1.05	<.0001	
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	$575.82	$627.28	$ 51.46***	5.21	<.0001	8.9%
Passive Consent						
Out-of-pocket	$352.74	$315.19	$-37.55***	7.36	<.0001	10.6%
SNAP amount	$221.15	$220.67	$ -0.48	6.57	0.9418	0.2%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$77.69	$ 77.69***	1.32	<.0001	
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	$573.86	$614.00	$ 40.14***	8.23	<.0001	7.0%
Difference between Active and Passive Consent						
Out-of-pocket	$-17.87	$-23.42	$ -5.55	8.87	0.5312	31.1%
SNAP amount	$19.59	$16.63	$ -2.96	7.63	0.698	15.1%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$20.21	$20.21***	1.69	<.0001	
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	$1.96	$13.29	$11.32	9.73	0.2445	577.6%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n=25,767)

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.2a Impact of SEBTC on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by Poverty Status, 2012 (EBT-Adjusted Panel Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
Below 100% FPL						
Out-of-pocket	$284.58	$248.62	$-35.96***	5.50	<.0001	12.6%
SNAP amount	$306.37	$300.09	$ -6.29	4.21	0.1353	2.1%
SEBTC benefit redeemed	$0	$97.34	$ 97.34***	1.03	<.0001	
Total	$591.27	$646.40	$ 55.13***	5.89	<.0001	9.3%
Not Below 100% FPL						
Out-of-pocket	$447.02	$390.56	$-56.46***	7.96	<.0001	12.6%
SNAP amount	$79.10	$74.32	$ -4.78	3.93	0.2234	6.0%
SEBTC benefit redeemed	$0	$90.83	$ 90.83***	1.29	<.0001	
Total	$526.12	$555.82	$ 29.70***	8.13	0.0003	5.6%
Difference between Poverty and Not						
Out-of-pocket	$-162.44	$-141.94	$ 20.49**	9.65	0.0338	12.6%
SNAP amount	$227.28	$225.77	$ -1.51	5.77	0.7942	0.7%
SEBTC benefit redeemed	$0	$6.51	$ 6.51***	1.66	0.0002	
Total	$65.15	$90.58	$ 25.43**	10.01	0.0111	39.0%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n= 21,003)

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.2b Impact of SEBTC on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by Participation in SNAP at Baseline, 2012 (EBT-Adjusted Panel Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
Receiving SNAP at Baseline						
Out-of-pocket	$243.08	$204.81	$-38.27***	5.42	<.0001	15.7%
SNAP amount	$362.81	$354.61	$ -8.21*	4.37	0.0604	2.3%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$98.90	$ 98.90***	1.12	<.0001	
Total	$606.14	$658.46	$ 52.32***	6.04	<.0001	8.6%
Not Receiving SNAP at Baseline						
Out-of-pocket	$475.16	$423.61	$-51.54***	7.64	<.0001	10.8%
SNAP amount	$42.63	$44.95	$ 2.32	3.91	0.5526	5.4%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$89.30	$ 89.30***	1.10	<.0001	
Total	$517.84	$558.15	$ 40.31***	7.63	<.0001	7.8%
Difference between Receiving and Not Receiving SNAP at Baseline						
Out-of-pocket	$-232.08	$-218.81	$ 13.27	9.31	0.1538	5.7%
SNAP amount	$320.19	$309.66	$-10.53*	5.85	0.0718	3.3%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$9.60	$ 9.60***	1.57	<.0001	
Total	$88.31	$100.31	$ 12.01	9.67	0.2143	13.6%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n= n= 21,227)

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.2c Impact of SEBTC on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by Presence of an Adolescent in the Household, 2012 (EBT-Adjusted Panel Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
Adolescent in the Household						
Out-of-pocket	$350.07	$304.20	$ -45.87***	5.96	<.0001	13.1%
SNAP amount	$236.64	$227.11	$ -9.53**	4.27	0.0256	4.0%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$108.53	$108.53***	1.23	<.0001	
Total	$586.96	$639.85	$ 52.88***	6.35	<.0001	9.0%
No Adolescent in the Household						
Out-of-pocket	$313.48	$272.99	$-40.49***	6.67	<.0001	12.9%
SNAP amount	$242.98	$244.45	$ 1.47	4.49	0.7442	0.6%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$81.10	$ 81.10***	1.01	<.0001	
Total	$556.77	$598.89	$ 42.12***	7.11	<.0001	7.6%
Difference between Adolescent and No Adolescent						
Out-of-pocket	$36.59	$31.20	$ -5.39	8.87	0.5435	14.7%
SNAP amount	$-6.34	$-17.34	$-11.00*	6.20	0.0758	173.5%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$27.43	$ 27.43***	1.60	<.0001	
Total	$30.20	$40.95	$ 10.76	9.46	0.2553	35.6%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n= n= 21,092)

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.2d Impact of SEBTC on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by Baseline Very Low Food Security Among Children (VLFS-C), 2012 (EBT-Adjusted Panel Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
VLFS-C at baseline						
Out-of-pocket	$320.53	$284.97	$ -35.56***	12.90	0.0058	11.1%
SNAP amount	$223.68	$217.93	$ -5.75	11.56	0.6185	2.6%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$100.69	$100.69***	2.07	<.0001	
Total	$544.53	$603.94	$ 59.41***	15.66	0.0001	10.9%
Not VLFS-C at baseline						
Out-of-pocket	$333.70	$290.19	$-43.52***	4.76	<.0001	13.0%
SNAP amount	$240.34	$236.41	$ -3.93	3.20	0.2194	1.6%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$94.63	$ 94.63***	0.87	<.0001	
Total	$574.21	$621.40	$ 47.19***	5.04	<.0001	8.2%
Difference between VLFS-C and Not VLFS-C						
Out-of-pocket	$-13.18	$-5.22	$ 7.96	13.77	0.5633	60.4%
SNAP amount	$-16.65	$-18.48	$-1.83	11.97	0.8788	11.0%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$6.07	$ 6.07***	2.24	0.0064	
Total	$-29.68	$-17.46	$12.22	16.47	0.4581	41.2%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n= 21,271)

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.2e Impact of SEBTC on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by Number of Children in Household, 2012 (EBT-Adjusted Panel Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
1 or 2 Children in Household						
Out-of-pocket	$305.80	$270.11	$ -35.69***	5.67	<.0001	11.7%
SNAP amount	$184.48	$184.24	$ -0.24	3.57	0.9463	0.1%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$68.92	$ 68.92***	0.70	<.0001	
Total	$490.33	$523.35	$ 33.02***	5.84	<.0001	6.7%
3 or more Children in Household						
Out-of-pocket	$371.19	$317.32	$ -53.87***	7.17	<.0001	14.5%
SNAP amount	$316.31	$307.94	$ -8.37	5.72	0.1435	2.6%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0.00	$132.70	$132.70***	1.60	<.0001	
Total	$687.48	$758.29	$ 70.81***	8.08	<.0001	10.3%
Difference between 1-2 Children versus 3+ Children						
Out-of-pocket	$-65.39	$-47.21	$ 18.18**	9.10	0.0457	27.8%
SNAP amount	$-131.82	$-123.69	$ 8.13	6.75	0.228	6.2%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0.00	$-63.77	$ -63.77***	1.75	<.0001	
Total	$-197.15	$-234.94	$ -37.79***	9.91	0.0001	19.2%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n= 21,273)

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.2f Impact of SEBTC on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by Respondent's Race/Ethnicity, 2012 (EBT-Adjusted Panel Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
Hispanic						
Out-of-pocket	$377.32	$346.15	$-31.17***	7.90	<.0001	8.3%
SNAP amount	$216.59	$209.40	$ -7.19	5.47	0.1886	3.3%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$92.65	$ 92.65***	1.26	<.0001	
Total	$594.14	$648.63	$ 54.50***	8.36	<.0001	9.2%
Non-Hispanic Black						
Out-of-pocket	$246.08	$207.27	$-38.82***	7.34	<.0001	15.8%
SNAP amount	$287.18	$282.99	$ -4.18	6.84	0.541	1.5%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$97.17	$ 97.17***	1.42	<.0001	
Total	$532.88	$587.71	$ 54.83***	8.90	<.0001	10.3%
Non-Hispanic White/Other						
Out-of-pocket	$336.88	$283.36	$-53.52***	7.00	<.0001	15.9%
SNAP amount	$235.69	$233.00	$ -2.70	4.49	0.548	1.1%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$96.23	$ 96.23***	1.32	<.0001	
Total	$572.96	$612.59	$ 39.62***	7.32	<.0001	6.9%
Difference						
Out-of-pocket			F (2) = 2.37*		0.0932	
SNAP amount			F (2) = 0.20		0.8171	
SEBTC benefits redeemed			F (2) = 3.37**		0.0343	
Total			F (2) = 1.24		0.2886	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n= n= 21,129)

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Section 5E.2.2 Food Expenditure Findings Using Standard Summer Weights

In addition to presenting findings on food expenditures using EBT-adjusted weights (above), this appendix also presents findings on SEBTC's impact on monthly household food expenditures using the summer weights (as is true for the balance of results in the body of the report). Exhibits 5E.2.3 and 5E.2.4 present pooled results; Exhibits 5E.2.5a-5E.2.5c and Exhibits 5E.2.6a-5E.2.6f present subgroup results.

Exhibit 5E.2.3 Impact of SEBTC on Monthly Household Food Expenditures in Summer 2012 (Summer Weights)

Outcome	Control Group	Treatment Group	Impact on Food Expenditures (T/C Difference)	SE	p-value	% Change
Out-of-pocket	$341	$298	-$43***	4.04	<.0001	12.6%
SNAP amount	$234	$232	-$ 2	3.38	0.6508	0.7%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$93	$93***	0.80	<.0001	--
Out-of-pocket, SNAP, and SEBTC redeemed	$575	$624	$49***	4.39	<.0001	8.4%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey and SEBTC redemption data, 2012 (n=25,767)

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.4 Impact on Out-of-Pocket Food Expenditures, by Grocery Store and Restaurant Spending, 2012 (Summer Weights)

Outcome	Control Group	Treatment Group	Impact on Food Expenditures (T/C Difference)	SE	p-value	% Change
Total Out-of-pocket	$340.98	$297.97	$-43.01***	4.04	<.0001	12.6%
Grocery stores	$280.68	$242.60	$-38.09***	3.56	<.0001	13.6%
Restaurants	$60.29	$55.37	$ -4.92***	1.41	0.0005	8.2%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n=25,767)

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.5a Impact on Food Expenditures, by WIC/SNAP Program Model, 2012 (Summer Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
WIC Model						
Out-of-pocket	$365	$321	-$ 44***	6.97	<.0001	12.0%
SNAP amount	$200	$199	-$ 1	5.55	0.888	0.4%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$79	$ 79***	1.49	<.0001	
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	$566	$600	$ 34***	7.30	<.0001	6.1%
SNAP/SNAP-Hybrid Model						
Out-of-pocket	$323	$280	-$ 43***	4.89	<.0001	13.2%
SNAP amount	$259	$257	-$ 2	4.22	0.648	0.7%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$103	$103***	0.81	<.0001	
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	$582	$641	$ 59***	5.44	<.0001	10.1%
Difference between WIC Model and SNAP/SNAP-Hybrid						
Out-of-pocket	$42	$41	-$ 1	8.51	0.873	3.2%
SNAP amount	-$60	-$58	$ 1	6.97	0.870	1.9%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	-$24	-$24***	1.70	<.0001	
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	-$17	-$41	-$25***	9.10	0.007	146.4%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n=25,767), *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.5b Impact on Food Expenditures, by WIC, SNAP and SNAP-Hybrid Program Model, 2012 (Summer Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
SNAP Model						
Out-of-pocket	$338.98	$292.74	-$ 46.24***	7.58	<.0001	13.6%
SNAP amount	$235.58	$230.79	-$ 4.79	5.57	0.390	2.0%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0.00	$107.68	$107.68***	1.24	<.0001	
Total	$574.92	$631.58	$ 56.67***	7.68	<.0001	9.9%
SNAP-Hybrid Model						
Out-of-pocket	$306.91	$267.89	-$ 39.02***	6.13	<.0001	12.7%
SNAP amount	$283.29	$284.25	$ 0.97	6.32	0.879	0.3%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$99.00	$ 99.00***	1.02	<.0001	
Total	$589.95	$651.29	$ 61.34***	7.69	<.0001	10.4%
WIC Model						
Out-of-pocket	$365.30	$321.31	-$ 43.99***	6.97	<.0001	12.0%
SNAP amount	$199.90	$199.09	-$ 0.81	5.55	0.885	0.4%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$79.05	$ 79.05***	1.49	<.0001	
Total	$565.59	$595.94	$ 34.35***	7.30	<.0001	6.1%
Difference between SNAP Model and SNAP-Hybrid						
Out-of-pocket	$32.07	$24.85	-$ 7.22	9.73	0.458	22.5%
SNAP amount	-$47.70	-$53.46	-$ 5.76	8.43	0.495	12.1%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0	$8.68	$ 8.68***	1.61	<.0001	
Total	-$15.02	-$19.71	-$ 4.69	10.86	0.666	31.2%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n=25,767), *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.5c Impact of SEBTC on Food Expenditures, by Active/Passive Consent, 2012 (Summer Weights)

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
Active Consent						
Out-of-pocket	$334.87	$290.76	-$44.11***	4.94	<.0001	13.2%
SNAP amount	$240.85	$237.86	-$ 2.99	3.85	0.438	1.2%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0.00	$99.21	$99.21***	1.04	<.0001	
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	$575.96	$628.09	$52.12***	5.20	<.0001	9.0%
Passive Consent						
Out-of-pocket	$352.31	$310.88	-$41.43***	7.11	<.0001	11.8%
SNAP amount	$221.53	$222.42	$ 0.89	6.52	0.892	0.4%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0.00	$81.45	$81.45***	1.26	<.0001	
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	$573.87	$615.14	$41.27***	8.14	<.0001	7.2%
Difference between Active and Passive Consent						
Out-of-pocket	-$17.44	-$20.12	-$ 2.68	8.63	0.756	15.4%
SNAP amount	$19.32	$15.44	-$ 3.87	7.57	0.609	20.0%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$0.00	$17.76	$17.76***	1.63	<.0001	
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	$2.10	$12.95	$10.85	9.65	0.261	516.7%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n=25,767)

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5E.3 Nutritional Status

Exhibit 5.12 in the body of the report presents results of subgroups for which there was evidence for differential impacts by SNAP model vs. WIC model; i.e., a test for equality across the subgroups rejected equality at p=0.10. Exhibits 5E.3.1-5E.3.3 present findings on SEBTC's impact on nutritional status in the summer of 2012 by subgroup—i.e., by program model and household characteristics. This section first presents total effects models by subgroups, followed by partial effects models.

5E.3.1 Subgroup Analysis Using Total Effects Models

Exhibit 5E.3.1 Summer Impact Estimates for Daily Food Consumption, by SNAP, SNAP-Hybrid, and WIC Program Model, 2012

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
Fruits and Vegetables Including Fried Potatoes (servings per day in cups) (n=25,956)						
SNAP model	2.87	3.15	0.27***	0.05	<.0001	9.4%
SNAP-Hybrid model	2.88	3.10	0.22***	0.05	<.0001	7.6%
WIC model	2.82	3.33	0.51***	0.08	<.0001	18.1%
SNAP vs. SNAP-Hybrid	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.4126	
Difference overall			$F_{(2)} = 7.87$		0.0004	
Fruits and Vegetables without Fried Potatoes (servings per day in cups) (n=25,976)						
SNAP model	2.76	3.04	0.28***	0.05	<.0001	10.1%
SNAP-Hybrid model	2.76	2.97	0.21***	0.04	<.0001	7.6%
WIC model	2.69	3.19	0.51***	0.06	<.0001	19.0%
SNAP vs. SNAP-Hybrid	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.2925	
Difference overall			$F_{(2)} = 8.43$		0.0002	
Whole Grains (servings per day in ounces) (n=26,220)						
SNAP model	1.60	1.76	0.17**	0.08	0.0334	10.6%
SNAP-Hybrid model	1.80	2.04	0.24***	0.08	0.0026	13.3%
WIC model	1.69	2.57	0.88***	0.10	<.0001	52.1%
SNAP vs. SNAP-Hybrid	-0.21	-0.28	-0.07	0.11	0.506	
Difference overall			$F_{(2)} = 18.37$		<.0001	
Added Sugars (servings per day in teaspoons) (n=25,806)						
SNAP model	17.46	17.70	0.24	0.33	0.4661	1.4%
SNAP-Hybrid model	18.34	18.53	0.18	0.30	0.5409	1.0%
WIC model	19.08	18.35	-0.73**	0.31	0.017	-3.8%
SNAP vs. SNAP-Hybrid	-0.89	-0.83	0.05	0.45	0.9027	
Difference overall			$F_{(2)} = 3.09$		0.0456	
Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (servings per day in teaspoons) (n=26,321)						
SNAP model	7.43	7.33	-0.10	0.31	0.7490	-1.3%
SNAP-Hybrid model	7.77	7.64	-0.13	0.27	0.6424	-1.7%
WIC model	9.37	8.05	-1.32***	0.30	<.0001	-14.1%
SNAP vs. SNAP-Hybrid	-0.34	-0.31	0.03	0.41	0.9428	
Difference overall			$F_{(2)} = 5.55$		0.0039	
Dairy (servings per day in cups) (n=26,283)						
SNAP model	2.27	2.40	0.13***	0.04	0.0023	5.7%
SNAP-Hybrid model	2.27	2.37	0.09***	0.03	0.004	4.0%
WIC model	2.27	2.64	0.37***	0.05	<.0001	16.3%
SNAP vs. SNAP-Hybrid	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.5244	
Difference overall			$F_{(2)} = 12.50$		<.0001	

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
Usually Drinks Lowfat/Nonfat Milk (%) (n=25,794)						
SNAP model	21.19	21.31	0.12	1.59	0.9379	0.6%
SNAP-Hybrid model	14.17	14.19	0.01	0.90	0.9902	0.1%
WIC model	10.35	9.26	-1.09	1.17	0.3503	-10.5%
SNAP vs. SNAP-Hybrid	7.01	7.13	0.11	1.83	0.9507	
Difference overall			$F_{(2)} = 0.32$		0.7269	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between treatment group households and control group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the treatment-control difference is zero (either the treatment-control difference in daily servings within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the treatment-control difference in daily servings).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.3.2 Summer Impact Estimates for Daily Food Consumption, by SNAP/WIC Model, in Panel Sample, 2012

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
Fruits and Vegetables Including Fried Potatoes (servings per day in cups) (n= 20,820)					
SNAP/SNAP-hybrid	2.86	3.09	0.23***	0.04	<.0001
WIC model	2.80	3.38	0.57***	0.07	<.0001
Difference	-0.05	0.29	0.34***	0.08	<.0001
Fruits and Vegetables without Fried Potatoes (servings per day in cups) (n= 20,836)					
SNAP/SNAP-hybrid	2.74	2.98	0.23***	0.03	<.0001
WIC model	2.67	3.26	0.58***	0.07	<.0001
Difference	-0.07	0.28	0.35***	0.08	<.0001
Whole Grains (servings per day in ounces) (n= 21,027)					
SNAP/SNAP-hybrid	1.74	1.92	0.18***	0.07	0.0057
WIC model	1.79	2.64	0.85***	0.16	<.0001
Difference	0.05	0.72	0.67***	0.17	<.0001
Added Sugars (servings per day in teaspoons) (n= 20,700)					
SNAP/SNAP-hybrid	17.51	17.75	0.24	0.23	0.2858
WIC model	18.57	17.33	-1.24***	0.34	0.0002
Difference	1.06	-0.42	-1.48***	0.41	0.0003
Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (servings per day in teaspoons) (n= 21,089)					
SNAP/SNAP-hybrid	7.26	7.08	-0.18	0.20	0.3613
WIC model	8.66	6.93	-1.73***	0.32	<.0001
Difference	1.40	-0.15	-1.55***	0.38	<.0001
Dairy (servings per day in cups) (n= 21,074)					
SNAP/SNAP-hybrid	2.23	2.37	0.14***	0.03	<.0001
WIC model	2.25	2.69	0.44***	0.07	<.0001
Difference	0.02	0.32	0.30***	0.07	<.0001
Usually Drinks Lowfat/Nonfat Milk (%) (n= 20,631)					
SNAP/SNAP-hybrid	18.00	18.79	0.79	0.99	0.4271
WIC model	10.80	9.00	-1.80	1.36	0.1841
Difference	-7.20	-9.79	-2.59	1.70	0.1278

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between treatment group households and control group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the treatment-control difference is zero (either the treatment-control difference in daily servings within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the treatment-control difference in daily servings).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.3.3 Summer Impact Estimates for Daily Food Consumption, by Poverty Status, 2012

	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
Fruits and Vegetables Including Fried Potatoes (servings per day in cups) n=20,511						
Not below 100% FPL	2.6	3.0	0.4***	0.05	<.0001	13.7%
Below 100% FPL	2.9	3.3	0.4***	0.04	<.0001	12.8%
Difference	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.07	0.931	3.7%
Fruits and Vegetables without Fried Potatoes (servings per day in cups) n=20,526						
Not below 100% FPL	2.5	2.9	0.4***	0.05	<.0001	14.7%
Below 100% FPL	2.8	3.2	0.4***	0.04	<.0001	13.3%
Difference	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.07	0.958	0.0%
Whole Grains (servings per day in ounces) n=20,708						
Not below 100% FPL	1.4	1.9	0.5***	0.08	<.0001	32.2%
Below 100% FPL	1.9	2.3	0.4***	0.09	<.0001	22.9%
Difference	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.12	0.848	-4.5%
Added Sugars (servings per day in teaspoons) n=20,391						
Not below 100% FPL	16.9	16.7	-0.2	0.31	0.516	1.2%
Below 100% FPL	18.3	17.9	-0.4*	0.23	0.098	2.1%
Difference	1.4	1.3	-0.2	0.39	0.650	12.7%
Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (servings per day in teaspoons) n=20,767						
Not below 100% FPL	7.1	6.5	-0.7**	0.30	0.030	9.1%
Below 100% FPL	8.0	7.2	-0.8***	0.21	0.0001	10.3%
Difference	0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.37	0.654	19.5%
Dairy (servings per day in cups) n=20,755						
Not below 100% FPL	2.2	2.4	0.3***	0.05	<.0001	11.6%
Below 100% FPL	2.3	2.5	0.3***	0.04	<.0001	11.9%
Difference	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.06	0.752	18.2%
Usually Drinks Lowfat/Nonfat Milk (%) n=20,308						
Not below 100% FPL	23.1	21.8	-1.2	2.02	0.537	5.4%
Below 100% FPL	12.4	12.5	0.1	0.78	0.859	1.1%
Difference	-10.7	-9.3	1.4	2.16	0.522	12.9%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between treatment group households and control group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the treatment-control difference is zero (either the treatment-control difference in food consumption within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the treatment-control difference in servings).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5E.3.2 Subgroup Analysis Using Partial Effects Models

The body of the report presents total effects models for subgroups. Exhibit 5E.3.4 presents partial effects models. It follows that these estimates can be interpreted as the effect of one sub-group, controlling for the effects of all of the other subgroups characteristics. The results are qualitatively similar to the total effects models.

Exhibit 5E.3.4 Joint Estimates of Impact of SEBTC on Daily Food Consumption, by Subgroups, 2012

Variables	Fruits/Veg	Fruits/Veg (no fries)	Whole Grain	Fiber	Dairy	Calcium	Added Sugar	Added Sugar (no cereal)	Sugar-sweetened Beverages	Lowfat/ Nonfat Milk
Treatment	0.0202	0.0139	-0.0748	-1.786	0.0420	-26.78	0.326	0.318	-0.405	-0.0167
SE	(0.131)	(0.129)	(0.293)	(1.642)	(0.110)	(99.41)	(0.678)	(0.613)	(0.626)	(0.0318)
p value	0.878	0.914	0.799	0.277	0.701	0.788	0.631	0.604	0.517	0.599
WIC v. SNAP Model	-0.0464	-0.0677	-0.00351	0.369	-0.00392	-3.317	1.336***	1.376***	1.650***	-0.0801***
st err	-0.051	(0.0494)	(0.104)	(0.458)	(0.0365)	(28.08)	(0.309)	(0.270)	(0.297)	(0.0150)
p value	0.363	0.170	0.973	0.421	0.915	0.906	1.50e-05	3.33e-07	2.88e-08	1.04e-07
Treatment*WIC Model	**0.355*** **	**0.368*** **	**0.698*** **	**2.716*** **	**0.305*** **	**209.6*** **	**-1.479*** **	**-1.857*** **	**-1.522*** **	**-0.0256**
SE	**(0.0925)**	**(0.0913)**	**(0.191)**	**(1.013)**	**(0.0848)**	**(66.55)**	**(0.442)**	**(0.407)**	**(0.417)**	**(0.0191)**
p value	**0.000125**	**5.51e-05**	**0.000256**	**0.00737**	**0.000318**	**0.00164**	**0.000819**	**5.18e-06**	**0.000265**	**0.181**
Marginal Effect	**0.3550**	**0.3683**	**0.6984**	**2.7160**	**0.3054**	**209.5725**	**-1.4791**	**-1.8572**	**-1.5219**	**-0.0256**
Treatment*Active Consent	0.123	0.132*	0.115	1.130	0.0342	37.26	0.194	0.0926	0.271	0.0175
SE	(0.0820)	(0.0795)	(0.157)	(0.869)	(0.0646)	(48.53)	(0.477)	(0.421)	(0.437)	(0.0147)
p value	0.133	0.0967	0.462	0.194	0.597	0.443	0.683	0.826	0.536	0.234
Marginal Effect	0.1234	0.1321	0.1154	1.1296	0.0342	37.2603	0.1945	0.0926	0.2706	0.0175
Treatment* Poverty	0.000587	0.00282	0.0470	0.251	0.0210	16.82	-0.191	-0.327	-0.0792	0.0217
SE	(0.0744)	(0.0729)	(0.130)	(0.648)	(0.0641)	(44.60)	(0.455)	(0.405)	(0.434)	(0.0228)
p value	0.994	0.969	0.718	0.699	0.743	0.706	0.675	0.419	0.855	0.339
Marginal Effect	0.0006	0.0028	0.0470	0.2509	0.0210	16.8214	-0.1908	-0.3272	-0.0792	0.0217
Treatment*Receives SNAP	-0.0340	-0.0383	-0.00865	0.640	0.0546	37.09	-0.171	-0.139	-0.143	-0.0152
SE	(0.0741)	(0.0725)	(0.148)	(0.765)	(0.0640)	(47.40)	(0.436)	(0.386)	(0.410)	(0.0176)
p value	0.646	0.597	0.953	0.403	0.394	0.434	0.694	0.719	0.728	0.387
Marginal Effect	-0.0340	-0.0383	-0.0087	0.6396	0.0546	37.0899	-0.1714	-0.1392	-0.1429	-0.0152
Treatment*Adolescent in Household	0.293***	0.298***	0.249	2.200***	0.217***	153.7***	-0.369	-0.534	-0.466	-0.00937
SE	(0.0708)	(0.0694)	(0.152)	(0.825)	(0.0617)	(50.88)	(0.380)	(0.342)	(0.344)	(0.0163)
p value	3.49e-05	1.75e-05	0.102	0.00769	0.000428	0.00252	0.332	0.119	0.175	0.566
Marginal Effect	0.2930	0.2981	0.2486	2.1995	0.2173	153.7079	-0.3687	-0.5340	-0.4664	-0.0094
Treatment*Number of Children (<3)	-0.0703	-0.0675	0.152	0.538	-0.0405	6.119	0.184	0.242	0.627*	0.0106
SE	(0.0728)	(0.0715)	(0.167)	(0.932)	(0.0618)	(57.48)	(0.383)	(0.343)	(0.356)	(0.0169)
p value	0.334	0.346	0.361	0.564	0.513	0.915	0.632	0.481	0.0784	0.532
Marginal Effect	-0.0703	-0.0675	0.1521	0.5383	-0.0405	6.1189	0.1838	0.2419	0.6267	0.0106

Variables	Fruits/Veg	Fruits/Veg (no fries)	Whole Grain	Fiber	Dairy	Calcium	Added Sugar	Added Sugar (no cereal)	Sugar-sweetened Beverages	Lowfat/ Nonfat Milk
Treatment*VLFS-C at Baseline	0.175*	0.155	0.0979	1.396	-0.0152	36.37	0.412	0.421	0.325	0.00292
SE	(0.100)	(0.0963)	(0.216)	(1.041)	(0.0803)	(61.37)	(0.707)	(0.618)	(0.686)	(0.0256)
p value	0.0820	0.108	0.650	0.180	0.850	0.553	0.560	0.496	0.636	0.909
Marginal Effect	0.1745	0.1551	0.0979	1.3962	-0.0152	36.3710	0.4120	0.4205	0.3247	0.0029
Treatment*Respondent is African American	-0.0133	-0.0128	-0.128	0.126	-0.117*	-55.33	0.202	0.259	0.357	0.00667
SE	(0.0897)	(0.0866)	(0.161)	(0.774)	(0.0697)	(47.77)	(0.583)	(0.514)	(0.528)	(0.0181)
p value	0.882	0.883	0.426	0.871	0.0931	0.247	0.729	0.615	0.499	0.713
Marginal Effect	-0.0133	-0.0128	-0.1281	0.1255	-0.1170	-55.3322	0.2017	0.2585	0.3569	0.0067
Treatment*Respondent is Hispanic	0.000146	-0.00558	-0.157	0.278	-0.148**	-101.7**	0.397	0.435	0.320	0.0145
SE	(0.0807)	(0.0789)	(0.162)	(0.889)	(0.0709)	(51.47)	(0.448)	(0.400)	(0.415)	(0.0183)
p value	0.999	0.944	0.331	0.755	0.0372	0.0481	0.376	0.277	0.441	0.428
Marginal Effect	0.0001	-0.0056	-0.1571	0.2777	-0.1477	-101.7368	0.3967	0.4346	0.3196	0.0145
Constant	2.425***	2.343***	1.037***	14.29***	2.027***	962.5***	13.20***	12.92***	3.635***	0.253***
	(0.0777)	(0.0747)	(0.132)	(0.678)	(0.0571)	(36.68)	(0.483)	(0.427)	(0.464)	(0.0226)
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Observations	20,300	20,314	20,495	19,679	20,541	19,677	20,186	20,318	20,555	20,098
R-squared	0.048	0.050	0.032	0.056	0.050	0.044	0.051	0.048	0.047	0.067

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

5E.4 Participation

Exhibits 5E.4.1-5E.5.4 present findings on SEBTC's impact on participation in nutrition assistance programs and whether the child's household paid for lunch in the summer of 2012, by site and by program model (SNAP-model or WIC-model). Results for impact on WIC are presented at the end of the section. In particular, they suggest that the estimated impact of SEBTC on WIC participation may be spurious.

Exhibit 5E.4.1 Summer Impact Estimates for Participation in SFSP, by Site, 2012

Site	N	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All sites	26,649	8.3	7.2	-1.15***	0.45	0.0099	13.8%
Cherokee Nation	859	2.03	3.06	1.03	1.46	0.4811	50.7%
Chickasaw Nation	2,213	5.45	5.60	0.15	1.25	0.9051	2.8%
Connecticut							
POC	1,352	10.88	7.22	-3.65	2.68	0.1725	33.5%
Expansion	1,813	6.51	4.15	-2.36**	1.18	0.0456	36.3%
Delaware	2,365	12.07	12.50	0.43	1.49	0.7719	3.6%
Michigan							
POC	1,714	12.99	11.86	-1.13	1.71	0.5091	8.7%
Expansion	2,171	6.67	2.83	-3.84	2.67	0.1507	57.6%
Missouri							
POC	2,093	9.90	10.08	0.19	1.54	0.9029	1.9%
Expansion	2,173	11.17	11.67	0.50	1.49	0.7385	4.5%
Nevada	1,272	6.07	5.10	-0.97	1.28	0.4474	16.0%
Oregon							
POC	1,933	9.59	9.25	-0.34	1.60	0.8305	3.5%
Expansion	2,182	11.47	8.00	-3.47**	1.50	0.0207	30.3%
Texas	2,331	5.26	3.82	-1.43	0.95	0.1293	27.2%
Washington	2,178	6.33	5.04	-1.29***	0.50	0.0097	20.4%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values for each site are based on a test of the difference in the participation rates for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the participation rates is zero.

Test that the magnitude of the T/C difference varies by site: $F_{(13)}=0.92$, $p=0.527$

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.4.2 Summer Impact Estimates for Participation in SNAP, by Site, 2012

Site	N	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All sites	26,996	59.40	59.62	0.22	0.58	0.700	0.4%
Cherokee Nation	908	47.11	45.80	-1.31	3.43	0.702	2.8%
Chickasaw Nation	2,371	38.16	38.53	0.37	1.67	0.824	1.0%
Connecticut							
POC	1,360	63.33	58.94	-4.39	2.75	0.110	6.9%
Expansion	1,818	67.27	68.48	1.21	1.68	0.470	1.8%
Delaware	2,380	58.38	59.26	0.88	1.59	0.578	1.5%
Michigan							
POC	1,725	62.85	65.05	2.20	1.92	0.250	3.5%
Expansion	2,187	64.20	66.43	2.23	3.28	0.498	3.5%
Missouri							
POC	2,095	57.67	59.97	2.30	2.20	0.295	4.0%
Expansion	2,187	69.35	71.23	1.89	1.85	0.307	2.7%
Nevada	1,282	36.38	35.59	-0.79	2.20	0.720	2.2%
Oregon							
POC	1,944	73.52	74.09	0.57	1.59	0.720	0.8%
Expansion	2,197	74.79	76.03	1.24	1.61	0.442	1.7%
Texas	2,352	52.77	48.98	-3.79**	1.92	0.049	7.2%
Washington	2,190	65.80	66.34	0.54	0.97	0.580	0.8%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values for each site are based on a test of the difference in the participation rates for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the participation rates is zero.

Test that the magnitude of the T/C difference varies by site: χ^2=11.72, df=13, p=0.551

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.4.3 Summer Impact Estimates for Whether Child Usually Received Free Lunch at Least One Day per Week, by Site, 2012

Site	N	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All sites	26,601	18.92	16.17	-2.75***	0.65	<.0001	14.5%
Cherokee Nation	856	15.95	12.38	-3.57	2.92	0.2221	22.4%
Chickasaw Nation	2,209	18.47	14.74	-3.73*	2.02	0.0649	20.2%
Connecticut							
POC	1,347	22.56	20.21	-2.35	4.21	0.5763	10.4%
Expansion	1,811	18.02	14.59	-3.43	2.10	0.1017	19.0%
Delaware	2,359	22.25	21.08	-1.17	1.99	0.5573	5.3%
Michigan							
POC	1,711	20.21	17.13	-3.08	2.02	0.1266	15.2%
Expansion	2,169	12.89	8.47	-4.43	3.17	0.1629	34.4%
Missouri							
POC	2,090	27.62	27.30	-0.32	2.56	0.8995	1.2%
Expansion	2,167	28.86	27.57	-1.29	2.17	0.5515	4.5%
Nevada	1,271	13.74	11.48	-2.26	1.93	0.2427	16.4%
Oregon							
POC	1,929	17.32	15.63	-1.69	2.01	0.4002	9.8%
Expansion	2,178	17.70	13.42	-4.28**	1.74	0.014	24.2%
Texas	2,329	16.31	13.15	-3.16*	1.86	0.0887	19.4%
Washington	2,175	13.07	9.32	-3.75***	0.83	<.0001	28.7%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between treatment households and control households in the percentage that usually received free lunch for children at least one day per week The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference is zero.

Test that the magnitude of the T/C difference varies by site: χ^2=7.99, df=13, p=0.844

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.4.4 Summer Impact Estimates for Whether Child Usually Received Free Lunch at Least Three Days per Week, by Site, 2012

Site	N	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All sites	26,586	14.24	12.05	-2.19***	0.56	<.0001	15.4%
Cherokee Nation	856	12.03	8.57	-3.46	2.60	0.1846	28.8%
Chickasaw Nation	2,209	13.49	11.88	-1.61	1.83	0.3783	11.9%
Connecticut							
POC	1,346	16.59	15.31	-1.28	3.33	0.6999	7.7%
Expansion	1,809	13.75	12.32	-1.42	1.93	0.4598	10.3%
Delaware	2,357	18.11	15.72	-2.38	1.79	0.1833	13.1%
Michigan							
POC	1,710	16.06	13.27	-2.79	1.81	0.1237	17.4%
Expansion	2,169	10.97	4.88	-6.09**	2.70	0.0239	55.5%
Missouri							
POC	2,086	22.63	24.04	1.41	2.44	0.5624	6.2%
Expansion	2,164	23.46	22.51	-0.95	2.00	0.6349	4.0%
Nevada	1,271	9.82	7.38	-2.45	1.63	0.1341	24.9%
Oregon							
POC	1,929	10.28	9.77	-0.51	1.64	0.7543	5.0%
Expansion	2,177	13.14	8.57	-4.57***	1.47	0.0019	34.8%
Texas	2,328	10.46	8.70	-1.75	1.55	0.2567	16.7%
Washington	2,175	8.65	5.82	-2.83***	0.64	<.0001	32.7%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between treatment households and control households in the percentage that usually received free lunch for children at least three days per week The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference is zero.

Test that the magnitude of the T/C difference varies by site: χ^2=14.67, df=13, p=0.329

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.4.5 shows that the result of no impact on SNAP participation is present both for households with SNAP at baseline and for households without SNAP at baseline.

Exhibit 5E.4.5 Summer Impact Estimates for Participation in SNAP, by Baseline SNAP Participation, 2012

Site	N	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value
No SNAP at baseline	8,490	12.72	13.50	0.78	0.83	0.3501
SNAP at baseline	13,671	91.30	91.17	-0.13	0.63	0.8300
Difference	22,161	78.58	77.67	-0.91	1.05	0.3849

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values for each site are based on a test of the difference in the participation rates for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the participation rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Finally, Exhibit 5E.4.6 presents results for the impact of SEBTC on WIC participation, overall and by site. These results suggest that SEBTC increased participation in WIC. Exhibit 5E.4.7 shows that that impact is found only in the WIC-model sites, but not in the SNAP-model sites. This

result would be consistent with new familiarity with WIC causing eligible household to enroll in the regular WIC program.

Exhibit 5E.4.6 Summer Impact Estimates for Participation in WIC, by Site, 2012

Site	N	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All sites	27,001	18.81	20.46	1.66***	0.52	0.001	8.8%
Cherokee Nation	909	12.14	22.80	10.66***	2.50	<.0001	87.8%
Chickasaw Nation	2,370	17.90	18.93	1.03	1.19	0.386	5.8%
Connecticut							
POC	1,359	13.19	13.60	0.41	1.84	0.822	3.1%
Expansion	1,820	18.82	17.68	-1.14	1.27	0.368	6.1%
Delaware	2,380	18.08	16.14	-1.94	1.19	0.103	10.7%
Michigan							
POC	1,726	29.48	29.02	-0.47	1.77	0.792	1.6%
Expansion	2,183	15.76	22.84	7.08*	3.83	0.064	44.9%
Missouri							
POC	2,097	17.54	19.11	1.57	1.75	0.369	9.0%
Expansion	2,190	15.62	14.61	-1.01	1.35	0.456	6.5%
Nevada	1,284	17.33	22.05	4.72***	1.69	0.005	27.2%
Oregon							
POC	1,943	21.51	20.27	-1.24	1.22	0.309	5.8%
Expansion	2,196	29.05	25.90	-3.15**	1.46	0.032	10.8%
Texas	2,351	18.29	22.37	4.08**	1.59	0.010	22.3%
Washington	2,193	18.54	21.09	2.55***	0.84	0.003	13.8%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values for each site are based on a test of the difference in the participation rates for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the participation rates is zero.

Test that the magnitude of the T/C difference varies by site: χ^2=49.82, df=13, p<0.0001

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.4.7 Summer Impact Estimates for Participation in WIC, by Program Model WIC versus SNAP/SNAP-Hybrid), 2012

Site	N	Control	Treatment	Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All sites	27,001	18.81	20.46	1.66***	0.52	0.001	8.8%
SNAP sites	16,178	19.06	18.56	-0.50	0.48	0.300	2.6%
WIC sites	10,823	18.48	23.01	4.53***	1.04	<.0001	24.5%
Difference	27,001	-0.58	4.45	5.03***	1.14	<.0001	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012

Note: The p-values for each site are based on a test of the difference in the participation rates for households in the treatment group compared to households in the comparison group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the participation rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

However, Exhibit 5E4.8 suggests that the estimated impact on WIC is spurious. Households can be eligible for WIC either because they include a child under five or because a pregnant or lactating woman. It is possible that households who indicate WIC participation include

pregnant women but no children under age 5. The exhibit shows that in SNAP model sites the fraction of households newly receiving WIC in the summer with a child under 5 was relatively constant across the treatment group and the control group (56.48% in the treatment group; 59.95% in the control group). However, in the WIC-model sites, the fraction of treatment group households with a child under five is much lower than the control group (33.06% in the treatment group; 62.33% in the control group).

The differential between the treatment and control groups reporting receiving WIC who had children eligible for WIC suggests that some households may have mistakenly reported that they were receiving (regular) WIC, when in fact they were receiving SEBTC on WIC EBT cards. Therefore, these results suggest that the estimated impact of SEBTC on WIC is spurious.

Exhibit 5E.4.8 Change in WIC Status, by Treatment Group Status, by Presence of a Child under Age 5, by Site, and by SEBTC Program Model (WIC or SNAP), 2012

	Number (%) of Households that Reporting Beginning WIC after Spring Interview	% of Households that Reported Beginning WIC	% of Households with a Child < 5
All Sites	606 (2.69%)		50.34
Treatment	365 (3.19%)	59.20	43.04
Control	241 (2.20%)	40.80	60.95
Chickasaw Nation (WIC model)	63 (2.79%)		50.15
Treatment	45 (3.23%)	58.06	51.76
Control	18 (2.34%)	41.94	47.92
Connecticut-Expansion (SNAP model)	43 (2.59%)		48.47
Treatment	21 (2.34%)	45.37	47.63
Control	22 (2.83%)	54.63	49.17
Connecticut-POC (SNAP model)	17 (1.30%)		64.55
Treatment	9 (1.35%)	52.25	74.14
Control	8 (1.24%)	47.75	54.05
Delaware (SNAP model)	48 (2.18%)		50.43
Treatment	24 (2.07%)	47.37	51.66
Control	24 (2.30%)	52.63	49.32
Michigan-Expansion (WIC model)	30 (0.64%)		22.37
Treatment	21 (0.96%)	75.09	3.91
Control	9 (0.32%)	24.91	76.81
Michigan-POC (WIC model)	60 (4.59%)		46.29
Treatment	33 (5.93%)	64.55	39.27
Control	27 (3.26%)	35.45	59.08
Missouri-Expansion (SNAP-Hybrid)	44 (2.62%)		64.38
Treatment	28 (3.37%)	64.29	59.78
Control	16 (1.87%)	35.71	72.67
Missouri-POC (SNAP-Hybrid)	45 (2.97%)		70.06
Treatment	24 (2.89%)	48.55	61.80
Control	21 (3.05%)	51.45	77.85
Nevada (WIC model)	45 (4.40%)		38.29

	Number (%) of Households that Reporting Beginning WIC after Spring Interview	% of Households that Reported Beginning WIC	% of Households with a Child < 5
Treatment	33 (6.20%)	70.57	22.89
Control	12 (2.59%)	29.43	78.85
Oregon-Expansion (SNAP-Hybrid)	46 (2.08%)		72.63
Treatment	22 (2.09%)	50.22	71.75
Control	24 (2.07%)	49.78	73.55
Oregon-POC (SNAP-Hybrid)	25 (1.46%)		31.07
Treatment	13 (1.61%)	55.04	36.44
Control	12 (1.31%)	44.96	24.49
Texas (WIC model)	106 (5.63%)		42.21
Treatment	74 (7.70%)	68.30	32.11
Control	32 (3.57%)	31.70	62.54
Washington (SNAP model)	34 (1.76%)		53.70
Treatment	18 (1.70%)	48.33	45.16
Control	16 (1.82%)	51.67	61.98
WIC sites	304 (3.61%)		42.87
Treatment	206 (4.80%)	66.56	33.06
Control	98 (2.41%)	33.44	62.33
SNAP sites	302 (2.12%)		58.16
Treatment	159 (2.18%)	51.37	56.48
Control	143 (2.06%)	48.63	59.95

Source: SEBTC, Spring and Summer Surveys, 2012

Appendix 6A

SEBTC Cost Study Assumptions

The following details the assumptions made to estimate indirect costs, distinguish pre-benefit administrative costs from benefit period administrative costs, divide costs between POC and Expansion sites, and provides other information relevant to the cost analysis for each of the demonstration sites.

6A.1 Indirect Costs

General Assumptions:

1. Cherokee Nation and Chickasaw Nation were sites with indirect cost rates and cost dollars that matched.
2. If a rate was reported but the total expense was not, the rate times direct cost was used to calculate the indirect cost.
3. If indirect cost was reported as a dollar value but no indirect cost rate was reported, the dollar value was used.
4. If an indirect cost rate and total dollar value were both reported but were inconsistent, the dollar value was used.
5. If indirect costs were not billed under the grant, they were reported as non-grant costs.
6. If two State agencies within a State used different approaches, these rules were applied separately to each agency, as appropriate.

The indirect cost assumptions for each site are shown in Exhibit 6A.1.

Exhibit 6A.1 Indirect Cost Assumptions, by Site

Site	Indirect Cost Assumptions
Cherokee Nation	Dollar value of indirect costs match indirect cost rate (13.73%).
Chickasaw Nation	Dollar value of indirect costs match indirect cost rate (20.2%).
Connecticut POC	No information about indirect costs provided. Indirect costs set using the mean percentage of direct costs reported by other sites.
Connecticut Expansion	No information about indirect costs provided. Indirect costs set using the mean percentage of direct costs reported by other sites.
Delaware	State agency staff labor reported as indirect costs. These costs were moved to labor in the analysis tables. No other indirect costs reported. Indirect costs set using the mean percentage of direct costs reported by other sites.
Michigan POC	For the Michigan Department of Education (MDE), indirect costs were reported in the second quarter (Q2) and the third quarter (Q3) but not in the first quarter (Q1). Q2 costs were high and may include Q1 costs. MDCH does not report indirect costs; indirect costs set at zero.

Site	Indirect Cost Assumptions
Michigan Expansion	For MDE, indirect costs were reported in Q2 and Q3 but not Q1. Q2 costs were high and may include Q1 costs. The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) did not report indirect costs; their indirect costs were set as zero, as they were likely reflected in their contractor's rate.
Missouri POC	The indirect cost rate (4.4%) was provided but no dollar value reported. The rate was used to estimate indirect costs which are reported as non-grant costs.
Missouri Expansion	The indirect cost rate (4.4%) was provided but no dollar value reported. The rate was used to estimate indirect costs which are reported as non-grant costs.
Nevada	Indirect costs reported on one-month lag in reports. Costs were adjusted in analysis tables to reflect when costs were incurred. Dollar values and rate were provided (7.5%) but inconsistent; dollar values were used in the analysis.
Oregon POC	Dollar value of indirect costs reported but no rate provided; dollar values were used in the analysis.
Oregon Expansion	Dollar value of indirect costs reported but no rate provided; dollar values were used in the analysis.
Texas	The Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) indirect cost rate (15.8%) matched dollar values reported. Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) indirect cost rate (58.15% of labor costs through August 2012 and 52.03% of labor costs staring in September) matched dollar values reported.
Washington	The Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) indirect cost rate was 11.6% prior to July 1, 2012 and 12.3% beginning on that date. Indirect costs are applied to OSPI direct costs, SFA costs, and IT developer cost. For Washington Department of State Health Services (DSHS), dollar value of indirect costs reported but no rate provided; dollar values were used in the analysis.

6A.2 Cost Estimates

General Assumptions:

1. Costs were estimated in cases where sites reported staff or partner time spent on SEBTC activities but no associated costs. Wage estimates for volunteer and intern activities were based on the prevailing minimum wage in the State. Wage estimates for paid staff were derived from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Division of Occupational Employment Statistics (http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrci.htm).
2. In cases where SEBTC activities were reported but no time estimates were provided, cost estimates were not imputed.

Detailed assumptions and data sources are provided in Table 6A.2.

Exhibit 6A.2 Cost Estimate Details and Assumptions, by Site

Site	Cost Estimates
Cherokee Nation	A college student provided 20 hours of volunteer labor. Costs were estimated at $180 based on the prevailing minimum wage in Cherokee Nation ($9.00). The cost is reported as non-grant in Q1. No costs were reported for SFAs. Supply costs were paid for by the grantee and are reported as Other Direct Costs (ODCs). Wage estimates derived from the BLS Division of Occupational Employment Statistics national average wages by occupation for the Industry code for "Public Elementary and Secondary Schools." All activities were reported in Q1 as non-grant costs. • School Secretary – Hours: 82; Wage: $16.16; Total: $1,322.19 • District Secretary – Hours: 136; Wage: $22.53; Total: $3,072.29 • Child Nutrition Clerk – Hours: 32; Wage: $13.34; Total: $424.46 • Intern – Hours: 32; Wage: $9.00; Total: $286.37 • Superintendent – Hours: 18; Wage: $43.44; Total: $789.82 • Child Nutrition Director – Hours: 273; Wage: $25.31; Total $6,902.76 • Total SFA cost: $12,707.88
Chickasaw Nation	High school students performed 200 hours of volunteer labor to mail consent forms. Costs were estimated to be $1,450 based on the prevailing minimum wage in Oklahoma ($7.25). The cost is reported as non-grant in Q1.
Connecticut POC	No cost estimate assumptions.
Connecticut Expansion	No cost estimate assumptions.
Delaware	No cost estimate assumptions.
Michigan POC	Two MDE staff and one WIC contractor's labor were charged to the grant. All other WIC staff performed SEBTC activities in-kind; costs were not reported. Office space and computers were in-kind and not reported for the WIC agency.
Michigan Expansion	Two MDE staff and one WIC contractor's labor were charged to the grant. All other WIC staff performed SEBTC activities in-kind; costs were not reported. Office space and computers were in-kind and not reported for the WIC agency.
Missouri POC	No costs reported for SFAs. Wage estimates were derived from BLS Division of Occupational Employment Statistics. All activities reported in Q1 and reported as non-grant costs. • Database Administrator (large district) – Hours: 5; Wage: $31.30; Total: $156.50 • Computer Support Specialist (small district) – Hours: 10; Wage: $22.14; Total: $221.40 • Total SFA cost: $377.90
Missouri Expansion	No cost estimate assumptions.
Nevada	No costs reported for SFAs. Wage estimates derived from the BLS Division of Occupational Employment Statistics. Hours estimates based on site visit reports. All activities were reported in Q1 as non-grant costs. • IT Director – Hours: 2; Wage: $22.14; Total: $44.28 • SFA Director – Hours: 6; Wage: $25.31; Total: $151.86 • Computer Specialist – Hours: 14; Wage: $22.14; Total: $309.96 • Assistant Superintendent – Hours: 2; Wage: $43.45; Total: $86.90 • SIS Administrator – Hours: 10; Wage: $22.14; Total: $221.40 • School Secretaries – Hours: 44; Wage: $16.16; Total: $711.04 • IT Specialist – Hours: 10; Wage: $22.14; Total: $221.40 • Total: $1,746.84

Site	Cost Estimates
Oregon POC	Volunteers provided 90.75 hours of labor in-kind to help process mail and consent forms. Costs estimated at $799 based on the prevailing minimum wage in OR ($8.80). The cost is reported as a non-grant cost in Q2. EBT vendor costs are estimated based on the grant application budget. Costs will be updated for the final report if actual invoiced costs are received.
Oregon Expansion	Volunteers provided 90.75 hours of labor to help process mail and consent forms. Costs estimated at $799 based on the prevailing minimum wage in OR ($8.80). The cost is reported as a non-grant cost in Q2. EBT vendor costs are estimated based on the grant application budget. Costs will be updated for the final report if actual invoiced costs are received.
Texas	No cost estimate assumptions.
Washington	No cost estimate assumptions.

6A.3 Timing

General Assumptions:

1. Costs are allocated to the quarter in which they were reported in the grantee expenditure report unless available information indicates costs were billed in a different quarter than incurred. Information used to allocate costs includes activity descriptions, site visits, and follow-up with grantees. Costs associated with start-up activities are reported during Q1 and Q2 and costs associated with on-going activities are reported in Q2 and Q3.
2. When sites did not provide information about the quarter in which costs were incurred, costs were allocated based on activity (start-up activities were allocated to Q1 and Q2 and on-going activities were allocated to Q2 and Q3).
3. In cases where sites did not provide information about whether costs were incurred during the pre-benefit period or benefit period, information about the activity was used to determine when the cost was incurred. If sufficient information was not available, costs were divided between the two periods based on the date that benefits were administered.

Detailed timing assumptions for each site are reported in Table 6A.3.

Exhibit 6A.3 Timing Assumptions, by Site

Site	Timing Assumptions
Cherokee Nation	All WIC costs in Q2 were labeled as benefit period costs in the grantee expenditure report. Costs are split between pre-benefit and benefit period based on the earliest date of benefit administration (5/9/12). 46% estimated as pre-benefit period costs and 54% estimated as benefit period costs in analysis tables. No information provided regarding when EBT start-up costs were incurred. Start-up costs are split evenly between Q1 and Q2.

Site	Timing Assumptions
Chickasaw Nation	All Chickasaw Nation Services costs in Q2 labeled as pre-benefit period in grantee expenditure report. Software enhancements moved to pre-benefit period. Labor, fringe, ODCs, and indirect costs split between pre-benefit and benefit period based on the earliest date of benefit administration (5/10/12). 46% estimated as pre-benefit period costs and 54% estimated as benefit period costs. No information provided regarding when EBT vendor and contractor start-up costs incurred. Start-up costs are split evenly between Q1 and Q2. All costs reported in pre-benefit period because activities took place prior to the distribution of benefits (process enhancements). Card processing fees are reported as ongoing costs and are split evenly between Q2 (for May and June) and Q3 (for July and August).
Connecticut POC	SFA costs were all start-up costs but were not reported by quarter in the expenditure report. Costs are reported in Q1 in the analysis tables.
Connecticut Expansion	SFA costs were all start-up costs but were not reported by quarter in the expenditure report. Costs are reported in Q1 in the analysis tables.
Delaware	DHSS Q2 labor costs not reported by pre-benefit period and benefit period in the expenditure report. Breakdown estimated based on date that benefits administered (6/8/12). 77% estimated as pre-benefit period costs and 23% estimated as benefit period costs. No information was provided regarding when EBT costs incurred. Start-up costs were split evenly between Q1 and Q2. All start-up costs were reported in the pre-benefit period since they involved activities completed prior to the distribution of benefits (development). One-third of ongoing costs were reported in Q2 (for June) and two-thirds were reported in Q3 (for July and August). All ongoing costs (monthly transaction fees) were reported in the benefit period since they were incurred after benefits were distributed.
Michigan POC	For profit contractor (3Sigma) costs reported in Q3 were moved to Q2 based on invoice date.
Michigan Expansion	For profit contractor (3Sigma) costs reported in Q3 were moved to Q2 based on invoice date.
Missouri POC	All grantee and partner costs in Q2 were labeled as “ongoing” in the grantee expenditure report. Labor and unspecified ODCs were split between pre-benefit and benefit period based on the earliest date of benefit administration (5/22/12). 62% estimated as pre-benefit period costs and 38% estimated as benefit period costs.
Missouri Expansion	All grantee and partner costs in Q2 were labeled as “ongoing” in the grantee expenditure report. Labor and unspecified ODCs split between pre-benefit and benefit period based on the earliest date of benefit administration (5/24/12). 62% estimated as pre-benefit period costs and 38% estimated as benefit period costs in the analysis tables.

Site	Timing Assumptions
Nevada	All Q2 costs reported as "ongoing" in the expenditure report. DP Video production costs ($21,846) were moved to pre-benefit period since activities included designing and printing card carriers and printing food brochures. Labor, fringe, ODCs, indirect costs, and community partner costs were split between pre-benefit period and benefit period based on the date benefits administered (6/1/12). 69% estimated as pre-benefit period costs and 31% estimated as benefit period costs. Ongoing EBT costs were reported in Q3 in the grantee expenditure report. One-third of costs were moved to Q2 for June benefits. No information was provided regarding when EBT costs were incurred. Start-up costs split evenly between Q1 and Q2 in analysis tables, although they were not invoiced until October.
Oregon POC	SFA costs are for pre-benefit period activities but were not reported by quarter. All SFA costs are reported in Q2 in the analysis tables. Start-up costs split evenly between Q1 and Q2. One-third of ongoing costs are allocated to Q2 (for June) and two-thirds are allocated to Q3 (for July and August) in analysis tables. Other direct costs reported in Q4 in the grantee expenditure report were split between Q1 and Q2 in analysis tables. A portion of labor costs reported in Q4 ($1,139) was moved to Q3 based on information provided by the grantee.
Oregon Expansion	SFA costs are all pre-benefit period costs but were not reported by quarter. All SFA costs are reported in Q2 in the analysis tables. Start-up costs split evenly between Q1 and Q2. One-third of ongoing costs are allocated to Q2 (for June) and two-thirds are allocated to Q3 (for July and August) in analysis tables. Other direct costs reported in Q4 in the grantee expenditure report were split between Q1 and Q2 in analysis tables. A portion of labor costs reported in Q4 ($1,139) was moved to Q3 based on information provided by the grantee.
Texas	Timing of school district costs not reported in the grantee expenditure report. Costs reported in Q1 in analysis tables. EBT cards not billed until Q3. Reported in Q2 in analysis tables to reflect when cost was incurred.
Washington	OSPI labor costs from January-June were reported together. Costs are split evenly between Q1 and Q2 in analysis tables. No information was provided regarding when EBT costs were incurred. Start-up costs are split evenly between Q1 and Q2. One-third of ongoing costs are reported in Q2 (for June) and two-thirds are reported in Q3 (for July and August). All Q2 costs reported as start-up in expenditure report. Labor, fringe, ODCs, and indirect costs are split between pre-benefit period and benefit period based on the date benefits administered (6/16/12). 85% estimated as pre-benefit period costs and 15% estimated as benefit period costs.

6A.4 POC/Expansion Site Cost Allocation

General Assumptions:

1. State agency costs were split equally between POC and Expansion sites unless otherwise noted by the site. The exception is Missouri, which did not allocate State agency staff costs to the expansion site. State costs were split evenly for consistency with other sites.
2. SFA costs were reported separately for each site.
3. When sufficient information was available, EBT costs were reported separately for each site. When no information was provided about the division of EBT costs, costs were split evenly between the two sites.

Detailed allocation assumptions are in Exhibit 6A.4.

Exhibit 6A.4 POC/Expansion Site Cost Allocation, by Site

Site	POC/Expansion Site Cost Allocation
Connecticut Sites	Connecticut reported POC and Expansion costs in one expenditure report. For purposes of analysis, all costs, excluding SFA costs, are divided evenly between POC and Expansion site.
Michigan Sites	Michigan reported costs separately for the POC and Expansion sites. EBT vendor costs were not distinguished between the POC and Expansion site in the grantee expenditure report, but were split evenly in analysis tables. Note, however, 3Sigma costs were much higher for the Expansion site, which may indicate that the system needed more work to accommodate the Expansion site than the ACS system did.
Missouri Sites	No State agency labor costs were allocated to the Expansion site in the grantee expenditure report, as time was not tracked separately. Agency labor cost and ODCs split evenly between POC and Expansion sites in analysis tables.
Oregon Sites	Costs were reported separately for the POC and Expansion sites. Site determined that State agency costs were equally divided.

6A.5 Other Adjustments

General Assumptions:

1. Additional adjustments were made to reported costs to ensure consistency across sites (see Exhibit 6A.5).

Exhibit 6A.5 Other Adjustments, by Site

Site	Other Adjustments
Cherokee Nation	EBT card set-up production (handled by Solisystem) was reported by the site as an EBT vendor cost. Costs were moved to for-profit contractor costs in analysis tables because Cherokee Nation handles benefit issuance internally.
Chickasaw Nation	No other adjustments made.
Connecticut POC	No other adjustments made.
Connecticut Expansion	No other adjustments made.

Site	Other Adjustments
Delaware	Fringe was not reported separately from labor, but site contact indicated fringe comprised approximately 20% of the labor costs reported for State employees. Fringe is not applied to temporary employee labor.
Michigan POC	No other adjustments made.
Michigan Expansion	No other adjustments made.
Missouri POC	No other adjustments made.
Missouri Expansion	No other adjustments made.
Nevada	No other adjustments made.
Oregon POC	No other adjustments made.
Oregon Expansion	No other adjustments made.
Texas	No other adjustments made.
Washington	No other adjustments made.

Appendix 6B

Site Level SEBTC Cost Details

Exhibit 6B.1 Cherokee Nation

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
Labor[b]	15,069	-	180	-	10,111	11,870	-	-	-	33,691	-	-	-	3,694	-	-	25,180	49,254	180	-	74,614
Fringe	7,384	-	-	-	3,527	4,140	-	-	-	14,346	-	-	-	1,823	-	-	10,911	20,308	-	-	31,219
Other Direct Costs[c]	11,053	-	-	-	6,518	7,652	-	-	-	134	-	-	-	1,049	-	-	17,571	8,835	-	-	26,406
Indirect Costs[d]	4,600	-	-	-	2,917	3,424	-	-	-	6,816	-	-	-	929	-	-	7,517	11,169	-	-	18,686
Subtotal	***38,105***	**-**	***180***	**-**	***23,073***	***27,086***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***54,987***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***7,494***	**-**	**-**	***61,178***	***89,567***	***180***	**-**	***150,925***
SFAs[e]																					
Labor	-	-	12,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,798	-	12,798
Fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	***12,798***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***12,798***	**-**	***12,798***
For-Profit Contractor[f]																					
Subtotal	***33,950***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***33,950***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***67,900***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***67,900***
Total	**38,105**	**-**	**12,978**	**-**	**23,073**	**27,086**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**54,987**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,494**	**-**	**-**	**129,078**	**89,567**	**12,978**	**-**	**231,623**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a]Cherokee Nation WIC program.

[b]Labor includes 20 hours of volunteer time.

[c]No detail provided for items reported as ODCs.

[d]Indirect cost rate: 13.73%.

[e]SFA costs are estimated.

[f]System upgrades, card set-up, and card production.

Exhibit 6B.2 Chickasaw Nation

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
Labor[b]	32,564	-	1,450	-	21,325	25,034	-	-	-	45,827	-	-	-		-	-	53,889	70,861	1,450	-	126,200
Fringe	15,231	-	-	-	8,652	10,157	-	-	-	21,040	-	-	-		-	-	23,883	31,197	-	-	55,080
Other Direct Costs[c]	30,876	-	-	-	2,753	3,232	-	-	-	3,739	-	-	-	3,392	-	-	33,630	10,363	-	-	43,993
Indirect Costs[d]	15,790	-	-	-	6,841	8,030	-	-	-	14,503	-	-	-	697	-	-	22,631	23,230	-	-	45,861
Subtotal	***94,462***	**-**	***1,450***	**-**	***39,571***	***46,453***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***85,109***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***4,089***	**-**	**-**	***134,033***	***135,651***	***1,450***	**-**	***271,133***
SFAs																					
Labor	21,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,465	-	-	-	21,465
Fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Direct Costs[e]	4,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,224	-	-	-	4,224
Subtotal	***25,689***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***25,689***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***25,689***
For-Profit Contractor[f]																					
Subtotal	***7,012***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***159,755***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***166,767***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***166,767***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	***83,438***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***83,438***	***3,593***	**-**			***3,593***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***166,875***	***7,185***	**-**	**-**	***174,060***
Total	**210,600**	**-**	**1,450**	**-**	**123,009**	**50,046**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**88,701**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,089**	**-**	**-**	**493,363**	**142,836**	**1,450**	**-**	**637,649**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a]Chickasaw Nation Nutrition Services.

[b]Labor includes 200 hours of volunteer time.

[c]No detail provided for items reported as ODCs.

[d]Indirect cost rate: 20.2% of all direct costs excluding contractual services and equipment.

[e]Supplies and training.

[f]Software enhancements and development of EBT cards.

Exhibit 6B.3 Connecticut POC

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
Labor	-	-	5,016	-	8,803	2,164	26	7,079	-	8,926	-	5,824	-	-	-	-	8,803	11,090	5,042	12,903	37,838
Fringe	-	-	3,098	-	-	1,721	5,715	4,433	-	7,101	-	3,727	-	-	-	-	-	8,822	8,813	8,161	25,796
Other Direct Costs[b]	59	-	125	-	591	-	896	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	650	-	1,021	45	1,717
Indirect Costs[c]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,409
Subtotal	***59***	-	***8,239***	-	***9,394***	***3,885***	***6,638***	***11,512***	-	***16,026***	-	***9,597***	-	-	-	-	***9,453***	***19,912***	***14,877***	***21,109***	***70,760***
SFAs																					
Labor	-	-	-	-	18,510	-	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,510	-	456	-	18,966
Fringe	-	-	-	-	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	-	-	-	372
Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	10,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,411	-	-	-	10,411
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	***29,294***	-	***456***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	***29,294***	-	***456***	-	***29,750***
Non-Profit Partner[d]																					
Labor	638	-	-	-	-	-	820	-	-	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	638	-	820	188	1,646
Fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	***638***	-	-	-	-	-	***820***	-	-	-	-	***188***	-	-	-	-	***638***	-	***820***	***188***	***1,646***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	***3,293***	***1,792***	-	-	-	***3,818***	-	-	-	-	-	-	***3,293***	***5,610***	-	-	***8,903***
Total	**697**	-	**8,239**	-	**41,981**	**5,677**	**7,914**	**11,512**	-	**19,844**	-	**9,785**	-	-	-	-	**42,678**	**25,522**	**16,153**	**21,297**	**111,059**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a]Connecticut Department of Social Services & Connecticut State Department of Education.

[b]Translation, duplication, and postage.

[c]Indirect costs are imputed: 5.12%.

[d]Non-Profit Partner is End Hunger Connecticut!

Exhibit 6B.4 Connecticut Expansion

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
Labor	-	-	5,016	-	8,803	2,164	26	7,079	-	8,926	-	5,824	-	-	-	-	8,803	11,090	5,042	12,903	37,838
Fringe	-	-	3,098	-	-	1,721	5,715	4,433	-	7,101	-	3,727	-	-	-	-	-	8,822	8,813	8,161	25,796
Other Direct Costs[b]	59	-	125	-	591	-	896	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	650	-	1,021	45	1,717
Indirect Costs[c]	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,957
Subtotal	***59***	**-**	***8,239***	**-**	***9,394***	***3,885***	***6,638***	***11,512***	**-**	***16,026***	**-**	***9,597***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***9,453***	***19,912***	***14,877***	***21,109***	***70,307***
SFAs																					
Labor	11,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,937	-	-	-	11,937
Fringe	1,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,164	-	-	-	1,164
Other Direct Costs	7,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,806	-	-	-	7,806
Subtotal	***20,908***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***20,908***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***20,908***
Non-Profit Partner[d]																					
Labor	638	-	-	-	-	-	820	-	-	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	638	-	820	188	1,646
Fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	***638***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***820***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***188***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***638***	**-**	***820***	***188***	***1,646***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***3,293***	***1,792***	**-**		**-**	***3,818***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***3,293***	***5,610***	**-**	**-**	***8,903***
Total	**21,605**	**-**	**8,239**	**-**	**12,687**	**5,677**	**7,458**	**11,512**	**-**	**19,844**	**-**	**9,785**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**34,292**	**25,521**	**15,697**	**21,297**	**101,764**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a]Connecticut Department of Social Services & Connecticut State Department of Education.

[b]Translation, duplication, and postage.

[c]Indirect costs are imputed: 5.12%.

[d]Non-Profit Partner is End Hunger Connecticut!

Exhibit 6B.5 Delaware

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
Labor[b]	31,095	-	-	-	26,820	8,011	-	-	-	29,527	-	-	-	9,411	-	-	57,915	46,949	-	-	104,864
Fringe	2,185	-	-	-	1,457	435	-	-	-	889	-	-	-	762	-	-	3,642	2,086	-	-	5,728
Other Direct Costs[c]	-	-	-	-	1,346	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,346	402	-	-	1,747
Indirect Costs[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,726
Subtotal	**33,279**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,623**	**8,848**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,415**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,174**	**-**	**-**	**62,902**	**49,437**	**-**	**-**	**129,065**
SFAs																					
Labor	4,500	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,250	-	-	-	7,250
Fringe	900	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	-	-	1,450
Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	***5,400***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***3,300***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***8,700***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***8,700***
For-Profit Contractor[e]																					
Subtotal	***36,892***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***111,504***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***148,396***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***148,396***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	***25,925***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***25,925***	***1,795***	**-**		**-**	***3,590***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***51,850***	***5,384***	**-**	**-**	***57,234***
Total	**101,497**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**170,352**	**10,643**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**34,005**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,174**	**-**	**-**	**271,848**	**54,822**	**-**	**-**	**343,395**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a] Delaware Department of Health and Social Services.

[b] State staff and temporary staff.

[c] Travel.

[d] Indirect costs are imputed: 5.12%.

[e] Translation, database development, printing and postage.

Exhibit 6B.6 Michigan POC

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
MDE																					
Labor[b]	18,784	-	319	-	10,166	-	276	-	-	4,756	-	75	-	2,813	-	-	28,950	7,569	595	75	37,189
Fringe	9,344	-	-	-	4,754	-	-	-	-	1,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,098	1,134	-	-	15,232
Other Direct Costs[c]	1,381	-	-	-	206	1,335	-	-	-	469	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,587	1,804	-	-	3,391
Indirect Costs[d]	2,771	-	-	-	-	3,581	-	-	-	990	-	-	-	211	-	-	2,771	4,782	-	-	7,553
MDHC																					
Labor[e]	5,175	-	-	-	19,125	-	-	-	-	17,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,300	17,775	-	-	42,075
Subtotal	***37,455***	***-***	***319***	***-***	***34,251***	***4,916***	***276***	***-***	***-***	***25,124***	***-***	***75***	***-***	***3,023***	***-***	***-***	***71,706***	***33,063***	***595***	***75***	***105,440***
SFAs																					
Labor	7,093	-	1,600	-	1,281	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,374	-	2,000	-	10,374
Fringe	440	-	-	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696	-	-	-	696
Other Direct Costs[f]	2,082	-	-	-	2,902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,984	-	-	-	4,984
Subtotal	***9,615***	***-***	***1,600***	***-***	***4,439***	***-***	***400***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***14,054***	***-***	***2,000***	***-***	***16,054***
For-Profit Contractors[g]																					
Subtotal	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***32,625***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***32,625***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***32,625***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***14,203***	***11,057***	***-***		***-***	***13,046***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***14,203***	***24,103***	***-***	***-***	***38,305***
Total	**47,070**	**-**	**1,919**	**-**	**52,893**	**15,973**	**676**	**-**	**-**	**38,170**	**-**	**75**	**-**	**3,023**	**-**	**-**	**132,588**	**57,166**	**2,595**	**75**	**192,424**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a]Michigan Department of Education & Michigan Department of Community Health.

[b]Includes contract employee.

[c]Travel and other unspecified costs.

[d]Indirect cost rate: 7.4%. No indirect costs reported for MDHC.

[e]Includes WIC contractor.

[f]Consent letters and postage.

[g]SEBTC system development.

Exhibit 6B.7 Michigan Expansion

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
MDE																					
Labor[b]	7,682	-	319	-	7,430	-	276	-	-	1,530	-	75	-	5,621	-	-	15,112	7,151	595	75	22,933
Fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	-	-	-	4,913	-	-	-	5,443	-	-	5,443
Other Direct Costs[c]	251	-	-	-	158	1,335	-	-	-	975	-	-	-	279	-	-	409	2,589	-	-	2,998
Indirect Costs[d]	-	-	-	-	-	3,581	-	-	-	990	-	-	-	811	-	-	-	5,382	-	-	5,382
MDHC																					
Labor[e]	5,175	-	-	-	19,125	-	-	-	-	17,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,300	17,775	-	-	42,075
Other Direct Costs[f]	-	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	353
Subtotal	***13,108***	***-***	***319***	***-***	***27,066***	***4,916***	***276***	***-***	***-***	***21,800***	***-***	***75***	***-***	***11,624***	***-***	***-***	***40,174***	***38,340***	***595***	***75***	***79,184***
SFAs																					
Labor	34,688	-	586	-	4,497	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,185	146	586	-	39,917
Fringe	16,161	-	-	-	1,364	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,525	76	-	-	17,601
Other Direct Costs[g]	12,560	-	-	-	5,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,591	-	-	-	17,591
Subtotal	***63,409***	***-***	***586***	***-***	***10,891***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***223***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***74,300***	***223***	***586***	***-***	***75,109***
For-Profit Contractor[h]																					
Subtotal	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***110,420***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***32,625***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***110,420***	***32,625***	***-***	***-***	***143,045***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***14,203***	***11,057***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***13,046***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***14,203***	***24,103***	***-***	***-***	***38,305***
Total	**76,517**	**-**	**905**	**-**	**162,580**	**15,973**	**276**	**-**	**-**	**35,068**	**-**	**75**	**-**	**11,624**	**-**	**-**	**239,097**	**95,290**	**1,181**	**75**	**335,643**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a]Michigan Department of Education & Michigan Department of Community Health.

[b]Includes contract employee.

[c]Travel and other unspecified costs.

[d]Indirect cost rate: 7.4%. No indirect costs reported for MDHC.

[e]Includes WIC contractor.

[f]Travel.

[g] Travel, printing, postage, supplies, and programming.

[h]SEBTC system development.

Exhibit 6B.8 Missouri POC

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
Labor	18,387	-	3,702	-	13,343	8,178	2,143	1,078	-	14,002	-	2,476	-	1,800	-	578	31,730	23,980	5,845	4,132	65,687
Fringe	4,694	-	-	-	3,481	2,134	-	-	-	1,267	-	-	-	856	-	-	8,175	4,256	-	-	12,430
Other Direct Costs[b]	1,598	-	39	-	-	202	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,598	338	39	-	1,975
Indirect Costs[c]	-	-	1,251	-	-	-	835	510	-		-	787	-	-	-	142	-	-	2,085	1,439	3,524
Subtotal	***24,679***	-	***4,992***	-	***16,824***	***10,513***	***2,978***	***1,588***	-	***15,405***	-	***3,263***	-	***2,656***	-	***720***	***41,503***	***28,574***	***7,970***	***5,571***	***83,617***
SFAs[d]																					
Subtotal	-	-	***378***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	***378***	-	***378***
Non-Profit Partner[e]																					
Labor	7,253	-	2,972	-	19,171	11,750	1,843	1,129	-	2,458	-	10,645	-	10,304	-	-	26,424	24,511	4,815	11,775	67,524
Fringe	2,212	-	981	-	6,326	3,877	-	-	-	811	-	3,513	-		-	-	8,538	4,689	981	3,513	17,721
Other Direct Costs[f]	2,641	-	1,123	-	11,950	7,324	148	91	-	3,370	-	-	-		-	-	14,591	10,694	1,271	91	26,646
Subtotal	***12,106***	-	***5,076***	-	***37,446***	***22,951***	***1,990***	***1,220***	-	***6,639***	-	***14,158***	-	***10,304***	-	-	***49,552***	***39,893***	***7,066***	***15,378***	***111,890***
For-Profit Contractors[g]																					
Subtotal	***20,302***	-	-	-	***20,773***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	***41,075***	-	-	-	***41,075***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	***17,393***	***10,204***	-			***17,094***	-	-	-	-	-	-	***17,393***	***27,298***	-	-	***44,691***
Total	**57,087**	-	**10,446**	-	**92,436**	**43,668**	**4,968**	**2,808**	-	**39,138**	-	**17,421**	-	**12,959**	-	**720**	**149,522**	**95,766**	**15,414**	**20,949**	**281,651**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a]Missouri Department of Social Services & Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.

[b] No detail provided for items reported as ODCs.

[c]Indirect cost rate estimated at 4.4%.

[d]Costs are estimated.

[e]LINC.

[f]Travel, training and unspecified ODCs.

[g]Benefit automation.

Exhibit 6B.9 Missouri Expansion

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
Labor	18,387	-	3,702	-	13,343	8,178	2,143	1,078	-	14,002	-	2,476	-	1,800	-	578	31,730	23,980	5,845	4,132	65,687
Fringe	4,694	-	-	-	3,481	2,134	-	-	-	1,267	-	-	-	856	-	-	8,175	4,256	-	-	12,430
Other Direct Costs[b]	1,598	-	39	-	-	202	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,598	338	39	-	1,975
Indirect Costs[c]	-	-	1,249	-	-	-	835	510	-		-	787	-	-	-	142	-	-	2,083	1,439	3,522
Subtotal	***24,679***	**-**	***4,990***	**-**	***16,824***	***10,513***	***2,978***	***1,588***	**-**	***15,405***	**-**	***3,263***	**-**	***2,656***	**-**	***720***	***41,503***	***28,574***	***7,968***	***5,571***	***83,615***
SFAs																					
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	***29,499***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	***29,499***	-	-	-	***29,499***
Non-Profit Partner[d]																					
Labor	4,833	-	3,466	-	11,084	3,989	-	-	-	16,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,918	20,364	3,466	-	39,748
Fringe	1,316	-	944	-	2,921	831	-	-	-	3,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,237	4,247	944	-	9,428
Other Direct Costs[e]	9,094	-	1,966	-	5,234	8,937	-	-	-	18,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,328	27,305	1,966	-	43,599
Subtotal	15,244	-	6,376	-	19,239	13,757	-	-	-	38,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,483	51,916	6,376	-	92,775
For-Profit Contractors[f]																					
Subtotal	***20,302***	-	-	-	***20,773***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	***41,075***	-	-	-	***41,075***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	***18,698***	***9,884***	-	-	-	***16,903***	-	-	-	-	-	-	***18,698***	***26,787***	-	-	***45,484***
Total	**60,225**	**-**	**11,366**	**-**	**105,032**	**34,154**	**2,978**	**1,588**	**-**	**70,468**	**-**	**3,263**	**-**	**2,656**	**-**	**720**	**165,257**	**107,277**	**14,344**	**5,571**	**292,448**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a]Missouri Department of Social Services & Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.

[b]No detail provided for items reported as ODCs.

[c]Indirect cost rate estimated at 4.4%.

[d]ARCHS.

[e]Call center, mail house, and translation.

[f]Benefit automation.

Exhibit 6B.10 Nevada

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
Labor	622	-	-	-	736	331	-	-	-	1,067	-	-	-	1,067	-	-	1,359	2,465	-	-	3,824
Fringe	165	-	-	-	244	110	-	-	-	610	-	-	-	363	-	-	409	1,083	-	-	1,491
Other Direct Costs[b]	6,184	-	-	-	7,536	3,386	-	-	-	7,212	-	-	-	3,898	-	-	13,720	14,496	-	-	28,216
Indirect Costs[c]	816	-	-	-	2,215	995	-	-	-	1,371	-	-	-	3,499	-	-	3,031	5,865	-	-	8,896
Subtotal	***7,787***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***10,731***	***4,821***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***10,260***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***8,827***	**-**	**-**	***18,518***	***23,908***	**-**	**-**	***42,427***
SFAs[d]																					
Labor	-	-	1,747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,747	-	1,747
Fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	***1,747***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***1,747***	**-**	***1,747***
Non-Profit Partner[e]																					
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***7,376***	***3,314***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***14,248***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***21,048***	**-**	**-**	***7,376***	***38,610***	**-**	**-**	***45,986***
For-Profit Contractor[f]																					
Subtotal	***3,770***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***21,846***	***8,740***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***8,075***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***760***	**-**	**-**	***25,616***	***17,575***	**-**	**-**	***43,191***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	***83,438***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***83,438***	***6,791***	**-**		**-**	***13,583***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***166,875***	***20,374***	**-**	**-**	***187,249***
Total	**94,995**	**-**	**1,747**	**-**	**123,391**	**23,666**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46,166**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,875**	**-**	**-**	**218,386**	**100,467**	**1,747**	**-**	**320,599**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a]Nevada State Division of Health, WIC.

[b]ODCs include computers, software and other unspecified ODCs.

[c]Indirect cost rate: 7.5%.

[d]Costs are estimated.

[e]Food Bank of Northern Nevada.

[f]MIS development and video production.

Exhibit 6B.11 Oregon POC

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
Labor[b]	-	-	16,706	-	9,766	3,510	22,839	6,549	-	18,554	-	7,139	-	4,039	-	3,136	9,766	26,103	39,546	16,824	92,239
Fringe	-	-	8,772	-	1,676	504	10,259	3,481	-	804	-	3,746	-	393	-	1,512	1,676	1,702	19,032	8,739	31,149
Other Direct Costs[c]	9,925	-	-	-	21,201	-	-	-	-	5,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,125	5,563	-	-	36,689
Indirect Costs[d]	142	-	-	-	2,227	-	-	-	-	16,544	-	-	-	4,999	-	-	2,369	21,543	-	-	23,912
Subtotal	***10,067***	***-***	***25,479***	***-***	***34,870***	***4,014***	***33,099***	***10,030***	***-***	***41,465***	***-***	***10,885***	***-***	***9,432***	***-***	***4,648***	***44,937***	***54,911***	***58,577***	***25,563***	***183,988***
SFAs																					
Labor	-	-	-	-	25,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,797	-	-	-	25,797
Fringe	-	-	-	-	2,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,143	-	-	-	2,143
Other Direct Costs[e]	-	-	-	-	15,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,832	-	-	-	15,832
Subtotal	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***43,772***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***43,772***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***43,772***
Non-Profit Partner																					
Subtotal	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***
For-Profit Contractors[f]																					
Subtotal	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***3,109***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***3,109***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***3,109***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	***4,553***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***4,553***	***1,850***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***3,700***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***9,105***	***5,550***	***-***	***-***	***14,655***
Total	**14,619**	**-**	**25,479**	**-**	**83,195**	**5,864**	**33,099**	**10,030**	**3,109**	**45,165**	**-**	**10,885**	**-**	**9,432**	**-**	**4,648**	**100,923**	**60,461**	**58,577**	**25,563**	**245,525**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.
Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
[a]Oregon Department of Human Services
[b]Includes 91 hours of volunteer labor.
[c]Printing, mailing, translation, and travel.
[d]Indirect cost rate not reported.
[e]Supplies.
[f]Mainframe systems contractor.

Exhibit 6B.12 Oregon Expansion

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
Labor[b]	-	-	16,706	-	9,766	3,510	22,839	6,549	-	18,554	-	7,139	-	4,039	-	3,136	9,766	26,103	39,546	16,824	92,239
Fringe	-	-	8,772	-	1,676	504	10,259	3,481	-	804	-	3,746	-	393	-	1,512	1,676	1,702	19,032	8,739	31,149
Other Direct Costs[c]	9,925	-	-	-	21,375	-	-	-	-	5,563	-	-	-		-	-	31,200	5,563	-	-	36,863
Indirect Costs[d]	142	-	-	-	2,227	-	-	-	-	16,544	-	-	-	4,999	-	-	2,369	21,543	-	-	23,912
Subtotal	***10,067***	***-***	***25,479***	***-***	***35,044***	***4,014***	***33,099***	***10,030***	***-***	***41,465***	***-***	***10,885***	***-***	***9,432***	***-***	***4,648***	***45,111***	***54,911***	***58,577***	***25,563***	***184,163***
SFAs																					
Labor	-	-	-	-	2,491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,491	-	-	-	2,491
Fringe	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	130
Other Direct Costs[e]	-	-	-	-	6,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,046	-	-	-	6,046
Subtotal	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***8,668***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***8,668***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***8,668***
For-Profit Contractor[f]																					
Subtotal	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***3,109***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***3,109***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***3,109***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	***4,553***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***4,553***	***1,850***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***3,700***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***9,105***	***5,550***	***-***	***-***	***14,655***
Total	**14,619**	**-**	**25,479**	**-**	**48,264**	**5,864**	**33,099**	**10,030**	**3,109**	**45,165**	**-**	**10,885**	**-**	**9,432**	**-**	**4,648**	**65,993**	**60,461**	**58,577**	**25,563**	**210,594**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.
Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
[a]Oregon Department of Human Services
[b]Includes 91 hours of volunteer labor.
[c]Printing, mailing, translation, and travel.
[d]Indirect cost rate not reported.
[e]Supplies.
[f]Mainframe systems contractor.

Exhibit 6B.13 Texas

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
TDSHS																					
Labor	4,231	-	-	-	4,351	2,197	-	-	-	5,769	-	-	-	310	-	-	8,581	8,276	-	-	16,857
Fringe	1,268	-	-	-	1,648	339	-	-	-	1,350	-	-	-	97	-	-	2,916	1,786	-	-	4,702
Other Direct Costs[b]	1,399	-	-	-	17,475	4,327	-	-	-	745	-	-	-		-	-	18,874	5,072	-	-	23,946
Indirect Costs[c]	1,090	-	-	-	3,709	1,084	-	-	-	3,197	-	-	-	64	-	-	4,799	4,345	-	-	9,144
TDA																					
Labor	10,343	-	-	-	3,701	1,770	-	-	-	2,518	-	-	-	1,729	-	-	14,044	6,017	-	-	20,061
Fringe	1,908	-	-	-	530	301	-	-	-	423	-	-	-	252	-	-	2,438	976	-	-	3,414
Other Direct Costs[d]	210	-	-	-	878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1,088	-	-	-	1,088
Indirect Costs[e]	6,015	-	-	-	2,152	1,029	-	-	-	1,397	-	-	-	900	-	-	8,167	3,326	-	-	11,493
Subtotal	***26,463***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***34,443***	***11,047***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***15,400***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***3,352***	**-**	**-**	***60,906***	***29,799***	**-**	**-**	***90,705***
SFAs																					
Labor	-	-	8,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,538	-	8,538
Fringe	-	-	1,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,708	-	1,708
Other Direct Costs[f]	14,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,992	-	-	-	14,992
Subtotal	***14,992***	**-**	***10,245***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***14,992***	**-**	***10,245***	**-**	***25,238***
Non-Profit Partner[g]																					
Labor[h]	53,001	-	2,712	-	44,246	19,371	(14,104)	2,507	-	28,547	-	12,834	-	-	-	-	97,247	47,918	(11,392)	15,340	149,113
Fringe	9,259	-	8,253	-	8,461	4,759	479	178	-	10,483	-	2,690	-	-	-	-	17,719	15,242	8,732	2,868	44,561
Other Direct Costs[i]	-	-	3,707	-	4,000	-	(496)	412	-		-	1,437	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	3,211	1,850	9,061
Subtotal	***62,260***	**-**	***14,673***	**-**	***56,706***	***24,131***	***(14,122)***	***3,097***	**-**	***39,029***	**-**	***16,961***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***118,966***	***63,160***	***551***	***20,058***	***202,734***
For-Profit Contractor[j]																					
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***16,800***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***16,800***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***16,800***
Total	**103,715**	**-**	**24,918**	**-**	**91,149**	**35,178**	**(14,122)**	**3,097**	**-**	**54,429**	**-**	**16,961**	**-**	**3,352**	**-**	**-**	**211,664**	**92,959**	**10,796**	**20,058**	**335,478**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a]Texas Department of State Health Services & Texas Department of Agriculture.
[b]Travel, EBT Cards, and unspecified ODCS.
[c]Indirect cost rate: 15.8%.
[d]Travel.
[e]Indirect rate: 58.15% of labor through August and 52.03% of labor starting in September.
[f]Mailing service, materials, printing, copying, and postage.
[g]West Texas Food Bank.
[h]Includes part-time trainers.
[i]Portable office space, and unspecified ODCs.
[j]EBT card development.

Exhibit 6B.14 Washington

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Total				
	Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		Grant Funds		Non-Grant Funds		
	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Pre-Benefit ($)	Benefit ($)	Total ($)
State Agencies[a]																					
DSHS																					
Labor	8,630	-	-	-	18,733	3,306	-	-	-	36,583	-	-	-	7,388	-	-	27,363	47,277	-	-	74,640
Fringe	2,695	-	-	-	5,737	1,012	-	-	-	11,058	-	-	-	2,086	-	-	8,433	14,156	-	-	22,589
Other Direct Costs[b]	2,191	-	-	-	3,574	631	-	-	-	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,764	1,104	-	-	6,868
Indirect Costs[c]	87	-	-	-	1,052	186	-	-	-	1,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,139	1,506	-	-	2,645
OSPI																					
Labor	7,279	-	-	-	6,187	1,092	-	-	-	3,954	-	-	-	326	-	-	13,466	5,372	-	-	18,838
Fringe	1,631	-	-	-	1,386	245	-	-	-	1,271	-	-	-	87	-	-	3,017	1,602	-	-	4,619
Other Direct Costs[d]	5,096	-	-	-	5,094	899	-	-	-	717	-	-	-	8	-	-	10,190	1,624	-	-	11,814
Indirect Costs[e]	3,170	-	-	-	3,193	564	-	-	-	731	-	-	-	52	-	-	6,363	1,346	-	-	7,709
Subtotal	***30,779***	-	-	-	***44,956***	***7,933***	-	-	-	***56,107***	-	-	-	***9,946***	-	-	***75,735***	***73,987***	-	-	***149,722***
SFAs																					
Labor	-	-	-	-	1,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,019	-	-	-	1,019
Fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Direct Costs[f]	-	-	-	-	2,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,786	-	-	-	2,786
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	***3,805***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	***3,805***	-	-	-	***3,805***
For-Profit Contractor[g]																					
Subtotal	***13,320***	-	-	-	***77,783***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	***91,103***	-	-	-	***91,103***
EBT Vendor																					
Subtotal	***41,175***	-	-	-	***41,175***	***2,964***	-			***5,927***	-	-	-	-	-	-	***82,350***	***8,891***	-	-	***91,241***
Total	**85,274**	-	-	-	**167,720**	**10,897**	-	-	-	**62,034**	-	-	-	**9,946**	-	-	**252,994**	**82,878**	-	-	**335,872**

Sources: Administrative cost data from grantees and partners, 2012. Expenditure reports of grantees and other agencies, supplemented with staff responses to questions and published data.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

[a]Washington Department of Social and Health Services & Office of Superintendent and Public Instruction.

[b]No detail provided for items reported as ODCs.

[c]Indirect cost rate not reported.

[d]Interpreter, hotline, printing, and postage.

[e]Indirect cost rate :11.6% through July 1 and 12.3% thereafter.

[f]Details of ODCS not provided.

[g]IBM Contractor and IT Developer.