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Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) Demonstration: Evaluation Findings for the Third Implementation Year

2013 Final Report

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Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) Demonstration: 2013 Final Report

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Contents

LIST OF APPENDICES:

Table of Figures

Executive Summary

E.1 Introduction

Children's development, health, and well-being depend on access to a safe and secure source of food. Food security, that is, access at all times to enough food for an active and healthy life, is measured at the household level as well as separately for the adults and for the children living in the household (ERS, 2013a). Food insecure households are those in which the children or adults or both report limited access to food resulting in: a) reduced quality or variety of diet (low food security), or b) reduced food intake or disrupted eating patterns (very low food security). In 2012, 3.9 million households that included children (approximately 10% of all U.S. households with children) were food insecure at some time during the year (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013). Nearly 8.3 million children lived in households with food-insecure children, and 1.0 million children lived in households with very low food security among children (VLFS-C), the most severe level of food insecurity.

To address children's needs in the summer, when school is out of session, the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) provides free meals and snacks to children who receive the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) or the School Breakfast Program (SBP) during the school year.[1] The SFSP enriches the lives of millions of low-income children in communities across the U.S.; however, it reaches far fewer children than the school programs (Gordon and Briefel, 2003; FNS, 2013c; Food Research and Action Center, 2013a). Many communities also provide other types of food assistance and child programs during the summer months to meet the nutritional needs of low-income children. Locations and resources are limited, though, so there are still gaps in low-income children's access to food during the summer in many communities.

As part of its efforts to end child hunger, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is studying alternative approaches to providing food assistance to children in the summer months. The 2010 Agriculture Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-80) authorized and provided funding for USDA to implement and rigorously evaluate the Summer Food for Children Demonstration, one component of which is the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) (FNS, 2013d). FNS contracted with Abt Associates, Mathematica Policy Research, and Maximus to study how the demonstration program has unfolded over time and its impact on program participants.

In 2011, FNS conducted a "proof of concept" (POC) year of the SEBTC in five states to test whether the summer benefit intervention could be implemented successfully, with a $60 per child monthly benefit amount (relative to no SEBTC benefit), and whether the evaluation,

[1] The NSLP and SBP provide subsidized meals to children in school. Children from low-income families obtain these meals free or at a reduced price (FRP). Children living in households with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level are eligible to receive meals for free; those with incomes between 131 and 185% of poverty level are eligible for reduced price (FNS, 2013a, 2013b).

targeting 5,000 households, could be done with fidelity (Belotti et al., 2011; Briefel et al., 2012; Collins et al., 2012). The second year, referred to as the "full implementation year" (2012) expanded the demonstration to 10 grantees and a total of 14 sites,[2] and targeted 27,000 households for the evaluation. Again, in 2012, the study assessed the impact of a $60 per child monthly benefit amount relative to no SEBTC benefit.

Grantees provided the SEBTC benefit to households with children from pre-kindergarten through 12th grade who were certified for FRP school meals in the demonstration school food authorities (SFAs) during the previous school year.[3] The $60 per child monthly benefit is comparable to the cost of free lunches plus breakfasts under the NSLP and SBP. Benefits—provided monthly on an EBT card and prorated for partial summer months—were administered by grantees in the summer for the period when school was not in session.[4]

The 2011 and 2012 evaluations showed that the SEBTC model could be implemented with fidelity across a range of States and communities. Further, the evaluation showed that SEBTC lowered (i.e., improved) Very Low Food Security among Children (VLFS-C), the study's primary outcome. More specifically, averaging across all sites, SEBTC significantly reduced VLFS-C in the summer of 2012 by 3.1 percentage points (the prevalence of VLFS-C was 9.5% in the no-benefit group, compared to 6.4% in the group that received the $60 SEBTC benefit). In addition, the SEBTC benefit resulted in significant and substantial reductions in all of the other measures of household food insecurity used by the study. Prior reports (Collins et al., 2012; Collins et al., 2013) provide additional details about the impacts of SEBTC in the 2011 and 2012 implementation years.

After learning about the promising impacts of the $60 benefit amount in the previous years, FNS added add a third demonstration year (2013) to test the impacts of two levels of SEBTC benefits—a $60 value versus $30 value per month per eligible child in the household—and targeted 18,000 households for the evaluation. In 2013, there were four grantees (Chickasaw Nation, Delaware, Michigan, Oregon), each of which participated in the SEBTC demonstration in previous years. These grantees implemented SEBTC in a total of six demonstration areas, which included urban areas (Detroit, MI, Grand Rapids/Kentwood, MI and Portland, OR) and relatively large, predominantly rural areas (Chickasaw Nation and Mid-Michigan). Delaware implemented SEBTC throughout the state; the site therefore included a mix of urban, suburban, and rural communities.

The grantees implemented the SEBTC benefits through either their existing SNAP or WIC EBT systems. In the sites using the SNAP EBT systems to deliver SEBTC, participants could redeem

[2] The term "grantee" refers to the State agency or group of agencies implementing the demonstration. In 2012, two of the 10 grantees were Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) with demonstration sites in Oklahoma. Chickasaw Nation was the only ITO in the 2013 evaluation. For this report, the term "State" or grantee refers to the grantees composed of States and ITOs.

[3] SFAs are responsible for the provision of school meals and can include one or more schools or districts.

[4] More information on these evaluations and projects can be found on the FNS website at [http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/summer-food-children-demonstrations].

benefits for SNAP-eligible foods at any SNAP-authorized retailer in the nation. In contrast, the sites using the WIC EBT systems only allowed households to purchase specific packages of WIC-allowable foods at WIC-authorized stores in the participating State. The SEBTC package for the WIC sites was specified by FNS based on existing WIC food prescriptions, adjusted for the older age of the children. In 2013, the $60 package included reduced-fat milk, 100% juice, cheese, cereal, eggs, whole wheat bread, beans, peanut butter, canned fish and a $16 voucher for fruits and vegetables. The $30 package but did not include 100% juice, cheese, or canned fish, provided an $8 voucher for fruit and vegetables, and provided lesser quantities of the other foods.[5]

This report provides the results for the evaluation of the SEBTC Demonstration in its third year; i.e., comparing a $60 SEBTC benefit to a $30 SEBTC benefit.

E.2 Evaluation Overview

Authorizing the Summer Food for Children Demonstrations (FNS, 2013d), Congress directed USDA to conduct a rigorous independent evaluation of the SEBTC. The SEBTC evaluation in 2011 and 2012 had five broad objectives:

1. To assess the feasibility of implementing SNAP and WIC models of SEBTC benefit delivery
2. To examine the implementation of SEBTC, including approaches used, and the challenges and lessons learned during the demonstrations
3. To describe receipt and use of SEBTC benefits
4. To examine the impact of SEBTC benefits on children and their families' food security, food expenditures, use of other nutrition programs, and children's nutritional status
5. To determine and document the total and component costs of implementing and operating the demonstrations

For 2013, FNS added a sixth objective: to compare the differential impacts of a $60 monthly per eligible child SEBTC benefit versus a $30 per eligible child amount.

For the impact analysis, the evaluation used a random assignment design, in which households were randomly assigned to one of two conditions. Such a random assignment design provides the most credible and rigorous estimates of the impact of a demonstration. In 2011 and 2012 households were assigned to either receive the $60 monthly per child benefit (i.e., be in the treatment group) or receive no benefit (i.e., be in the control group). In 2013, where the motivation was to determine if reducing the amount of the SEBTC benefit alters the food security improvements and other positive effects of the intervention or, alternatively, yields just as much benefit to individual families, households were assigned to receive either a $60 monthly per child benefit or to $30 benefit amount. In 2013, since there was no $0 SEBTC

[5] SNAP participants can purchase a much wider range of foods than permitted in the WIC model. For a full list of SNAP-approved foods, visit the FNS website at [http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/faqs.htm#10].

benefit group (that is, there was no true control group), it was only possible to directly compare the relative impacts of the two groups that received the benefit using an experimental design.

In all years of the study, the analyses of food security and most other outcomes of interest were based on household interviews. Households participating in the evaluation were interviewed in the spring, before the school year ended, and again in the summer. Survey questions related to, among other topics, food security, nutrition assistance program participation, and whether and how frequently children ate certain foods and beverages. In addition, in all years, the evaluation included detailed analysis of EBT transaction data, which described patterns of household receipt and the use of the summer benefits. Finally, in 2011 and 2012, the SEBTC evaluation included a detailed implementation study, which was not conducted in 2013.

E.3 Major Findings

E.3.1 SEBTC Implementation and Use of Benefits

All four of the grantees completed the consent process in time to deliver the SEBTC benefits at the end of their school years and five of the six sites met or exceeded their specific consent targets. In fact, Delaware received consent for more than 6,500 children beyond its target. In contrast, the number of consenting children in Detroit was substantially below its target, due to delays in beginning the consent process, issues with targeting eligible children, and staffing constraints. The sites were successful in assigning benefits for 50,600 children; households for 43,000 of the children were included in the evaluation.[6]

Among all households issued SEBTC benefits, 93% of those issued the $60 SEBTC benefit and 91% those issued the $30 benefit participated (i.e., used some portion of their SEBTC benefits) during summer 2013.

Over all households (both those who used it at least once and those who did not use it at all), those in the $60 SEBTC benefit group redeemed 74% of their benefits, and those in the $30 group redeemed 72%. Considering all households assigned to receive the SEBTC benefit, the average benefit redeemed per eligible child was $134 for the $60 group and $64 for the $30 group over the course of the full summer. In the $60 SEBTC benefit group, 36% of households exhausted their benefits (i.e., used all available benefits) in at least one month, compared to 43% of households in the $30 benefit group. As in previous years, rates of participation, redemption, and benefit exhaustion were lower in WIC-model sites than in SNAP-model sites, suggesting that households find it more difficult to redeem WIC benefits or that they are not interested in some of the specified foods.

[6] During the consent process in Detroit, it was discovered that many of the schools included in the study operated year-round or had expanded school years, making them ineligible for the evaluation, although eligible to receive the benefit. This is the source of the discrepancy between the two numbers.

Compared to a $60 SEBTC benefit, a $30 benefit increased participation and redemption rates by a small but statistically significant amount (a 2% relative difference in the participation rate and a 3% relative difference in the redemption rate). On the other hand, the $60 SEBTC benefit group was 17% less likely than the $30 benefit group to have at least one month during the summer in which they exhausted all available SEBTC benefits.

E3.2. Households in the Study and Impacts of SEBTC

Households in the Study

As in previous years of the study, households included in the SEBTC demonstration were relatively disadvantaged, compared to the national population of households with children under 18. Reported mean household monthly income at baseline was $1,516 (compared to $6,685 for U.S. households with children in 2012), with 3.7% reporting no income in the previous 30 days. The study population was even more disadvantaged than the low-income (FRP certified) population nationally. Nearly three-quarters of households in the sample (74.2%) had monthly incomes below the federal poverty line,[7] compared to 51% of children nationally who are certified for FRP meals (CPS, 2013[8]).

Households in the study were also significantly more like to have experienced VLFS-C in the spring compared to similar households. The SEBTC 2013 spring sample (Briefel, et. al., 2014) had a VLFS-C rate of 7.2%; for 2013; the corresponding national estimate is 1.7% (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013).

Impacts on Summer Food Security of Providing $60 of SEBTC Benefits Rather than $30

As stated earlier, a major goal of the study's third year is to establish the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit over a $30 benefit on the most severe level of food insecurity among children (VLFS-C). Results from 2013 do not show clear evidence that a $60 benefit has a larger impact than a $30 benefit in reducing VLFS-C (the evaluation's pre-specified confirmatory outcome). Exploratory analyses of other food security outcomes, however, do find that the $60 benefit amount achieved improvements compared to the $30 amount.

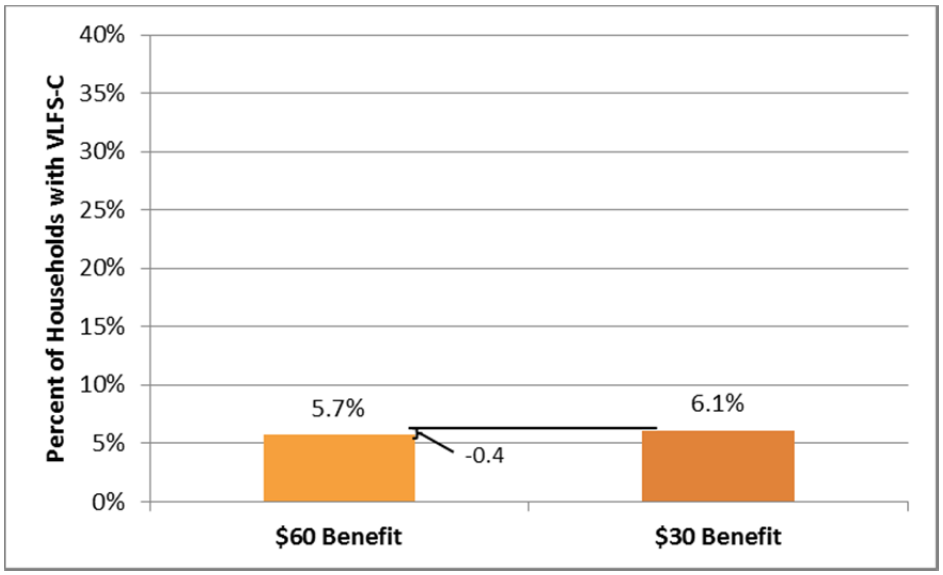
Specifically, averaging across all sites, in 2013, a $60 SEBTC benefit did not significantly reduce VLFS-C in the summer of 2013 relative to a $30 benefit. As shown in Exhibit E.1, the prevalence of VLFS-C among the $60 SEBTC benefit group was 5.7% in the summer of 2013 compared to 6.1% in the $30 benefit group, a difference of 0.4 percentage points, which is not statistically different from having no impact. Given statistical uncertainty, the potential impact ranges

[7] The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is adjusted for household size. An FPL is calculated for the contiguous United States, Alaska, and Hawaii. The 2013 FPL for a family of four is $23,550 per year (i.e., $1,963 per month) in the 48 contiguous States (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/13poverty.cfm).

[8] Computation by Abt Associates using the data from the 2012 Current Population Food Security Supplement (https://explore.data.gov/Income-Expenditures-Poverty-and-Wealth/Current-Population-Survey-Food-Security-Supplement/d6pf-n3qs).

between a decrease of 1.1 percentage points and an increase of 0.3 percentage points (95 percent confidence interval).

Exhibit E.1 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on Very Low Food Security among Children in Summer 2013

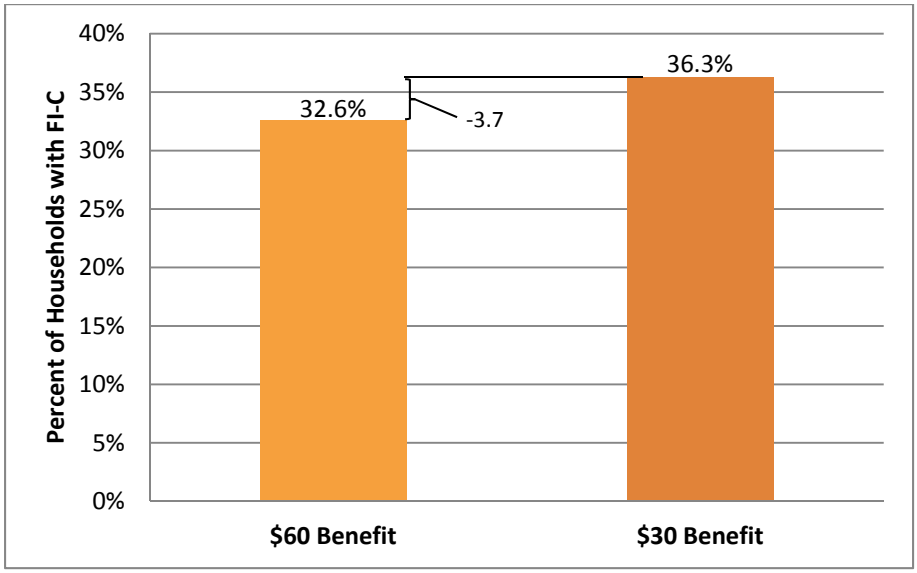


Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=19,684).

Difference = –0.37; SE = 0.36; p-value = 0.30.

The study team also assessed the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on other measures of household food security. These non-confirmatory analyses suggest that, relative to the $30 SEBTC benefit, a $60 SEBTC benefit reduced food insecurity among children (FI-C), defined to include both VLFS-C and low food security among children (Exhibit E.2). The prevalence of FI-C in the $60 SEBTC benefit group was 32.6% in the summer of 2013 compared to 36.3% in the $30 SEBTC benefit group, a statistically significant reduction of 3.7 percentage points. This reduction is fully 10% of the prevalence of FI-C with a $30 SEBTC benefit. In fact, the study found, with the exception of VLFS-C, a $60 monthly benefit compared to $30 lowers (improves) all other measures of household food insecurity used by the study.

Exhibit E.2 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on Food Insecurity among Children, Summer 2013



Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=19,684).

Food insecurity includes low food security and very low food security among children.

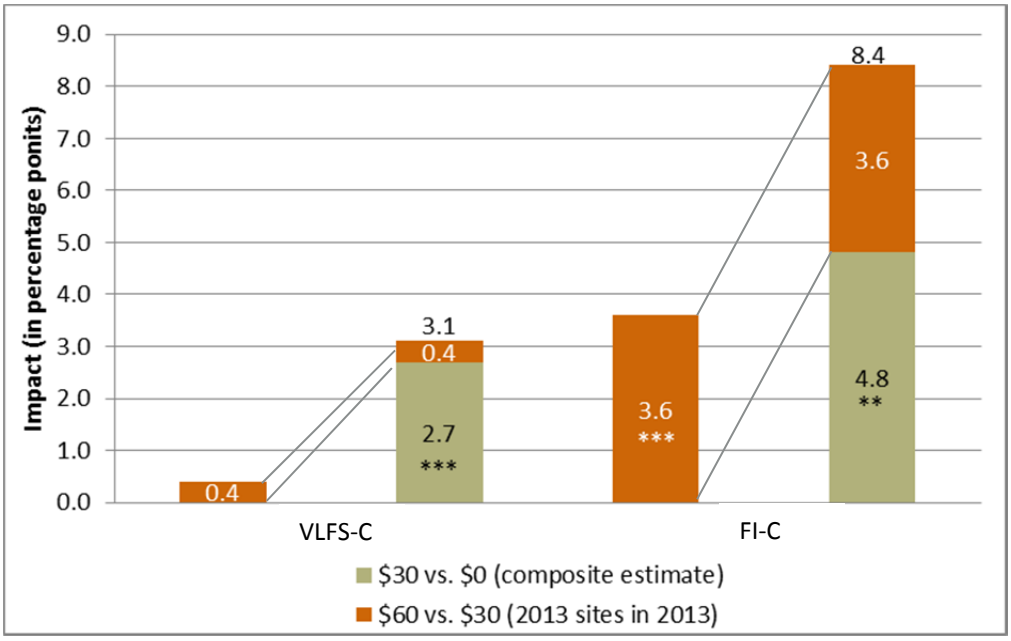
Difference = –3.69; SE = 0.65; p-value < 0.0001.

As is common with this type of research design, SEBTC involved random assignment within six purposively selected sites. Findings should not be extrapolated to the nation as a whole since the selected sites are not necessarily representative of the country. For example, as noted, levels of food insecurity during the school year in the SEBTC full implementation sites were considerably higher than national estimates for similar households (i.e., those with school-age children and incomes below 185% of FPL).

Non-Experimental Estimates of the Impact on Summer Food Security of Providing $30 of SEBTC Benefits Compared to No Benefits

Since no households in 2013 were assigned to a zero benefit amount, the 2013 could not use an experimental design to assess the impact of a $30 per child monthly SEBTC benefit compared to no benefit. Using non-experimental methodology, and pooling data from 2012 and 2013, the study team produced such estimates. Exhibit E.3 presents these non-experimental cross-year estimates for VLFS-C and FI-C. For each set of estimates, the left bar presents the 2013 experimental impacts (comparing the $60 benefit with the $30 benefit). The total height of the right bar for each estimate is the impact of a $60 per child SEBTC benefit (relative to no benefit), estimated with the 2012 data. Superimposed on the right bars are the 2013 $30-$60 comparisons. The lower part of the right bars is the difference between the $30 versus $60 results and the $60 versus $0 results; i.e., the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit compared to no benefit.

Exhibit E.3 Non-Experimental Cross-Year Estimated Impact of $30 versus no SEBTC Benefit on VLFS-C and FI-C, Summers of 2012 and 2013



Source: SEBTC, Summer Surveys, 2012 and 2013

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. Estimates for $60 vs. $0 (2012) and $60 vs. $30 (2013) estimates are based on linear regression and therefore differ slightly from the main results reported in 2012 and 2013 which are based on logistic regression. See Appendix 5E (Exhibit 5E.1.2) of this document for the linear regression results for $60 vs. $30 and Appendix 5E (Exhibit 5E.1.2) of Collins, et al. (2013) for linear regression results for $60 vs. $0.

Stars on the left vertical bar of each pair are for the test that the differential impact of $60 per child relative to $30 per child is zero. Stars in the lower part of the right vertical bar are for the test that the impact of a $30 per child benefit (relative to no benefit) is zero.

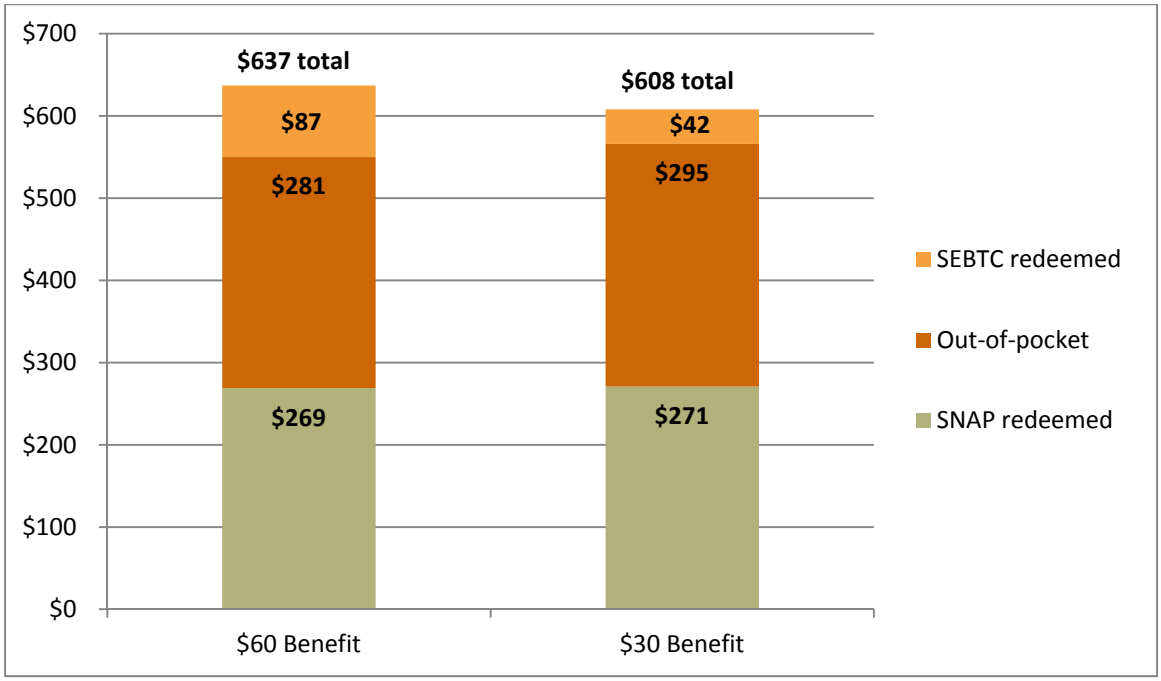
*.05 p < .10, **.01 p < .05, ***p <. 01.

The non-experimental cross-year estimates show that, for VLFS-C, the estimated impact of a $30 per child SEBTC benefit relative to no benefit is 2.7 percentage points. Statistical tests imply that this estimate of the impact of $30 per child versus no benefit is clearly different from zero. Similarly, for FI-C, the impact of the first $30 of the benefit is 4.8 percentage points.

Impacts on Other Outcomes of Providing $60 of SEBTC Benefits Rather than $30

Relative to households receiving the $30 per child SEBTC benefit, the $60 per child benefit resulted in an increase of $29 in household monthly total food expenditures for the household (households had an average of 2.0 eligible children). (See Exhibit E.4.) This increase is the net result of redemption of $45 more of SEBTC benefits in the $60 group, with a decline of $14 in food expenditures from other sources. Thus, each additional dollar of SEBTC benefit redeemed in the $60 group compared to the $30 group led to a 65 cent increase in total household food expenditures. This net increase in food expenditures is considerably higher than standard estimates of the impact of a dollar of SNAP benefits on total food expenditures (Hanson, 2010), and slightly higher than the 2012 SEBTC food expenditure estimates (which compared a $60 SEBTC benefit to no benefit; Collins, et al., 2013).

Exhibit E.4 Monthly Household Food Expenditures with a $60 and $30 SEBTC Benefit Amount, Summer 2013



Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey and SEBTC redemption data, 2013 (n=18,705). Data on out-of-pocket food expenditures in the last 30 days and SNAP benefit redeemed in the last 30 days were obtained from the household survey. Data on average monthly SEBTC redemption amount were obtained from SEBTC administrative data for June and July 2013.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Finally, relative to children in households receiving the $30 benefit, children in households receiving the $60 SEBTC benefit ate slightly more fruits and vegetables and whole grains. There was no impact on consumption of total daily added sugars, sugar-sweetened beverages, dairy foods or nonfat/low-fat milk. For fruits and vegetables, the impact was larger for the WIC model than for the SNAP model. Each of these impacts—both overall and between the SNAP and WIC models—was small in dietary terms.

E.4 Next Steps

Building on the SEBTC demonstration's findings for the first three years of the project, in 2014, FNS plans to add a fourth year of SEBTC in a small number of sites. In 2014, households will not be randomly assigned and no impact study will be conducted. Instead, the 2014 study will only involve an implementation analysis and an analysis of the use of SEBTC benefits.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Children's development, health, and well-being depend on access to a safe and secure source of food. Food security, that is, access at all times to enough food for an active and healthy life, is measured at the household level as well as for the adults and the children living in the household (ERS, 2013a). In 2012, 3.9 million households included children who were food insecure (approximately 10% of all U.S. households with children) at times during the year (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013). Nearly 8.3 million children lived in households with food-insecure children, and 1.0 million children lived in households with very low food security among children (VLFS-C).

To address children's needs in the summer, when school is out of session, the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) provides free meals and snacks to children who receive the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) or the School Breakfast Program (SBP) during the school year.[9] The SFSP enriches the lives of millions of low-income children in communities across the U.S.; however, it reaches far fewer children than the school programs (Gordon and Briefel, 2003; FNS, 2013c; Food Research and Action Center, 2013a). Many communities also provide other types of food assistance and child programs during the summer months to meet the nutritional needs of low-income children. Locations and resources are limited, though, so there are still gaps in low-income children's access to food during the summer in many communities (see section 1.1 for additional details on the SFSP).

As part of its efforts to end child hunger, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is studying alternative approaches to providing food assistance to children in the summer months. The 2010 Agriculture Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-80) authorized and provided funding for USDA to implement and rigorously evaluate the Summer Food for Children Demonstration, one component of which is the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) (FNS, 2013d). FNS contracted with Abt Associates, Mathematica Policy Research, and Maximus to study how the demonstration program has unfolded over time and its impact on program participants.

This report provides an evaluation of the SEBTC demonstration for 2013, the SEBTC demonstration's third year. In 2011, FNS conducted a "proof of concept" (POC) year of the SEBTC to test whether the summer benefit intervention could be implemented successfully by five State grantees, and whether the evaluation, targeting 5,000 households, could be done

[9] The NSLP and SBP provide subsidized meals to children in school. Children from low-income families obtain these meals free or at a reduced price (FRP). Children living in households with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level are eligible to receive meals for free; those with incomes between 130–185% of poverty level are eligible for reduced price (FNS, 2013a, 2013b).

with fidelity (Belotti et al., 2011; Briefel et al., 2012; Collins et al., 2012). The second year, referred to as the "full implementation year" (2012) expanded the demonstration to 10 State agencies and a total of 14 sites,[10] and targeted 27,000 households for the evaluation. FNS added a third demonstration year (2013) in four grantees (Chickasaw Nation, Delaware, Michigan, and Oregon) with six sites, and targeted 18,000 households for the evaluation (Briefel et al., 2012). This introductory chapter, serving as a foundation for the rest of the report, details the issue of summer food insecurity among children, describes the goals and timeline of the SEBTC demonstration and its evaluation, and provides a road map for the remainder of the report.

1.1 Policy Context: Summer Food Insecurity Among Children

Food security is defined as access by all members of the household at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life.[11] Children living in a food insecure household face higher risks of health, psychosocial, and developmental problems compared to children in food secure households (Nord, 2009). Further, food insecurity among children is also associated with poorer child health and nutrition status (Center on Hunger and Poverty, 2002; Nord, 2009; Institute of Medicine, 2011). *Household* food security is determined by the food security status of the adults and the children living in the household. *Food secure* households are those in which both adults and children are food secure. *Food insecure* households are those in which the adults or children *or* both have limited access to food, resulting in reduced quality or variety of diet (low food security). The most severe form of food insecurity is very low food security, among children (VLFS-C), adults (VLFS-A) or any member of the household (VLFS-H), which occurs when there is reduced food intake or disrupted eating patterns (very low food security [VLFS]). These levels of food insecurity are assessed and used to categorize the food security status of both the adults and the children living in the household, as well as the household as a unit.

In 2012, the national prevalence of food insecurity among households with children and incomes at or below 185% of poverty was 39%, (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013). Nationwide, among households with incomes below the poverty line, the prevalence of food insecurity among children was 24% and VLFS-C, 3.1% (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013). The prevalence of VLFS-C has improved slightly (that is, declined) since 2008, when it was 4.1% among households living below the poverty line (Nord, 2009).

[10] The term "grantee" refers to the State agency or group of agencies implementing the demonstration. In 2012, two of the 10 grantees are Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) with demonstration sites in Oklahoma. For this report, the term "State" or grantee refers to the 10 grantees composed of eight States and two ITOs.

[11] The food security status of each interviewed household is determined by the number of food-insecure conditions and behaviors reported by the household, using the standard 18-item, 30-day survey module developed by USDA (Economic Research Service, 2013a).

An in-depth analysis of School Nutrition Dietary Assessment Study-III data on food security provides some insights into household characteristics of food insecure school-age children (Potamites and Gordon, 2010). Nearly all lived in low-income households; 90% lived in households with incomes at or below 185% of poverty, and most (72%) were at or below 130% of poverty. Nearly all food insecure children (93%) participated in NSLP, 80% participated in the SBP, half (46%) received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, and 19% were in families that had used emergency food services in the last month. Other local characteristics associated with food insecurity among low-income households with children include higher local housing costs, fuel costs, lack of access to public and private transportation and/or supermarkets and grocery stores (Bartfeld et al., 2010; Webber and Rojhani, 2010). Food insecurity among children tends to be more prevalent in large cities and in nonmetropolitan (largely rural) areas than in the suburban and exurban commuting areas around large cities (Nord, 2009; Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013). National data for 2012 indicate that the prevalence of food insecurity among children was higher among Hispanic and non-Hispanic black households with children compared to other racial/ethnic or non-Hispanic white households (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013).[12]

Because low-income children rely on school meal programs as a consistent source of food assistance during the school year but lack access to such programs in the summer, there is concern that their food insecurity increases in the summer. However, research on seasonal differences in food security among households with children is limited. One analysis of national data from the 1995 through 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS) suggests that food insecurity changes seasonally in States that provide fewer SFSP meals and summer school lunches. The reported effect among households with income less than 185% of the poverty line was a 1.1 percentage point higher rate of VLFS among adults (rather than children) in the summer compared to the school year (Nord and Romig, 2006).

SFSP was implemented in 1968 to reduce the risk that children in low-income households would miss meals during the summer when they have little or no access to the NSLP and SBP.[13] In July 2012, approximately 9.3% of school-age children who were eligible for SFSP received it (Food Research and Action Center, 2013b).[14] FNS has funded evaluations of demonstrations to strengthen SFSP, including home delivery of summer meals to children in rural areas, and providing food backpacks to children to cover days when SFSP sites are not operating. The

[12] This statement reflects all income groups combined. National data on food insecurity among households with children were not reported by race/ethnicity *and* income subgroups (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013).

[13] The SBP began as a pilot program in 1966 and was established as a permanent program in 1975 [http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/summer/about/program_history.html].

[14] Based on July average daily attendance figures for summertime NSLP participation reported by FNS, but not adjusted for absenteeism because summer absentee figures are not available for SFSP as they are for NSLP; estimate assumes that SFSP accounts for approximately 65% of summer nutrition meals. About 14.3% of eligible children participated in summer nutrition meals in 2012 (Food Research and Action Center, 2013b).

effectiveness of providing grants to SFSP providers (sponsors) to enhance activities at sites and financial incentives to encourage operation for more than eight weeks also was tested.[15]

The SFSP provides free, nutritious meals and snacks to help children age 18 and younger get the nutrition they need to grow, learn, and play throughout the summer months when school is not in session (FNS, 2013c; Food Research and Action Center, 2013a). Many of these programs provide not only food assistance for children, but also summer programs and activities that foster physical movement and social interaction—important factors in child development. Logistical and practical considerations still present barriers to SFSP serving more children during the summer. An earlier national evaluation reported several barriers to SFSP participation, such as lack of transportation to sites, lack of publicity about the program, limited site operation days/hours, lack of program activities, and parents' concerns about neighborhood safety (Gordon and Briefel, 2003).[16] In addition, most SFSP sites operate for fewer than eight weeks, leaving low-income children without access to the program for some summer weeks.

1.2 The SEBTC Demonstration

In response to concern about food insecurity among low-income children during summer months, Congress provided $85 million to USDA to improve access to food for low-income children in the summer months when school is not in regular session (P.L. 111-80). In addition to the SFSP demonstrations described earlier, FNS planned and implemented a demonstration that used the existing electronic benefit delivery systems for the SNAP and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) to deliver electronic benefits during the summer to households with eligible children.

1.2.1 Household Eligibility and SEBTC Benefits

The SEBTC benefit was provided to households of children from pre-kindergarten through 12th grade who are certified for FRP school meals in the demonstration school food authorities (SFAs).[17] The amount of the benefit in 2011 and 2012, an approximately $60 value per summer month per eligible child in the household, is comparable to the cost of free lunches plus breakfasts under the NSLP and SBP. Benefits—provided monthly on an EBT card and prorated for partial summer months—were administered by grantees in the summer for the period when schools are not in session.[18] FNS added a third demonstration year in 2013 to evaluate two levels of SEBTC benefits—a $60 value versus $30 value per month per eligible child in the household.

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[15] More information on these evaluations and projects can be found on the FNS website at [http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/summer-food-children-demonstrations].

[16] A 2006 study of 200 nonparticipating households found that among those aware of SFSP in their area, 42% had chosen a different summer program to meet their children's needs (FNS, 2006).

[17] SFAs are responsible for the provision of school meals and can include one or more schools or districts.

[18] More information on these evaluations and projects can be found on the FNS website at [http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/summer-food-children-demonstrations].

The SEBTC benefit supplements rather than replaces the SFSP programs in the demonstration areas. Many SFSP programs provide summer activities as well as food assistance, but one critical advantage of the SEBTC approach is that it does not require that children be physically present at sites where meals are served. By directly augmenting the food purchasing power of households with eligible children, FNS expects the children to have greater access to food, thus achieving the ultimate goal of reducing the prevalence of food insecurity among children.

1.2.2 Overview of Program Models

For the first two years of the SEBTC demonstration FNS issued RFAs to States to implement summer benefits through either the SNAP or WIC EBT systems (FNS, 2010a, 2010b, 2011a, 2011b). Grantees could choose to administer SEBTC by loading benefits onto existing EBT cards for those who were already receiving SNAP or WIC; or to issue separate SEBTC cards for selected households.

In the sites using the SNAP EBT systems to deliver SEBTC, participants could redeem benefits for SNAP-eligible foods at any SNAP-authorized retailer in the nation. In contrast, the WIC sites only allowed households to purchase specific packages of WIC-allowable foods at WIC-authorized stores in the participating State. The SEBTC package was specified by FNS based on existing WIC food prescriptions, adjusted for the older age of the children. The $60 package included reduced-fat milk, 100% juice, cheese, cereal, eggs, whole wheat bread, beans, peanut butter, canned fish and a $16 voucher for fruits and vegetables. The $30 package did not include 100% juice, cheese, or canned fish, but provided an $8 voucher for fruit and vegetables, and provided lesser quantities of the other foods.[19] Grantees implementing the WIC approach also worked with FNS to customize the package to meet the tastes of the local population (for example, substituting whole grain tortillas for whole wheat bread) and to fit within local food costs.

1.2.3 SEBTC Grantees

Exhibit 1.1 summarizes key features of the SEBTC demonstration from 2011 to 2013, including characteristics of the grantees, the number of beneficiaries, and the number of households in the evaluation subsample. Each grantee worked with school authorities to obtain contact information for children and households eligible for the evaluation. This information was used to obtain consent from the eligible households for two purposes: 1) to take part in the demonstration and 2) to release household information to the grantee and the evaluation team. Sites chose to implement an "active" consent process, in which households had to return consent forms in order to be included in the demonstration, or a "passive" process, in which households only returned forms if they chose not to participate. In 2011 and 2012 there was a mix of active and passive consent sites. In 2013 all six sites used an active consent process.

In 2011, five grantees (Connecticut, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, and Texas) implemented the SEBTC demonstration, each in a single site. In the second year, all of these grantees continued to implement SEBTC in the original site, and all but one of these grantees (Texas) also

[19] SNAP participants can purchase a much wider range of foods than permitted in the WIC model. For a full list of SNAP-approved foods, visit the FNS website at [http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/faqs.htm#10].

implemented SEBTC in a second site. In 2012, there were also five new grantees (Chickasaw Nation, Cherokee Nation, Delaware, Nevada, and Washington), each with one site.

In late 2012, FNS instructed all 10 grantees to provide SEBTC benefits in 2013 to all of the households who received them in 2012, if they still had eligible children. In addition, FNS selected four of the 2012 grantees (Chickasaw Nation, Delaware, Michigan, and Oregon) to participate in the 2013 evaluation. Some of these grantees were asked to expand a 2012 demonstration area or establish a new demonstration site in order to meet the target number of beneficiaries needed for the 2013 evaluation. Together, these four grantees implemented SEBTC in six sites. Two sites (Delaware and Portland) offered benefits using SNAP EBT systems. The remaining sites used the WIC model. These included the Chickasaw Nation and three Michigan sites—Detroit (a new site), Grand Rapids/Kentwood, and Mid-Michigan.[20] In all of the sites, each participating household received SEBTC benefits of either $60 or $30 per summer month for each eligible school-age child. (Chapter 2 provides additional information about the participating grantees; their partner agencies, and SFAs; program model; and consent and implementation processes in 2013.)

[20] The Mid-Michigan site covered six counties in central Michigan (Bay, Arenac, Clare, Gladwin, Midland, and Tuscola).

Exhibit 1.1 Overview of the SEBTC Demonstration by Year

Study Design Characteristic	Year 1: Proof-of-Concept (POC) Year (2011)	Year 2: Full Implementation Year (2012)	Year 3: $60 vs. $30 Implementation (2013)
Number of grantees and sites	5 grantees with one site each: (Connecticut, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, and Texas)	10 grantees (14 sites) –5 new (Cherokee Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Delaware, Nevada, and Washington) –5 POC grantees; 4 (excluding Texas) with an expansion site	4 continuing grantees with 6 sites (Chickasaw Nation, Delaware State, Michigan, and Oregon)
Active or passive consent	3 grantees/sites with active consent 2 grantees/sites with passive consent	7 grantees with active consent (9 sites) 3 grantees with passive consent (5 sites)	All active consent sites
SEBTC model	3 SNAP model 2 WIC model	8 SNAP model 6 WIC model	2 SNAP model 4 WIC model
SEBTC benefit tested	$0 versus $60 per month per eligible child	$0 versus $60 per month per eligible child	$30 versus $60 per month per eligible child
Number of children and households issued SEBTC benefits	Approximately 12,500 children in about 7,000 households	Approximately 67,000 children in about 37,000 households	Approximately 100,000 children in about 51,000 households[a]
Number of households in the evaluation subsample[b]	Approximately 9,700 households	Approximately 42,000 households	Approximately 23,000 households
Reports	Bellotti et al. 2011 Briefel et al. 2011 Collins et al. 2012	Briefel et al. 2012[c] Collins et al. 2013	Current report

[a] Includes approximately 50,400 children in about 28,000 returning households from the 2012 demonstration who were eligible for the 2013 benefit (FNS communication, 2013).

[b] There was a subsample of consenting households to the evaluation in 2011 and 2012. In 2013 there was no need to subsample; however, some of the consenting households in Delaware and Detroit were excluded from the evaluation.

[c] Report includes grantee profiles.

1.3 Overview of the Evaluation

In authorizing the Summer Food for Children Demonstrations (FNS, 2013d), Congress directed USDA to conduct a rigorous independent evaluation of the SEBTC. The SEBTC evaluation has five broad objectives:

1. To assess the feasibility of implementing SNAP and WIC models of SEBTC benefit delivery
2. To examine the implementation of SEBTC, including approaches used, and the challenges and lessons learned during the demonstrations
3. To describe receipt and use of SEBTC benefits
4. To examine the impact of SEBTC benefits on children and their families' food security, food expenditures, use of other nutrition programs, and children's nutritional status
5. To determine and document the total and component costs of implementing and operating the demonstrations

Originally, the SEBTC evaluation was planned to be conducted for two years. After learning about promising impacts in the POC year, FNS decided to add a third year to the evaluation. For 2013, FNS added a sixth objective: to compare the differential impacts of a $60 monthly per eligible child SEBTC benefit versus a $30 per eligible child amount.

The evaluation design for the SEBTC demonstration in 2011 and 2012 included three components: an impact study, an implementation study, and a cost study. For the 2011 and 2012 impact analysis, the evaluation used a random assignment design, assigning households to either receive a food benefit of approximately $60 per summer month per eligible child or be part of a control group that received no SEBTC benefit. The design allows the most credible and rigorous estimates of the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit (Collins et al., 2012; Colllins et al., 2013). In both years, households were interviewed during the spring, before the school year ended, and again in the summer. Survey questions covered topics such as food security, nutrition assistance program participation, and whether and how frequently children consumed certain foods and beverages. The evaluation also included a detailed analysis of SEBTC transaction data, which describes patterns of household receipt and use of the summer benefits.

The 2013 evaluation was slightly different than in previous years. The study again used a random assignment design and included both a spring and a summer survey. However, in 2013, the motivation was to determine if reducing the amount of the SEBTC benefit alters the food security improvements and other positive effects of the intervention or, alternatively, yields just as much benefit to individual families and society. Thus, the impact study's primary objective in 2013 was to compare the prevalence of VLFS-C in a group receiving a$60 SEBTC benefit to the corresponding prevalence in a group receiving a $30 benefit amount. Therefore, rather than randomly assigning households to either a $60 benefit group or a no benefit group, households were randomly assigned into one of two groups and received either the $60 or the $30 benefit amount. In 2013, since there was no $0 SEBTC benefit group (that is, there was no

control group), it is only possible to directly compare the relative impacts of the two groups that received the benefit using an experimental design.[21]

Finally, while the 2013 evaluation included descriptive and impact analysis of EBT data, unlike previous years, it did not include implementation and cost studies.

Exhibit 1.2 provides information about the six earlier SETBC reports, including their time periods and the topics covered. The remainder of this chapter describes findings for 2012, the evaluation framework, the overall study design, and the research questions for this report. The body of this report summarizes the impact findings for the six sites participating in the 2013 evaluation.

Exhibit 1.2 Publications on Summer EBTC for Children Evaluation

Publication	Topics Covered
(Belotti et al., 2011) *Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children: Early Experiences Through June 2011 of the Proof-of-Concept Year*	SEBTC implementation
(Briefel et al., 2011) *Congressional Status Report: Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children Demonstrations*	SEBTC implementation First EBT issuance cycle (summer 2011) SEBTC household characteristics
(Collins et al., 2012) *Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) Demonstration: Evaluation Findings for the Proof of Concept Year*	SEBTC implementation Full summer 2011 EBT issuance SEBTC household characteristics Impacts SEBTC costs
(Briefel et al., 2012) *Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) Demonstration: 2012 Congressional Status Report*	SEBTC implementation First EBT issuance cycle (summer 2012) SEBTC household characteristics
(Collins et al., 2013) *Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) Demonstration: Evaluation Findings for the Full Implementation Year*	SEBTC implementation Full summer 2012 EBT issuance SEBTC household characteristics Impacts SEBTC costs
(Briefel et al., 2014) *Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) Demonstration: 2013 Congressional Status Report*	SEBTC implementation First EBT issuance cycle (summer 2013) SEBTC household characteristics

1.3.1 Evaluation Framework for the SEBTC Demonstration

Children's food security and nutritional status are outcomes associated with a complex set of inter-relationships between household resources to obtain adequate and safe foods for all household members, and the policies, nutrition assistance programs, and institutions (for example, schools and retailers) in the community where the family lives and eats (Finney Rutten et al., 2010). Low-income families may experience reduced access to affordable and

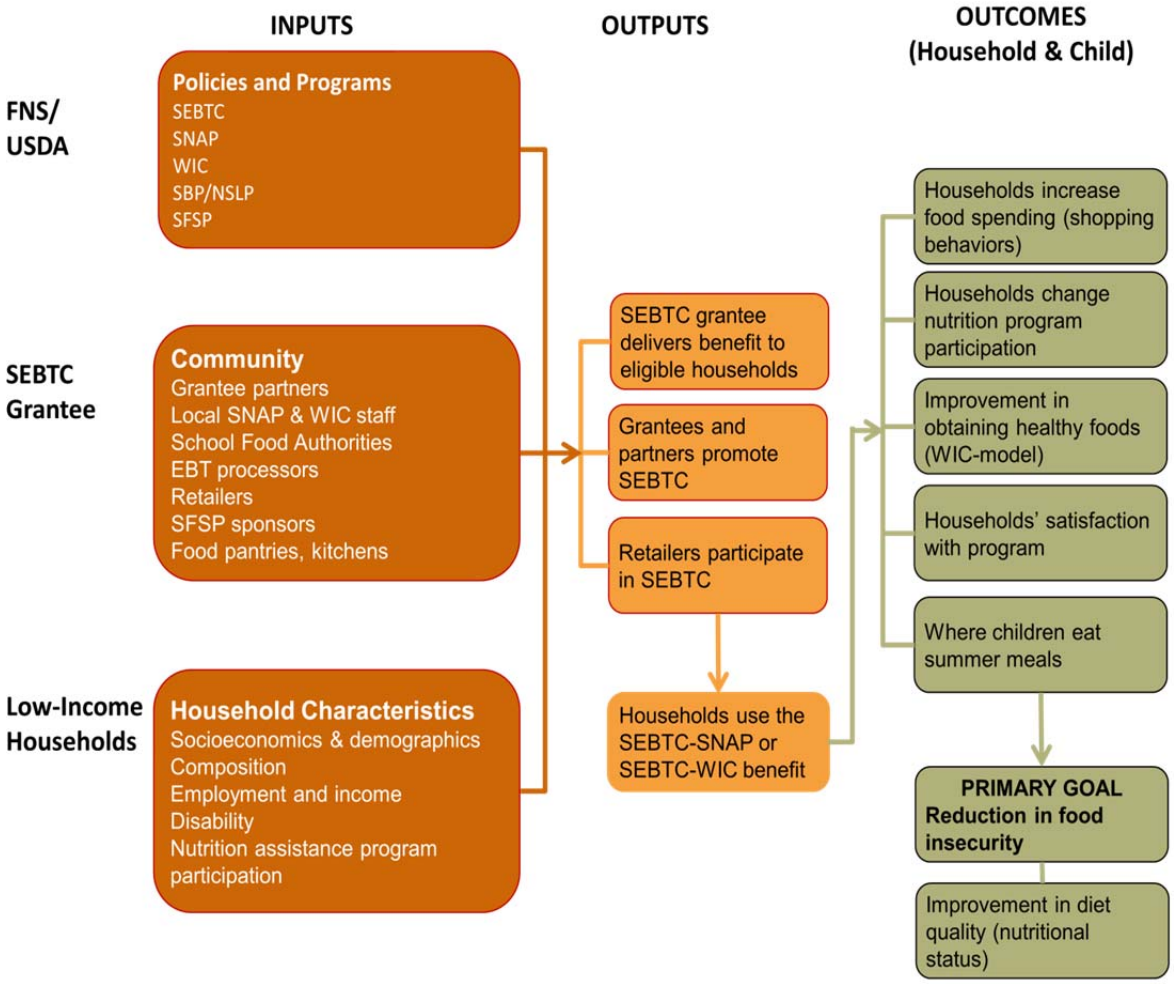
[21] As discussed in Chapter 5 and Appendix 5A, the study also includes non-experimental analyses of the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit vs. no SEBTC benefit. These analyses combine results across 2012 and 2013.

healthful foods such as fresh fruits and vegetables and whole grains (Beaulac et al., 2009; Ver Ploeg et al., 2009; Walker et al., 2010). Those living in rural areas may face additional barriers including lack of transportation to attend SFSP and other summer nutrition programs (Wauchope and Stracuzzi, 2010). Children's consumption of affordable and healthful foods is associated with household socioeconomic characteristics, food availability, and access to food or meals (for example, FRP meals, child care meals/snacks, SFSP meals/snacks).

Exhibit 1.3 illustrates how children's food security and nutritional status is related to nutrition policies and programs, community institutions, and household characteristics, and how the impact of the SEBTC may be determined by these factors. Specifically, the theory of action of SEBTC is as follows: SEBTC provides a benefit to eligible households, which first affects household behaviors. Households may use the benefit to alter their food budget, grocery shopping practices, and/or eating practices at home or away from home.

These household changes may affect the amounts and types of foods purchased by the household and therefore available to children living in the household. Children also consume meals at school or summer sites, and other locations outside the home. Ultimately, the availability of (or lack of) food affects children's food security and nutritional status. The goal of the SEBTC is to provide EBT benefits so that low-income households can spend more on food, improve diet quality and nutritional status, and reduce food insecurity among children.

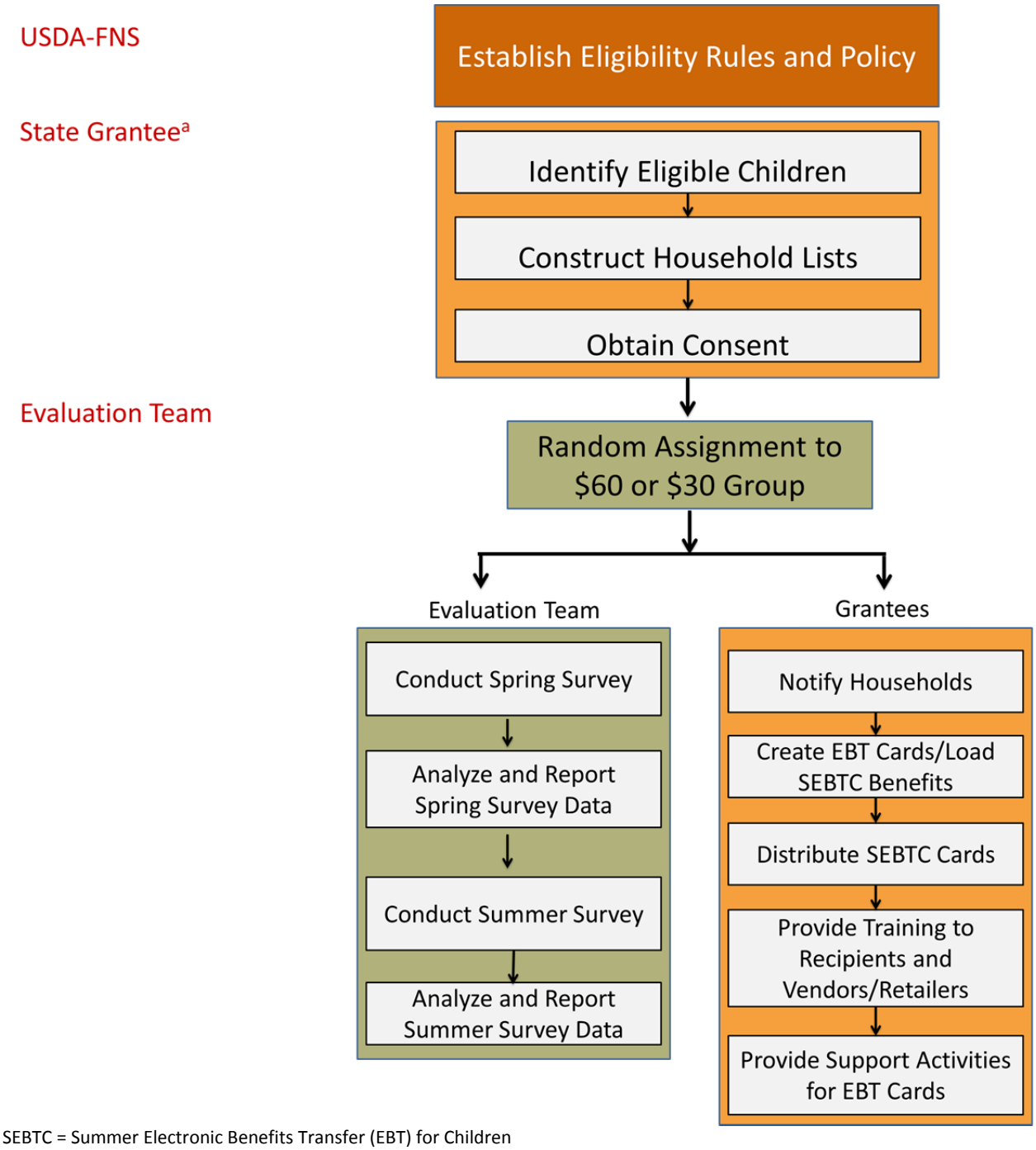
Exhibit 1.3 Logic Model for the SEBTC Evaluation



FNS, the grantees, and the evaluation team began work in early 2013 to complete a series of tasks related to implementing the demonstration and evaluation before the 2012-2013 school year ended, when SEBTC benefits became available to households. Exhibit 1.4 lays out the flow of activities that had to be accomplished during 2013. First, FNS confirmed eligibility rules and policy. Next, participating SFAs identified eligible children, group them into households, and obtain their consent to take part in the demonstration and evaluation. Households with at least one child certified for NLSP and/or SBP and consented to participate in the evaluation were randomly assigned to one of the two SEBTC benefit groups ($60 or $30). In each demonstration site, grantees then notified the eligible families about their SEBTC benefit levels ($60 or $30 per eligible child), loaded EBT benefits onto cards and distributed them, and provided training and other supports related to the use of the cards.[22]

[22] In 2013, FNS also provided funding for $60 benefits for approximately 50,400 children in households that participated in the 2012 demonstration in all 14 sites, including the four 2012 sites that participated in the 2013 evaluation. In those four sites, households with children that received SEBTC in 2012 and were still eligible for FRP meals were could automatically receive them in 2013 but were excluded from the evaluation. This report focuses only on the households and children that participated in the 2013 evaluation.

Exhibit 1.4 Flow of Activities in 2013 of FNS, Grantees, and Evaluation Team



SEBTC = Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) for Children

[a] With technical assistance from the evaluation team.

For the 2013 evaluation, FNS provided funding for the $60 and $30 per month benefits to approximately 50,000 children in approximately 25,600 households in the six evaluation sites. The numbers of children participating in the evaluation ranged from 4,600 to 14,000 per site and the children came from approximately 23,000 households.

The evaluation team attempted to contact all households to complete a survey before the SEBTC benefits were issued (that is, before the school year ended) and again during the summer when they were receiving SEBTC benefits. These surveys gathered data on household food security and food expenditures, children's food consumption and eating behaviors as measures of diet quality and nutritional status, as well as other outcome measures. Rigorous estimates comparing the differential impact of a $60 benefit versus a $30 benefit were made based on the responses to the summer survey.

The 2013 evaluation also included a detailed analysis of SEBTC transaction data. This analysis describes patterns of receipt and use of SEBTC benefits for the $60 SEBTC benefit group and the $30 benefit group of households. This analysis also provides rigorous comparisons between the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit and the impact of a $30 benefit on key SEBTC benefit-use outcomes.

1.3.3 Data Sources

The 2013 evaluation relied on several sources of data. Information on 2013 implementation strategies and challenges, used to help provide context for the impact findings, was obtained from technical assistance calls and communications between the evaluation team, grantees, and FNS. To describe the monthly benefits issued and redeemed, the team used EBT data for households participating in the 2013 evaluation. Finally, for the main impact analysis, surveys were conducted by telephone with household respondents in the evaluation sample in the spring and before the summer ended, and took approximately 25 minutes to complete.[23]

1.3.4 Analyses

Rigorous estimates comparing the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit to a $30 benefit were made based on the responses to the summer survey. The 2013 evaluation also included a detailed analysis of SEBTC transaction data. This analysis describes patterns of receipt and use of SEBTC benefits for the $60 SEBTC benefit group and the $30 benefit group of households. This analysis also provides rigorous comparisons between the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit and the impact of a $30 benefit on key SEBTC benefit-use outcomes.

[23] The first two years of the evaluation included a detailed implementation study on the operational feasibility of the demonstration and a cost study. The evaluation team collected a variety of data from organizations involved in the demonstrations, including stakeholder interviews during in-depth site visits to grantees, telephone interviews toward the end of implementation, and administrative reports and documents. There was no such detailed implementation study in the third year.

1.4 Findings from the 2012 Evaluation

The 2013 SEBTC evaluation builds on two years of evidence that the SEBTC benefit could be implemented with fidelity by grantees in a range of communities, that it successfully reduced VLFS-C for households that received the $60 SEBTC benefit amount, and that the $60 amount also improved other food security outcomes. This section briefly describes key findings from 2012.

1.4.1 SEBTC Implementation in 2012 and Use of Benefits

Although in many ways successful, most of the grantees had difficulties with several aspects of SEBTC implementation in 2012, as in the previous year, including identifying eligible households, obtaining consent, and getting SEBTC benefits loaded onto cards and issued before the 2013 school year ended. Despite these difficulties, findings from both 2012 and 2011 indicate that SEBTC is feasible across a range of partners and approaches. As a result of the efforts of grantees and their partners, a total of 66,772 children from 36,956 households were issued SEBTC benefits in summer of 2012. In 2012, the SEBTC evaluation showed that in the 14 sites, the vast majority of households issued SEBTC benefits used them, and the households used most of the SEBTC benefit that was available to them. Specifically, among the households that were issued benefits, 90% *participated* in SEBTC, defined as using their benefits at least once during the demonstration. Among these households, the mean percent of SEBTC benefits *redeemed* in 2012 was 86% equivalent to $150 SEBTC benefits over the summer per participating child.

1.4.2 Impact on Very Low Food Security Among Children (VLFS-C)

Households that took part in the 2012 SEBTC demonstration were relatively disadvantaged, compared to the national population of households with children under 18.[24] Among the group taking part in the demonstration, the benefits provided to these families through SEBTC led to a substantial reduction in the percentage with households with very low food security (VLFS-C), the study's primary outcome. Averaging across all sites, SEBTC significantly reduced VLFS-C in the summer of 2012 by 3.1 percentage points. The prevalence of VLFS-C was 9.5% in the control group, which did not receive SEBTC, compared to 6.4% in the treatment group, which did receive the$60 SEBTC benefit. In addition, the SEBTC benefit resulted in significant and substantial reductions in all of the other measures of household food insecurity used by the study.

While the SEBTC results cannot necessarily be generalized, it is useful to note that the study found SEBTC resulted in reductions in VLFS-C in all but one of the 14 communities selected by grantees (although site-level impacts were not always statistically significant). These

[24] For instance, the SEBTC 2012 spring sample had a VLFS-C rate of 9.0% for 2012 (Briefel et al., 2012) compared to 2.8% among households with children and incomes under 185% FPL nationally in 2012 (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013).

communities varied greatly in size, geographic location, and composition of the eligible population.[25]

The data showed little evidence that impacts on VLFS-C differed across many different subgroups of households. Impacts were shown to be larger, however, for households that had VLFS-C in the spring, for households with three or more children, and for households with adolescents (Collins et al., 2013).

1.4.4 Other Impacts of SEBTC

SEBTC also showed some positive impacts on children's food consumption. Children in households with SEBTC ate more servings of fruits and vegetables, whole grains, and dairy foods, and less added sugars[26] from sugar-sweetened beverages. These dietary impacts show movement toward meeting the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* (Newby, 2007; Briefel et al., 2008; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2009; USDA and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010). There was no impact on consumption of overall added sugars or nonfat/low-fat milk. The dietary impacts were present for sites that used either a SNAP or WIC model, but were much larger for the sites using the WIC model.

The 2012 study also showed that SEBTC caused increases in total food expenditures (including the SEBTC benefit) by $48 per household per month. This increase is the net result of redemption of the SEBTC benefit of $91, less a smaller decline in out-of-pocket household food expenditures ($43). Thus, each dollar of SEBTC benefit redeemed led to a $0.53 increase in total household food expenditures, which is considerably higher than standard estimates. For instance, research indicates that a dollar of SNAP benefits leads to an increase in food expenditures of about $0.30 (Hanson, 2010).

SEBTC had no impact on SNAP participation, but slightly decreased participation in SFSP (from 8% to 7%) and summer use of food pantries and other emergency food distribution sites (from 14% to 12%). Children receiving SEBTC benefits were less likely to receive free lunches in the summer from any source compared to children who did not (16% versus 19% received free lunches at least one day per week).

1.5 Report Contents

Beyond this introduction, findings in this report are presented in four additional chapters. Chapter 2 provides an overview of the 2013 grantees and their partner agencies, and describes the variations in the overall program models they chose to implement. Chapter 3 describes

[25] Similarly, in 2011, impacts were in the desired direction in four of the five POC sites. Because the full implementation year included a sample size more than five times as large as the POC year, the 2012 impact findings have greater precision and allow for statements about subgroups, and are therefore the focus of the summary of the impact findings.

[26] Added sugars are sugars and syrups that are added to foods or beverages when they are processed or prepared, adding empty calories (that is, added sugars add calories to the food but few or no nutrients) (Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, USDA, 2013).

households' use of SEBTC benefits and estimates the differential impact of the $60 SEBTC benefit versus the $30 benefit on use of the SEBTC benefit. Chapter 4 describes characteristics of the 2013 study population. Chapter 5 describes difference in impacts on household food security and other outcomes between the two groups and also findings from non-experimental analysis on the potential impacts of a $30 SEBTC benefit compared to no benefit. Chapter 6 summarizes key study findings and their implications. The appendices provide supporting data tables and documentation.

Chapter 2

The Demonstration Grantees Participating in the Evaluation and Implementation Experiences

In the 2013 implementation year, all grantees from 2012 were approved to provide the $60 benefit to those households that participated in 2012. In addition, for the purposes of the SEBTC evaluation, four of the 2012 grantees received additional funding to serve new families in a total of six sites. The 2013 sites include returning, expanded, and new areas. Returning and/or expanded sites (i.e., those that participated during 2012) included Chickasaw Nation, Delaware (expanded statewide in 2013), Grand Rapids (expanded to include Kentwood), Michigan's Mid-Michigan site and Grand Rapids/Kentwood. Michigan also added a new site that did not participate in 2012—Detroit. Similarly, Oregon added Portland as a new site in 2013. All sites used active consent processes for the 2013 demonstration. All households with children participating in the evaluation received one of the two SEBTC benefit amounts—either $60 per month per eligible child or $30.

For the 2013 implementation, the evaluation team collected information on the implementation process during technical assistance calls to provide context in interpreting the impact results in the following chapters. No formal implementation study was conducted. This chapter reports information learned during those discussions. The discussion focuses on the grantees' organizational structures, characteristics of the six sites, the consent processes, and SEBTC participation rates. Key evaluation findings for the 2013 implementation year discussed in detail in this chapter include the following:

- Consent rates across sites ranged from 21% to 42% of eligible children. The 2013 rates were consistent with rates for active consent sites in previous years.
- All grantees completed the consent process and five of the six met or exceeded their consent targets. In fact, Delaware received consent for more than 6,500 children beyond its target. In contrast, the number of consenting children in Detroit was substantially below its target, largely due to delays in beginning the consent process, issues with targeting eligible children, and staffing constraints.
- Only about a third of the consenting children in Detroit were included in the evaluation sample. During the consent process in Detroit, it was discovered that many of the schools

included in the study operated year-round or had expanded school years, making them ineligible for the evaluation.[27]

- The sites were successful in assigning benefits for 50,600 children, of whom approximately 43,000 came from households that were included in the evaluation (those excluded were in Detroit, as described above). As a result of their efforts, the evaluation to met the goal of obtaining completed surveys from more than 18,000 households.

2.1 Grantee Organizational Structures

When awarding the SEBTC grants, FNS gave grantees the flexibility to choose the agency or agencies to lead the effort. Grantees also could define the roles of other State and local partners and identify the local demonstration areas. Three of the four grantees—Chickasaw Nation, Delaware, and Oregon—chose the agency that administers the SNAP or WIC program as the lead grantee, while Michigan selected the education agency that administers NSLP and SFSP to serve as its lead.

For all grantees, planning and implementing the SEBTC program was a large undertaking, requiring the involvement of additional State and local partners. Although the partnering arrangements in 2013 were similar to those in past years, generally partner involvement was more limited. For instance, all sites coordinated with their departments of education in 2013, but in Delaware, the Department of Education primarily helped with recruiting new SFAs and general support and advisement, as opposed to being involved in planning and consulting on decisions in 2012. In Oregon, the Department of Education was informed of the new demonstration site but was not involved beyond initial discussions about recruitment; in previous years they served as a liaison between DHS and SFAs. While the Oklahoma Department of Education was a major partner to Chickasaw Nation in 2012, the grantee changed its consent approach this year to reduce the burden on SFAs, drastically reducing the department's role in implementing the program for 2013.

Grantees collaborated with other organizations to varying degrees. Partner involvement varied from working intensely with SFAs and local agencies on the consent process to simply advising the lead agency on program design and administration. The Michigan grantee worked closely with the Michigan Department of Community Health, the agency that administers WIC, to compile participant data, manage benefit issuance, and track redemption. As in 2012, the Delaware grantee worked with the Data Service Center, a nonprofit State agency that provides information technology support to school and was a key partner in managing the consent process. While most sites used at least one key partner, Chickasaw Nation and Oregon did not collaborate with any major partners in 2013. Exhibit 2.1 describes the lead grantee and major partners for each site.

[27] FNS determined that Detroit could provide benefits to these children during the months they were not in school, but because they would not receive a full summer of benefits, they would be excluded from the evaluation.

2.2 Overview of the Demonstration Sites and Local Context

FNS worked closely with the four grantees from 2012 to select one or more geographically contiguous SFAs to participate in the evaluation. Together these four grantees provided benefits to approximately 43,000 children in 23,000 households who participated in the 2013 evaluation.[28] Initially all consenting households in these six sites were expected to be included in the evaluation sample; however, late in the consent process, the Michigan grantee discovered that 44 of the 100 schools in Detroit were operating an extended school year and were therefore only eligible for a prorated benefit. Because the evaluation attempted to estimate the impact of a full summer of SEBTC, households from these schools were excluded from the evaluation.

The characteristics of the six demonstration areas potentially influenced both the implementation of the demonstration and its impact on the participating households. The characteristics of these sites varied greatly in terms of geographic area, population characteristics, and benefit periods. Each is described below.

2.2.1 Characteristics of Grantees and Their Partners

The SEBTC sites included urban areas (Detroit, Grand Rapids/Kentwood, and Portland), and relatively large, predominantly rural areas (Chickasaw Nation and Mid-Michigan). The Delaware site was statewide and contained a mix of urban, suburban, and rural communities. The size of the local population in the demonstration areas varied from slightly less than 190,000 residents in Chickasaw Nation to more than 970,000 in Delaware. One site, Chickasaw Nation, includes an American Indian/Alaskan Native population, comprising 16.3% of the demonstration population; the site targeted not only American Indian/Alaskan Native children but all children in the participating SFAs, which were all part of the Oklahoma public school system. Appendix 2 provides maps of the demonstration areas in each State.

[28] As noted in Chapter 1, the 14 grantees from 2012 also issued benefits to approximately 50,000 children in households that received SEBTC benefits in 2012 and still had eligible children in 2013. These households, along with those from the Detroit extended year schools were excluded from the evaluation.

Exhibit 2.1 The SEBTC Grantees, Their Partners, and Participating Local Areas, 2013

Grantee	Major State and Local Partners	Area Served	Number of SFAs	Average Number of Children per SFA (Approx.)	Urban/ Rural	Percentage of Children Eligible for FRP Meals[a]	Approximate Number of SEBTC Eligible Children[b]	Program Model
Chickasaw Nation Nutrition Services	None	Carter, Coal, Garvin, Johnston, Marshall, McClain, Murray, and Pontotoc (Oklahoma Counties)	41	800	Rural	35 to 100	21,600	WIC
Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Social Services	Delaware Department of Education; The Data Service Center	Statewide	19	6,400	A mix, but the majority of SFAs are rural	50	64,400	SNAP
Michigan Department of Education	Michigan Department of Community Health	City of Detroit	1	53,900	Urban	100[c]	32,000[d]	WIC
		Cities of Grand Rapids and Kentwood	2	13,300	Urban	60 to 85	23,000	WIC
		Bay, Arenac, Clare, Gladwin, Midland, and Tuscola Counties (Mid-Michigan)	32	1,600	A mix, but the majority are rural	31 to 59	21,000	WIC
Oregon Department of Human Services	None	City of Portland	1	47,500	Urban	46	21,700	SNAP

Source: Technical assistance efforts with grantees, 2012 and 2013. All grantees used active consent.

[a] Approximations based on information on children eligible for FRP meals provided by grantees and SFAs.

[b] Calculation based on information provided by grantees during technical assistance efforts. [c] Detroit Public Schools (DPS) participate in the USDA Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), which provided free meals to all children in all schools in the district due to the high poverty level in the area.

[d] There were approximately 53,900 children receiving free meals due to CEP in the demonstration area; however, only directly certified children were included in the SEBTC demonstration.

As shown in Exhibit 2.1, the sites varied in the number of participating SFAs—from just one SFA in Detroit and Portland to those with many SFAs. As expected, the demonstrations with more SFAs tended to have smaller numbers of children per SFA than those with fewer SFAs. Thus, Chickasaw Nation had the fewest children per SFA with an average of 800 children per SFA, and Detroit and Portland, with single school districts, had 53,900 and 47,500 children per SFA, respectively. Most of the SFAs had relatively high rates of children eligible for FRP meals. In two sites the rate was over 80% (Detroit and Portland).[29] In sites with multiple SFAs, the percent of children eligible ranged widely from 31 to 100%; on average, eligibility rates were between 50 and 60%. Because the Delaware demonstration was statewide, almost 64,000 children were potentially eligible for SEBTC, while the other sites each included about 21,000 children, with the exception of Detroit (32,000 children).

2.2.2 Local Population and Characteristics of Participating SFAs

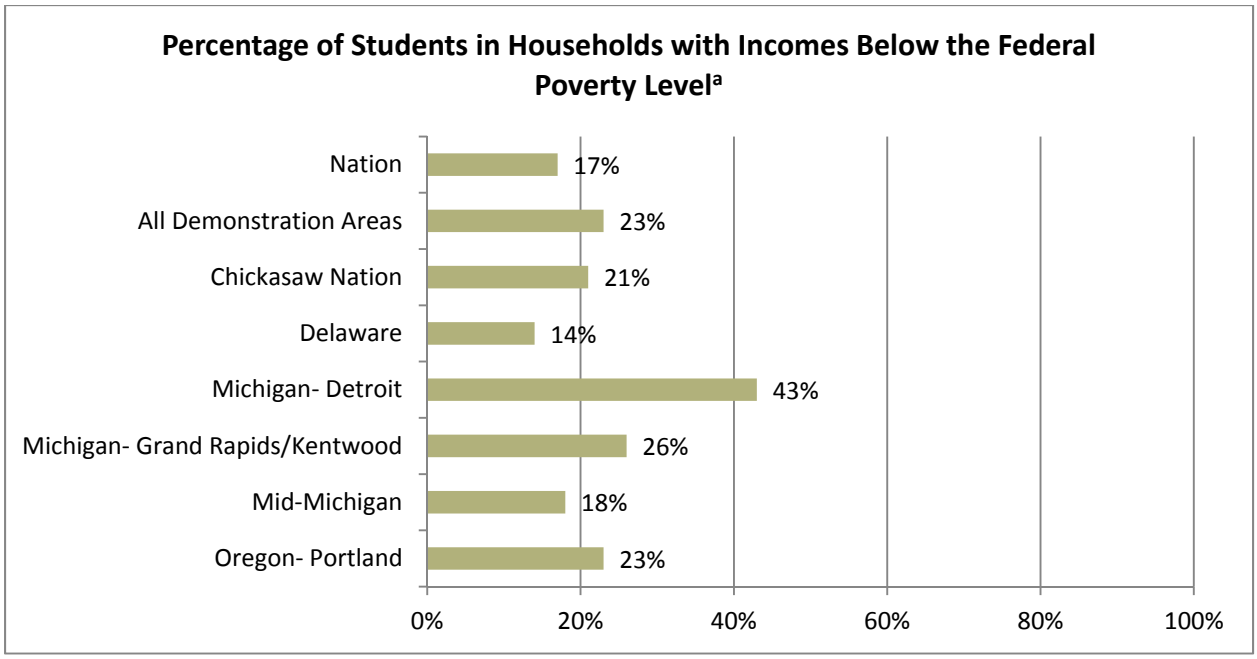
Exhibit 2.2 compares participating SFA populations in the sites participating in the 2013 evaluation to national estimates, using the Common Core of Data (CCD) for the most recent school year available (National Center for Education Statistics, 2012). The "all sites" number is calculated based on 2010-2011 CCD statistics for *all* households in the participating SFAs in the SEBTC demonstration areas, not just those eligible for FRP meals or the SEBTC demonstration. Taken together, the participating SFAs were located in areas with relatively higher rates of households living below the poverty line, greater ethnic and racial diversity, and higher proportions of children receiving FRP meals than nationally.

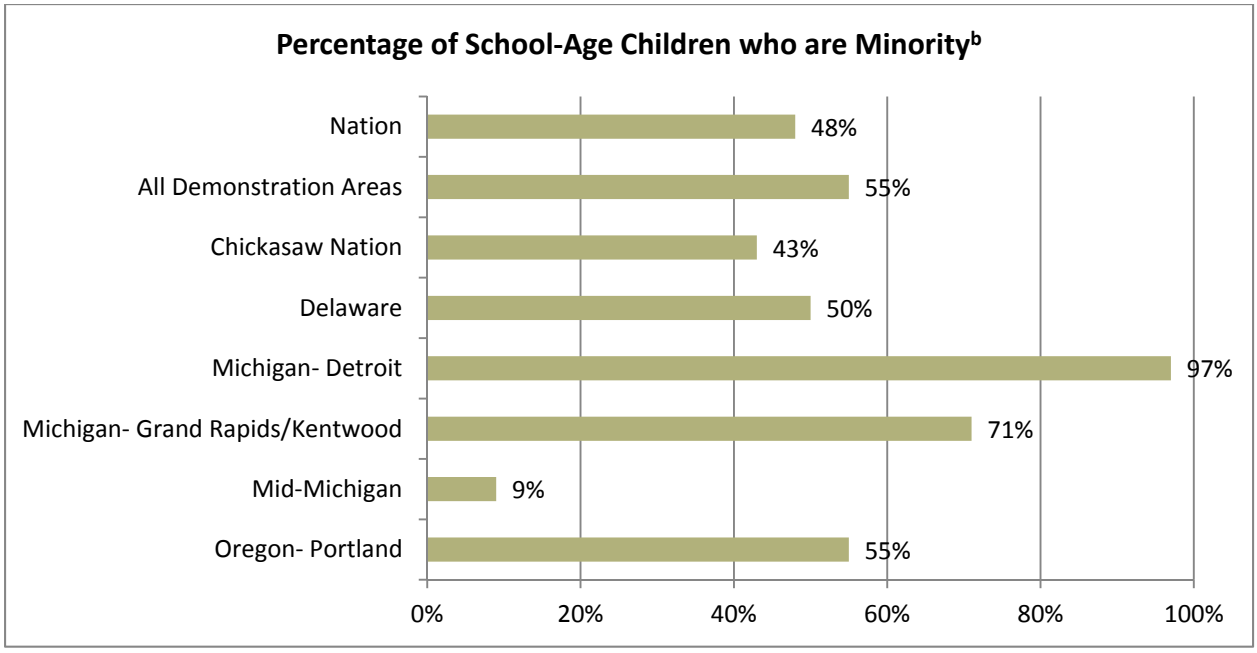
In five of the six demonstration areas participating in the 2013 evaluation, poverty rates among households with school-age children were between 1 and 26 percentage points higher than the national average. Only Delaware had a poverty rate that was lower than the national average (3 percentage points). Nationally, 17% of households with school-age children had incomes below federal poverty guidelines, compared to 23% of all children in the demonstration areas (including children that did not participate or were not eligible for SEBTC).

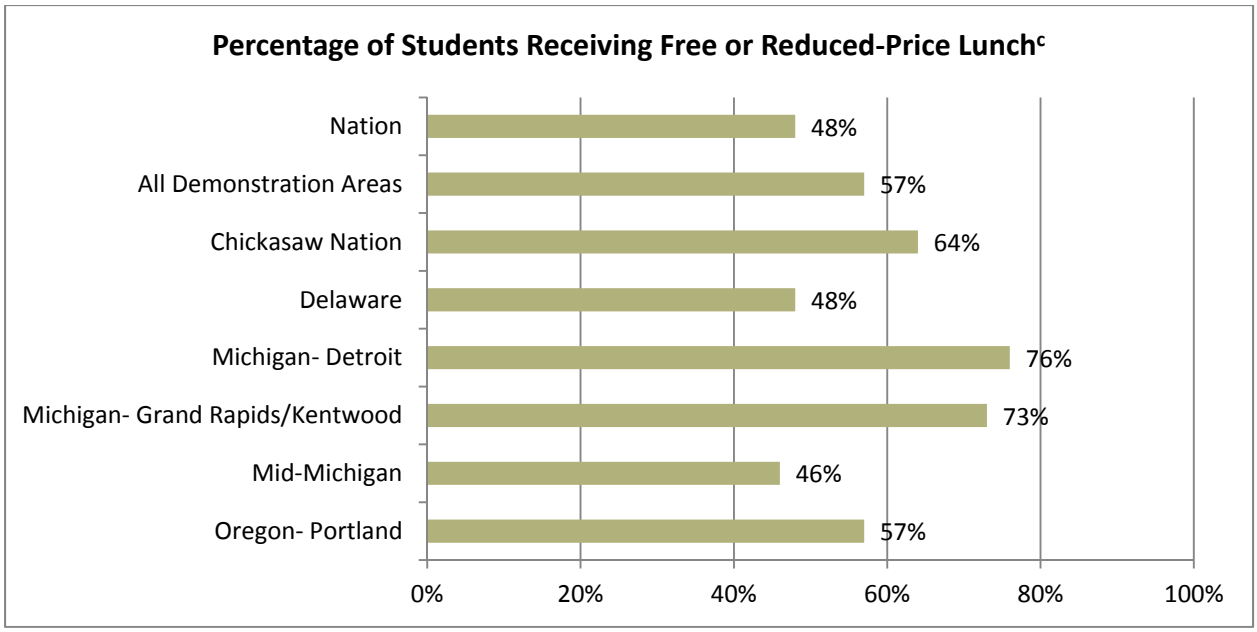
School-age children in participating SFAs in the demonstration areas were more likely to be African American, (25% versus 12%), less likely to be Hispanic (12% versus 23%), and less likely to be white (45% versus 52%). Children in the demonstration areas were also more likely to be receiving FRP meals than the national average (57% compared to 48%).

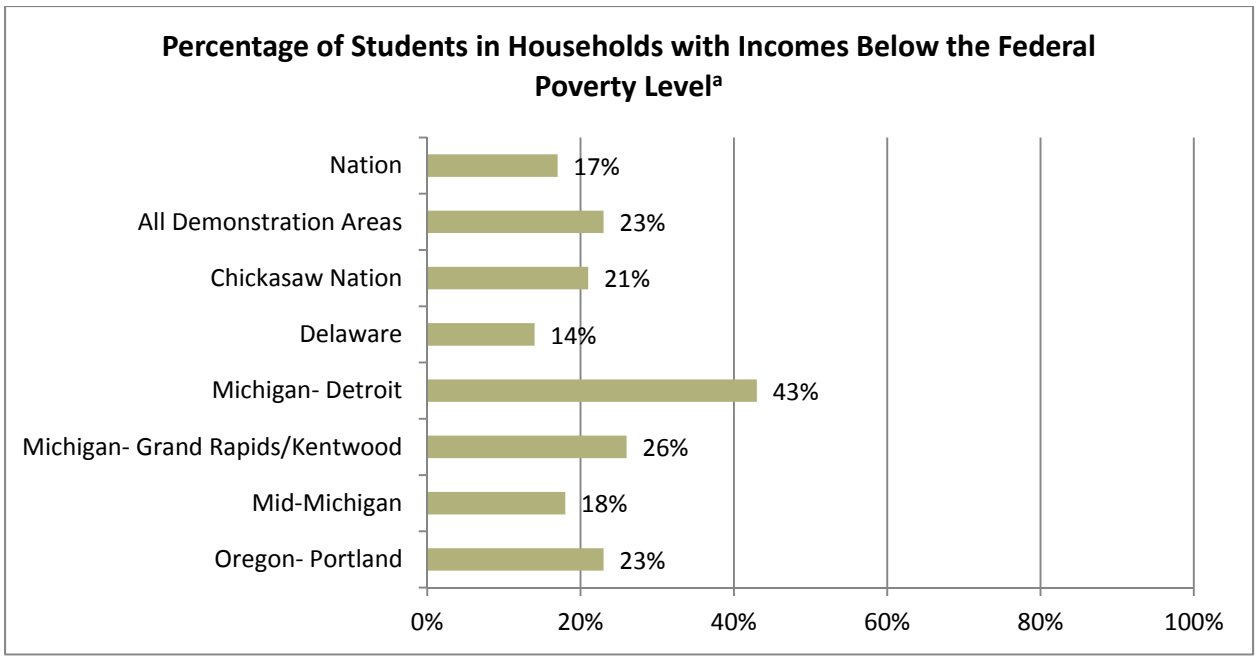
[29] Detroit schools participate in the USDA Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) so all children were eligible for free meals. Only children directly certified for free meals in Detroit schools were included in the demonstration.

Exhibit 2.2 Characteristics of 2013 Demonstration Areas Compared to the Nation









Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (NCES, 2010-2011)

[a] Percentage of enrolled children (pre-K to grade 12) with annual household income not exceeding the federal poverty level, measured in calendar year 2010.

[b] Percentage of enrolled children who are black, Hispanic-white, American Indian/Alaskan Native, or Other (Asian, Hawaiian Native, Pacific Islander, or two or more races).

[c] Percentage of enrolled children approved for FRP meals.

2.2.3 School Calendars and Benefit Periods

The duration of SEBTC benefits was determined based on school calendars in each participating site. The goal of SEBTC is to provide food assistance when children do not have access to FRP meals. Therefore, the benefit period began at the end of the 2012-2013 school year and ended when the following school year began. FNS gave grantees with multiple SFAs the option of selecting a single start and end date for issuing benefits for the entire site. The start date could be as early as the date that the first participating SFA let out for summer and the end date could be on the day when the summer break ended for the last participating SFA. Grantees could also choose to tailor the benefit period according to each individual school calendar (FNS, 2011a, 2011b). The latter option was chosen by Chickasaw Nation; the other sites chose single start and end dates. There was no overlap between SEBTC benefits and FRP meals in Detroit and Chickasaw Nation; however, there was some overlap in the other sites, ranging from four days in some Mid-Michigan schools to 16 days in some Delaware schools.[30]

In 2013, SEBTC benefits were available for an average of 87 days, with the Chickasaw Nation site representing the full range of 80–103 days. Households in six SFAs in the Chickasaw Nation had an extended summer vacation and therefore received an expanded food package (see notes to Exhibit 2.3). Across the six sites, the average SEBTC benefit amount available over the entire summer was approximately $182 per child in the $60 group and $88 per child in the $30 group.

[30] Although Portland is a single school district, the grantee was administering benefits to the 2012 POC and expansion sites as well in 2013 and had to align all of the benefit periods due to system constraints. Therefore, there were seven days of overlap in benefits for Portland children— six days at the beginning and one day at the end of summer.

Exhibit 2.3 Duration of the Summer Benefit, 2013

Grantee/Site	Last Day of School 2012-2013 SY (Range Across Schools)	First Day of School 2013-2014 SY (Range Across Schools)	First Day of Benefits	Last Day of Benefits	Number of Summer Benefit Days	Total Amount of Summer Benefit Issued per Eligible Child ($60 Benefit)	Total Amount of Summer Benefit Issued per Eligible Child ($30 Benefit)
Chickasaw Nation	May 8–24	August 7–22	May 9–25	August 6–21	80–103	$186 [a]	$94 [a]
Delaware State	June 6–20	August 7–September 4	June 7	August 28	83	$164	$82
Michigan							
Detroit	June 13	September 3	June 14	September 2	81	$203	$96
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	June 7–19	September 3	June 8	September 2	87	$183	$86
Mid-Michigan	May 29–June 12[b]	September 3–4	June 1	September 2	94	$178	$84
Portland, Oregon[c]	June 14	September 4	June 6	September 4	91	$177	$89
Average[d]	May 29	August 21	May 27	August 20	87	$182[e]	$88[e]

Source: Dates gathered during technical assistance efforts with the grantees, 2013. School dates reported from sites and number of summer benefit days calculated from dates. Amount of summer benefit based on dates and grantees' prorating for partial months (with FNS approval).

[a] Exhibit 2.3 presents the actual average benefit issued per household. Chickasaw Nation generally provided households with three equal monthly SEBTC benefits. However, if the summer break was three or more days longer than the standard period of the last month of SEBTC benefits, the treatment household received an "expanded" food package in the third benefit month. The expanded package included additional amounts of each food category and was the same value regardless of the additional number of days in the summer; it increased the total benefit by $24 for the $60 benefit group and $12 for the $30 group. Six SFAs qualified for the expanded benefit package.

[b] Initially, the earliest school end date was May 31, 2013, so all of the materials developed included the benefit start date as June 1, 2013. However, in the spring, one of the schools decided to end classes early on May 29, 2013. The benefit start date was not adjusted and children in this school did not receive benefits until June 1.

[c] During the summer, the grantee was administering benefits to the 2012 POC and expansion sites as well as the Portland site and had to align all of the benefit periods across sites due to system constraints. Therefore, children in Portland schools received SEBTC for seven days while still in class—six days at the beginning of summer and one at the end.

[d] The median date across all sites is provided for those table values that include a range of dates. The benefit values are means.

[e] The mean benefit amount is the actual average using weighted data for all evaluation respondents.

2.3 Consent Process and Providing Benefits to Households

As part of the demonstration, grantees or their partners had to identify children eligible to participate, conduct outreach to their parents and guardians, and obtain guardian consent to be included in the demonstration and evaluation.[31] The evaluation team randomly assigned 2013 consenting households at each site to either the $60 SEBTC benefit group or the $30

[31] In sites that participated in the 2012 evaluation, grantees or their partners also offered returning households an opportunity to receive the $60 benefit; these households received the benefit automatically and were not included in the evaluation sample.

group.[32] Using those results, each grantee notified households and issued and distributed SEBTC benefits on new or existing EBT cards. This section describes these processes.

2.3.1 Identifying Eligible Children and Households

The success of the SEBTC demonstration and its evaluation relied on the ability of grantees and their partners to develop accurate lists of eligible children and households and ensure that contact information was up to date. The demonstration required household-level data for the evaluation team to randomly assign households for receipt of the $60 SEBTC benefit or the $30 benefit. In four of the six sites, household-level data were used to deliver a single consent letter to a household with multiple eligible children. In the other two sites (Chickasaw Nation and Detroit), a consent letter was sent home with every eligible child regardless of whether siblings were also eligible.

Even if the SEBTC demonstration had not included an evaluation component, implementing SEBTC would have required accurate lists in order to identify and locate eligible children. If grantees are successful in these tasks, the full eligible population has a chance to take part in the demonstration, and, if selected, benefits in the correct amounts can be issued. In addition, for the evaluation, correct listings of households and contact information are essential for random assignment and to enable high response rates for the household survey, which is the principal source for the study's impact analysis.

The sites participating in the 2013 evaluation included all households with children from pre-kindergarten through 12th grade who were eligible for FRP meals in participating SFAs during the 2012-2013 school year, including those eligible for FRP meals because of their status as foster care, homeless youth, and emancipated youth.[33] In schools in Michigan sites that had exercised the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), only directly certified children were included in the evaluation.[34]

2.3.2 Obtaining Households Consent

Children could not be included in the demonstration if their guardians did not actively consent to take part. The active consent process ensured that families received a consent letter and wanted to receive the SEBTC benefit. However, some households that would have chosen and used the benefit may not have opened the consent materials, understood the information, or taken the time to return forms. As in previous years of the demonstration, an active consent

[32] Because Delaware received more consenting households than needed, some households were assigned to a $0 benefit group and were notified that they did not receive a benefit.

[33] The exception was households that received benefits in 2012. They automatically received them again in 2013 and were excluded from the evaluation.

[34] FNS policy for SEBTC requires students to be individually and currently approved for FRP meals. Schools operating under the CEP do not take applications for FRP meals, so only directly certified students in these schools have current information confirming their eligibility.

process[35]—which was used by all 2013 sites—achieved consent rates that ranged from 23.1% of eligible children in Delaware to 42.2% in Grand Rapids/Kentwood). (See Exhibit 2.4.)

Although the consent rates varied in four of the six sites, the counts of consenting households were within a few hundred children of their targets. The exceptions were Delaware and Detroit. Because Delaware's demonstration was statewide and the pool of eligible children was large, the state received consent from the guardians of more than 17,500 children—6,500 more than their initial target. Detroit started the consent process late in the spring and had difficulty allocating enough staff to the effort. Detroit received consent for only about 12,000 children—4,000 less than targeted. In addition, the grantee discovered that approximately 3,000 households had at least one child attending one of the 44 schools with an extended school year and the entire household had to be excluded from the evaluation.[36] In the end only 4,670 of the 12,000 Detroit children from households who consented could be included in the evaluation, although all of the consenting households received benefits.

Exhibit 2.4 Consent Rates by Grantee, 2013

Grantee	Target Number of Eligible Children to Consent for SEBTC	Approximate Number of Eligible Households in Demonstration Area	Approximate Number of Eligible Children in Demonstration Area	Percentage of Households Consenting	Percentage of Children in Households Consenting
Chickasaw Nation	5,000	10,524[a]	21,575[b]	23.1%[a]	23.1%
Delaware State	11,000	36,773[b]	65,824	21.3%	26.7%[b]
Michigan					
Detroit	16,000	14,308[a]	32,360	38.0%[a,b]	38.0%[b]
Grand Rapids/Kentwood	6,000	8,418	13,226	35.0%	42.2%
Mid-Michigan	6,000	11,107	16,608	29.8%	37.0%
Portland, Oregon	8,000	13,218	21,712	33.3%	36.4%

Source: Data obtained through technical assistance efforts and files submitted by grantees for random assignment, spring 2013

[a] This is an estimate of the number of eligible households. The grantee was not able to obtain accurate estimates of the number of eligible households for all of their SFAs; therefore the evaluation team calculated the number of eligible households based on the ratio of children to households from the consenting population.

[b] While 34,188 children were actually mailed a consent form, only 21,575 children were eligible for the SEBTC program and ultimately included in the demonstration if consented.

[c] This includes the total number of consenting children and households, not just those included in the evaluation.

Although consent targets were mostly met or exceeded, in the returning sites consent rates were about 10 to 15 percentage points lower in 2013 than in 2012. Staff at the SFAs in both sites anticipated that families would apply without needing outreach, but, as has been the case in past years, all sites needed to ultimately conduct outreach.

[35] In 2012, sites using a passive consent process had uniformly higher consent rates than those using an active consent process.

[36] FNS determined that Detroit could provide benefits to these children during the months they were not in school, but because they would not receive a full summer of benefits, they were excluded from the study.

After compiling their site-level file(s) of consenting households, grantees submitted the file(s) to the evaluation team for random assignment. The evaluation team worked with each site to clean the file—removing duplicate names of children and households, and identifying gaps in demographic, school, and contact information. Households from the cleaned file were then randomly assigned to the $60 SEBTC benefit group or to the $30 group.[37] Approximately 50,600 children from 28,000 households consented to participate in the study. Of these children, about 43,000 were in 23,000 households that were ultimately included in the evaluation (those excluded were in Detroit, as described above). All together, the sites were successful in assigning benefits to enough children for the evaluation to meet its goal of obtaining completed surveys from 18,000 households. Additional information about random assignment procedures is located in Appendix 4A.

2.3.3 Notifying Households of Benefit Receipt

After random assignment was complete, all grantees notified households by mail that they were selected to receive SEBTC benefits and provided information on next steps.[38] With the notification materials, all sites sent additional materials, including what foods were eligible under SEBTC, and SFSP programs and other summer food options in the area. Chickasaw Nation and Michigan offered optional in-person trainings to parents to learn more about SEBTC and WIC foods, but none of the trainings were well attended.

2.3.4 Issuing SEBTC Benefits

After the consent and notification processes were complete, grantees enrolled households into their systems so they could issue benefits. At the end of the school year, all sites had completed the required steps to assign benefits to all households. Because each grantee had a system in place from the prior summer, there were fewer challenges with administering benefits in 2013.

The grantees used two different approaches for developing a system to administer and issue SEBTC benefits: (i) using the existing SNAP or WIC benefit delivery systems; or (ii) developing a new SEBTC-only database and system. Oregon was the only 2013 grantee to use their existing SNAP systems to issue SEBTC benefits. In this case, households randomly assigned to the benefit group had to be matched to State eligibility systems before benefits could be issued. This process involved using the parent and/or children's name, date of birth, and address. The process could be time consuming and records that could not be found had to be manually entered, which sometimes resulted in data entry errors. However, once matched, benefits could be set up relatively easily and contact information was likely to be up to date. The other three grantees created separate but parallel systems for administering and issuing SEBTC

[37] Because Detroit did not recruit enough children for the study and Delaware recruited more than they needed, FNS requested that the evaluation team assign benefits to an additional 3,000 children in Delaware. Approximately 3,500 consenting children in Delaware were not assigned benefits. Across all sites, these were the only eligible children to consent and not receive either $60 or $30.

[38] Delaware also mailed letters to the $0 benefit group letting them know they were not selected for a benefit but included information on how to find summer meal sites.

benefits, allowing sites to automatically load families into the database, without matching, which was a much faster process, eliminating the weeks of work required to match cases.

Once SEBTC households were entered into the State's system, the grantee could issue SEBTC benefits to households. All grantees created automated issuance systems in which all SEBTC cases in their system were transferred to the EBT processor for benefit administration and benefits were automatically issued each month. Two of the States used JPMorgan as their EBT processor, one used FIS, and one used Xerox.

The conventional online EBT is similar to a debit card transaction in that it uses a magnetic stripe card and requires a PIN to authenticate the transaction. The transaction is sent at the time of the purchase through commercial credit/debit networks for authorization by the EBT system's central (or "host") computer. SNAP EBT, as implemented by all States and territories, follows this model. As with credit/debit cards, SNAP cards are portable, meaning that a card issued in one State can be used in any State. SNAP benefits may be used only to purchase food items at SNAP retailer locations authorized by FNS.[39]

WIC EBT is a different type of transaction. The WIC program issues authorization to purchase a tailored set of foods to each recipient from a list of those authorized by each State's WIC program. WIC EBT systems must therefore ensure that only allowed amounts of specific WIC "allowable foods" prescribed for an individual are purchased with the benefit card. A State with WIC EBT may use online transaction technology, similar to the way that SNAP EBT systems operate. An offline transaction can also be done through the use of a smart card, which has an embedded chip that stores information about the specific foods and quantities available to the card holder.[40]

In Portland, SEBTC benefits were loaded onto existing cards for households that were already receiving SNAP. For non-SNAP households, EBT cards loaded with SEBTC benefits were distributed through the mail. Delaware, the other SNAP site, sent new EBT cards by mail to households receiving SEBTC, whether or not they were receiving SNAP. Michigan, a WIC-model site, also sent new EBT cards by mail. In contrast, the Chickasaw Nation site distributed cards during the training sessions and through the SFAs.

Although all of the grantees succeeded in issuing the first month of benefits to households on time, each grantee received calls from households after the first issuance. The most common inquiries related to EBT card pinning (assigning a secure pin number or passcode number to the card) and activation, updating family composition, allowable food items for purchase, and timing of card receipt. Michigan received several calls from Spanish-speaking parents that had difficulty pinning their cards because they were not familiar with the "#" sign on the telephone,

[39] See [http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailers/store-eligibility.htm] for more information on SNAP retailer eligibility.

[40] Because the WIC EBT purchase transaction occurs between the smart card and the card acceptance terminal, there is no real-time communication with the EBT host system during the transaction. As a result, the transaction is referred to as an offline transaction.

required for pinning. Most sites had to add a few children who were missing from the files, most often due to data entry error or incorrect assumptions about a child's eligibility. Some of the sites had problems with benefits not being loaded onto the card or the wrong amount was available on the card, but those issues were quickly resolved. In addition, all of the Michigan sites had difficulty with finding the correct size of peanut butter allowed in the WIC food package (18-ounce jars were allowed but manufacturers recently changed to 16-ounce jars, which were not in the UPC system) and with finding the allowed brands of bread (in some stores approved brands were not scanning due to a computer error).

Chickasaw Nation encountered a more systemic issue with delivering cards to households. The grantee changed the card distribution method in 2013, from mailing cards to handing out cards during the training sessions held by SFAs. However, as discussed previously, the training sessions were not well attended and only about 50% of the households received their EBT cards at that time. The grantee asked the SFAs to distribute the remaining cards, but toward the end of the first month after sending a reminder text to households to use their benefits before they expired, the grantee realized that many households never received their EBT cards. Those that called were issued new cards immediately; however, others may not have contacted the grantee. The grantee believes that some SFAs may not have distributed the cards but do not know how extensive the problem was.

2.3.5 Benefit Expiration and Expungement

As discussed earlier, SEBTC benefits were set to expire prior to the start of the 2013-2014 school year.[41] The expiration of benefits meant that families could no longer access SEBTC benefits left on the cards; however, the benefits remained available to the States to settle accounts with retailers that submitted charges incurred prior to expiration. In the two SNAP sites, these accounts remained open for 10 days in Delaware and 26 days in Portland, at which point the benefits were expunged from the system and any remaining benefits were returned to or remained with FNS. Exhibit 2.5 provides the dates that benefits expired and, for the SNAP sites, expunged. For SNAP systems, the benefits were assigned an expiration date in the EBT host system. For WIC benefits, each month's benefits were issued with a pre-assigned expiration date so there was no expungement needed.

[41] WIC benefits expired at the end of each month, while SNAP benefits carried-over each month until used. All benefits became unavailable prior to the start of the school year in each demonstration area.

Exhibit 2.5 Benefit Expiration and Expungement Dates

Grantee	Benefit Expiration	Benefit Expungment
Chickasaw Nation	August 6-21, 2013 [a]	Not applicable
Delaware State	August 28, 2013	September 7, 2013
Michigan		
Detroit	September 30, 2013	Not applicable
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	September 30, 2013	Not applicable
Mid-Michigan	September 30, 2013	Not applicable
Portland, Oregon	September 4, 2013	September 30, 2013

Source: Dates gathered during technical assistance efforts with the grantees, 2013. Note: Under the WIC model, benefits were assigned monthly and expired at the end of each month. Therefore, they were not expunged as with the SNAP model.

[a] The benefit period was distinct for each school and was determined by the school's start and end dates. As a result, the benefit end dates were from August 6th to August 21st.

2.4 Conclusion

Consent rates for the six sites participating in the 2013 SEBTC evaluation were consistent with those in past years for sites using the active consent approach. Sites were able to issue benefits to more than 43,000 children from 23,000 households to achieve the evaluation's needed sample size for the impact analysis. As in past years, the sites were able to successfully issue SEBTC cards. While some households had difficulties with their cards, and while some WIC foods were difficult to purchase in Michigan, there were relatively few issues with the implementation of SEBTC benefits over the course of the summer.

Chapter 3

Use of SEBTC Benefits

In 2011 and 2012, the SEBTC evaluation described patterns of use of the $60 SEBTC benefit for households in the treatment group. In 2013, in addition to providing similar descriptive results for households who receive the $60 SEBTC benefit and the $30 benefit, the evaluation also assessed the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to a $30 benefit on SEBTC participation (i.e., any use of the SEBTC benefit), the proportion of SEBTC that households redeemed SEBTC benefits, and the proportion of households that exhausted all of their SEBTC benefits in at least one month. This chapter presents both of the descriptive findings and differential impacts.

3.1 Research Questions and Key Findings

This section identifies the research questions for the analysis of SEBTC benefit use and summarizes the key findings.

3.1.1 Research Questions

Specifically, this chapter addresses five broad research questions on benefit use outcomes:

1. How do the $60 SEBTC benefit group and the $30 group use their SEBTC benefits? What are their respective benefit participation, redemption, and exhaustion rates, overall and by site? For households in WIC sites, how do redemptions vary by food category?
2. Does the $60 SEBTC benefit cause more families to use the SEBTC benefit at any time during the summer than the $30 benefit?
3. What is the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to a $30 benefit on the share of SEBTC benefits redeemed?
4. What is the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to a $30 benefit on the proportion of households exhausting SEBTC benefit in at least one month?
5. For rates of SEBTC participation, redemption, and benefit exhaustion, do impacts vary by site, demonstration model, or household characteristics (food security, SNAP participation, poverty status, number of children in the household, presence of an adolescent in the household, and race/ethnicity)?

For each of these research questions the chapter considers three key outcomes: (i) the household SEBTC participation rate, (ii) redemption rate (share of benefits redeemed), and, (iii) the benefit exhaustion rate. All outcomes are defined for the entire summer. A household is defined as having exhausted benefits if it spent the maximum redeemable amount in one or more months in the summer. The first research question is descriptive, and it is addressed by describing the pooled results on the levels of the key SEBTC benefit use outcomes for the $60

SEBTC benefit group and separately for the $30 group. The chapter also presents additional descriptive tabulations on the dollar value of benefits issued and redeemed, and the percentage of benefits redeemed by food category in the WIC model sites. The descriptive analysis also reports differences in the patterns of SEBTC benefit use among the six evaluation sites as context for the impact results. The descriptive analyses do not control for observable differences among the sites.

Research questions 2 to 5 are causal impact questions. They are addressed by estimating the difference between the $60 SEBTC benefit group and the $30 benefit group for the three SEBTC use outcomes, using regression methods that adjust for site and household characteristics. This approach assures that estimated differences in outcomes between the two experimental groups can be attributed to the difference in benefits, rather than to differences in site and household characteristics. The methods for these regression analyses are discussed briefly in Section 3.2 and in more detail in Chapter 5 and Appendix 5A.

3.1.2 Key Findings

The key findings in this chapter are as follows:

- Among all households issued SEBTC benefits, 93% of those issued the $60 SEBTC benefit and 91% those issued the $30 benefit participated (i.e., used some portion of their SEBTC benefits) during summer 2013.
- On average, households in the $60 SEBTC benefit group redeemed 75% of their benefits, and those in the $30 group redeemed 73%. Over the entire summer, the average benefit redeemed per eligible child (including households that did not redeem any benefits) was $135 for the $60 group and $64 for the $30 group.
- In the $60 SEBTC benefit group, 36% of households exhausted their benefits (i.e., used all available benefits) in at least one month, compared to 43% of households in the $30 benefit group.
- As in previous years, rates of participation, redemption, and benefit exhaustion were lower in WIC-model sites than in SNAP-model sites, suggesting that households find it more difficult to redeem WIC benefits or that they are not interested in some of the specified foods .
- Providing a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit increased participation and redemption rates by a small but statistically significant amount (a 2% relative difference in the participation rate and a 3% relative difference in the redemption rate). On the other hand, the $60 SEBTC benefit group was 17% less likely than the $30 benefit group to have at least one month during the summer in which they exhausted all available SEBTC benefits.
- The small difference in SEBTC participation between the $60 benefit group and the $30 group did not vary significantly between the SNAP and WIC models, but the results suggested a larger impact in the WIC-model sites. The difference in redemption rates was significantly larger (by 2 percentage points) for the sites with the WIC model than for those with the SNAP model. The differential impact on benefit exhaustion in at least one month was significantly larger (by 9 percentage points) in the WIC-model sites than in the SNAP-model sites, with no significant impact on benefit exhaustion in the latter sites.

- The impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on SEBTC exhaustion rates varied significantly by site, but the impact on the participation and redemption rates did not.
- Few of the measured impacts differed significantly among demographic subgroups but there were some subgroup differences. The effect of a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to a $30 benefit on the participation rate was 2 percentage points larger for households with two or fewer children at baseline than for those with more than two children. The $60 benefit increased the benefit redemption rate (relative to that of households with the $30 benefit) by a larger amount for households that received SNAP at baseline than for those that did not. In terms of benefit exhaustion, the $60 benefit group was less likely to exhaust benefits than the $30 group for all demographic subgroups, with a significantly larger difference in impacts for non-SNAP households compared with SNAP households.
- Taken together, the results indicate relatively small differential impacts of a $60 benefit relative to a $30 benefit on households' participation in and redemption of SEBTC, and little if any variation in these impacts among groups. One exception was that the impact of a $60 benefit relative to a $30 benefit on whether a household exhausted benefits in at least one month was larger both in percentage points and as a percentage change, and this impact was significant only in the WIC-model sites.

Section 3.2 provides an overview of the data and methods used for the descriptive analysis and the impact analysis. Section 3.3 presents descriptive results on the patterns of benefit use and discusses differences in levels of benefit use between the WIC and SNAP models. Section 3.4 presents the main impact results for the benefit use outcomes, followed by Sections 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7 which discuss the variation in impacts across sites, by WIC versus SNAP model, and by demographic subgroups. Section 3.8 presents the conclusions of the benefit use analysis.

3.2 Data and Methods

This section describes data and methods for the EBT analysis. Chapter 4 provides details about the sample design, household data collection, and characteristics of households. Additional details on the methodology used to estimate relative impacts and differences in outcomes across subgroups are provided in Chapter 5 and Appendix 5A.

3.2.1 Data

The analysis in this chapter is based on SEBTC transaction data collected from the evaluation sites. Grantees and EBT vendors provided data on benefit issuances, redemptions, and other transactions (such as returns and reversals) for each month of the SEBTC benefit period. Data from the SNAP and WIC systems provided the date, time, and total dollar value of each purchase transaction. [42] In addition to the purchase-level data, the WIC data provided separate

[42] For SNAP sites, data were provided on SNAP benefits as well as SEBTC benefits for each month of the SEBTC benefit period. This information permitted the identification of households currently receiving SNAP benefits. However, since this information was not available for all sites, and because it was endogenous, survey data were used to identify SNAP households for the analysis of impacts on benefit use among subgroups.

transactions for each category of food issued and redeemed, allowing for the analysis of redemptions at the aggregate and food category levels for the WIC-model sites. The dollar value of WIC benefits issued was determined for each site by multiplying the quantity issued by the average unit price in the site for each food category, and then summing across the food categories. Thus, the value of the benefit per child varied across sites, both within and between States, based on differences in food prices.

The analysis team aggregated the transactions for each household to produce net amounts for benefits issued and redeemed for each issuance cycle, and then summed the monthly benefits issued and redeemed for the summer (taking into account benefits carried over from month to month in the SNAP sites).[43]

3.2.2 Methods

With one exception, the descriptive results presented in Section 3.3 and Appendix 3B are based on the survey sample, using the household summer survey weights. The exception is Exhibit 3.1, which is based on unweighted data.[44] These weights gave each site an equal weight and adjusted for possible nonresponse bias.[45] Specifically, the analyses computed totals, averages, and distributions for the key SEBTC use measures by site and benefit type for the full SEBTC period.

The impact analyses in Sections 3.4 through 3.7 follow the natural analysis strategy for a random assignment design; i.e., the analyses compare regression-adjusted benefit use outcomes for the $60 SEBTC benefit group to regression-adjusted outcomes for the $30 group measured for the full summer. This estimation, involving regression rather than simple differences in average outcomes, adjusts for any chance imbalances at baseline in site- and household-level characteristics between the $60 and $30 benefit groups. Impacts on binary outcomes, i.e., participation and benefit exhaustion, are estimated using a logistic regression model, and impacts on the percent of benefits redeemed are estimated using a linear regression model. Chapter 5 and Appendix 5A provide more detail on the regression-adjusted approach used here for impact analysis.

This chapter also presents exploratory analysis of the variation in impacts across subgroups. Results for individual sites, WIC- and SNAP-model sites grouped together, and subgroups by household demographic characteristics are reported. Subgroups of sites are defined by whether they used the SNAP or the WIC model. At the household level, subgroups are defined by the following baseline characteristics from the spring survey: very low food security among children

[43] All of the analyses exclude households that received a benefit in 2013 but were ineligible for the evaluation because they had a child that had received benefits in 2012. The analyses included 92 households in the $60 group and 20 households in the $30 group that were assigned benefits but had no identifiable benefit issuance or redemption activity (see Appendix 3A).

[44] Exhibit 3.1 provides unweighted counts of all evaluation households assigned, issued, and receiving benefits. These counts include survey nonrespondents. All other exhibits are based on the survey sample in order to make the results directly comparable to the tables in Chapters 4 and 5.

[45] Appendix 4B describes construction of the analysis weights.

(VLFS-C), SNAP participation, poverty status, number of children in the household, and presence of an adolescent in the household. The main impact analysis uses the full summer evaluation sample, as does the analysis of impacts by site and SEBTC model, but the demographic subgroup impact analysis uses the sample of households with both spring and summer survey data (i.e., the "panel sample"; see Appendix 5C for more details). Significant differences in impacts among subgroups are presented in tables in the body of the chapter.[46] Appendix 3.C presents supplementary results for other subgroups, some of which are discussed, but not presented in tables, in the body of the chapter.

3.3 Description of SEBTC Benefit Use by Site

As context for the impact findings in this and subsequent chapters, the evaluation provides descriptive information on the patterns of benefit use by households in the 2013 SEBTC evaluation, focusing on variation across sites. These descriptive comparisons across sites do not take into account household demographic differences across the sites. The pooled impact and subgroup impact analyses by site, presented in Section 3.4, do control for these demographic factors.

3.3.1 Benefit Participation and Redemption Rates

EBT system data were used to determine the final numbers of households and children issued benefits and the benefit participation rates, also known as take-up rates. For the 2013 evaluation, a total of 42,721 children in 22,848 households were assigned to receive SEBTC, with approximately equal numbers in the $60 and $30 benefit groups, as shown in Exhibit 3.1.[47] Numbers of households and children assigned benefits varied by a factor of two across sites, and were based on each grantee's individual agreement with FNS.

[46] Tests of differences in levels across subgroups will be performed for the revised report, when the analysis is repeated with the final sample.

[47] As discussed in Chapter 2, the 2013 evaluation excluded several categories of households that received SEBTC in 2013: households with children that received benefits in 2012, those in Detroit with children attending extended year schools, and those in other special circumstances.

Exhibit 3.1 Households and Children Assigned, Issued, and Redeeming SEBTC Benefits, by Site for All Months, Summer 2013

Site	Benefit type	Number Assigned Benefits: House-holds	Number Assigned Benefits: Children	Number Issued Benefits: House-holds	Number Issued Benefits: Children	Percentage Issued Benefits: House-holds	Percentage Issued Benefits: Children	Households Participating (Redeeming Benefits): Number	Households Participating (Redeeming Benefits): Percentage of Households Issued	Children Participating (i.e., in Households Redeeming Benefits): Number	Children Participating (i.e., in Households Redeeming Benefits): Percentage of Children Issued
Chickasaw Nation	$60	1,189	2,471	1,188	2,476	99.9%	100.2%	979	82.4%	2,092	84.5%
	$30	1,203	2,454	1,201	2,453	99.8%	100.0%	995	82.8%	2,092	85.3%
Delaware State	$60	3,737	6,901	3,622	6,635	96.9%	96.1%	3,433	94.8%	6,334	95.5%
	$30	3,743	6,909	3,727	6,927	99.6%	100.3%	3,437	92.2%	6,480	93.5%
Michigan											
Detroit	$60	1,195	2,333	1,192	2,336	99.7%	100.1%	1,064	89.3%	2,098	89.8%
	$30	1,198	2,337	1,197	2,323	99.9%	99.4%	1,056	88.2%	2,081	89.6%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	$60	1,481	2,778	1,479	2,794	99.9%	100.6%	1,322	89.4%	2,500	89.5%
	$30	1,490	2,777	1,488	2,797	99.9%	100.7%	1,273	85.6%	2,449	87.6%
Mid-Michigan	$60	1,637	3,050	1,635	3,054	99.9%	100.1%	1,553	95.0%	2,911	95.3%
	$30	1,616	3,033	1,614	3,026	99.9%	99.8%	1,486	92.1%	2,834	93.7%
Portland, Oregon	$60	2,180	3,840	2,168	3,771	99.4%	98.2%	2,154	99.4%	3,752	99.5%
	$30	2,179	3,838	2,166	3,796	99.4%	98.9%	2,151	99.3%	3,776	99.5%
All Sites	**$60**	**11,419**	**21,373**	**11,284**	**21,066**	98.8%	98.6%	**10,505**	93.1%	**19,687**	93.5%
	$30	**11,429**	**21,348**	**11,393**	**21,322**	99.7%	99.9%	**10,398**	91.3%	**19,712**	92.4%

Source: Random assignment and SEBTC transaction data (unweighted) for all evaluation households.

Due to differences in the number of households assigned to benefits across sites, larger sites have more influence on the overall percentages for all sites.

The 2013 SEBTC evaluation sites issued benefits for the evaluation to a total of 11,419 households in the $60 benefit group and 11,429 in the $30 benefit group. The numbers of children and household issued benefits closely approximated the numbers that were randomly assigned. On average, almost 99% of households in the $60 benefit group and very nearly 100% of households in the $30 benefit group assigned benefits were issued benefits. There were several reasons for the small differences between the total numbers of households and children assigned and issued benefits. Some households that were randomly assigned to receive benefits could not be located or declined the benefit. The number of children issued benefits could differ from the number assigned if households, when notified about the SEBTC benefit, identified additional eligible children or said that children had moved out of the household. As children moved in and out of households throughout the summer, the numbers continued to fluctuate.[48] The counts in Exhibit 3.1 represent the total numbers of households and children that were ever issued benefits in 2013.

A total of 20,903 households in the 2013 evaluation participated in SEBTC (that is, redeemed any benefits during the summer of 2013) in the six sites. Among all evaluation households issued benefits, 93% of $60 benefit households and 91% of $30 benefit households participated at least once during the summer (based on the unweighted data for Exhibit 3.1). The unweighted household participation rates varied across the sites from Chickasaw Nation (82% for the $60 and $30 benefit group households) to Portland (where 99% of the $60 and $30 benefit households participated in SEBTC). The descriptive results show a much greater difference in overall participation rates between sites than differences between the $60 SEBTC benefit group and the $30 group. At the site level, the largest difference between the benefit groups was 3.8 percentage points (in Grand Rapids/Kentwood).

Exhibit 3.2 shows the mean and distribution of the SEBTC benefit redemption rate, i.e., the percentage of benefits redeemed by the evaluation households during the summer (using weighted data for survey respondents). On average, households in the $60 group redeemed 74% of SEBTC benefits, and those in the $30 group redeemed 72%. Overall, three out of five households in each benefit group redeemed more than 75% of SEBTC benefits. There was substantial variation in the mean and distribution of the benefit redemption rate across sites. For example, the mean redemption rate ranged from 60% to 98% for the $60 SEBTC benefit group. The percentage of households with no redemptions had a smaller range: from around 1% to 17% for both groups. Portland (a SNAP-model site) had the highest percentage of households that redeemed 100% of their benefits for the entire summer (88% for both benefit groups). On the other hand, at most 10% of households in either group in the four WIC model sites spent 100% of their benefits for the summer.

[48] Note that this means that, as defined here, the number of children actually receiving benefits could be more than 100% of the children randomly assigned to receive benefits, as was the case for the $30 group.

Exhibit 3.2 Percentage of SEBTC Benefits Redeemed, All Households, By Site for All Months, Summer 2013

Site	Benefit Type	Mean Percentage of Dollars Redeemed	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
Chickasaw Nation	$60	60.0%	17.6	4.4	10.4	21.0	41.2	5.4
	$30	60.2%	17.4	3.9	12.0	21.1	39.6	6.0
Delaware State	$60	88.0%	7.9	0.2	2.0	4.3	61.4	24.2
	$30	86.8%	8.1	0.2	2.4	6.8	59.5	23.1
Michigan								
Detroit	$60	63.2%	10.7	4.1	13.1	27.5	38.7	5.9
	$30	59.5%	11.8	6.4	14.8	30.1	30.3	6.7
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	$60	61.3%	10.6	6.5	13.7	26.8	36.8	5.7
	$30	57.7%	14.4	6.2	14.9	25.5	34.2	4.8
Mid-Michigan	$60	75.6%	5.1	2.6	7.3	18.5	58.9	7.6
	$30	72.4%	7.9	3.0	7.9	20.0	51.3	10.0
Portland, Oregon	$60	98.0%	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	9.6	87.9
	$30	97.2%	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.4	8.6	88.4
All Sites	**$60**	**74.4%**	**8.8**	**3.0**	**7.8**	**16.5**	**41.1**	**22.8**
	$30	**72.4%**	**10.1**	**3.3**	**8.7**	**17.5**	**37.2**	**23.2**

Source: SEBTC transaction data (weighted) for summer 2013 survey respondents.

The percent of benefits redeemed is greater than 100% for some households in WIC-model sites because the imputed value of the issued package, based on the site's average unit cost, is less than the actual dollar value redeemed. The calculation of the value of the WIC package is described in Section 3.2.1.

Among participating households, the average redemption rate was 82% for the $60 group and 81% for the $30 group (Exhibit 3.3). The pattern of variation in the redemption rate by participating households for the summer across sites was similar for the two benefit groups. Portland and Delaware had the highest mean redemption rates and percentages of households redeeming 100% of benefits for the participating households; Grand Rapids/Kentwood had the lowest values of these measures.

Exhibit 3.3 Percentage of SEBTC Benefits Redeemed, Participating Households, By Site for All Months, Summer 2013

Site	Benefit Type	Mean Percentage of Dollars Redeemed	>0 and <=25% of Benefits	>25 and <=50% of Benefits	>50 and <=75% of Benefits	>75 and <100% of Benefits	>=100% of Benefits
Chickasaw Nation	$60	72.8%	5.3	12.6	25.5	50.0	6.6
	$30	72.9%	4.8	14.5	25.5	47.9	7.3
Delaware State	$60	95.6%	0.2	2.1	4.7	66.7	26.3
	$30	94.5%	0.2	2.6	7.4	64.7	25.1
Michigan							
Detroit	$60	70.8%	4.6	14.6	30.8	43.4	6.6
	$30	67.5%	7.2	16.7	34.1	34.4	7.6
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	$60	68.5%	7.3	15.3	30.0	41.2	6.4
	$30	67.4%	7.2	17.4	29.8	39.9	5.6
Mid-Michigan	$60	79.6%	2.8	7.7	19.5	62.1	8.0
	$30	78.5%	3.2	8.5	21.7	55.7	10.9
Portland, Oregon	$60	99.2%	0.0	0.3	1.1	9.7	88.9
	$30	98.9%	0.1	0.4	1.4	8.7	89.5
All Sites	**$60**	**81.6%**	**3.2**	**8.5**	**18.1**	**45.1**	**25.0**
	$30	**80.6%**	**3.7**	**9.7**	**19.4**	**41.4**	**25.8**

Source: SEBTC transaction data (weighted) for summer 2013 survey respondents.

3.3.2 Value of Benefit Issued and Redeemed

Exhibit 3.4 presents the total and the average dollar amounts of SEBTC benefits issued to and redeemed per household and per child. For the $60 group, the average household benefit issued across all the sites was $342, ranging from $300 per household in Delaware to $393 in Michigan-Detroit. For the $30 group, the average household benefit issued across all sites was $167, ranging from $151 per household in Delaware to $192 in Chickasaw Nation. The average benefit issued per child for all sites, for the entire summer, was $181 for the $60 SEBTC benefit group and $88 for the $30 benefit group. The standard monthly food packages in the WIC sites were essentially the same, so the differences in benefits per child in the WIC sites were mostly due to local price differences and the length of the benefit period.[49] The average per child benefit redeemed across all the sites for the $60 SEBTC benefit group was $134. For the $30 group, the average per child benefit redeemed across all sites was $64. Since the average summer benefit period was 87 days (see Exhibit 2.3 in Chapter 2), this equates to $1.54 per day for the average school-age child in the larger benefit group and 74 cents per day for the average child in the smaller benefit group.

[49] As discussed in Section 3.2.1, food prices from redemption data were used to compute the dollar value of the food package in each WIC site. The only difference in the content of the standard food packages was that Chickasaw Nation issued a larger quantity of tuna/salmon than the Michigan sites. The Chickasaw Nation had an expanded food package for the third benefit cycle (see Appendix 1.A).

Exhibit 3.4 Mean Dollar Amount of SEBTC Benefits Issued and Redeemed, by Site for All Months, Summer 2013

Site	Benefit Type	Benefits Issued		Benefits Redeemed	
		Mean per Household	Mean Per Child	Mean per Household	Mean Per Child
Chickasaw Nation	$60	383	186	239	112
	$30	192	94	122	56
Delaware State	$60	300	159	268	145
	$30	151	82	135	71
Michigan					
Detroit	$60	393	203	259	128
	$30	187	96	117	57
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	$60	345	183	220	113
	$30	161	86	99	50
Mid-Michigan	$60	333	178	259	135
	$30	156	83	118	60
Portland, Oregon	$60	307	176	303	175
	$30	154	88	153	87
All Sites	**$60**	**342**	**181**	**258**	**134**
	$30	**167**	**88**	**124**	**64**

Source: SEBTC transaction data (weighted) for summer 2013 survey respondents.

3.3.3 SEBTC Benefit Exhaustion

Over the summer of 2013, 36% of households in the $60 benefit group and 43% of the $30 benefit group exhausted their SEBTC benefits (i.e., used all their benefits) in at least one summer month (Exhibit 3.5).[50] There was a wide range of rates of SEBTC benefit exhaustion in both groups. The percentages of households that exhausted their benefits at least once were as low as 11% ($60 group in Chickasaw Nation) and as high as 94% of households (both groups in Portland).

Exhausting benefits for the entire summer was not common, with 20% of all households spending their full benefit by the end of the SEBTC period. Full benefit exhaustion in the WIC sites was very rare, ranging from 0.3% in Chickasaw to 2% in Mid-Michigan for the $60 benefit group, and 1% in Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood to 5% in Mid-Michigan for the $30 group. Appendix 3B presents the percentage of households exhausting their entire benefit by site and benefit group.[51] Since very few households exhausted their entire SEBTC benefits, the analysis of benefit exhaustion focused on the broader measure of exhausting benefits in at least month.

[50] Exhibit 3.2 shows the percentage of households with redemptions equal to 100% of the value of benefits issued for the entire summer. Exhibit 3.5 shows the percentage of households that exhausted their benefits in at least one month. For SNAP model sites, benefit exhaustion was defined as spending 100% of available benefits. For WIC sites, benefit exhaustion was defined as redeeming benefits until the quantity remaining in each food category was less than the minimum amount that could be purchased.

[51] Appendix 3A.2 discusses benefit exhaustion thresholds in the WIC-model sites. These thresholds are the minimum remaining quantities determining when households exhausted their SEBTC-WIC benefits.

Across all sites, the average household that exhausted benefits did so within 13 days of issuance in both the $60- and $30-groups. Households in both groups exhausted their benefits most quickly in Portland (a SNAP-model site), where the mean number of days was only 9 in the $60 SEBTC group and 8 in the $30 group. Households in Mid-Michigan took longest to exhaust their benefits (a WIC-model site), where the mean number of days to exhaust benefits was 26 in the $60 group and 25 in the $30 group.

Exhibit 3.5 Exhaustion of SEBTC Benefits by Site for All Months, Summer 2013

Site	Benefit Type	Exhausted Benefits Once or More Often		Days to Benefit Exhaustion				
		#	% Households	Mean	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Maximum
Chickasaw Nation	$60	396	10.6%	24	20	27	29	30
	$30	861	23.1%	22	19	24	28	31
Delaware State	$60	2,311	62.0%	12	5	10	18	30
	$30	2,381	63.9%	11	5	10	17	30
Michigan								
Detroit	$60	537	14.4%	21	16	21	29	30
	$30	940	25.2%	21	17	20	28	30
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	$60	485	13.0%	24	21	25	29	30
	$30	734	19.7%	22	20	24	27	30
Mid-Michigan	$60	865	23.2%	26	24	28	29	32
	$30	1,273	34.2%	25	23	27	29	32
Portland, Oregon	$60	3,486	93.6%	9	3	7	13	35
	$30	3,485	93.5%	8	3	6	11	35
All Sites	**$60**	**8,080**	**36.1%**	**13**	**5**	**10**	**21**	**35**
	$30	**9,673**	**43.2%**	**13**	**4**	**11**	**22**	**35**

Source: SEBTC transaction data (weighted) for summer 2013 survey respondents.

3.3.4 Patterns of Benefit Redemption by Food Category in WIC-Model Sites

Exhibit 3.6a and 3.6b present the SEBTC redemption rates for each WIC food category over the course of the summer in the four WIC model sites (see Appendix 3A for site-specific food packages and the percentages of households redeeming any benefits in each food category). Nine categories of foods were issued to households in the $60 group and six to the $30 group.[52]

In the $60 benefit group (Exhibit 3.6a), households redeemed 67% of all benefits issued. The eggs and juice categories were most popular with 77% redeemed in each. Meanwhile, only 50%

[52] Three households in the Michigan sites received the wrong benefit package. That is, they were either assigned the $30 package and received $60 per child, or vice versa. Also, 33 households in Michigan and 19 households in Chickasaw Nation received a mix of the $30 and $60 package. Redemptions of the foods specific to the $60 package (cheese, juice, and tuna/salmon) by households that incorrectly received the $60 package are not included in Exhibit 3.6a 3.6b.

of benefits were redeemed in the bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal category.[53] Mid-Michigan had the highest redemption rate in all nine food categories. Chickasaw Nation had the lowest redemption rate in six of the nine food categories.

In the $30 benefit group (Exhibit 3.6b), households in WIC sites overall redeemed 66% of the food package. Benefits for eggs and fruits/vegetables were redeemed the most (73% and 71% respectively) while benefits for beans/peanut butter were redeemed the least (54%). Mid-Michigan had the highest redemption rate in all six food categories (70% to 81%). Redemptions in other sites did not exceed 71% in any category.

Exhibit 3.6a Percentage of SEBTC Benefits Redeemed by Food Category, Households with $60 per Child, WIC-Model Sites, Summer 2013

Food Type	Chickasaw Nation	Detroit	Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	Mid-Michigan	All WIC Sites
Percentage of Benefits Redeemed					
Milk – skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	66.4%	68.4%	68.5%	82.5%	70.7%
Cheese	70.6%	73.1%	69.2%	85.1%	74.5%
Eggs	71.5%	76.4%	75.1%	86.7%	77.1%
Juice 64 oz bottle/equivalent	69.7%	76.9%	73.9%	86.6%	76.6%
Cereal	60.0%	65.5%	62.2%	77.0%	65.8%
Dry/canned beans and peanut butter	51.9%	52.0%	53.0%	74.1%	57.4%
Tuna/salmon	59.1%	63.5%	58.6%	78.5%	64.3%
Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	54.1%	49.6%	41.6%	55.7%	50.4%
Fruits/vegetables	64.6%	72.3%	72.6%	82.4%	72.8%
Total	**62.5%**	**65.8%**	**64.0%**	**77.8%**	**67.3%**

Source: SEBTC transaction data (weighted) for summer 2013 survey respondents.

Note: Percentages of benefits redeemed are based on total redemptions divided by total benefits for all households combined. Therefore, the percentages of all benefits redeemed in this exhibit do not match the average percentage redeemed at the household level in Exhibit 3.2.

[53] All of the Michigan sites had difficulty with finding the correct size of peanut butter allowed in the WIC food package (18-ounce jars were allowed but manufacturers recently changed to 16-ounce jars, which were not in the UPC system) and with finding the allowed brands of bread (in some stores approved brands were not scanning due to a computer error).

Exhibit 3.6b Percentage of SEBTC Benefits Redeemed by Food Category, Households with $30 per Child, WIC-Model Sites, Summer 2013

Food Type	Chickasaw Nation	Detroit	Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	Mid-Michigan	All WIC Sites
	Percentage of Benefits Redeemed				
Milk – skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	65.0%	61.5%	63.0%	77.3%	66.2%
Eggs	70.8%	69.3%	69.5%	81.0%	72.5%
Cereal	61.9%	60.9%	58.5%	72.2%	62.9%
Dry/canned beans and peanut butter	52.2%	48.5%	47.7%	69.9%	54.2%
Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	61.6%	65.6%	47.2%	66.0%	60.3%
Fruits/vegetables	65.4%	68.1%	68.8%	80.5%	70.5%
Total	**63.7%**	**62.5%**	**61.5%**	**75.9%**	**65.6%**

Note: Percentages of benefits redeemed are based on total redemptions divided by total benefits for all households combined. Therefore, the percentages of all benefits redeemed in this exhibit do not match the average percentage redeemed at the household level in Exhibit 3.2.

Source: SEBTC transaction data (weighted) for summer 2013 survey respondents.

3.3.5 Differences in Benefit Use Between WIC and SNAP Models

In considering the differences in benefit use among sites in the preceding discussion, it is important to acknowledge that the WIC model appeared to pose greater barriers for participation, redemption and exhaustion. First, more households may be familiar with the SNAP program than the WIC program. Second, compared to SNAP, fewer stores are authorized to accept WIC, so opportunities to redeem benefits are not as plentiful as with the SNAP model. Third, the SNAP model operates almost like cash, but the WIC model is commodity-based. As a result, redeeming benefits with the WIC model is more complicated because participants must choose from a narrower set of eligible foods, and these foods may be hard to find (as with peanut butter and whole-grain bread in the Michigan sites). The WIC model also requires participants to keep track of balances for each food category rather than a single balance in dollars. Further, WIC benefits expired if not used by the end of the month, while SNAP benefits carried over from month to month until they expired at the end of the summer. Finally, some households may not want some or all of the foods eligible for purchase with the WIC model.

The observed differences in benefit use between the WIC and SNAP models fit with expectations based on the differences between these two benefit delivery systems. Greater barriers to participation are associated with lower participation rates for both benefit groups in the WIC-model sites. Both barriers to participation in general and food-specific issues are linked to lower redemption and exhaustion rates for both groups in WIC-model sites. While other factors may be involved, it is plausible and consistent with prior years' results that Oregon's use of a SNAP model where households used the same card for SEBTC and SNAP was a factor in that site's higher levels of participation, redemption and exhaustion compared to Delaware, which issued a separate SEBTC card to all eligible households, even if they also had an EBT card for SNAP.

3.4 Impact of a $60 SEBTC Benefit Relative to a $30 Benefit on SEBTC Benefit Use

This section reports the impact of receiving a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to receiving a $30 benefit on the extent to which households actually use their available SEBTC benefits. The analysis considers three measures of utilization: SEBTC participation (i.e., redemption of any SEBTC benefits at any point during summer 2013), the share of SEBTC benefits redeemed, and occurrence of SEBTC benefit exhaustion in at least one summer month. Regression adjustments provide the most statistically precise and reliable estimates of impact for this purpose. Means for the $60- and $30- benefit groups presented in this section are adjusted for observable differences in site and household characteristics, so they differ from the unadjusted means in Section 3.3.

Regression adjustments show that the $60 SEBTC benefit generated a relatively small increase in SEBTC participation relative to the $30 benefit (see Exhibit 3.7). It also raised the share of SEBTC benefits redeemed to a slightly higher level. At the same time, a $60 benefit was substantially less likely than a $30 benefit to lead to exhaustion of all available benefits in one or more given month.[54]

Exhibit 3.7 Estimated Impact on Benefit Use Outcomes of $60 Relative to $30 on Participation Rate, Percent of Benefits Redeemed and Benefit Exhaustion Rate, Summer 2013

Outcome	Sample Size	$60 Group	$30 Group	Differential Impact ($60–$30 Difference)	SE	p-value	Impact as % of $30 Prevalence
SEBTC Participation (% of those issued)	19,689	91.1	89.8	1.3***	0.16	<.001	1.5%
Benefit Redemption Rate (% of those issued)	19,689	74.3	72.3	2.0***	0.44	<.001	2.7%
Benefit Exhaustion Rate (% exhausting in at least one month)	19,689	36.1	43.3	-7.2***	0.88	<.001	-17.0%

Sources: SEBTC and spring/summer survey data (weighted), 2013.

*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

While households that were issued $60 per eligible child had more to gain from participating than the group issued half as much per eligible child, participation rates were approximately 90% for both groups. Even so, the larger $60 benefit raised the participation rate slightly, by about 2% relative to the $30 benefit.

[54] As in the descriptive analysis, the impact analysis treats households that did not participate as not exhausting their benefits, so the outcome is not conditional on participating and the impact is for all 2013 evaluation households.

Similarly, the group given the larger benefit amount also redeemed a larger proportion of its benefits over the entire summer, although again the difference was substantively small in relative terms (about 3%). The redemption rate decreased from 74.3% for the $60 group to 72.3% for the $30 group.[55] Among households that participated at all in SEBTC, the regression-adjusted redemption rates for participants were even closer together, separated by just 1.2 percentage points (81.7% for the $60 group and 80.5% for the $30 group; not shown). Therefore, the overall impact on the small but statistically significant difference between the two groups on percent of benefits redeemed comes from two sources: making $60 households more likely to participate and, conditional on participation, causing them to redeem a slightly higher share of their available benefits.

As might be expected given the larger benefit, the $60 benefit *reduced* the rate of SEBTC benefit exhaustion (i.e., redemption of all available benefits in at least one month over the summer), relative to the $30 group. Only 36.1% of the $60 SEBTC group exhausted their benefits in at least one month of the summer compared to 43.3% of the $30 group. Hence, the regression-adjusted impact, in absolute terms, was 7.2 percentage points, and the relative decrease in the exhaustion rate in response to increasing the benefit was a substantial 17.0%. The difference in exhaustion rates between the $60- and $30-groups indicates that a large part of the study population would use all of a $30 SEBTC benefit per child per month in at least one month but, fewer would use all of a $60 benefit.

The positive impacts of the $60 benefit on SEBTC participation and redemption can be interpreted in a cost-benefit framework. Eligible households need to take certain steps to participate in SEBTC (such as reading notices, picking up a SEBTC card, selecting a PIN, or learning how to use benefits). These steps have costs in time and, in some sites, travel. Households assigned a larger benefit would be expected to be more likely to incur the costs of participation. In addition, from a behavioral perspective, a larger benefit would provide more motivation to deal with any perceived risks of participation. Since the differences in participation and redemption rates were small, it appears that most households who received a $60 per child SEBTC benefit would participate in SEBTC even if they only received a $30 per child benefit.

The negative impact of the $60 benefit on benefit exhaustion may be interpreted in several ways. One interpretation is that of satisficing behavior: fewer households chose to redeem all of their benefits at the $60 level, either because they did not need all of the benefits, or because they could have but did not want to use all of the benefits. However, it is also possible that some households faced external barriers to using all of the $60 benefit (either obtaining foods or preparing and serving them) that were not present with the $30 benefit. While the process of benefit delivery was the same for both groups, the composition of the WIC food package was different. As the analyses in the next sections show, there were significant

[55] The means for the $60 and $30 groups in Exhibit 3.7 and subsequent exhibits in this chapter are regression-adjusted, whereas the means in previous exhibits are not. Regression-adjusted means may differ from un-adjusted means for the same sample because of differences in baseline characteristics across sites or between the $60 and $30 groups.

differences in the impact of the $60 benefit on benefit redemption and exhaustion rates between sites using the SNAP and WIC models, and it is plausible that features of the WIC model and differences between the $30 and $60 food packages contributed to these differences, as discussed further in Section 3.6.

The evaluation's logic model predicts that SEBTC will increase household food expenditures and, as a result, lead to better food security. By extension, the $60 per child SEBTC benefit would be expected to have more impact on food expenditures and food security than the $30 per child benefit. In practice, the difference in benefits redeemed between households in the $60 and $30 groups is slightly larger than the difference in benefits issued, and this difference might influence the impacts on food expenditures, food security, and nutrition outcomes. Whether the $60 SEBTC benefit was more effective in those areas, relative to the $30 benefit, is addressed in Chapter 5.

3.5 Impact of a $60 SEBTC Benefit Relative to a $30 Benefit on SEBTC Benefit Use by Site

An important additional aspect of SEBTC benefit use is the consistency across sites of the previously-reported impacts of a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to a $30 benefit. The descriptive findings in Section 3.3 suggest some variation across sites in levels of participation, percent of benefits redeemed, and benefit exhaustion in *both* the $60 and $30 SEBTC benefit groups. Impacts on these outcomes, disaggregated by site and by SNAP versus WIC model, are presented in this section.

The impact of a $60 benefit on SEBTC participation, redemption, and exhaustion rates relative to a $30 benefit, varied significantly among sites (Exhibits 3.8, 3.9, and 3.10). The three Michigan sites had significantly positive impacts of the $60 per child benefit on participation and redemption rates, relative to the $30 benefit, while the others did not. (The impact on participation in Detroit was weakly significant, with a p-value of 0.052).[56] There were no significant impacts on participation and redemption in Chickasaw Nation and the two SNAP-model sites.

The impact of the SEBTC benefit level on the benefit exhaustion rate also varied significantly and substantially across sites. A $60 SEBTC benefit significantly and substantially reduced the prevalence of benefit exhaustion in all four WIC-model sites compared to a $30 benefit (Exhibit 3.10). The relative impacts between the $60 SEBTC benefit group and the $30 group in these sites were one-third or more. On the other hand, the two SNAP-model sites had no significant impact of the $60 benefit on benefit exhaustion relative to the $30 benefit. Section 3.6 presents

[56] The analysis tested whether the impacts on SEBTC redemption and benefit exhaustion rates varied across sites but not whether impacts were different between any pair of sites (due to limited statistical power at the site level). Thus, for example, the analysis in Exhibit 3.9 did not determine whether Grand Rapids/Kentwood had a larger impact than Delaware. A similar point applies to estimated impacts on benefit exhaustion rates in Exhibit 3.10.

the results of tests for significant differences in the impact of the $60 benefit relative to the $30 benefit between the WIC and SNAP models.

Exhibit 3.8 Estimated Impact of $60 Relative to $30 Benefit on the Participation Rate by Site, Summer 2013

	Sample Size	$60 Group Participation Rate	$30 Group Participation Rate	Impact on Participation Rate ($60-$30 Difference)	SE	p-value	% Change
All Sites	19,689	91.1	89.8	1.3***	0.16	<.001	1.5%
Chickasaw Nation	2,053	82.7	82.2	0.5	0.53	0.359	0.6%
Delaware State	6,437	92.1	91.9	0.2	0.32	0.567	0.2%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,121	89.0	88.4	0.6*	0.33	0.052	0.7%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,482	89.3	85.5	3.8***	1.39	0.006	4.4%
Mid-Michigan	3,006	94.9	92.0	2.8***	0.64	<.001	3.1%
Portland, Oregon	3,590	98.8	98.8	<0.1	0.03	0.140	<0.1%

Sources: SEBTC and spring/summer survey data (weighted), 2013.

Test that $30/$60 difference varies by site: $\chi 2=249.580$, df=5, p=.<0.001

"% Change" is impact as a percent of $30 benefit group level.

*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

Exhibit 3.9 Estimated Impact of $60 Relative to $30 Benefit on the Benefit Redemption Rate by Site, Summer 2013

	Sample Size	$60 Group Percent of Benefits Redeemed	$30 Group Percent of Benefits Redeemed	Impact on Benefit Redemption Rate ($60-$30 Difference)	SE	p-value	% Change
All Sites	19,689	74.3	72.3	2.0	0.44	<.001	2.7%
Chickasaw Nation	2,053	60.2	59.9	0.3	1.06	0.741	0.6%
Delaware State	6,437	88.0	86.8	1.2	0.69	0.089	1.4%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,121	63.0	59.6	3.4**	1.03	0.001	5.7%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,482	61.2	576	3.6**	1.83	0.053	6.2%
Mid-Michigan	3,006	75.4	72.4	3.1***	0.97	0.002	4.2%
Portland, Oregon	3,590	98.0	97.7	0.3	0.28	0.305	0.3%

Sources: SEBTC and spring/summer survey data (weighted), 2013.

Test that $30/$60 difference varies by site: F-value= 6.103, df=5, p= <0.001 "% Change" is impact as a percent of $30 benefit group level.

*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

Exhibit 3.10 Estimated Impact of $60 Relative to $30 Benefit on the Benefit Exhaustion Rate by Site, Summer 2013

	Sample Size	$60 Group Benefit Exhaustion Rate	$30 Group Benefit Exhaustion Rate	Impact on Benefit Exhaustion Rate ($60-$30 Difference)	SE	p-value	% Change
Benefit Exhaustion (%)	19,689	36.1	43.3	-7.2***	0.60	<.001	-17.0%
Chickasaw Nation	2,053	10.7	23.1	-12.4***	3.41	0.000	-54.0%
Delaware State	6,437	62.1	63.9	-1.8	1.62	0.262	2.8%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,121	14.4	25.2	-10.8***	1.58	<.001	-43.0%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,482	12.9	19.8	-6.9***	1.55	<.001	-35.0%
Mid-Michigan	3,006	23.2	34.3	-11.1***	1.57	<.001	-32.0%
Portland, Oregon	3,590	93.6	93.5	0.0	0.75	0.972	<0.01%

Sources: SEBTC and spring/summer survey data (weighted), 2013.

Test that $30/$60 difference varies by site: $\chi 2=81.615$, df=5, p=<.0001

"% Change" is impact as a percent of $30 benefit group level.

*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

3.6 Impact of a $60 SEBTC Benefit Relative to a $30 Benefit on SEBTC Benefit by WIC vs. SNAP Models

The findings on site-level variation in impacts suggest exploring the relationship of the SEBTC service delivery model (WIC versus SNAP) to the impacts of a $60 benefit compared to a $30 benefit on SEBTC participation, redemption, and exhaustion. There is evidence of a difference between the two models in the estimated impact of a larger SEBTC benefit amount on participation rates. A $60 benefit slightly increased SEBTC participation in the WIC-model sites (by 1.9 percentage points; see Exhibit 3.11), but had no significant impact in the SNAP-model sites.

The WIC-model sites also had a significantly larger but insubstantial impact of the $60 per-child benefit on the redemption rate, with the additional $30 per-child benefit leading to a small increase of 2.6 percentage points (Exhibit 3.11). There was no significant differential impact on the percent of benefits redeemed in the SNAP-model sites. The difference in the relative impact of the $60 benefit between WIC- and SNAP-model sites was quite small compared with the difference of nearly 30 points in the redemption rate for both $60- and $30-benefit groups between the SNAP-model sites and in the WIC-model sites, as discussed in Section 3.3.5.

The contrast between the SNAP- and WIC-model sites is considerably larger for impacts on benefit exhaustion. About 78% of all households in the SNAP-model sites exhausted their SEBTC benefits in at least one month regardless of the per-child benefit amount provided. In WIC model sites, the prevalence of exhaustion was much lower and—in this case—affected by the SEBTC benefit amount. Only 26% of households receiving a $30 per-child benefit exhausted

all SEBTC benefits in one or more months of summer 2013. The benefit exhaustion rate was even lower for households in the $60 group —falling to 15%, a statistically significant reduction and one that differed significantly from essentially no impact of a larger benefit amount in the SNAP-model sites.

When considering differences between models in the impact of the $60 SEBTC benefit relative to the $30 benefit, the most notable finding is that the $60 SEBTC per-child benefit had a negative impact on benefit exhaustion in sites using the WIC model but no such impact in sites using the SNAP model. Thus, it does not appear that the greater size of the benefit is the primary reason for this impact, and the explanation must lie at least in part in the distinctive features of the WIC model. As discussed in Section 3.3.5, there were several features of the WIC model that could pose barriers to benefit use. The lower benefit exhaustion rate among either benefit group in sites employing the WIC model may be the result of households having greater difficulty keeping track of balances (with more foods in the package) or their being less willing to overcome barriers to participation (such as traveling to participating stores and finding approved products) once they had redeemed the WIC foods that they most needed or desired. In addition, it is possible that the lower rate of benefit exhaustion in the $60 WIC group compared to the $60 SNAP group was related to the composition of the $60 food package (particularly the relatively large quantity of bread/tortillas/oatmeal, for which approved products were hard to find, and the inclusion of canned fish, which was less often redeemed than most other foods).

Exhibit 3.11 Estimated Impact of $60 Relative to $30 Benefit on the Participation, Benefit Redemption, and Benefit Exhaustion Rates by SEBTC Model, Summer 2013

	N	$60 Group	$30 Group	Difference ($60-$30)	SE	p-value	% Change
Participation Rate							
SNAP model	10,027	95.4	95.3	0.1	0.16	0.476	0.1%
WIC model	9,662	89.0	87.0	1.9**	0.18	<.001	2.2%
Difference	19,689	-6.5	-8.3	1.8*	0.18	<.001	22.0%
Benefit Redemption Rate							
SNAP model	10,027	93.0	92.3	0.7	0.43	0.090	0.8%
WIC model	9,662	65.0	62.4	2.6***	0.48	<0.001	4.1%
Difference	19,689	-28.1	-29.9	1.8**	0.54	0.001	6.1%
Benefit Exhaustion Rate							
SNAP model	10,027	77.8	78.7	-0.9	0.9	0.319	1.1%
WIC model	9,662	15.3	25.6	-10.3***	1.09	<.001	40.0%
Difference	19,689	-62.5	-53.1	-9.4***	1.02	<.001	18.0%

Sources: SEBTC and spring/summer survey data (weighted), 2013.

*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

3.7 Impact of a $60 Benefit Relative to a $30 Benefit on SEBTC Use Outcomes, by Demographic Subgroup

This section presents exploratory analyses of whether the relative impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on SEBTC benefit use varied between demographic subgroups. The evaluation assessed differences in impacts among households grouped according to respondents' race/ethnicity, and the household's status in the spring, before the intervention, on the following characteristics: VLFS-C, FI-C, whether the household was below the federal poverty line (FPL), participation in SNAP, number of children in the household, and the presence of an adolescent in the household. Thus, the evaluation tested for differences in impacts on three SEBTC utilization outcomes in a total of seven sets of subgroups.

Exhibit 3.12 presents the findings from this analysis in instances in which the impact of the $60 per child benefit relative to the $30 benefit differed significantly between subgroups at the 5% significance level or less. Some differences in impacts for additional subgroups were significant at the borderline 10% significance level, but are not discussed here (see Appendix Tables 3C.1, 3C.2, and 3C.3 for a full set of subgroup estimates). Statistical tests are not corrected for multiple comparisons so some of the significant results may be due to chance. However, some of the results are highly significant and therefore more likely to represent real impact differences.

The only household characteristic significantly associated with a difference in impacts on SEBTC use was receipt of SNAP in the spring. More specifically, the difference in SEBTC benefit redemption rates between the $60 benefit group and the $30 benefit group was greater for households receiving SNAP at baseline than for households that did not receive SNAP in the spring. Among SNAP households, the benefit redemption rate was 3 percentage points higher for the $60 SEBTC benefit households than for the $30 benefit households, whereas there was no difference in SEBTC redemption for non-SNAP households.

Second, the reduction of SEBTC benefit exhaustion among households receiving $60 per child relative to $30 per child was larger for non-SNAP households than for SNAP households: 10 percentage points versus 6 percentage points. While this finding likely reflects differences in needs or attitudes between households that chose to participate in SNAP and otherwise similar households that did not, it may also be related to greater familiarity with EBT systems—specifically the tracking of remaining balances—among SNAP households. In Oregon, SNAP households used the same EBT card for SNAP and SEBTC and therefore may have found SEBTC easier to use than non-SNAP households.

Exhibit 3.12 Estimated Impact of $60 Relative to $30 Benefit on the Percent of Benefits Redeemed, and Benefit Exhaustion Rate by Selected Subgroup, Summer 2013

	N	$60 Group	$30 Group	Difference ($60-$30)	SE	p-value
Percent of Benefits Redeemed						
Participation in SNAP						
Received SNAP in spring	12,547	75.0	72.1	2.9***	0.53	<.001
Did not receive SNAP in spring	6,030	73.6	73.4	0.2	1.07	0.850
Difference	18,577	1.4	-1.4	2.7**	1.21	0.024
Benefit Exhaustion Rate						
Participation in SNAP						
Received SNAP in spring	12,547	36.1	42.2	-6.1***	0.74	<.0001
Did not receive SNAP in spring	6,030	36.6	46.2	-9.6***	1.47	<.0001
Difference	18,577	-0.5	-4.0	3.5**	1.47	0.017

Sources: SEBTC and spring survey data (weighted), 2013.

*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

3.8 Conclusion

The vast majority of SEBTC households participated, and they redeemed most of the benefits that they were issued. However, households in the WIC-model sites used their benefits less by all three outcome measures: they had substantially lower levels of participation, redemption, and exhaustion. While other factors come into play, it seems highly likely that one or more differences in the form of benefits and the means of access between the WIC and SNAP models contributed to the lower levels of benefit use in the WIC-model sites.

The $60 benefit group participated more often and redeemed a greater share of benefits than the $30 group, but these impacts were substantively quite small: a 2% difference in the participation rate and a 3% difference in the redemption rate. However, the $60 SEBTC benefit group was 17% less likely than the $30 benefit group to exhaust all SEBTC benefits in at least one of the summer months. All of the observed overall impacts were found in the WIC-model sites; however, there were no significant impacts in the SNAP sites. This difference in impacts is likely related, at least in part, to the characteristics of the WIC model. The only household characteristic related to impacts was receipt of SNAP at baseline.

Chapter 4

Characteristics of Households in the Summer EBT for Children Demonstration

This chapter describes the characteristics of households taking part in the SEBTC demonstration areas, drawing largely from surveys of approximately 20,000 households at two points in time: in the spring (i.e., before the end of the school year), and again during the summer (when all surveyed households were receiving some SEBTC benefit). The chapter provides important context to help understand and interpret the differential impacts of the $60 SEBTC benefit versus the $30 SEBTC benefit on food security, children's nutritional status and other outcomes. Impacts on these outcomes are discussed in the subsequent chapter.

4.1 Research Questions and Key Findings

4.1.1 Research Questions

The major research question addressed in this chapter is:

- What are the characteristics of households that took part in the SEBTC evaluation in 2013?

Not all households in the full sample responded to both the spring and summer surveys. In order to describe the same sample that was used for the impact analysis in the subsequent chapter, household characteristics are described for those households that responded to the summer survey. However, estimates of characteristics which could be affected by receiving SEBTC, such as household income and use of SNAP or WIC, are based on the responses of these households to the spring survey. For each set of characteristics described below, the survey timing and sample are identified.

4.1.2 Key Findings

Households taking part in the SEBTC demonstration had the following characteristics:

- Fewer than half of the households reported having more than one adult (44.3%), and approximately half of the households (51.6%) had one adult who was female. In terms of race/ethnicity, the largest group identified themselves as non-Hispanic white (43.8%), with the next largest group being non-Hispanic black (27.2%), followed by Hispanic (18.2%). The mean number of children in the households (both school age and younger) was 2.4.

- In terms of income, households were relatively disadvantaged, compared to the national population. Reported mean household monthly income at baseline was $1,516 (compared to $6,685 for U.S. households with children in 2012[57]), with 3.7% reporting no income in the previous 30 days. The study sample is even more disadvantaged than the low-income (FRP certified) population nationally. Nearly three-quarters of households in the sample (74.2%) had monthly incomes below the federal poverty line,[58] compared to 51% of children nationally who are certified for FRP meals (CPS, 2012[59]). The percentage of households in the sample with incomes below the poverty line, ranged from 67.4% of households in Chickasaw Nation to 89.7% in Detroit, Michigan.
- As further evidence of disadvantage, the study sample had a higher rate of disability than the national population. In the U.S. population in 2010, 21.3% of people aged 15 years and older had a disability (Brault, 2012). In the study sample, 35.7% of respondents reported that a member of their household was a person with a physical or mental disability, and this varied across sites: 27.2% of households in Portland, Oregon and 42.8% of households in Mid-Michigan reported family members with a disability.
- Respondents reported that, during summer 2013, 84.3% of children usually ate lunch Monday through Friday at home during the previous 30 days. Most respondents (85.3%) indicated that the child did not usually eat at any other location, but 14.7% said children routinely ate at a second location.
- Two-thirds of the households (67.8%) reported receiving SNAP benefits in the spring, prior to when SEBTC began. Nearly one-quarter (22.6%) reported receiving WIC. Reporting about the summer 2013, nearly one-tenth of the households (9.6%) reported that their children received NSLP or SFSP as their primary source of weekly lunch in the summer (4.8%, for each program).

Chapter 4 first describes the random assignment process, survey response rates, the data collection approach, and the survey instruments. It then describes key characteristics of households in the demonstration.

[57] The mean annual household income for families with children under age 18 in 2012 is $80,218 (Current Population Survey, Table FINC-03. Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years Old--All Families by Total Money Income in 2012, Type of Family, Work Experience in 2012, Race and Hispanic Origin of Reference Person; http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032013/faminc/finc03_000.htm). The mean monthly household income is $80,218/12 months = $6,685/month.

[58] The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is adjusted for household size. An FPL is calculated for the contiguous United States, Alaska, and Hawaii. The 2013 FPL for a family of four is $23,550 per year (i.e., $1,963 per month) in the 48 contiguous States (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/13poverty.cfm).

[59] Computation by Abt Associates using the data from the 2012 Current Population Food Security Supplement. https://explore.data.gov/Income-Expenditures-Poverty-and-Wealth/Current-Population-Survey-Food-Security-Supplement/d6pf-n3qs

4.2 Overview of Random Assignment and Household Survey Data Collection

4.2.1 Conducting Random Assignment

As described in Chapter 2, the process of consent and random assignment required several steps. First, participating SFAs constructed lists of households with children certified for FRP meals. After working with SFAs and others to obtain consent from families (by an active process), each grantee sent a list of consenting households to the evaluation team.[60] The team then randomly assigned their families to be in either the $60 SEBTC benefit group or the $30 benefit group, with the objective of assigning 5,000 to 14,000 children[61] (depending on the site) to receive a benefit—half to receive $60 per child and half to receive $30 per child.[62] In all six sites, all households that were randomly assigned to receive either the $60 or $30 benefit were included in the evaluation sample and were contacted to participate in the household survey.

The essence of random assignment is that units (that is, households, in this case) are assigned randomly—that is, by the equivalent of a coin toss—from a common pool to either the $60 benefit group or the $30 benefit group. Because households are assigned randomly, the two groups should not differ with regard to background characteristics, measured or unmeasured, except by chance, with chance differences diminishing when a large number of units is randomized. As a result, any post-randomization differences in outcomes between the two groups of households that are statistically significant (that is, not due to chance variations) can be interpreted confidently as differences between impacts of the two benefit amounts ($60 and $30).

4.2.2 Response Rates

Exhibit 4.1 shows the response rates in the spring and in the summer, overall and by site. (See Appendix 4B for details about the computation of the response rate.) Overall, the survey achieved an 88.8% response rate in the spring and an 88.1% response rate in the summer. Across all sites, the summer response rate among households in the $60 SEBTC benefit group was 88.3%, compared to 87.8% in the $30 benefit group.

Of the 22,831 households that were randomly assigned to either the $60 or $30 benefit, 19,924 of them completed the spring survey[63] and 19,689 completed a summer survey.[64]

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[60] For more details on each site's consent approach, see Chapter 2.

[61] In Delaware, the number of consented children (17,440) exceeded the target of 14,000 for the site. Therefore, within each stratum in Delaware, 40% of households were randomly selected to receive the $60 benefit, 40% were randomly selected to receive the $30 benefit, and the remaining 20% of households did not receive any benefit and were excluded from the evaluation. In all other sites, all consented children were randomly assigned to either the $60 or $30 benefit amount.

[62] For more details on the random assignment approach, see Appendix 4A.

[63] In the Congressional Status Report, the total number of randomized households was reported to be 23,015, with 20,142 having completed the baseline survey. However, 200 additional households were subsequently identified

Exhibit 4.1 Response Rates, All Sites and by Site, Spring and Summer 2013

	Spring			Summer		
	All Cases	$60 SEBTC Benefit	$30 SEBTC Benefit	All Cases	$60 SEBTC Benefit	$30 SEBTC Benefit
Chickasaw Nation	90.6%	90.9%	90.3%	88.1%	87.4%	88.7%
Delaware	88.3%	88.7%	87.9%	87.6%	88.0%	87.1%
Michigan						
Detroit	88.0%	88.5%	87.5%	90.5%	91.1%	89.8%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	87.0%	86.6%	87.4%	86.3%	86.0%	86.6%
Mid-Michigan	93.7%	94.8%	92.6%	94.3%	94.7%	93.6%
Portland, Oregon	86.8%	86.7%	87.0%	84.1%	84.5%	83.8%
All 6 Sites	**88.8%**	**89.1%**	**88.5%**	**88.1%**	**88.3%**	**87.8%**
Test of Site Variation	$X^2_{(5)}$=116.27, P<0.001	$X^2_{(5)}$=39.43, P<0.001	$X^2_{(5)}$=82.57, P<0.001	$X^2_{(5)}$=206.08, P<0.001	$X^2_{(5)}$=95.72, P<0.001	$X^2_{(5)}$=114.15, P<0.001

Source: Spring and Summer Household Samples, 2013.

4.2.3 Household Survey Data Collection

For both the spring and the summer surveys, telephone calls were made from the evaluation team's call centers using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Prior to the CATI calls, advance letters were mailed to households. The final evaluation sample included 22,831 households—11,408 households offered the $60 SEBTC benefit and 11,423 households offered the $30 benefit. These letters provided information about the study and stated that the interviews were voluntary and would not affect the receipt of any other benefits, and that the findings would be confidential. A telephone number for additional questions was also provided.

The data collection process began with an effort to reach respondents by telephone. Data collectors asked for a parent or adult in the household who knew most about what their children ate and drank. To reach the households for which contact information was inaccurate or incomplete, the team used centralized locating processes (e.g., web searches of telephone and address databases). If the centralized locating process did not result in the completion of an interview and the potential respondent did not refuse to answer the survey, households were assigned to field staff for further locating. Respondents who were located and agreed to answer the survey were connected to the call center to conduct the interview.

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as ineligible and have been excluded from the sample—196 households that participated in SEBTC in 2012 and 4 households that were duplicates of other households. In addition, 16 households that had been excluded from the sample reported in the Congressional Status Report were found to be eligible and are included in this report. Therefore, the total sample of eligible households that were randomized was 22,831 (23,015—196 – 4 + 16 = 22,831), with 19,924 households completing the baseline survey.

[64] It is worth noting that in 2011 and 2012 only a random subsample of cases were eligible for the more rigorous data collection protocol including in-person interviewing. In 2013, all cases were eligible for all modes of data collection. This means that, unlike 2011 and 2012, the 2013 response rates did not need to be weighted.

4.2.4 Survey Instrument

Household surveys were administered in the spring and summer by telephone. Both the spring and summer surveys took approximately 30 minutes to complete. The surveys were conducted in English or Spanish.

The spring survey included questions about household characteristics, household and children's participation in nutrition assistance programs, household food security, and monthly food expenditures. Respondents received a $10 incentive for completing the spring survey.

During the summer, the survey collected similar information, as well as additional information on children's food consumption and breakfast and lunch behaviors, with the exception of some questions about household characteristics, which were not asked if a respondent had already completed a spring survey. Respondents received a $25 incentive for completing the summer survey.

A copy of the spring and summer survey instruments can be found in Appendix 4C.

4.3 Household Characteristics

The exhibits in this chapter are summary findings for the study population that completed a summer interview. Specifically, survey responses are weighted to represent the 2013 study population.[65] The sample is not nationally representative, nor representative of children receiving FRP meals. In fact, as described in Chapter 2, compared to estimates of the national population, the demonstration areas tended to include a higher proportion of households living below the poverty line, a higher proportion of students who were racially and ethnically diverse, and a higher proportion of students eligible for FRP meals.

As stated earlier, some households responded only to the summer survey and lacked a spring survey. In order to describe the same sample as used for the impact analysis in Chapter 5, most household characteristics are described according to how all households responded during the summer, regardless of whether they received a spring survey. However for characteristics that might be influenced by the SEBTC intervention, such as household's participation in federal nutrition programs, spring household characteristics are reported. Where children ate lunch in the summer is reported for the full sample, because the $60 and $30 benefit groups were found not to differ in the location where children ate lunch in the summer. Unless otherwise noted, all estimates are based on the summer status of all of the households.[66]

[65] These estimates are very similar to those reporting in the 2013 Congressional Status Report (Briefel et al., 2013). They do not match exactly because respondents to the summer 2013 survey were not exactly the same as the respondents to the spring survey. The construction of survey weights is described in Chapter 5 and Appendix 5B.

[66] As described in the methods section, the spring survey asked for demographic information, which was updated in the summer for those households that had completed a spring survey. Households that did not complete a spring survey were asked the same demographic questions in summer about their household's status during the previous 30 days.

The sections that follow present average estimates across all sites. Specifically, the results are the average of the site specific estimates, adjusting for non-response. Sites with more households participating in the study do not have greater weight. The analysis also tests for variation across sites, but only mentions differences if they meet the p-value standard of below 0.05, suggesting strong evidence of variation. Appendix 4D presents household characteristics for both the 2013 total study population and for each site.

4.3.1 Household Size and Composition

Across all six sites, the mean number of people in the household was 4.3, ranging from 4.2 to 4.5 (p=<0.01)[67] (Exhibit 4.2; Appendix Exhibit 4D.1). This number includes all reported adults and all children, including younger children who were not eligible for SEBTC. Almost half of the households reported having more than one adult (44.3%), and more than half (51.7%) had one adult who was female. The remaining households (4.0%) had one adult who was male. Household composition varied significantly across sites, with Detroit reporting more than two-thirds (68.7%) of its households with one female adult, compared to Chickasaw Nation reporting 38.9% (Appendix Exhibit 4D.1).

The mean number of children in households was 2.4. This count includes children of all ages — those attending school and certified for FRP school meals, younger children who had not yet started school, and any other children living in the household.[68] The mean number of children ranged from 2.2 to 2.6 across sites (see Appendix Exhibit 4D.1). The mean number of school-age children who were eligible for SEBTC was 2.0.

4.3.2 Household Income

Eligibility rules specifically limit participation in the SEBTC program to those certified for FRP lunch (that is, at or below 185% of the federal poverty line/FPL). It would therefore be expected that the survey sample would be relatively disadvantaged, and, in fact, mean monthly household summer income for households in the sample was $1,516 (compared to $6,685 for U.S. households with children in 2012[69]), with 3.7% reporting no income that month (Exhibit 4.2). For a family of four, this represents 77% of FPL. In fact, 74.2% of the survey population had monthly incomes below the FPL, ranging from 67.4% of households in Chickasaw Nation to 89.7% in Detroit (Appendix Exhibit 4D.1).[70] Consistent with the fact that the demonstration

[67] A *p* value of 0.05 or lower indicates strong evidence of variation among sites. Differences among sites are only mentioned if the *p* value meets the standard of below 0.05.

[68] Children were defined as 18 years or younger or still in school (if older than age 18) and living with an adult in a household. Households also included group homes if children living in the home were certified for FRP school meals.

[69] The mean annual household income for families with children under age 18 in 2012 is $80,218 (Current Population Survey, Table FINC-03. Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years Old--All Families by Total Money Income in 2012, Type of Family, Work Experience in 2012, Race and Hispanic Origin of Reference Person; http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032013/faminc/finc03_000.htm). The mean monthly household income is $80,218/12 months = $6,685/month. .

[70] In comparison, 18.4% of families with children reported being under the poverty level nationally in 2012 (Census Bureau, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/hstpov4.xls).

areas included higher levels of household poverty when compared to national estimates (see Chapter 2), the proportion of households with children below the poverty line in this study population is substantially greater than the 56% reported among children certified for FRP school meals in the 2005-06 school year (Ponza et al., 2007).

4.3.3 Other Household Characteristics

Most respondents had at least one employed adult in the household (68.4%; Exhibit 4.2). Chickasaw Nation reported the highest percentage of employed adults (77.5%) and Detroit reported the lowest (49.8%).

Exhibit 4.2 SEBTC Household Characteristics, 2013

Characteristic	Estimate	SE
Household Size[a]		
Mean number of people in household	4.3	0.02
Household Composition[a]		
Household with one adult, female	51.7%	0.66
Household with one adult, male	4.0%	0.14
Household with more than one adult	44.3%	0.66
Number of Children[a]		
1 child	24.5%	0.81
2 children	34.0%	0.42
3 or more children	41.5%	1.06
Mean number of children in household	2.4	0.03
Last Month Household Income[a, c]		
Median	$1,297.80	0.91
Mean	$1,516.10	8.64
No income (Last Month)	3.7%	0.15
Last Month Household Income[a, c]		
Below poverty line[b]	74.2%	0.34
101-130 percent of poverty line[b]	13.5%	0.31
131-185 percent of poverty line[b]	9.4%	0.24
Above 185 percent of poverty line[b]	2.9%	0.16
At least one employed adult[c]	68.4%	0.39
Any person with a physical or mental disability	35.7%	0.77

Source: SEBTC, Spring and Summer Surveys, 2013 (full sample: summer survey n=19,689; spring survey n = 18,647).

[a] The respondent reported the household's characteristics and circumstances in the last 30 days (and last month for income). Means and medians include households with zero income.

[b] Poverty level was calculated based on reported household income last month before taxes, household size, and the HHS 2013 poverty guidelines (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/13poverty.cfm). A small percentage of households provided annual income, which was used to calculate monthly income for the poverty distribution.

[c] Estimates for household income and employment are reported based on spring survey responses.

The study sample had a higher rate of disability than the national population. In the U.S. population in 2010, 21.3% of people aged 15 years and older had a disability (Brault, 2012). In the study sample, 35.7% percent of households reported a person with a physical or mental

disability, and this varied across sites: 27.2% of households in Portland and 42.8% of households in Mid-Michigan (Appendix Exhibit 4D.1).

4.3.4 Characteristics of the Survey Respondents

In addition to describing characteristics of their households, respondents also provided information on their personal characteristics. Most of the summer survey respondents were female (88.9%) and 70.7% were between the ages of 30 and 49 (Exhibit 4.3). There was some age variation across sites (see Appendix Exhibit 4D.2 for site-level details.)

In terms of racial and ethnic composition across all of the sites, the largest group identified themselves as non-Hispanic white (43.8%) with the next largest group being non-Hispanic black (27.2%) (Exhibit 4.3). There was a large amount of variation in the racial/ethnic composition among the six sites participating in 2013. Grand Rapids/Kentwood and Delaware were the most racially and ethnically diverse with approximately equal proportions of respondents reporting being Hispanic, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic white. In contrast, 89.7% of respondents in Mid-Michigan reported being non-Hispanic white, and 70.8% of respondents in Detroit reported being non-Hispanic black (see Appendix Exhibit 4D.2).

In terms of educational attainment, approximately one-quarter of respondents did not complete high school, approximately one-third completed high school (or GED), approximately one-third had some college, and 8% had at least a four-year degree (Exhibit 4.3). Detroit had respondents with the lowest educational attainment, with 36.7% who had not completed high school and only 3.5% with a four-year degree or higher. In contrast, 17.1% of respondents in Portland had a four-year degree or higher (see Appendix Exhibit 4D.2).

Slightly over half the respondents reported being single (55.7%, including never married, separated or divorced, or widowed), with the remaining reporting they were married or living with a partner (44.3%) (Exhibit 4.3). Substantial variation existed across the sites: Chickasaw Nation had the highest proportion of respondents married or living with a partner (57.8%), and Detroit the lowest (27.7%) (see Appendix Exhibit 4D.2).

4.3.5 Characteristics of Children Certified for FRP Meals

The survey gathered information specifically about children in the evaluation subsample certified for FRP meals, and thus eligible for SEBTC. These children were approximately equally distributed throughout school-age years; approximately one-third of children were 5-8 years, approximately one-third were 9-12 years, and approximately one-third were 13 years or older. A small percentage of children (3.8%) were pre-school age (Exhibit 4.3). These pre-school-aged children were enrolled in a school-based pre-school, and received subsidized meals from NSLP or SBP or another source of support, and were therefore eligible for the SEBTC demonstration.

Exhibit 4.3 Characteristics of SEBTC Respondents and Ages of Children Certified for Free or Reduced-Price Meals, 2013

Characteristic	Percent	SE
Gender*		
Female (Respondent)	88.9%	0.28
Male (Respondent)	11.1%	0.28
Age of Respondent[a]		
18-29 years	18.5%	0.44
30-39 years	45.1%	0.39
40-49 years	25.6%	0.47
50-59 years	8.3%	0.22
60 years or older	2.6%	0.14
Race/Ethnicity of Respondent[b]		
Hispanic	18.2%	0.94
Non-Hispanic black	27.2%	0.84
Non-Hispanic white	43.8%	0.37
Other, non-Hispanic	10.8%	0.29
Education Level of Respondent[c]		
Less than high school	25.3%	0.63
Completed high school (or GED)	34.2%	0.40
Some college (including 2-year degree)	32.3%	0.49
Four-year degree or higher	8.2%	0.22
Marital Status of Respondent*		
Married	34.6%	0.46
Living with partner	9.7%	0.34
Separated or divorced	23.7%	0.40
Widowed	2.2%	0.12
Never married	29.8%	0.46
Age of Children[a]		
3-4 years	3.8%	0.21
5-8 years	33.9%	0.76
9-12 years	30.4%	0.42
13-15 years	18.8%	0.78
16-17 years	9.3%	0.44
>17 years	3.9%	0.39

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=19,689).

[a] Age of respondent and children were calculated from date of birth and the date the survey was administered.

[b] Responses to the separate race and ethnicity questions were combined to create a race/ethnicity variable, according to OMB reporting rules (see http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_race-ethnicity).

[c] Education level categories were condensed from the survey response categories to create those displayed.

4.3.6 Where Children Usually Ate Lunch During the Summer

The summer survey asked respondents—all of whom received an SEBTC benefit of either $60 or $30 per child—where their children usually ate lunch, Monday through Friday, in the previous 30 days. Respondents were also asked whether children also ate in a second place, and, if so, to report the type of place as well. For both the primary (most frequent) and the secondary (i.e., next most frequent) locations, respondents were asked how often the child ate lunch meals there and whether the lunch was paid, brought from home, or free.

Information about where children from the evaluation sample typically ate in the summer is provided for all children pooling responses from both the $60 and $30 benefit groups.[71] Because, in 2013, all households received some SEBTC benefit, which might be expected to affect where children ate lunch, information is also provided about where children in the 2012 control group typically ate in the summer. The information about the 2012 control group, who received no SEBTC benefit, indicates that children typically ate lunch in similar locations in the absence of SEBTC.

In summer 2013, more than 84% of respondents reported that, during the previous 30 days, their school-aged children usually ate lunch at home on Monday through Friday (Exhibit 4.4). Another 9.6% of respondents in 2013 indicated that their children ate at summer school or at location identified by the evaluation team as an SFSP site, and 3.4% of respondents indicated that their children usually ate lunch at another program. The remaining respondents in 2013 indicated that their children ate at a friend's or relative's home or another place. In 2012, control group respondents reported a similar pattern of where children typically ate lunch in the summer in the absence of SEBTC (Exhibit 4.4).

There was statistically significant variation across sites in 2013 in terms of the participation in summer school or eating lunch at an identified SFSP site, with approximately 5% in Mid-Michigan and Chickasaw Nation reporting that children usually ate at these locations, compared to 16.1% in Detroit, Michigan (see Appendix Exhibit 4D.5).

Exhibit 4.4 Where Children Usually Ate Lunch, Monday through Friday, Summer 2013 and Summer 2012

Primary Location	Summer 2013 Both $60 and $30 Benefit Groups		Summer 2012 Control Group (No SEBTC Benefit)	
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE
At home	84.3%	0.34	83.9%	0.47
Summer school or Identified SFSP site[a]	9.6%	0.30	10.0%	0.39
Another program (camp, church, playground, daycare, community center not coded as SFSP)	3.4%	0.17	3.6%	0.21
At friend's or relative's home	1.7%	0.18	1.6%	0.14
Other (work, restaurant other place, don't know/refused)	1.1%	0.11	0.9%	0.11

Source for Summer 2013: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=19,493).

Source for Summer 2012: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 (n=12,807, control group only).

[a] Summer Food Service Program site. Respondents reported that over the last 30 days that their child usually attended a program that could be confirmed by the evaluation team as an SFSP site or identified as a likely SFSP site.

Respondents also reported on the secondary place where their children ate lunch Monday through Friday in the summer (Exhibit 4.5). No matter what the primary location was, 85.3% of respondents in 2013 reported that children did not eat at any place other than the primary location. This was the case for nearly all children who primarily ate at home (91.8%) and for

[71] There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in where children usually ate lunch (χ^2=4.89, df=4, p=.30); therefore, information is presented for both groups combined.

nearly three-quarters of children who primarily ate at a program that was not an SFSP site (73.9%). Children who primarily ate at a school or an SFSP site were most likely to eat at a second location (63.2%). Approximately one-third of children ate lunch at a second location when the primary place they ate was a friend's or relative's house (37.4%) or another location. Again, patterns were similar in 2012 for households in the no-SEBTC benefit (or control) group (data not shown).

Exhibit 4.5 Whether Children Had a Secondary Location for Lunch, Monday through Friday, by Primary Location, Summer 2013

Primary Location	No Other Place		Another Location	
	%	SE	%	SE
At home	91.8%	0.27	8.2%	0.27
Summer school or Identified SFSP site[a]	36.8%	1.48	63.2%	1.48
Another program (camp, church, playground, daycare, community center not coded as SFSP)	73.9%	2.04	26.1%	2.04
At friend's or relative's home	62.6%	3.93	37.4%	3.93
Other (work, restaurant other place, don't know/refused)	66.5%	4.80	33.5%	4.80
All Households	85.3%	0.35	14.7%	0.35

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=19,493).

[a] Summer Food Service Program site. Respondents reported that over the last 30 days that their child usually attended a program that could be confirmed by the evaluation team as an SFSP site or identified as a likely SFSP site.

In total, 11.2% of all respondents in 2013 (including those that did not name an additional location where their children ate lunch) reported that a summer school or SFSP site was either the child's primary or secondary source of lunch from Monday through Friday (results not reported in table).[72] Control group respondents in 2012 also reported 11.2% participation in summer school and SFSP for the child's primary or secondary source of lunch on weekdays. This reported rate of participation among both 2013 SEBTC recipients and the 2012 control group is similar to the national rate: 14% of children who received FRP meals during the 2011-2012 school year received either the school lunch program in summer school or SFSP in summer 2012 (Food Research and Action Center, 2013b).[73]

For both primary and secondary locations where children usually ate lunch, respondents were also asked to report whether their child's lunch was: (1) eaten at or brought from home; (2) paid for by the household; or (3) provided to the child for free (either because the lunch was provided by a program or by a friend or relative).[74] Most households used their own resources

[72] Among respondents in both the $60 benefit and $30 benefit groups, 4.8% of households reported that their child usually ate at a place identified by the evaluation team as an SFSP site, an additional 4.8% reported that school was the primary location where their child ate, an additional 1.1% reported a secondary location identified by the evaluation team as an SFSP site, and an additional 0.5% reported that school was the secondary location.

[73] Based on July average daily attendance figures for summertime NSLP participation reported by FNS, but not adjusted for absenteeism because summer absentee figures are not available for SFSP as they are for NSLP; estimate assumes that SFSP accounts for approximately 65% of summer nutrition meals. About 14.3% of eligible children participated in summer nutrition meals in 2012 (Food Research and Action Center, 2013).

[74] In some cases, respondents indicated that their child attended a program that offered free meals but their child brought his or her food from home.

for their children's lunches, Monday through Friday, by either supplying lunch from or at home or directly paying for it.

Considering both primary and secondary locations where children usually ate lunch, 80.8% of children usually did not receive a free lunch even one day per 5-day week (Monday-Friday); 4.4% of children usually received free lunch one to two days per week; 4.9% of children usually received free lunch three to four days per week; and 8.4% of children usually received free lunch five days per week (Exhibit 4.6).

Exhibit 4.6 Number of Days Children Usually Received Free Lunch, Monday through Friday, Summer 2013

Number of Days	Percent	SE
0 Days	80.8%	0.38
1-2 Days	4.4%	0.18
3-4 Days	4.9%	0.26
5 Days	8.4%	0.26
Missing or unknown	1.5%	0.14

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=19,689.

Note: Number of days children received free lunch is combined for responses about both the primary and secondary locations where children usually ate lunch Monday through Friday in the summer. Lunch at summer school was assumed to be free.

Respondents were asked if there was a program in their neighborhood that provided free meals to children during the summer months. Approximately one-quarter of respondents (26.6%) said they were aware of such a program (Exhibit 4.7). Of those who knew about a program nearby and said their child did not attend it, 32.8% indicated that there was a logistical barrier to attending (e.g., non-food costs of participating in a program; lack of transportation; conflicts with child's or parent's schedule) (Exhibit 4.8). In addition, 30.6% indicated that the food served at home better fit their child's food preferences or nutritional needs and 9.5% indicated that they did not like some aspect of the program, besides the free meals served (e.g., not interested in activities at program; few/no friends at program; doesn't like location/unsafe; child did not want to attend).

Exhibit 4.7 Awareness of a Program in the Neighborhood that Provides Free Meals, Summer 2013

Respondent Awareness	Percent	SE
Respondent is aware of a program that provides free meals	26.6%	0.45
Respondent indicates that there is no program that provides free meals	49.5%	0.44
Respondent does not know if there is a program that provides free meals	23.8%	0.44

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=19,483).

Exhibit 4.8 Reasons Provided for Why Children Did Not Attend Known Programs Providing Free Meals, Summer 2013

Reason[a]	Percent	SE
Logistical barriers to attending	32.8%	1.24
Food at home better meets child need/preference	30.6%	1.43
Does not like other aspects of the program	9.5%	0.76
Child is not eligible	4.1%	0.39
Other	17.0%	0.88

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=4,361).

[a] Reasons are not mutually exclusive. Among households indicating that they were aware of a neighborhood program providing free meals, 14.9% indicated that the child attends the program.

4.3.7 Participation in Nutrition Assistance Programs Targeting Households

This section describes participation in nutrition assistance programs targeting households. Since SEBTC potentially has an impact on households' participation in federal nutrition programs, information from the spring survey is used here to describe program participation before households began receiving an SEBTC benefit.[75] In addition to participation in NSLP and SBP, in the spring, more than three-quarters of households (76.8%) reported participating in at least one federal nutrition assistance program in the 30 days prior to the summer interview (Exhibit 4.9). Households most commonly reported using SNAP (67.8%), followed by WIC (22.6%). Participation rates varied across sites, with the highest proportion of respondents reporting participation in SNAP in Detroit (87.3%), compared to 44.2% of respondents in Chickasaw Nation. Grand Rapids/Kentwood and Detroit respondents reported the highest participation in WIC (32.0% and 27.2%, respectively) (see Appendix Exhibit 4D.4).

Exhibit 4.9 Reported Participation in Household Nutrition Programs in Sites, Spring 2013

Characteristics	Percent	SE
Household Benefits Prior to any Receipt of SEBTC[a]		
Reported receiving SNAP[b]	67.8%	0.41
Reported receiving WIC[c]	22.6%	0.38
Reported receiving food from food pantry/food bank/emergency kitchen	17.4%	0.68
Reported receiving none of the above	23.2%	0.33

Source: SEBTC Spring survey, 2013 (n= 18,647).

[a] Respondents reported benefits use in the spring survey. The respondent reported if anyone in the household received food assistance from any of the programs in the last 30 days. Estimates are based on the full sample of summer respondents who had completed a spring survey.

[b] Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

[c] Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children.

[75] By using the SNAP and WIC participation rates in the spring, while all households are certified for the FRP meals and no households are receiving SEBTC, the estimate does not include any potential impacts of SEBTC on SNAP or WIC participation.

4.4 Conclusion

This chapter presents evidence that the households participating in the 2013 SEBTC demonstration were economically disadvantaged and reported relatively high use of nutrition assistance programs prior to the receipt of SEBTC. Nearly three-quarters of households (74%) were below the FPL. In addition to FRP meals, most households participated in one or more nutrition assistance programs, including SNAP and WIC. Almost one in five households (17%) reported food pantry or emergency kitchen use in the month prior to their spring interview (i.e., during the school year). Despite the level of disadvantage, most children (84%) ate lunch at home during the summer. Only 13% of children received a free lunch, Monday, through Friday, more than three days per week from any source, and children in very few households participated in SFSP or summer school as their primary or secondary source for lunch (11.2%).

Chapter 5

Impact of Summer EBT for Children on Children's Food Security, Nutritional Status, and Other Outcomes

5.1 Research Questions and Key Findings

The primary goal of the SEBTC demonstration is to improve children's food security and nutritional status in the summer by providing resources to obtain food for households with children who were certified for free or reduced-price meals during the school year. As described in Chapter 1, in 2011 and 2012, the SEBTC evaluation assessed the impacts on children's food security of a $60 SEBTC monthly per-eligible-child benefit, compared to no benefit. Based on the 2013 research design, this chapter provides experimental estimates of the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC monthly per-child benefit compared to a $30 SEBTC benefit. Combining 2013 data with 2012 data, the chapter also provides non-experimental estimates of the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit compared to no benefit. The study's primary and confirmatory outcome is children's very low food security (VLFS-C). Other outcomes considered include additional measures of food security, children's nutritional status, households' food expenditures, and households' and children's participation in other nutrition assistance programs.

5.1.1 Research Questions

Specifically, the chapter addresses seven broad research questions concerning outcomes experienced by participating households during the summer of 2013:

1. What is the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on very low food security among children (VLFS-C) and other food security outcomes? How does this differential impact vary by demonstration model, SNAP participation, poverty status, baseline food security, number of children in the household, presence of an adolescent in the household, and race/ethnicity?
2. Using a non-experimental approach, what is the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit compared to no benefit on VLFS-C and on food insecurity among children (FI-C)? Is it half the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit?
3. What is the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on total household food expenditures?

4. What is the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on the nutritional status of children? How does the differential impact vary by demonstration model and household poverty status?
5. Using a non-experimental approach, what is the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit compared to no benefit on the nutritional status of children?
6. What is the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on the participation of households and children in other nutrition assistance programs, including SNAP, WIC, and SFSP?
7. What is the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on where children ate meals during the summer?

5.1.2 Key Findings

- With respect to the study's primary outcome, the experimental analysis does not show that the $60 SEBTC benefit is superior to the $30 benefit in terms of reducing very low food security among children (VLFS-C) in the six study sites in the summer of 2013. The potential impact ranges between a decrease of 1.1 percentage points and an increase of 0.3 percentage points (95 percent confidence interval).
- The $60 SEBTC benefit significantly improves each of the other food security outcomes measured compared to the $30 benefit, including the broader category of food insecurity among children (FI-C, which includes low as well as very low (VLFS-C) food security among children), as well as other outcomes for adults and for households (i.e., considering that children and adults live in a household together).
- For all food security measures except VLFS-C, the non-experimental cross-year analysis suggests that the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit amount (i.e., a $30 SEBTC benefit vs. no benefit) is about half of the impact of a $60 benefit amount (i.e., a $60 SEBTC benefit vs. no benefit).
- For VLFS-C, the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit amount (i.e., a $30 SEBTC benefit vs. no benefit) is more than half of the impact of a $60 benefit amount (i.e., a $60 SEBTC benefit vs. no benefit). That is, the first $30 per child of SEBTC benefits provides a greater improvement than the second $30 per child, which may not provide any further improvement.
- With one exception, the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on VLFS-C or on FI-C did not differ substantially across subgroups. The exception is that the impact on FI-C was larger for households with FI-C at baseline in spring 2013. However there was no evidence of a differential effect for the SNAP model vs. the WIC model or for household characteristics other than FI-C at baseline.
- Relative to households receiving the $30 per child SEBTC benefit, the $60 per child benefit resulted in an increase of $29 in household monthly total food expenditures for the household (households had an average of 2.0 eligible children). This increase is the net result of redemption of $45 more of SEBTC benefits in the $60 group and a decline of $14 in food expenditures from other sources. Thus, each additional dollar of SEBTC benefit redeemed in the $60 group compared to the $30 group led to a 65 cent increase in total household food expenditures. This net increase in food expenditures is considerably higher

than standard estimates of the impact of a dollar of SNAP benefits on total food expenditures (Hanson, 2010), and slightly higher than the 2012 SEBTC food expenditure estimates (which compared a $60 SEBTC benefit to no benefit; Collins, et al., 2013).

- Relative to children in households receiving the $30 benefit, children in households receiving the $60 SEBTC benefit ate slightly more fruits and vegetables, whole grains, and dairy foods. There was no impact on consumption of total daily added sugars, sugar-sweetened beverages, or nonfat/low-fat milk. For fruits and vegetables, the impact was larger for the WIC model than for the SNAP model. Each of these impacts—both overall and between the SNAP and WIC models—was small in dietary terms.
- Relative to households receiving the $30 SEBTC benefit, the $60 benefit had no impact on participation in nutrition programs or on where children ate lunch during the summer.

Since the demonstration was not conducted in a nationally representative set of locations, generalization of these results to a potential national SEBTC program is not possible in a formal statistical sense. Rather, the evidence here—as with the 2012 results for the impacts of a $60 benefit versus no benefit (see Chapter 1 and Collins, et al., 2013)—shows what the SEBTC approach can accomplish in selected communities. It is the only such evidence available and may differ from the impacts achievable in other communities or for the nation as a whole.

The balance of this chapter presents these results in greater detail. The next section briefly discusses data and methods. The subsequent section presents results for food security, the study's primary outcome. Three later sections present estimates of the impact of SEBTC on other outcomes: household food expenditures; children's nutritional status; and where children ate lunch during the summer (including SFSP or other summer food programs) along with participation in other nutrition assistance programs (including SNAP and WIC).

5.2 Data and Methods

This section provides an overview of the impact analysis variables and methods. Additional methodological details are provided in Appendix 5A.

5.2.1 Analytic Approach for Experimental Analyses

Most of this chapter reports the results of comparing two randomly assigned treatment conditions—a $60 SEBTC benefit per eligible child per month versus a $30 benefit—in the summer of 2013. This comparison provides estimates of the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit.

Specifically, estimates for 2013 are regression adjusted. Appendix 5B defines the variables used in the regression adjustment and provides descriptive statistics for those variables as well as for the outcome variables used in this chapter.

For all impact estimates, the chapter also reports standard errors that account for the analysis weights and the regression adjustment. Appendix 5C describes construction of the analysis weights for 2013, which adjust for possible nonresponse bias arising from failure to complete summer interviews with all 2013 sample members. While the sites differ in the number of

households randomized and the number of completed surveys, weights were constructed such that the sum of the weights is equal in every site. As a result, the overall estimates can be interpreted as the simple average of the six site-specific estimates and hence provide findings that consider all sites equal in importance. Analyses of 2012 data use corresponding weights for those data.

Appendix 5D describes the construction of three sets of dependent variables—food security, nutritional status, and participation in the Summer Food Service Program. Appendix 5E presents supplementary findings, some of which are discussed but not presented in the body of the chapter.

In general, impact findings are characterized as statistically significant[76] if the p-value—the probability of the observed contrast in outcomes occurring by chance—is less than 0.05. Such findings would occur in 1 in 20 samples even if there was no real impact of an intervention.

5.2.2 Subgroup Analyses

As discussed in the next section, the main results for this study are pooled over the entire sample. Results for individual sites and for programmatic and demographic subgroups are also reported—in the body of the chapter when results differ statistically across subgroups, in Appendix 5E for all subgroups. At the site level, subgroups of sites are defined by the SEBTC model used by the site (i.e., the WIC model or the SNAP model). Another contextual subgroup variable is school district locale—i.e., whether school districts were located in a rural area, an urban area, or in a suburb or town.[77] At the household level, subgroups are defined by VLFS-C and FI-C at baseline, SNAP participation, poverty status, race-ethnicity, number of children in the household, and presence of an adolescent in the household.

5.2.3 Confirmatory and Exploratory Outcomes

As described earlier, this chapter reports impact estimates for many outcomes and various subgroups, raising the problem of multiple comparisons. The large number of statistical significance tests conducted complicates the interpretation of the test findings. Conventional standard errors of impact estimates are strictly correct only for a single test of the statistical significance of SEBTC's impact on that particular outcome in that particular subgroup or full population. Given the large number of outcomes and subgroups examined, the meaning of an entire set of statistical tests must be considered as a whole rather than treating each statistical

[76] Statistical significance measures (p-values) are generally for two-sided hypothesis tests, to allow detection of unexpectedly unfavorable effects and the possibility of offsetting favorable and unfavorable effects in different domains. Unless otherwise noted, the statistical tests are for impacts in the six 2013 SEBTC sites.

[77] Using data from the U.S. Department of Education National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data, the study identified the locale of all school districts in the study. NCES locale codes are linked to U.S. Census geographic regions. Each school district is classified into one of four major types of locales: city, suburban, town, and rural. For the subgroup analysis, we combined the town and suburban locales into a single category. Therefore school districts in the study were classified into three locales—rural, urban, or town/suburb. Once school district locale was identified, individual households were coded as having the same rural, urban, or town/suburban residential locale.

test as an isolated examination of a single demonstration impact (Schochet 2008, 2009). Failure to consider the tests together substantially increases the risk of concluding the demonstration had an impact when in fact apparent patterns are due to sampling error and no impacts at all occurred.

A better approach, used here and the current industry standard for policy impact evaluations, adjusts for multiple comparisons, protecting against undue risk of falsely favorable findings (Schochet, 2009). Before seeing the results, the evaluation team designated VLFS-C as the primary outcome and the corresponding statistical test of an effect on this outcome as the one "confirmatory" conclusion the 2013 evaluation produces. The study design specified that all other outcomes would be treated as "exploratory" and should be viewed as providing weaker evidence on the impact of SEBTC. This strategy keeps the risk of a false positive on the study's primary conclusion at 5 percent. Statistically significant exploratory findings are interpreted as providing only suggestive evidence of where additional effects may have occurred. This approach yields the smallest possible minimum detectable effect (MDE), given the sample size, for the confirmatory outcome, thus maximizing the evaluation's ability to prove that an impact on VLFS-C occurred.

Exploratory results are described as significant when $p<0.05$ and "borderline significant," "weakly significant," or similar language when $0.05<p<0.10$, using tests uncorrected for multiple comparisons. Conclusions about the success of the intervention can only be based on the statistical test for the confirmatory outcome: VLFS-C. Results for other exploratory outcomes can then be used to shed light on this main finding and suggest areas for further research. If no statistically significant differential impact of the higher benefit amount on VLFS-C compared to the lower benefit amount is found, it cannot be concluded that the higher SETBC benefit has a larger impact on VLFS-C, regardless of the results of the significance tests from the exploratory analyses.

5.2.4 Analytic Approach for Non-Experimental Analyses

As stated earlier, the 2013 experimental analyses cannot estimate the impact of giving households a $30 SEBTC benefit vs. no SEBTC benefit—a contrast that has never been created through random assignment. Yet the question of whether and in what ways the smaller benefit amount can create impacts remains important to policy. To address the fact that the 2013 study year did not include a no-benefit group to compare to its $30 benefit group,[78] the research team conducted non-experimental cross-year analyses of the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit versus no SEBTC benefit.

Specifically, the non-experimental analysis estimate of the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit vs. no SEBTC benefit is constructed as the difference between:

- The impact of the $60 SEBTC benefit vs. no SEBTC benefit, estimated using data from the 2012 sites in the summer of 2012, and

[78] In addition, the 2012 study did not include a $30 benefit group to compare to its no-benefit group.

- The differential impact of a $60 SETBTC benefit vs. a $30 SEBTC benefit, estimated using data from the 2013 sites in the summer of 2013.

This is the type of (non-experimental) estimate typically made informally by policymakers and others. Because of the importance of the magnitude and significance of this impact for policy, it is useful for this official evaluation report to present the best possible estimates and estimates of their precision (i.e., standard errors) of those estimates.

Given that the chapter presents these non-experimental cross-year estimates of a $30 SEBTC benefit compared to no benefit, it is important to understand their weakness: these estimates require stronger assumptions than do the experimental within-year estimates. Specifically, the non-experimental, cross-year estimates would be technically valid if it were appropriate to think that the set of 2012 sites and the set of 2013 sites were each drawn randomly from the same population of sites.[79] In fact, neither set of sites was drawn randomly. Grantees submitted applications with specified sites. In addition, some of the sites participated in both 2012 and 2013, but some participated only in 2012 and some only in 2013. Finally, because the two experiments took place in different years under different external conditions, it would be necessary to believe that any temporal difference would not affect the impact of the intervention.

Although these assumptions are strong, the available evidence suggests that they are not unreasonable. The assumption that impact estimates are approximately stable across years is the implicit assumption made whenever future policy is based on earlier experimental results. There is variation in outcome levels across years under a $60 SEBTC benefit (the one condition present in all study years), but that variation appears to be due to which sites are included in the evaluation. For a given site, the levels of food security (as well as other demographic and socio-economic covariates) in the spring are stable across 2012 and 2013 (see Appendix 5E, Exhibits 5E.1.10–5E.1.12b). Furthermore, there is no evidence of variation in impacts across sites in 2013, although there is some in 2012. Finally, running the non-experimental cross-year analysis only on the sites that are common to both years yields similar estimates of the effect of a $30 benefit versus no benefit, but also results in larger standard errors (see Appendix 5E, Exhibits 5E.1.17–5E.1.20). See Appendix 5A for details about the non-experimental cross-year estimation methods used.

[79] Note, this is not an assumption that the prevalence levels of outcomes are constant from site to site. Instead it is an assumption that the impacts (i) for outcomes for a $60 SEBTC benefit vs. outcomes for a $30 benefit; (ii) outcomes for a $60 SEBTC benefit vs. outcomes for no benefit; and (iii) outcomes for a $30 SEBTC benefit vs. outcomes for no benefit are constant from site to site (or from year to year). Furthermore, note that it is not required that the magnitude of impacts be identical across sites (and across years). Instead, it is required that the impacts be drawn from the same distribution (possibly including variation in the impacts across possible sites).

5.3 Impacts on Summer Food Security of Providing $60 of SEBTC Benefits Rather than $30

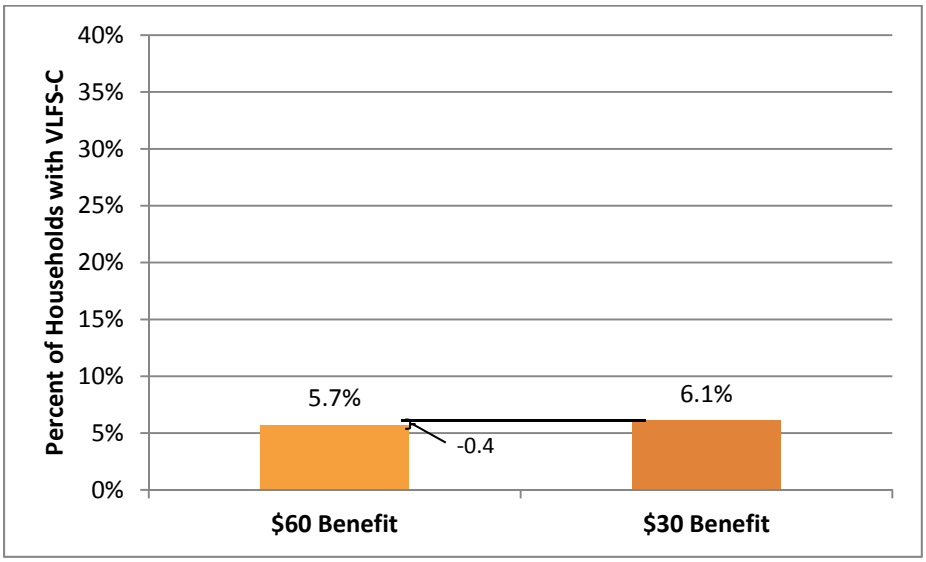
A major goal of the study's third year is to establish the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit over a $30 benefit on the most severe level of food insecurity among children (VLFS-C). As described in Chapter 1, *food insecure* households are those in which the children or adults or both report limited access to food resulting in: a) reduced quality or variety of diet (low food security), or b) reduced food intake or disrupted eating patterns (very low food security).

Results presented in this section do not show clear evidence that a $60 SEBTC benefit has a larger impact than a $30 benefit in reducing VLFS-C (the evaluation's pre-specified confirmatory outcome). Exploratory analyses of other food security outcomes, however, do find improvements.

5.3.1 Very Low Food Security among Children

Averaging across all sites, in 2013, a $60 SEBTC benefit did not significantly reduce VLFS-C in the summer of 2013 relative to a $30 benefit. As shown in Exhibit 5.1, the prevalence of VLFS-C among the $60 SEBTC benefit group was 5.7% in the summer of 2013 compared to 6.1% in the $30 benefit group, a difference of 0.4 percentage points, which is not statistically different from no impact. Given statistical uncertainty, the potential impact ranges between a decrease of 1.1 percentage points and an increase of 0.3 percentage points (95 percent confidence interval). Appendix 5E provides additional information supportive of this conclusion of no demonstrated decrease in VLFS-C when the per-child monthly SEBTC monthly benefit changes from $30 to $60.

Exhibit 5.1 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on Very Low Food Security among Children in Summer 2013



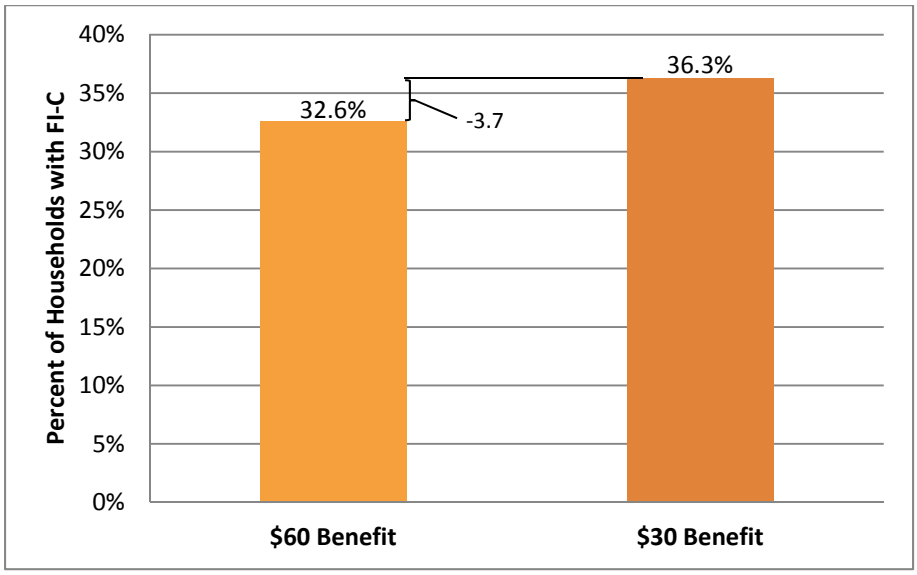
Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=19,684).

Difference = –0.37; SE = 0.36; p-value = 0.301.

5.3.2 Other Measures of Household Food Security

The study team also assessed the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on other measures of household food security. These non-confirmatory analyses suggest that, relative to the $30 SEBTC benefit, a $60 benefit reduced food insecurity among children (FI-C), defined to include both VLFS-C and low food security among children (Exhibit 5.2). The prevalence of FI-C in the $60 SEBTC benefit group was 32.6% in the summer of 2013 compared to 36.3% in the $30 benefit group, a statistically significant reduction of 3.7 percentage points. This reduction is fully 10% of the prevalence of FI-C with a $30 SEBTC benefit.

Exhibit 5.2 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on Food Insecurity among Children, Summer 2013



Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=19,684).

Food insecurity includes low food security and very low food security among children.

Difference = –3.69; SE = 0.65; p-value < 0.0001.

Exhibit 5.3 repeats the findings on summer food security for children from Exhibits 5.1 and 5.2 while adding new impact measures, including effects of a $60 benefit on very low food security and food insecurity for adults (VLFS-A and FI-A), and very low food security and food insecurity for any member of the household (VLFS-H and FI-H).[80] While the SEBTC benefit is intended to address child food security, these estimates suggest that, relative to the $30 SEBTC benefit benchmark, the $60 benefit improved one measure of food security for children (FI-C, but not VLFS-C), both measures of food security for adults (VLFS-A and FI-A), and both measures of food security for the household (VLFS-H and FI-H).

[80] This study uses a method of coding food security status called the adult/child cross-tabulation approach, which differs slightly from that in USDA reports using the CPS data. The adult/child cross-tabulation approach, which has been under development at USDA as a means of eliminating a misclassification that affects a small percentage of cases, has been recommended by USDA for the current study. The approach used does not affect the number of households classified as VLFS-C, the main outcome, but does slightly alter the total percentage of households classified as VLFS or food insecure.

To understand the magnitude of these impacts, Exhibit 5.3 also reports the impact as a percent of the level of that measure of food security with a $30 benefit. With the exception of VLFS-C, for each outcome the SEBTC benefit of $60 compared to $30 lowers (improves) the outcome by between 9% and 13%.

Exhibit 5.3 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit Amount on Food Security Among Children, Adults, and Households in Summer 2013

Outcome	Sample Size	$60 Benefit Group Prevalence	$30 Benefit Group Prevalence	Differential Impact ($60/$30 Difference)	SE	p-value	Impact as % of $30 Prevalence
Very low food security—children	19,684	5.71	6.08	-0.37	0.36	0.301	6.1%
Food insecure—children	19,684	32.60	36.29	-3.69***	0.65	<0.001	10.0%
Very low food security—adults	19,684	17.81	20.56	-2.75***	0.52	<0.001	13.0%
Food insecure—adults	19,684	39.19	43.28	-4.08***	0.65	<0.001	9.4%
Very low food security—household	19,681	18.87	21.48	-2.61***	0.53	<0.001	12.0%
Food insecure—household	19,683	44.72	49.26	-4.54***	0.68	<0.001	9.2%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

*.05 < p < .10, **.01 < p < .05, ***p <. 01.

5.3.3 Impacts on Food Security by Site

As just reported, when all six sites are considered together, the $60 SEBTC benefit did not result in statistically significant reductions in VLFS-C relative to a $30 benefit, but there were significant reductions in other measures of food insecurity. However, sites differed in terms of their characteristics, whether they used the SNAP model or the WIC model (see Chapter 2), SEBTC participation and redemption rates (see Chapter 3), and household characteristics (see Chapter 4).

Considering the $30 and $60 groups together, there is cross-site variation in the *prevalence* of VLFS-C (Exhibit 5.4, p<0.01) and FI-C (Exhibit 5.5, p<0.01) among sites. Can it also be said that the *difference in impact* between a $60 SEBTC benefit and a $30 benefit differs by site—an important point (if true) for policy and of relevance to the potential applicability of findings from the six studied sites to a broader population? Although the site-level impact estimates do vary, that variation is not statistically significant. That the available evidence does not show

statistically significant cross-site variation in the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to a $30 benefit on VLFS-C (Exhibit 5.4; p = 0.442) or on FI-C (Exhibit 5.5; p = 0.436) suggests impacts that are fairly consistent under a variety of local conditions.

Appendix 5E (Exhibits 5E1.6–5E.1.9) presents results by site for all of the other food security measures used in the study. As is true for findings on all six sites combined, most site-specific estimates suggest that a $60 SEBTC benefit improves food security outcomes relative to a $30 benefit—except for VLFS-C where this is true in just two of six sites (see Exhibit 5.4 of main text).

Exhibit 5.4 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on Very Low Food Security among Children, Summer 2013

Site	Sample Size	$60 Benefit Group Prevalence	$30 Benefit Group Prevalence	Estimated Impact ($60/$30 Difference)	SE	p-value	Impact as % of $30 Level
All Sites	19,684	5.7%	6.1%	-0.4	0.36	0.301	6.1%
Chickasaw Nation	2,053	2.0%	3.5%	-1.5	1.06	0.153	43.0%
Delaware	6,435	6.6%	8.0%	-1.4**	0.64	0.027	18.0%
Mid-Michigan	2,120	7.8%	7.5%	0.3	1.10	0.756	4.6%
Detroit	2,481	6.7%	6.3%	0.4	1.00	0.701	6.1%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	3,006	4.1%	3.9%	0.1	0.69	0.868	2.9%
Portland, Oregon	3,589	7.1%	7.3%	-0.1	0.90	0.891	1.7%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Test that $30/$60 difference varies by site: $\chi^2 = 4.79$, df = 5, p-value = 0.442

Test that, considering $60 and $30 groups together, the prevalence of VLFS-C varies by site (i.e., that the site dummy variables in the logistic regression are equal): $\chi^2 = 29.16$, df = 5, p-value = <0.0001.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

*.05 < p < .10, **.01 < p < .05, ***p <. 01.

Exhibit 5.5 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on Food Insecurity among Children, Summer 2013

Site	Sample Size	$60 Benefit Group Prevalence	$30 Benefit Group Prevalence	Estimated Impact ($60/$30 Difference)	SE	p-value	Impact as % of $30 Level
All Sites	19,684	32.6%	36.3%	-3.7***	0.65	<0.001	10.2%
Chickasaw Nation	2,053	29.6%	32.9%	-3.4*	1.89	0.075	10.2%
Delaware	6,435	36.5%	41.2%	-4.7***	1.05	<0.001	11.4%
Michigan							
Mid-Michigan	3,006	29.3%	30.6%	-1.3	1.56	0.423	4.1%
Detroit	2,120	30.4%	36.5%	-6.1***	1.96	0.002	16.6%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,481	32.4%	35.2%	-2.8	1.71	0.108	7.8%
Portland, Oregon	3,589	37.4%	41.4%	-4.0***	1.47	0.006	9.7%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Test that $30/$60 difference varies by site: $\chi^2 = 4.84$, df = 5, p-value = 0.436

Test that, considering $60 and $30 groups together, the prevalence of FI-C varies by site (i.e., that the site dummy variables in the logistic regression are equal):: $\chi^2 = 18.38$, df = 5, p-value = 0.003

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

*.05 < p < .10, **.01 < p < .05, ***p < .01.

5.3.4 Impacts on Food Security by Subgroup

The evaluation sought to learn whether the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 SEBTC benefit on VLFS-C or FI-C varied with programmatic and/or participant characteristics. Specifically, at the site level, the evaluation assessed differences in impact among sites that used the WIC model versus sites that used the SNAP model. At the household level, the evaluation assessed subgroup differences among households classified according to their status in spring 2013, before receiving SEBTC benefits, for the following characteristics: race/ethnicity, VLFS-C, FI-C, poverty status, regular SNAP participation, number of children in the household, the presence of an adolescent in the household, and their residence in a rural, urban, or suburban locale.

The only instance of a significant difference in impact for any of these subgroup dimensions concerns FI-C at baseline. The impact on FI-C of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit is larger for households that were FI-C at baseline (Exhibit 5.6). For all other subgroup analyses, the difference between the $60 SEBTC benefit group and the $30 group was not statistically different by subgroup (see Appendix 5E, Exhibit 5E.1.13a for VLFS-C and Exhibit 5E.1.13b for FI-C). This was the case for both VLFS-C and for FI-C.

Exhibit 5.6 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on Food Insecurity Among Children, by Subgroup in Summer 2013 (When Significant)

Prevalence of Food Insecurity Among Children (FI-C)	Sample Size	$60 Benefit Group Prevalence	$30 Benefit Group Prevalence	Estimated Impact ($60/$30 Difference)	SE	p-value	Impact as % of $30 Prevalence
Baseline Food Insecurity among Children (FI-C)							
Not FI-C at baseline	10,730	14.6	16.8	-2.2 **	0.90	0.014	13.0%
FI-C at baseline	7,894	58.1	63.9	-5.8 ***	1.22	<0.001	9.0%
Difference	18,630	43.5	47.0	-3.5 **	1.52	0.021	7.5%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

See Appendix 5E, Exhibit 5E.1.14 for results of non-significant subgroup analyses for FI-C.

*.05 < p < .10, **.01 < p < .05, ***p <. 01.

5.3.5 Spring-to-Summer Change in Food Security Among Children, 2013

The previous discussion compared outcomes for those receiving a $60 SEBTC benefit to those receiving a $30 SEBTC benefit. It is also of interest to compare outcomes between the spring and the summer between the $60 and $30 groups. Exhibit 5.7 reports food security status of children in the summer by their food security status in the spring. (Results for food security among adults and for households are reported in the Appendix 5E, tables 5E.1.16a and 5E.1.16b.) For both the $60 benefit group and the $30 benefit group, about 40% of those who are VLFS-C in the spring are also VLFS-C in the summer (41.6% for the $60 benefit group, 41.1% for the $30 benefit group). Approximately equal numbers of households in each group experience FLS-C (40.0% and 44.4%, respectively). About one-fifth have high or marginal food security in both periods (i.e., 18.4% and 14.5%).

Exhibit 5.7 Estimated Prevalence of Food Security among Children in Summer for the $60 and $30 SEBTC Benefit Groups, by Food Security in Spring, 2013

	Sample Size	$60 Benefit Group (%)	$30 Benefit Group (%)	Difference	SE	p-value
Very Low Food Security among Children in Spring (7.1%)						
VLFS-C, Summer	563	41.6%	41.1%	0.6	2.93	0.850
LFS-C, Summer	578	40.0%	44.4%	-4.4	2.95	0.135
Marginal/High FS-C, Summer	230	18.4%	14.5%	3.9	2.59	0.136
Low Food Security among Children in Spring (34.1%)						
VLFS-C, Summer	440	5.9%	6.9%	-1.0	0.74	0.199
LFS-C, Summer	3,281	47.1%	52.4%	-5.3 ***	1.57	0.001
Marginal/High FS-C, Summer	2,809	46.9%	40.7%	6.3 ***	1.50	<.0001
Marginal/High Food Security among Children in Spring (58.8%)						
VLFS-C, Summer	128	1.1%	1.2%	-0.1	0.42	0.844
LFS-C, Summer	1,608	13.5%	15.6%	-2.2 *	1.16	0.063
Marginal/High FS-C, Summer	9,001	85.4%	83.2%	2.2	1.44	0.121

Among those who were LFS-C in the spring, despite the SEBTC benefit, some become less food secure. More specifically, about 6% percent become VLFS-C (5.9% in the $60 benefit group and 6.9% in the $30 benefit group). Many more become marginal or high food secure (46.9% and 40.7%, respectively).

Among those who were high or moderate food secure in the spring, despite the SEBTC benefit, some become less food secure. About 1% percent becomes VLFS-C (1.1% in the $60 benefit group and 1.2% in the $30 benefit group) and more become LFS-C (13.5% and 15.6%, respectively).

5.4 Non-Experimental Estimates of the Food Security Impact of a $30 Benefit

The previous subsections considered the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to a $30 benefit. An earlier report from the demonstration provides impact findings for a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to no benefit in 2012 (Collins, et al, 2013). As stated in Section 5.2.4, despite the fact that there was no randomly-assigned no benefit group in 2013 and therefore experimental estimates for the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit compared to no benefit cannot be derived, it would also be useful to estimate the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit relative to no benefit.

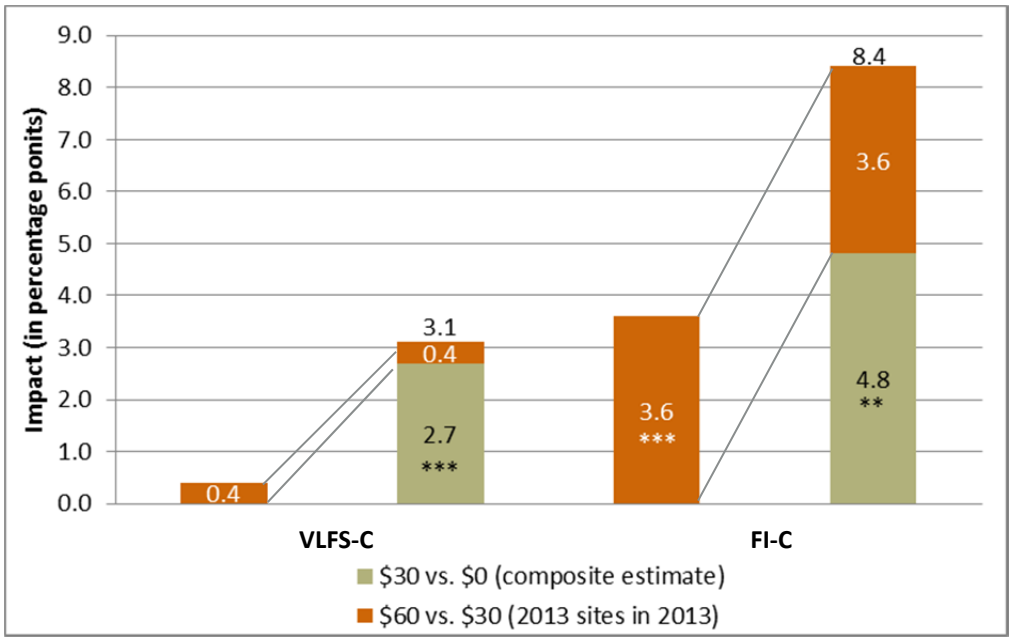
As also discussed in Section 5.2.4, additional assumptions allow for plausible estimates of the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit compared to no benefit (see Appendix 5A for details on the estimation). The difference between the impact of a $60 SEBTC vs. no benefit (from 2012) and the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit vs. a $30 benefit (from 2013) will, under the conditions discussed earlier, accurately measure the effect of a $30 benefit vs. no benefit. Given that these formal conditions are not satisfied exactly, the results of the non-experimental cross-year analyses should be viewed with some caution. Consistent with this judgment, the body of this chapter is careful to label such results as "non-experimental."

Using this non-experimental cross-year methodology, this section reports (i) estimates of the impact of a $30 per child SEBTC benefit relative to no benefit; (ii) estimates of the precision (specifically, the standard error) of that estimate; (iii) results of a test of whether that impact is zero; and (iv) results of a test of whether that impact (of a $30 per child SEBTC benefit) is—in a statistical sense—clearly different from half of the impact of a $60 per child SEBTC benefit. This final test can be thought of as answering the question: Is the effect of the first $30 SEBTC benefit per child (i.e., a per-child benefit of $30 rather than $0) clearly greater than (or less than) the incremental impact of the second $30 per child (i.e., a benefit of $60 rather than $30)? There is no strong reason to believe that the incremental effect of the second $30 per child would equal the effect of the first $30 per child, but considering whether the two effects are equal provides a useful benchmark and insights on the level of precision of the estimates.

Exhibit 5.8 presents the non-experimental cross-year estimates for VLFS-C and FI-C. For each set of estimates, the left bar presents the 2013 experimental impacts (comparing the $60 benefit

with the $30 benefit). The total height of the right bar for each estimate is the impact of a $60 per child SEBTC benefit (relative to no benefit), estimated with the 2012 data.[81] Superimposed on the right bars are the 2013 $30-$60 comparisons. The remainder of the right bars is the difference between the $30 versus $60 results and the $60 versus $0 results; i.e., the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit compared to no benefit.

Exhibit 5.8 Non-Experimental Cross-Year Estimated Impact of $30 versus no SEBTC Benefit on VLFS-C and FI-C, Summers of 2012 and 2013



Source: SEBTC, Summer Surveys, 2012 and 2013

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. Estimates for $60 vs. $0 (for 2012) and $60 vs. $30 (for 2013) estimates are based on linear regression and therefore differ slightly from the main results reported in 2012 and 2013 which are based on logistic regression. See Appendix 5E (Exhibit 5E.1.2) of this document for the linear regression results for $60 vs. $30 and Appendix 5E (Exhibit 5E.1.2) of Collins, et al. (2013) for linear regression results for $60 vs. $0.

Stars on the left vertical bar of each pair are for the test that the differential impact of $60 per child relative to $30 per child is zero. Stars in the lower part of the right vertical bar are for the test that the impact of a $30 per child benefit (relative to no benefit) is zero.

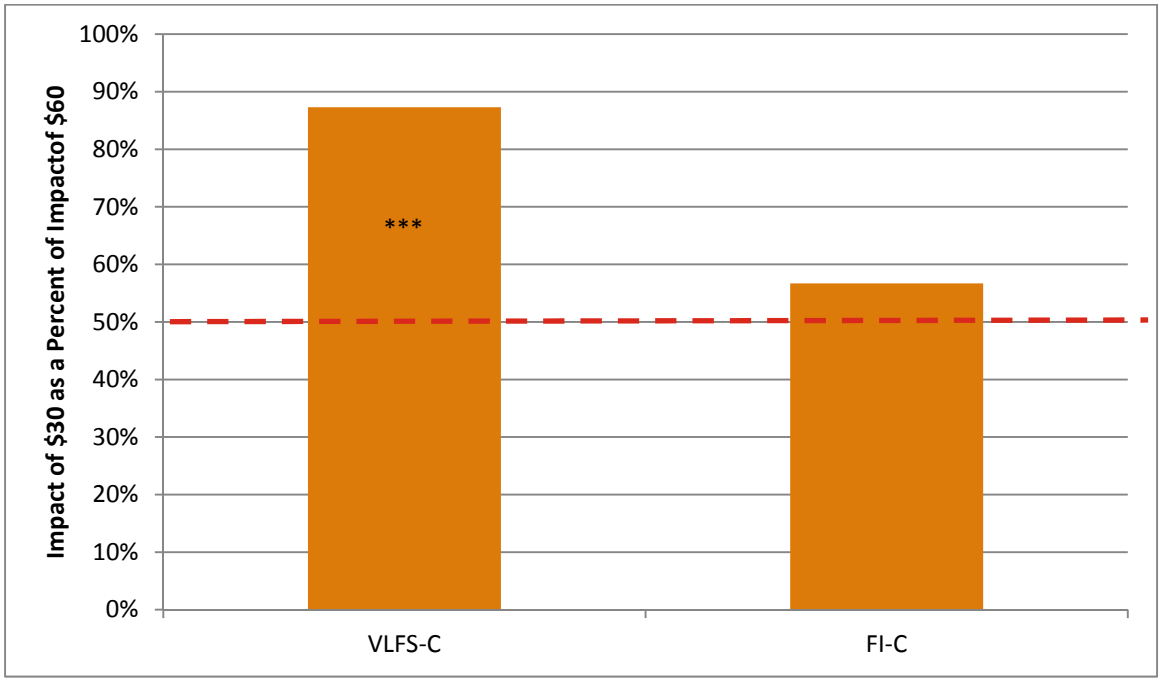
*.05 < p < .10, **.01 < p < .05, ***p <. 01.

The non-experimental cross-year estimates imply that, for VLFS-C, the estimated impact of a $30 per child SEBTC benefit relative to no benefit is 2.7 percentage points. Statistical tests imply that this estimate of the impact of $30 per child versus no benefit is clearly different from zero. Similarly, for FI-C, statistical tests imply that this estimate of the impact of $30 per child versus no benefit is clearly different from zero.

[81] The estimates differ slightly from the main estimates in Exhibit 5.3, because the non-experimental cross-year methodology is based on linear regression, while the main estimates are based on logistic regression. See Appendix 5E and Exhibit 5E.1.2 for evidence that the effect of estimation method—logistic regression vs. linear regression—is very small. Nevertheless, the estimates are not identical.

Exhibit 5.9 plots the estimated impact of $30 vs. no benefit (as shown in Exhibit 5.8) as a percent of the impact of $60 per child vs. no benefit (also shown in Exhibit 5.8). For VLFS-C, the impact of $30 per child is 87% of the impact of $60 per child; statistical tests clearly indicate that the impact of $30 per child SEBTC benefit is more than half of the impact of $60 per child benefit. In contrast for FI-C, the impact of $30 per child is only 576% of the impact of $60 per child; statistical tests do not indicate that the impact of $30 per child benefit is clearly greater than half of the $60 per child benefit.

Exhibit 5.9 Non-Experimental Cross-Year Estimated Impact of $30 SEBTC Benefit as a Percent of $60 SEBTC Benefit, for VLFS-C and FI-C, Summers of 2012 and 2013



Source: SEBTC, Summer Surveys, 2012 and 2013

Note: Stars indicate the result of a test that the impact of $30 per child relative to no benefit is half of the impact of $60 per child relative to no impact. Dashed red line indicates half of the $60 benefit (i.e., 50%).

*.05 < p < .10, **.01 < p < .05, ***p <. 01.

Exhibit 5.10 presents equivalent results for all six food security outcomes. For all six outcomes, the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit relative to no benefit is greater than zero ($p<0.05$). As to whether the impact of $60 SEBTC benefit relative to $30 benefit is clearly different from half of the impact of $60 SEBTC benefit (relative to no benefit), VLFS-C is again the exception. For VLFS-C, the impact of $30 SEBTC benefit is clearly greater than half of the impact of $60 benefit. For VLFS-H, there is weak evidence that the impact of $30 SEBTC benefit is greater than the impact of half of $60 benefit ($p<0.10$). For the other four outcomes (FI-C, VFLS-A, FI-A, FI-H), there is no evidence that the impact of $30 SEBTC benefit is greater than (or less than) half of the impact of $60 benefit ($p>0.10$).

Exhibit 5.10 Non-Experimental Cross-Year Estimated Impact of $30 versus no SEBTC Benefit on Food Security Outcomes, Summers 2012 and 2013

Outcome	$0 vs $60 (2012) Impact Estimate	$30 vs $60 (2013) Impact Estimate	$0 vs $30 Impact Estimate	SE	Half of Impact Test 0-30 Impact as % of 0-60	P Value
Very Low Food Security–Children	-3.1	-0.4	-2.7***	0.7	87.3%	0.041**
Food Insecurity–Children	-8.4	-3.6	-4.8**	1.6	56.7%	0.607
Very Low Food Security–Adults	-8.7	-2.7	-6.0***	1.4	69.1%	0.123
Food Insecurity–Adults	-9.5	-4.0	-5.4***	1.4	57.0%	0.520
Very Low Food Security–Households	-9.2	-2.6	-6.6***	1.4	72.2%	0.083*
Food Insecurity–Households	-8.8	-4.5	-4.3**	1.8	48.6%	0.936

Source: SEBTC, Summer Surveys, 2012 and 2013; non-experimental cross-year methods (see Appendix 5A).

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. Estimates for $60 vs. $0 (for 2012) and $60 vs. $30 (for 2013) estimates are based on linear regression and therefore differ slightly from the main results reported in 2012 and 2013 which are based on logistic regression. See Appendix 5E (Exhibit 5E.1.2) of this document for the linear regression results for $60 vs. $30 and Appendix 5E (Exhibit 5E.1.2) of Collins, et al. (2013) for linear regression results for $60 vs. $0.

*.05 < p < .10, **.01 < p < .05, ***p <. 01.

5.5 Impacts on Household Food Expenditures of Providing $60 of SEBTC Benefits Rather than $30

The logic model for the SEBTC program, provided in Chapter 1 (Exhibit 1.3), implies the following pathway: SEBTC provides additional income to households in the form of an EBT card which can be used to purchase qualifying foods. The purchases of additional qualifying foods improve children's food security and nutritional status.

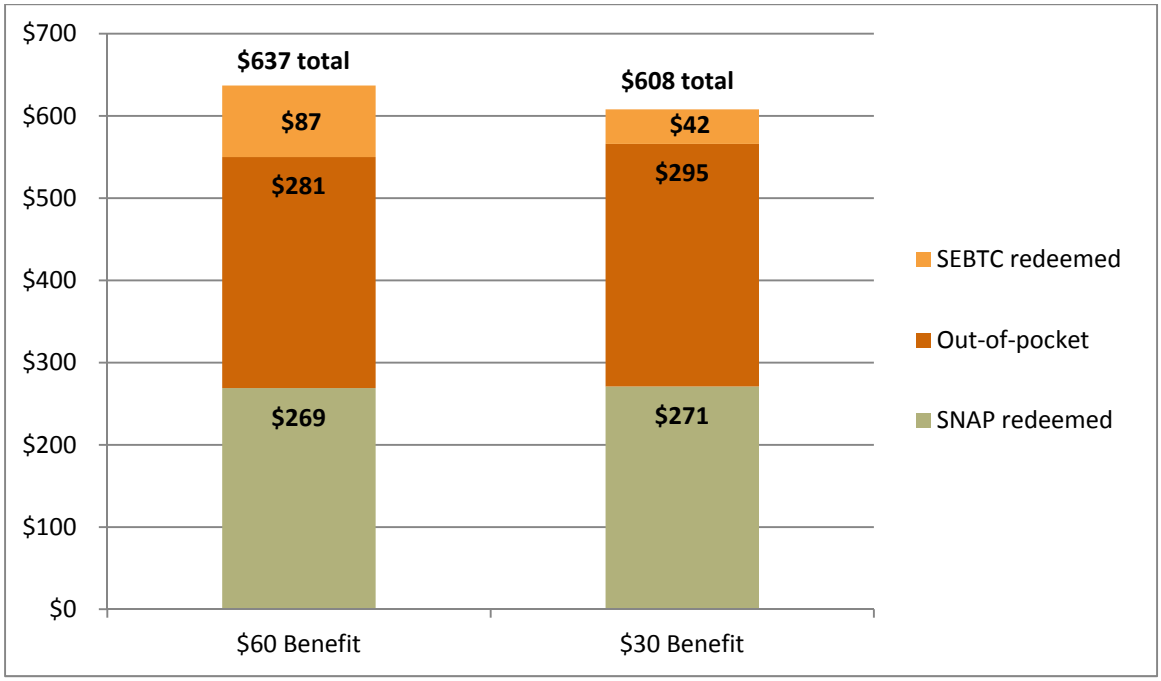
The amount by which such a program increases total household food expenditures is the focus of the current section. The amount of expenditure increase might be equal to the SEBTC benefit amount redeemed or less than that amount. The section discusses the reasons for this theoretical ambiguity after presenting findings on the existence and degree of this expenditure effect in the demonstration data.

To measure food expenditures, the evaluation asked households responding to the summer survey to report their out-of-pocket food spending over the previous 30 days. Households were explicitly instructed to exclude any nutrition program assistance—SNAP, WIC, and SEBTC. Households were then separately asked about the value of any SNAP benefits received. In addition to using these reports of expenditures, the evaluation imputes the average monthly value of SEBTC benefits redeemed using EBT data. All expenditure estimates relate to the 30-day period during which food security was measured.

Exhibit 5.11 reports the impact of a $60 per child SEBTC benefit versus a $30 per child benefit on total household food expenditure per month and its components.[82] During the summer of 2013, the availability of a larger SEBTC benefit ($60 per child vs. $30 per child) increased total household food expenditures by $29 per month (5%), from $608 to $637. This was less than the $45 increase in SEBTC benefits redeemed ($87 for those randomly assigned to the larger benefit and the $42 increase for those randomly assigned to the smaller benefit). As shown in Exhibit 5.12 both of these measured impacts—total food expenditures and SEBTC redemptions—are statistically significant. Together, they imply that every additional dollar of SEBTC benefits redeemed by the $60 SEBTC benefit group compared to the $30 group increased total food expenditure by 65 cents. The remainder of the incremental SEBTC benefit (35 cents of each dollar) was offset by *reductions* in households' out-of-pocket spending on food. Out-of-pocket spending declined a statistically significant $14 per month, from $295 per month for those randomly assigned to the small SEBTC benefit to $281 for those randomly assigned to the large benefit. The amount that SNAP benefits contributed to household food budgets ($269 or $271) was unaffected, consistent with the finding of no effect on SNAP participation (see Section 5.7 below).

[82] The expenditure components included in the diagram are SEBTC benefits redeemed, out-of-pocket expenditures, and SNAP benefits redeemed. Unlike SEBTC benefits provided through the WIC-model, conventional WIC benefits are not included because the evaluation lacks information on the value of conventional WIC benefits from program records and the price equivalent of WIC foods cannot be reported accuracy by survey respondents. Further, since as reported later in the chapter, there do not appear to have been an effect of the $60 SEBTC benefit compared to the $30 benefit on participation in the conventional WIC program, the value of those benefits is likely to be similar for the two groups.

Exhibit 5.11 Monthly Household Food Expenditures with a $60 and $30 SEBTC Benefit Amount, Summer 2013



Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey and SEBTC redemption data, 2013 (n=18,705). Data on out-of-pocket food expenditures in the last 30 days and SNAP benefit redeemed in the last 30 days were obtained from the household survey. Data on average monthly SEBTC redemption amount were obtained from SEBTC administrative data for June and July 2013.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Exhibit 5.12 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on Monthly Household Food Expenditure and Its Components, Summer 2013

Expenditure Category	$60 Benefit Group	$30 Benefit Group	Estimated Impact $60 vs. $30 Difference)	SE	p-value	Impact as % of $30 Benefit Group
Total (SEBTC + out-of-pocket + SNAP)	$637	$608	$29***	4.98	<0.001	4.8%
SEBTC benefits redeemed	$87	$42	$45***	1.47	<0.001	107.8%
Out-of-pocket	$281	$295	-$14***	3.65	<0.001	4.7%
SNAP benefits redeemed	$269	$271	-$ 2	3.69	0.599	0.7%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey and SEBTC redemption data, 2013 (n=18,705).

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

*.05 < p < .10, **.01 < p < .05, ***p < .01.

The finding that total food expenditures go up 65 cents for every additional dollar of SEBTC benefits redeemed merits discussion relative to economic theory and past evidence from the literature. The extent to which government benefits restricted to food purchases, such as SNAP, increase total household food expenditures is the subject of some debate in the literature. While households must spend the (additional) nutrition benefit (SNAP or SEBTC) on food, they

are able to spend less cash on food, such that total food expenditure rises by less than the benefit and more is spent on non-food items (Southworth, 1945).

Earlier studies suggest that the SNAP benefit leads to larger food expenditure, but that the increase is much smaller than the amount of the SNAP benefit itself. Specifically, a recent analysis suggests an extra dollar of SNAP benefits redeemed increases food expenditures by between 26 and 35 cents (Hanson, 2010). The estimate from the 2013 SEBTC Demonstration that a dollar more of SEBTC benefits, for the $60 SEBTC benefit group (compared to the $30 benefit group) yielded a 65 cent increase in food expenditure for the $60 group is considerably higher than the estimate for SNAP,[83] but similar to the 2012 SEBTC evaluation estimate of 54 cents (comparing the $60 SEBTC group to the no benefit group; Collins, et al., 2013).

Appendix 5E (Exhibit 5E.2.1a and Exhibits 5E.2.2a-5.E.2.2f) reports site- and individual-level subgroup analyses to ascertain whether SEBTC had a differential impact on food expenditures by subgroup. Few statistically significant impacts emerged and those that did were not of a substantively important magnitude.

5.6 Impacts on Children's Nutritional Status of Providing $60 of SEBTC Benefits Rather Than $30

In 2013, relative to a $30 SEBTC benefit, a $60 benefit improved several of the measured dietary indicators of children's nutritional status. The evaluation used dietary factors or indicators drawn from food frequency questions used in the 2009-2010 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) as proxies for nutritional status.[84] The household survey included questions about children's intake of foods shown to be associated with nutritional risk among school-age children and to reliably assess consumption of dietary factors important to dietary guidance (Newby, 2007; Briefel et al., 2008; Reedy and Krebs-Smith, 2010; Taveras et al., 2010).

Specifically, the evaluation estimated the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to a $30 benefit on eight dietary indicators of nutritional status:[85]

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[83] Why the SEBTC-based estimates are larger than Hanson's (2010) SNAP estimates is unclear. One possible explanation is the method of inferring the food expenditure effect of a food-dedicated benefit (the SEBTC findings are based on a random assignment experiment, while Hanson relied on a natural experiment). Another possible explanation concerns the different household populations involved in the two analyses: the SEBTC population appears to be poorer than the low-income (FRP-certified) population nationally (see Chapter 4, section 4.3.2).

[84] The 2009-2010 NHANES Diet Screener Questionnaire was used to assess the intake of specific dietary factors (NCI, 2013). The scoring algorithms convert survey responses to estimates of individual dietary intake for analysis. The algorithms can be found at: http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/studies/nhanes/dietscreen/scoring/ and are described in Appendix 5D

[85] Daily amounts 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.* Added sugars are measured in teaspoons and 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.

1. Cup equivalents per day of fruits and vegetables
2. Cup equivalents per day of fruits and vegetables, excluding fried potatoes
3. Ounce equivalents per day of whole grains
4. Cup equivalents per day of dairy
5. Whether the child usually drank nonfat or low-fat milk during the last 30 days
6. Teaspoons per day of added sugars from all foods and beverages
7. Teaspoons per day of added sugars from all foods and beverages, excluding cereal
8. Teaspoons per day of added sugars from sugar-sweetened beverages

Greater intake of nonfat or low-fat milk, fruits, vegetables (non-fried) and whole grains are associated with a more healthful diet (USDA and HHS, 2010). Cookies, cake, pie, doughnuts, brownies, and sugar-sweetened beverages are major sources of children's discretionary calories and are indicative of a less healthful diet (Malik et al., 2006; Pereira, 2006; Vartanian et al., 2007; Reedy and Krebs-Smith, 2010). In the summer survey, respondents were asked to report how often children ate these food items over the last 30 days.[86] Scoring procedures developed by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) were used to convert the respondents' reports of their children's consumption of specific items into daily amounts of fruits and vegetables (cup equivalents), whole grains (ounce equivalents), dairy (cup equivalents), and added sugars (teaspoons). These diet measures are consistent with those used in the USDA Food Patterns (USDA, 2013).[87]

Relative to a $30 SEBTC benefit, a $60 benefit led to favorable, but substantively small changes in several of the measured dietary indicators of children's nutritional status (see Exhibit 5.13). While neither group's mean intake met the recommended 4 to 5 cup equivalents of fruits and vegetables (USDA and HHS, 2010), children receiving a $60 SEBTC benefit consumed 3.3 cup equivalents of fruits and vegetables per day versus 3.1 cup equivalents consumed by children receiving a $30 SEBTC benefit ($p<0.01$). This differential impact of 0.2 cup equivalents is roughly equivalent to one-fifth of a cup of raw fruit or two-fifths of a cup of salad greens. Overall, this SEBTC impact (0.2 cup equivalent) is approximately two-thirds of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program intervention's impact, which improved treatment children's daily consumption of fruits and vegetables by 0.3 cup equivalents (Bartlett et al., 2013).

[86] One age-eligible child was randomly selected per household to be the subject of the summer survey questions on foods consumed, where lunches were eaten, and child nutrition program participation.

[87] The calorie range of 1,800 to 2,400 applies to school-age children. The recommended daily amount of fruits and vegetables for school-age children is 4-5 cup equivalents (depending on age and sex).

Exhibit 5.13 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on Children's Food Consumption, Summer 2013

Outcome	Sample Size	$60 Benefit Group Consumption	$30 Benefit Group Consumption	Differential Impact ($30/$60 Difference)	SE	p-Value	Impact as % of $30 Benefit Level
Fruits and vegetables (cup equivalents per day)[a]	18,958	3.26	3.07	0.19***	0.03	<0.001	6.3%
Fruits and vegetables, without fried potatoes (cup equivalents per day)[a]	18,986	3.14	2.95	0.19***	0.03	<0.001	6.4%
Whole grains (ounce equivalents per day)[b]	19,110	2.17	2.01	0.16**	0.07	0.014	8.0%
Dairy (cup equivalents per day)[c]	19,194	2.48	2.43	0.05*	0.03	0.059	2.0%
Usually drank nonfat or low-fat milk (%)[d]	18,742	10.95	10.75	0.20	0.55	0.719	1.8%
Added sugars (teaspoons per day)[e]	18,833	17.73	17.67	0.06	0.69	0.937	0.3%
Added sugars excluding cereals (teaspoons per day)[e]	18,958	16.31	16.43	-0.12	0.60	0.845	0.7%
Sugar-sweetened beverages (teaspoons per day)[e]	19,211	7.29	7.35	-0.06	0.80	0.941	0.8%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

[a] Daily amounts 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.* For fruits and vegetables, 1 1 cup equivalent is defined as 1 cup raw or cooked fruit or vegetables, vegetable juice, or fruit juice; 2 cups leafy green vegetables; or 1/2 cup dried fruit. [b] One ounce equivalent of whole grains 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.

[c] One cup equivalent of dairy is 1 cup milk, fortified soy beverage, or yogurt; 1½ ounces natural cheese; or 2 ounces of processed cheese.

[d] Respondents who reported that their child consumed more than one type of milk were included if any of the milk types reported were nonfat or low-fat. Those reporting only whole milk and/or 2% milk were not considered to usually consume nonfat or low-fat milk.

[e] 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.

*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

Children receiving a $60 SEBTC benefit consumed 2.2 ounce equivalents of whole grains per day vs. 2.0 ounce equivalents among children receiving a $30 benefit. This improvement of 0.2 ounce equivalents ($p<0.05$), which is roughly equivalent to one-fifth of a slice of whole wheat bread or one-tenth of a cup of cooked brown rice for example, makes a small contribution towards the recommended intake of whole grains (USDA, 2013).

Children receiving a $60 SEBTC benefit consumed 2.5 cup equivalents of dairy products per day, only slightly more than for the $30 SEBTC benefit (2.4 cup equivalents; the difference is borderline statistically significant, $p<0.10$). However, a high proportion of children in both

groups (89%) were not meeting the Dietary Guideline recommendation to consume only nonfat or low-fat milk and milk products. Usual consumption of nonfat or low-fat milk did not vary according to experimental groups (in both groups, 11% of children usually drank nonfat or low-fat milk).

Relative to a $30 SEBTC benefit, a $60 benefit had no impact on total daily consumption of added sugars from foods and beverages, from beverages alone, or from foods excluding cereals. Both the $60 and $30 benefit groups consumed 18 teaspoons (302 calories) from added sugars per day. Given the larger benefit, it is noteworthy that the $60 benefit group did not consume more added sugars than the $30 group.

The study assessed differences in impacts on nutritional status for SEBTC benefits delivered by the WIC model and the SNAP model. There is some evidence that impacts are statistically significant and favoring more healthful food consumption for children in sites using the WIC model than in those sites using the SNAP model (see Exhibits 5.14 and 5.15). For fruit and vegetable intake, there is a statistically significant differential impact for both the SNAP and the WIC model (p=0.036). The differential impact (for a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to a $30 benefit) is twice as large in the WIC model (0.23 vs. 0.11; both estimates are statistically significantly different from zero). For whole grains, dairy, and added sugar, there is no statistically different differential impact across the WIC and the SNAP models (not shown in Exhibit 5.15; see Appendix 5E, Exhibit 5E.3.1).

Exhibit 5.14 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on Daily Cup Equivalents of Fruits and Vegetables (without Fried Potatoes), by Program Delivery Model, Summer 2013

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=18,986).

Exhibit 5.15 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on SEBTC-WIC and SEBTC-SNAP on Children's Food Consumption, Summer 2013

	$60 Benefit Group Consumption	$30 Benefit Group Consumption	Difference	SE	p-value	Impact as % of $30 Group Consumption
Fruits and Vegetables (cup equivalents per day) *(n=18,958)*						
SNAP model	3.20	3.09	0.11 ***	0.04	0.008	3.6%
WIC model	3.29	3.06	0.23 ***	0.04	<0.001	7.6%
Difference	0.09	-0.03	0.12 **	0.06	0.036	388.7%
Fruits and Vegetables without Fried Potatoes (cup equivalents per day) *(n=18,986)*						
SNAP model	3.08	2.98	0.11 ***	0.04	0.006	3.7%
WIC model	3.17	2.94	0.23 ***	0.04	<0.001	7.8%
Difference	0.08	-0.04	0.12 **	0.05	0.029	312.1%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. See notes to Exhibit 5.13 for details on the measures.

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 prevalence rates).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

The evaluation also assessed whether there were differential impacts in any measures of nutritional status by poverty status, but found none (see Appendix 5E, Exhibit 5E.3.2).

Finally, using the non-experimental cross-year methodology, the evaluation considered whether a $30 SEBTC benefit would improve nutritional outcomes relative to no benefit and whether the impact of the second $30 per child (from $30 to $60) differed from the impact of the first $30 per child (from $0 to $30) (Exhibit 5.16).[88] The analysis suggests that, relative to no benefit, a $30 benefit would increase fruit and vegetable intake, whole grains intake, and dairy intake and lower sugar-sweetened beverages. Finally, there is some evidence of lowering intake of added sugars excluding cereal ($p<0.10$), but no evidence of lowering added sugars including cereal ($p>0.10$). For all of the nutrition outcomes, the impact of the second $30 per child (from $30 to $60) is not significantly different from the impact of the first $30 (from $0 to $30).

[88] See the discussion in Section 5.2.4 and Section 5.4 about the assumptions required by these non-experimental cross-year estimates and their plausibility.

Exhibit 5.16 Non-Experimental Cross-Year Estimated Impact of $60 versus no SEBTC Benefit on Nutritional Outcomes, Summers 2012 and 2013

Outcome	$0 vs $60 (2012) Impact Estimate	$30 vs $60 (2013) Impact Estimate	$0 vs $30 Impact Estimate	SE	Half of Impact Test 0-30 Impact as % of 0-60	P Value
Fruits and vegetables (cup equivalents per day)	0.36	0.19	0.16**	0.07	46.1	0.811
Fruits and vegetables, without fried potatoes (cup equivalents per day)	0.36	0.19	0.17**	0.06	47.0	0.844
Whole grains (ounce equivalents per day)	0.50	0.16	0.33**	0.13	67.4	0.308
Dairy products (cup equivalents per day)	0.22	0.05	0.17***	0.05	78.0	0.133
Usually drank nonfat or low-fat milk (%)	-0.44	0.24	-0.67	0.82	154.0	0.549
Added sugars (teaspoons per day)	-0.20	0.06	-0.25	0.22	127.0	0.348
Added sugars excluding cereals (teaspoons per day)	-0.50	-0.12	-0.38*	0.21	76.1	0.373
Sugar-sweetened beverages (teaspoons per day)	-0.63	-0.06	-0.57**	0.22	90.5	0.169

Source: SEBTC, Summer Surveys, 2012 and 2013; non-experimental cross-year methods (see Appendix 5A).

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. See notes to Exhibit 5.13 for details on the measures.

*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

In summary, relative to a $30 SEBTC benefit, a $60 benefit clearly but only slightly improves some important aspects of children's diet quality (i.e., consumption of fruits and non-fried vegetables, whole grains, and dairy), but not others (e.g., added sugars).

For fruits and vegetables, positive impacts are present for SNAP model sites, but the differences between the $60 SEBTC benefit group and the $30 group were larger for WIC model sites. Sites chose their delivery model, so these differential SNAP-model/WIC-model impacts need to be interpreted with care because differential impacts could be due to other site-related factors.

5.7 Impacts on Household Participation in Nutrition Assistance Programs and Whether Households Paid for their Children's Lunch

The added purchasing power of a $60 SEBTC benefit, compared to a $30 benefit, might reduce households' use of other nutrition assistance programs, including SFSP, SNAP, WIC, and food kitchens and emergency food pantries. The added amount also might change households' summer strategies for feeding their children breakfast and lunch, Monday through Friday.

Relative to the $30 SEBTC benefit, the $60 benefit did not produce any statistically significant changes in program participation or where children ate (Exhibit 5.17).

Exhibit 5.17 Estimated Impact of $60 versus $30 SEBTC Benefit on Participation in Nutritional Assistance Programs and Whether Children's Households Paid for Lunch, Summer 2013

Outcome	Sample Size	Percent of $60 Benefit Group	Percent of $30 Benefit Group	Differential Impact ($30/$60 Difference)	SE	p-value	Impact as % of $30 Group
Participation in SNAP	19,602	66.5%	67.1%	-0.6	0.54	0.293	0.8%
Participation in WIC	19,582	21.7%	21.9%	-0.2	0.50	0.667	1.0%
Participation in food pantry/emergency kitchen	19,618	11.0%	11.7%	-0.7	0.51	0.149	6.3%
Participation in SFSP	19,493	5.6%	6.4%	-0.7	0.54	0.168	11.6%
Participation in National School Lunch Program (in Summer)	19,689	4.6%	4.7%	-0.1	0.36	0.842	1.5%
Participation in School Breakfast Program (in Summer)	19,689	3.3%	3.2%	0.1	0.32	0.751	3.2%
Participation in Supper Program (in Summer)	19,689	0.6%	0.7%	-0.1	0.17	0.473	17.4%
Participation in Backpack Program (in Summer)	19,362	3.5%	3.7%	-0.3	0.34	0.463	6.7%
Child usually received free lunch at least 1 day/week	19,432	17.9%	18.0%	-0.1	0.71	0.887	0.6%
Child usually received free lunch at least 3 days/week	19,425	13.6%	13.5%	0.1	0.61	0.829	1.0%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5.8 Conclusion

This chapter presented study findings on the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 SEBTC benefit for the study's principal outcomes, based on experimental methods and random assignment. In the six sites that implemented the 2013 evaluation, the study found no significant effect of the larger benefit on VLFS-C, the evaluation's primary outcome. Additional exploratory analyses found that the $60 SEBTC benefit, compared to the $30 benefit, resulted in a statistically significant improvement (between 9 and 13 percent of the level for the $30 benefit) in all other measures of food insecurity used by the study. Pooling data from 2012 and 2013, a non-experimental cross-year analysis also indicates that, compared to no benefit, the $30 SEBTC benefit reduces VLFS-C. While the research team believes the non-experimental cross year analysis is appropriate given available data, the accuracy of the approximation depends on assumptions about similarities between participating sites and between external conditions in 2012 and 2013. The results for this second set of analysis should therefore be viewed with caution more caution than results for the analysis using an experimental design.

Other experimental, but exploratory analyses showed a favorable impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on several of children's nutritional outcomes (increased daily intake of fruits and vegetables, whole grains, and dairy). Further, it showed that some of the measured effects were more pronounced in sites using the WIC benefit-delivery model than in sites using the SNAP benefit-delivery model. However, the small improvements moved children only slightly closer to meeting specific dietary guidelines.

Further discussion about the implications of the 2013 SEBTC evaluation can be found in Chapter 6.

Chapter 6

Discussion and Conclusions

The 2010 Agriculture Appropriations Act provided FNS with authority and funding to demonstrate and rigorously evaluate approaches for reducing or preventing food insecurity and hunger among children in the summer months when there is reduced access to child nutrition programs. The Summer EBT for Children (SEBTC) demonstration, the largest such intervention funded by the 2010 Act, delivered $60 per child per month of SEBTC benefits through WIC or SNAP EBT systems to households with eligible children. The evaluation of the SEBTC in 2011 (i.e., the Proof of Concept (POC) year), showed that SEBTC could be implemented with fidelity and found a positive impact on food security outcomes for households with eligible school-age children (Collins et al., 2012). The study's 2012 full implementation year demonstrated that:

- The summer benefit intervention could be implemented successfully by the State and local grantees entrusted with its actuation; and
- In the 14 participating sites, SEBTC unambiguously and substantially advanced the intervention's main goal, reducing children's very low food security (VLFS-C) in the summer.

The evaluation also found favorable effects on all of the broader food security measures used in the study and on several dietary indicators of nutritional status of children, the latter in particular for sites using the SEBTC-WIC model (Collins et al., 2013).

In the first two study years, households were randomly assigned to receive a $60 per child SEBTC benefit or no benefit (i.e., the control group). Based on the consistent, positive results from the 2011 and 2012 SEBTC demonstration years, during which more than 90,000 children were issued the $60 per child SEBTC monthly benefit amount over the summer and more than 32,000 households selected for the evaluation were interviewed, FNS added a third year to the SEBTC Demonstration and Evaluation. In 2013, households were randomly assigned either to a $60 per child SEBTC monthly benefit group or to a $30 benefit group. The motivation for the third year of the study was to determine if a reduced amount of the SEBTC benefit alters the food security improvements and other positive effects of the intervention or, alternatively, yields just as much benefit to participating families. Each of the State grantees participating in the 2013 evaluation also participated in at least one prior year (although some of the sites were new). Therefore, unlike previous years, the most recent year of the evaluation did not include an implementation or cost study as the related information gathered from 2011 and 2012 was sufficient to show FNS the SEBTC could be implemented successfully and with fidelity in a range of different communities.

This chapter summarizes and discusses the findings from 2013 and their implications.

6.1 Participating Grantees and Implementation of SEBTC in 2013

For the 2013 evaluation, FNS selected four grantees (Chickasaw Nation, Delaware, Michigan, and Oregon). The grantees worked with the evaluation team to implement the study in six sites, which included three urban areas (Detroit and Grand Rapids/Kentwood, Michigan and Portland, Oregon), and two relatively large, predominantly rural areas (Chickasaw Nation in Oklahoma and mid-Michigan). The Delaware site was statewide and contained a mix of urban, suburban, and rural communities. As a result of the grantees' efforts, a total of approximately 23,000 households participated in the evaluation, representing about 43,000 eligible school-age children.

All of the grantees participating in 2013 used the active consent process, in which grantees had to return forms in order to be included in the study. The 2013 consent rates were consistent with rates those sites in previous years that chose to use similar consent processes, ranging from 21% to 42% of eligible children. All grantees completed the consent process and five of their six sites met or exceeded their recruitment goals. The one exception was Detroit, where the number of consenting children was substantially lower than planned, largely due to delays in beginning the consent process, issues with identifying eligible children, and staffing constraints. In contrast, Delaware received consent for more than 6,500 children beyond its goal.

As in past years of the SEBTC demonstration, households in the SEBTC evaluation were disadvantaged. Nearly three-fourths of households in the sample (74%) had monthly incomes below the federal poverty line, compared to 51% of children nationally who are eligible for FRP meals (CPS, 2012). The percentage of households in the sample with incomes below the poverty line, ranged from 67% of households in Chickasaw Nation to 90% in Detroit, Michigan. Sixty-eight percent of the households participated in SNAP at baseline and 22% participated in the WIC program.

With only a few exceptions, the grantees successfully issued SEBTC benefits to eligible households. In Michigan, there were some issues with families being able to redeem some WIC foods. In Chickasaw Nation, it appears that School Food Authorities (SFAs) may not always have sent EBT cards to households that did not come to scheduled initial trainings on use of the cards. However, the grantees' overall success in meeting the consent goals and successfully implementing the SEBTC demonstration made it possible to conduct the 2013 impact evaluation as a valid test of the differential impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to a $30 benefit.

6.2 SEBTC Benefit Issuance and Use

As in previous years of the SEBTC demonstration, a very high percentage of households that were issued benefits used them at least once during the summer and differences across the $60

and $30 benefit groups were small. Among all households issued SEBTC benefits, 93% of those issued the $60 SEBTC benefit and 91% of those issued the $30 benefit used some portion of their SEBTC benefits. On average, among all households issued benefits, households in the $60 SEBTC benefit group redeemed 75% of their benefits, and those in the $30 group redeemed 72%. Regression adjusted comparisons showed that a smaller monthly benefit per child modestly reduced participation and redemption rates, by 2% and 3% respectively.

There was a greater difference in participation and redemption rates among sites than between the $60- and $30-benefit groups. For instance, 89% of households in the $60 benefit group in Portland—which used the SNAP model and loaded benefits onto existing SNAP cards for SNAP participants—redeemed all of their SEBTC benefits. In contrast, 26% of households in the $60 benefit group in Delaware—which used a SNAP model with separate cards for SEBTC—used all of their benefits. Eight percent or fewer of the $60 benefit households in any of the four sites using the WIC model used all of their benefits. The redemption rate for both $60- and $30-benefit groups was nearly 30 percentage points higher in the SNAP-model sites than in the WIC-model sites.

While there are many differences among the sites that might account for the pronounced site-level differences in SEBTC use, it is plausible that the different delivery models contribute to these differences: the WIC model appeared to pose greater barriers to participation, redemption, and benefit exhaustion. There are a number of reasons why this may be so. First, more households may be familiar with the SNAP program than the WIC program. Over two-thirds of households in the evaluation were participating in SNAP at baseline compared to one-fifth of households participating in WIC. Second, fewer stores are authorized to accept WIC, so opportunities to redeem benefits are not as plentiful as with the SNAP model. Third, the SNAP model operates almost like cash, but the WIC model is commodity-based. As a result, redeeming benefits with the WIC model is more complicated because participants may choose only from a narrower set of eligible foods, and some of these foods may be hard to find (e.g., one-pound loaves of whole-wheat bread). The WIC model also requires participants to keep track of balances for each food category rather than the SNAP model which only requires participants to keep track of a single balance in dollars. Fourth, the SEBTC-WIC benefits expired if not used by the end of the month, while the SEBTC-SNAP benefits carried over to the next month (but expired at the end of the summer). Finally, some households may not want some or all of the foods eligible for purchase with the WIC model.

In dollar terms, the average redemption amount for the entire summer period was $134 per eligible child for the benefit group receiving $60 per child and $64 per eligible child for those receiving the $30 per-child benefit amount. This equates to $1.54 per day for the average school-age child in the $60 benefit group and $0.74 in the $30 benefit group.

While there were only small differences in SEBTC participation and redemption between the $60- and $30-groups, there were differences in SEBTC benefit exhaustion (i.e., use of all benefits) in a summer month. In the $60 SEBTC benefit group, 36% of households exhausted their benefits in at least one month, compared to 43% of households in the $30 benefit group,

implying that smaller benefit amounts increased exhaustion rates by about one-sixth. Further, the impact of a $60 benefit relative to a $30 benefit on whether a household exhausted benefits in at least one month was larger both in percentage points and as a percentage change. This impact was significant in the WIC-model sites, but not in the SNAP sites.

6.3 Impacts of SEBTC on Food Security and Other Household Outcomes

To test the differential impact of the $60 SEBTC per-child benefit amount with the $30 amount, on food security and other study outcomes, the impact analysis relied on a random assignment design. A random assignment design is considered the gold standard for estimating the impacts of programs and policies. All evidence indicates that random assignment was implemented with fidelity in 2013. Furthermore, the summer survey achieved an 88% response rate. Therefore, the impact analysis for the SEBTC in 2013 provides a high quality estimate of the differential impact of a $60 per child SEBTC benefit relative to a $30 per child benefit. In 2013, no households in the study were assigned to a no-benefit group. 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.

To address the question of whether and in what ways a $30 SEBTC benefit might improve outcomes compared to no SEBTC benefit the research team also conducted a non-experimental analysis combining data from two years of demonstration: 2012 data on a $60-versus-$0 comparison and 2013 data on a $60-versus-$30 comparison. The difference in measured impacts between these two results approximates how much a $30 benefit improves on no benefit. While the research team believes this analysis is appropriate given available data, the accuracy of the approximation depends on assumptions discussed elsewhere in the report and produces results that should be viewed with caution.

6.3.1 Impacts on Children's Food Insecurity

With respect to the study's primary outcome, the experimental analysis does not show that the $60 SEBTC benefit is superior to the $30 benefit in terms of reducing very low food security among children (VLFS-C) in the six study sites in the summer of 2013. However, it does show that, relative to a $30 per child SEBTC benefit, a $60 benefit significantly improves the other food security outcomes measured by the study, including food insecurity among children (FI-C, which combines low and very low food security) as well as food security outcomes for adults and for households overall.

Research associating food security with child development and wellbeing provides important context for considering the implications of these findings. This body of research shows that children living in food insecure households have more learning, health, psychosocial and behavioral problems than children living in food-secure households (Center on Hunger and Poverty, 2002; Nord, 2009). Food insecurity among children may also be associated with poorer nutritional status including iron deficiency anemia and overweight or obesity (Nord, 2009;

Institute of Medicine, 2011). It has not been well established, however, if interventions that improve food security also would result in improved children's health and developmental outcomes.

With one exception, the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit compared to a $30 benefit on VLFS-C or on FI-C did not differ substantially across demographically-defined subgroups; the exception is that the impact on FI-C was larger for households with FI-C at baseline in spring 2013. There was no evidence of a differential effect for the SNAP model versus the WIC model.

The non-experimental cross-year analyses add another dimension to this picture. These analyses suggest that the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit amount compared to no benefit is about half the impact of a $60 benefit amount for almost all of the food security outcomes. The exception is VLFS-C, for which the first $30 per child of SEBTC benefits provides a greater improvement than the second $30 per child (which may not provide any further improvement).

As is common with this type of research design, SEBTC involved random assignment within purposively selected sites; 14 sites in 2012 and six in 2013. Findings should not be extrapolated to the nation as a whole since the selected sites are not representative of the nation. For example, food insecurity during the school year in the 2013 SEBTC evaluation sites were considerably higher than national estimates for similar households (i.e., those with school-age children and incomes below 185% of FPL). The SEBTC 2013 spring sample (Briefel et. al., 2013) had a VLFS-C rate of 7.5%; for 2012; the corresponding national estimate is 2.8% (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013).

6.3.2 Impacts on Households' Food Expenditures, Children's Nutritional Status, and Household's Participation in Federal Nutrition Programs

Relative to households receiving the $30 per child monthly SEBTC benefit, the $60 per child benefit resulted in an increase of $29 in household monthly total food expenditures for the household, despite the fact that two children lived in each household on average. This increase is the net result of redemption of $45 more in SEBTC benefits in the $60 and a decline of $14 in food expenditures from other sources. The implied net increase of 65 cents for each additional dollar of SEBTC benefit redeemed is considerably higher than standard estimates of the impact of a dollar of SNAP benefits on total food expenditures (Hanson, 2010), and slightly higher than the 2012 SEBTC estimate (which compared a $60 SEBTC benefit to no benefit; Collins et al., 2013).

The $60 per child benefit amount slightly improves children's nutritional status, assessed using indicators of dietary quality, compared to a $30 benefit, leading children to eat slightly more fruits and vegetables, whole grains, and dairy. There was no impact on consumption of total daily added sugars, added sugars from sugar-sweetened beverages, or nonfat/low-fat milk (versus higher-fat types of milk). For fruits and vegetables, the impact was larger for the WIC-model than for the SNAP-model. Each of these differential impacts—both overall and between the SNAP- and WIC-models—was small in dietary terms.

The 2013 EBT analysis showed that households in both the $60 SEBTC benefit group and the $30 used lower amounts of SEBTC benefits than households in the SNAP model sites and, the $60 SEBTC benefit group, relative to the $30 group, achieved only limited improvements in children's nutritional status. These findings should be viewed in the context of the 2012 findings on SEBTC's impacts on children's nutritional status. In 2012, the comparison of a $60 SEBTC benefit to those with no benefit showed positive impacts found on children's consumption of fruits and vegetables, whole grains, dairy, and added sugars from sugar-sweetened beverages that were consistently larger for children in sites using the WIC model than for those using the SNAP model, although in most cases there were statistically significant impacts for children in both types of sites (Collins et al., 2013). For instance, relative to sites using the SNAP model, impacts in WIC sites were twice as large for fruits and vegetables, four times as large for whole grains, and three times as large for dairy.

Relative to households receiving the $30 SEBTC benefit, the $60 benefit had no impact on participation in nutrition programs or on where children ate lunch during the summer.

6.4 Conclusion in Brief

The findings from 2013 built on the body of evidence of the SEBTC's impact from the two prior years of the evaluation. In 2011 and 2012, the SEBTC demonstration and evaluation showed the feasibility of the SEBTC approach in a variety of communities across the U.S. and the significant and substantial impact of a $60 per child benefit in these communities on reducing VLFS-C in the summer. The study also showed that the $60 benefit amount improved some aspects of children's nutritional status. In 2013, FNS added to this body of evidence by evaluating the differential impact of a $60 per child per month benefit compared to the $30 benefit in six sites. The 2013 evaluation did not find evidence that the higher benefit amount resulted in improved levels of VLFS-C overall. The 2013 evaluation did show that the $60 SEBTC per child benefit, relative to the $30 benefit led to greater improvements in all of the other measures of food insecurity, in measures of households food expenditures, and most measures of child nutritional status considered assessed by the study.

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Appendix 1

SEBTC Food Package in Sites Implementing the WIC Model

1A.1 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. Using Nielsen national price data for 2012, the standard food package was valued at $53.00 for $60 benefit households and $26.57 for $30 benefit households.

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		$60 SEBTC Package		$30 SEBTC Package	
		Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit
Juice (100%)		128	Oz	64	Oz	0	--
Milk, low fat/nonfat		13	Qt	12	Qt	12	Qt
	Cheese	1	Lb	1	Lb	0	--
Cereal, all		36	Oz	36	Oz	18	Oz
Eggs		1	Doz	1	Doz	1	Doz
Cash Value Voucher		6	$	16	$	8	$
Bread, whole wheat		2	Lb	3	Lb	1	Lb
Beans, dry		0.33	Lb	0.50	Lb	0.25	Lb
	Bean, canned	21	Oz	32	Oz	16	Oz
	Peanut Butter	6	Oz	18	Oz	9	Oz
Canned fish, all		0	--	18	Oz	0	--

WIC Food Group	Substitutes or Food Subgroups	FY 2011 Food Package Cost in Dollars ($)	FY 2012 SEBTC $60 Food Package Cost in Dollars ($)	FY 2012 SEBTC $30 Food Package Cost in Dollars ($)
Juice (100%)		7.47	2.37	--
Milk, low fat/nonfat		12.14	9.60	9.60
	Cheese	4.53	3.83	--
Cereal, all		7.77	6.20	3.10
Eggs		1.55	1.47	1.47
Cash Value Voucher		6.00	16.00	8.00
Bread, whole wheat		4.43	5.40	1.80
Beans, dry		0.51	0.67	0.33
	Bean, canned	1.52	1.80	0.90
	Peanut Butter	0.87	2.72	1.36
Canned fish, all		0.00	2.93	--
		$46.81	**$53.00**	**$26.57**

Source: Provided by the USDA, FNS for FY2011 in December 2010, and revised for FY2012 in January 2013.

Note: Cash voucher is for fruits and vegetables. Totals may not equal the sum of the individual items due to rounding of the cost of individual items.

1A.2 Site-Level Costs of the SEBTC WIC Food Package

Exhibits 1A.2 to 1A.5 present supplementary information on the costs per unit issued for each food category in each WIC-model site. The WIC issuance data provided by the sites did not provide the dollar value of benefits. The evaluation team imputed the value of benefits issued for each food category using the average cost per unit based on total quantity and dollars redeemed from the redemption data for that month in each site. The overall unit costs for the summer, shown here, are the unweighted averages of the unit costs in each of the three months.

Exhibit 1A.2 Average Costs of WIC Food Package, Chickasaw Nation, 2013

Category	Description	Unit	Cost Per Unit	$30 Benefit Group		$60 Benefit Group	
				Units Per Child	Cost Per Category	Units Per Child	Cost Per Category
1	Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	Gal	$4.00	3	$12.01	3	$12.01
2	Cheese	Lb	$4.44			1	$4.44
3	Eggs	Dozen	$1.72	1	$1.72	1	$1.72
4	Juice 64-oz bottle/equivalent	Container	$3.00			1	$3.00
5	Cereal	Oz	$0.22	18	$3.98	36	$7.95
6	Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	$2.34	1	$2.34	2	$4.68
8	Tuna/salmon	Oz	$0.21			18	$3.77
16	Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	Lb	$2.71	1	$2.71	3	$8.13
19	Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	$1.00	8	$8.00	16	$16.00
	Total Value of Food Package				$30.76		61.70

Source: EBT redemption data from Chickasaw SETBC participants, 2013

Exhibit 1A.3 Average Costs of WIC Food Package, Detroit, 2013

Category	Description	Unit	Cost Per Unit	$30 Benefit Group		$60 Benefit Group	
				Units Per Child	Cost Per Category	Units Per Child	Cost Per Category
1	Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	Gal	$3.61	3	$10.84	3	$10.84
2	Cheese	Lb	$6.20			1	$6.20
3	Eggs	Dozen	$1.72	1	$1.72	1	$1.72
4	Juice 64-oz bottle/equivalent	Container	$3.78			1	$3.78
5	Cereal	Oz	$0.31	18	$5.59	36	$11.18
6	Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	$3.26	1	$3.26	2	$6.53
8	Tuna/salmon	Oz	$0.25			15	$3.68
16	Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	Lb	$2.80	1	$2.80	3	$8.41
19	Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	$1.00	8	$8.00	16	$16.00
	Total Value of Food Package				$32.21		$68.34

Source: EBT redemption data from Detroit SETBC participants, 2013

Exhibit 1A.4 Average Costs of WIC Food Package, Grand Rapids/Kentwood, 2013

Category	Description	Unit	Cost Per Unit	$30 Benefit Group		$60 Benefit Group	
				Units Per Child	Cost Per Category	Units Per Child	Cost Per Category
1	Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	Gal	$3.16	3	$9.47	3	$9.47
2	Cheese	Lb	$5.74			1	$5.74
3	Eggs	Dozen	$1.64	1	$1.64	1	$1.64
4	Juice 64-oz bottle/equivalent	Container	$3.45			1	$3.45
5	Cereal	Oz	$0.25	18	$4.44	36	$8.87
6	Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	$2.55	1	$2.55	2	$5.09
8	Tuna/salmon	Oz	$0.21			15	$3.12
16	Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	Lb	$2.62	1	$2.62	3	$7.87
19	Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	$1.00	8	$8.00	16	$16.00
	Total Value of Food Package				$28.72		$61.25

Source: EBT redemption data from Grand Rapids/Kentwood SETBC participants, 2013

Exhibit 1A.5 Average Costs of WIC Food Package, Mid-Michigan, 2013

Category	Description	Unit	Cost Per Unit	$30 Benefit Group		$60 Benefit Group	
				Units Per Child	Cost Per Category	Units Per Child	Cost Per Category
1	Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	Gal	$2.98	3	$8.93	3	$8.93
2	Cheese	Lb	$5.67			1	$5.67
3	Eggs	Dozen	$1.63	1	$1.63	1	$1.63
4	Juice 64-oz bottle/equivalent	Container	$3.14			1	$3.14
5	Cereal	Oz	$0.22	18	$3.88	36	$7.75
6	Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	$2.64	1	$2.64	2	$5.27
8	Tuna/salmon	Oz	$0.20			15	$3.03
16	Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	Lb	$2.67	1	$2.67	3	$8.01
19	Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	$1.00	8	$8.00	16	$16.00
	Total Value of Food Package				$27.75		$59.43

Source: EBT redemption data from Mid-Michigan SETBC participants, 2013

Appendix 2

Site Maps for 2013 Implementation Year

List of Site Maps

Source: 2013 Census Bureau School District Boundaries, available http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.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 2.1 Demonstration Areas in Indian Tribal Organization in Oklahoma, 2013

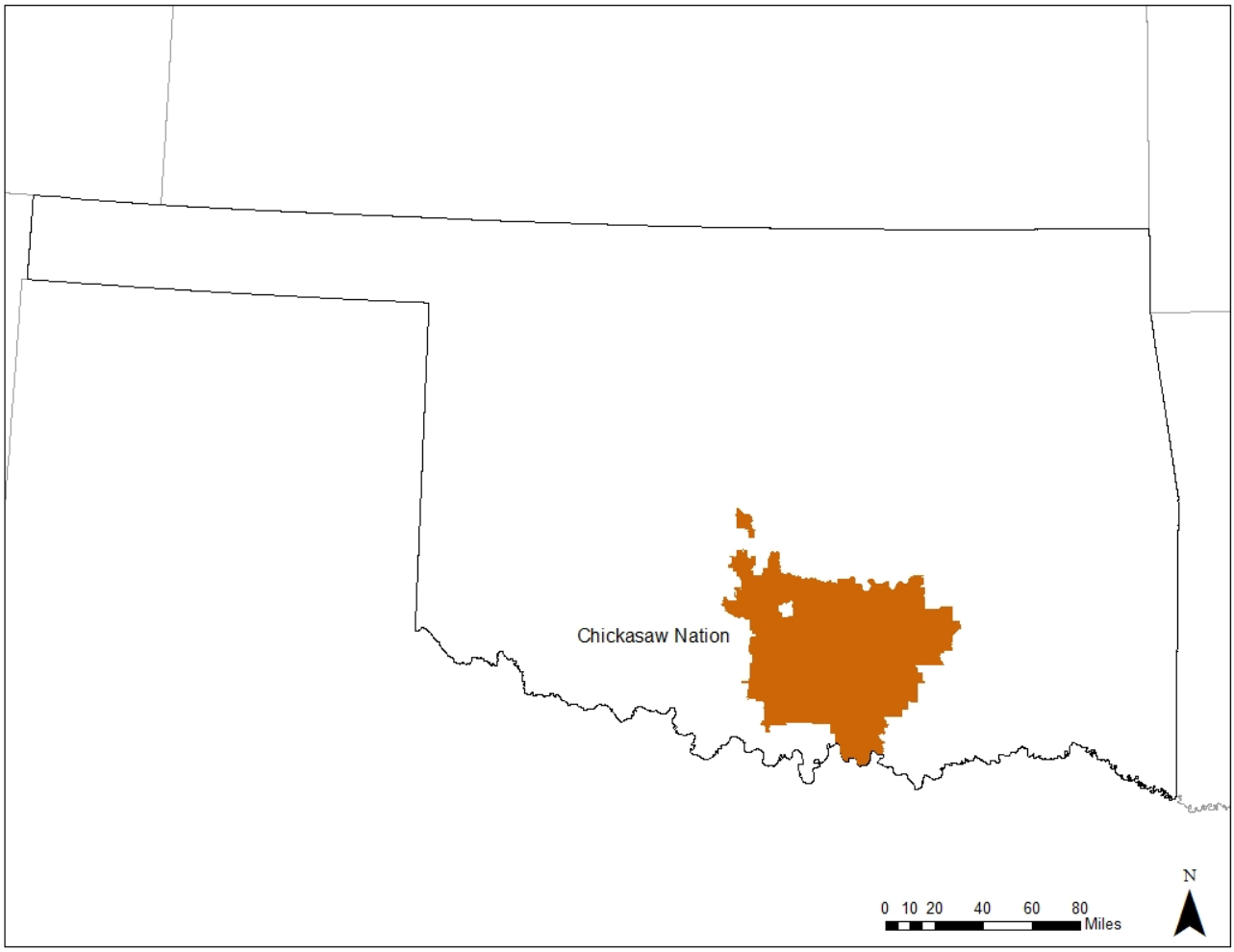


Exhibit 2.1.1 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Demonstration in Chickasaw Nation, 2013

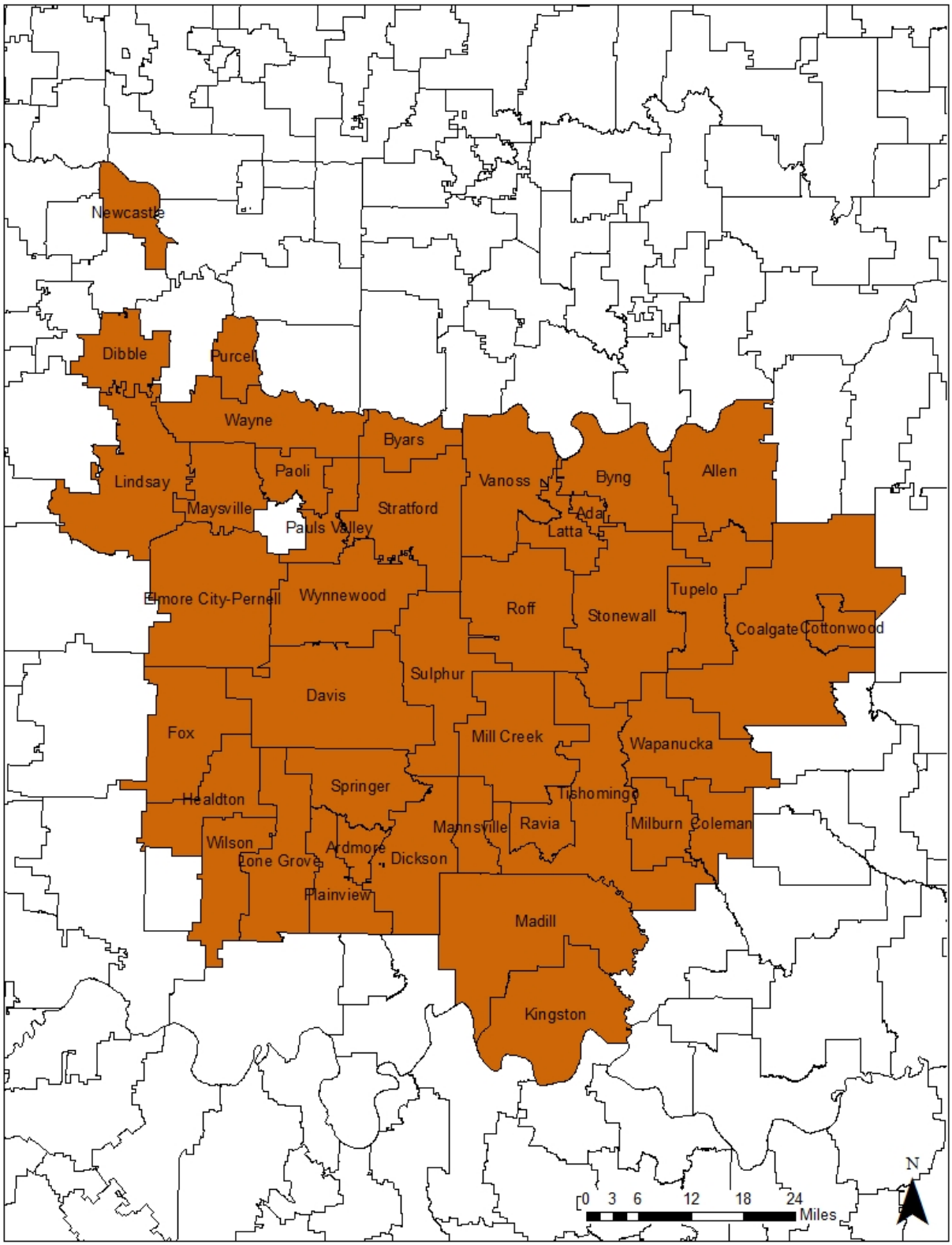


Exhibit 2.2 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Demonstration in Delaware, 2013

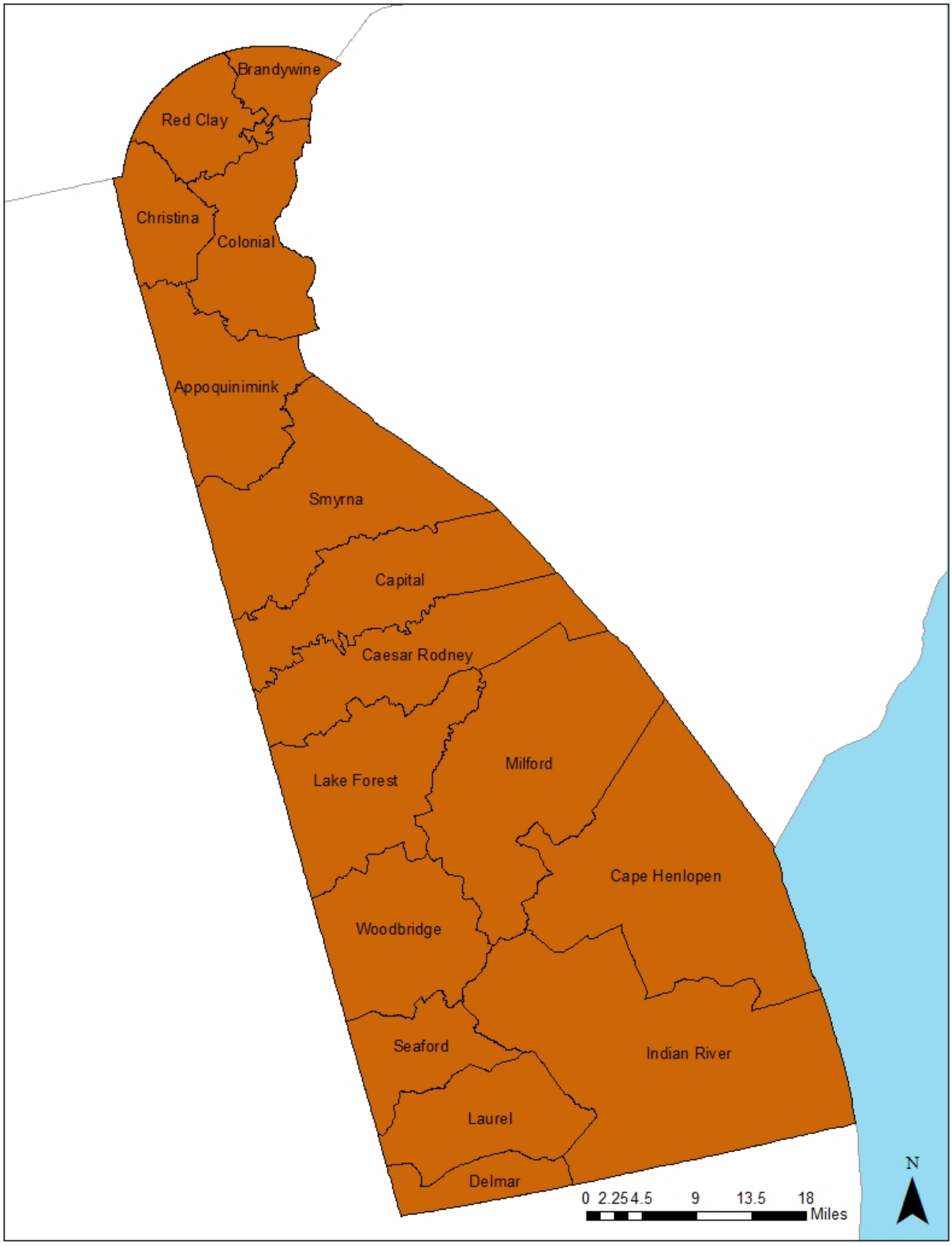


Exhibit 2.3 Demonstration Areas in Michigan, 2013

Exhibit 2.3.1 Detroit SD Participating in Michigan, 2013

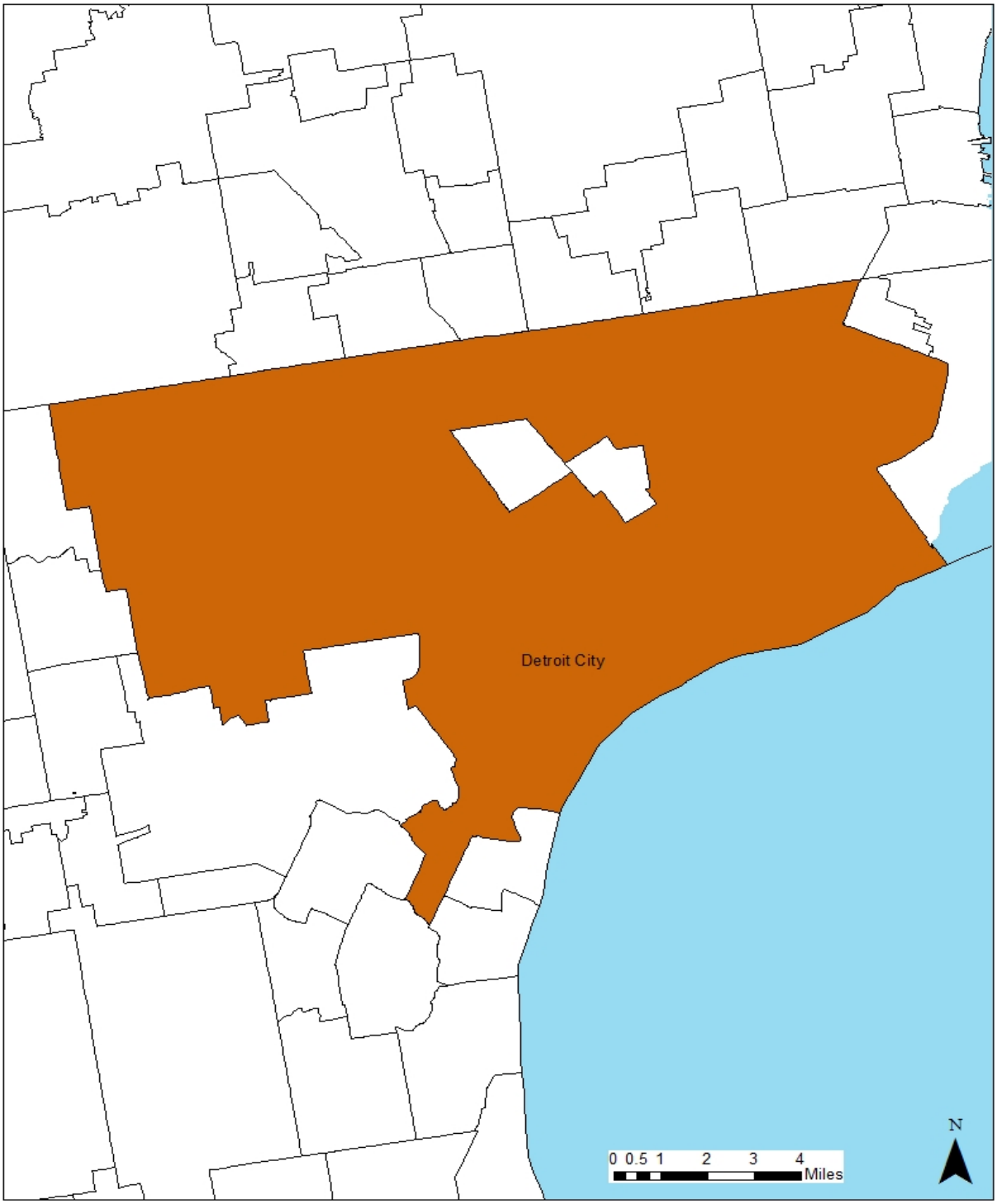


Exhibit 2.3.2 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Grand Rapids/Kentwood Site, 2013

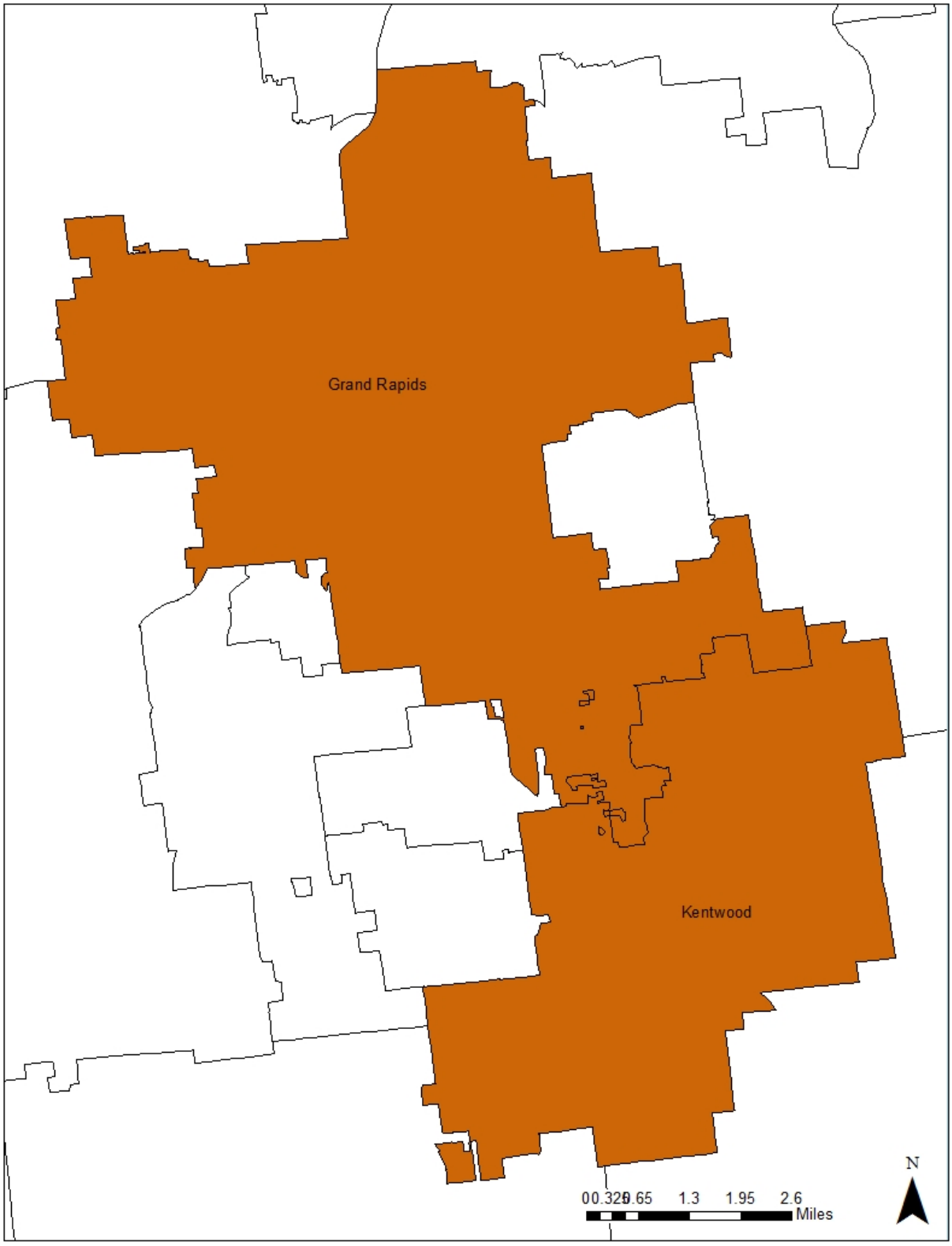


Exhibit 2.3.3 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Mid-Michigan Site, 2013

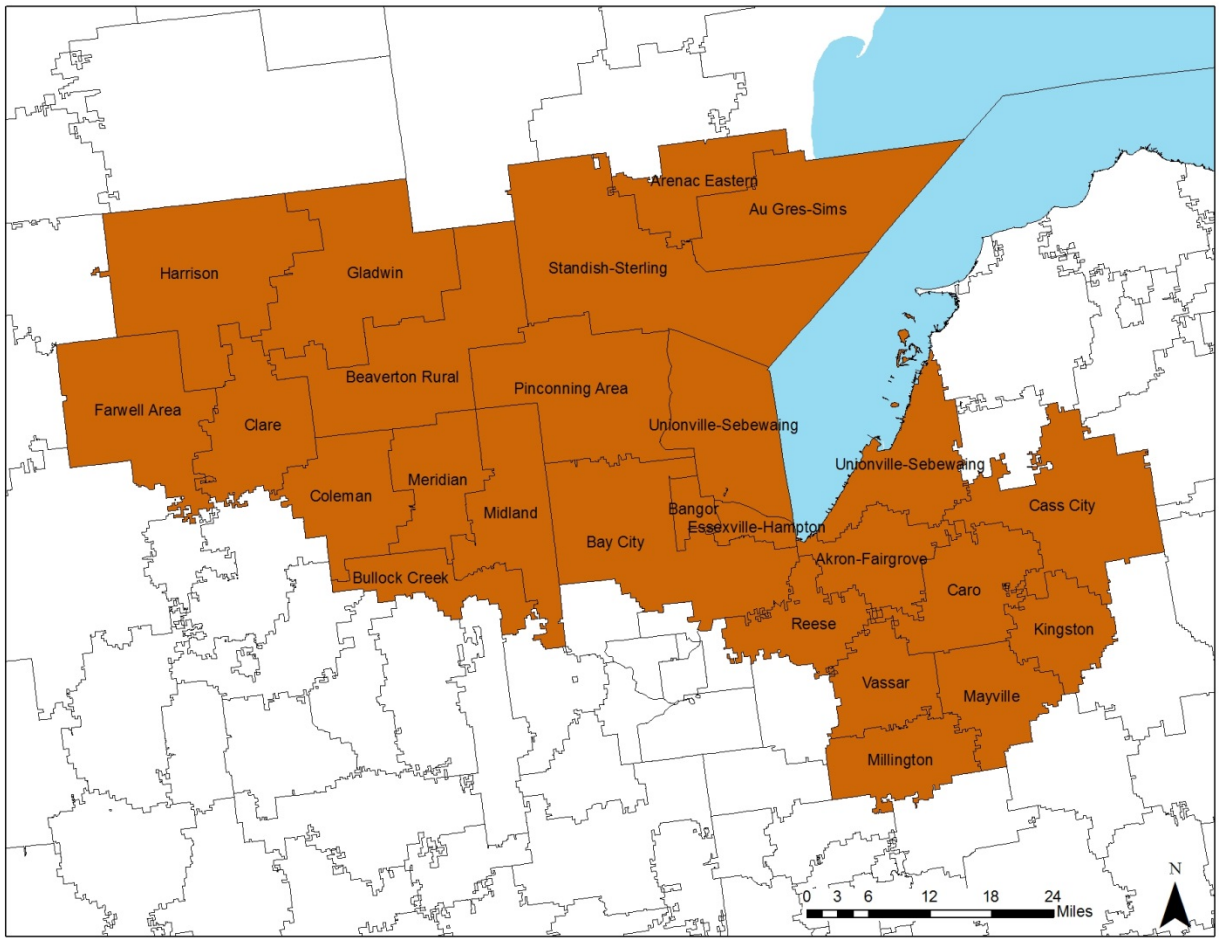


Exhibit 2.4 Demonstration Area in Oregon, 2013

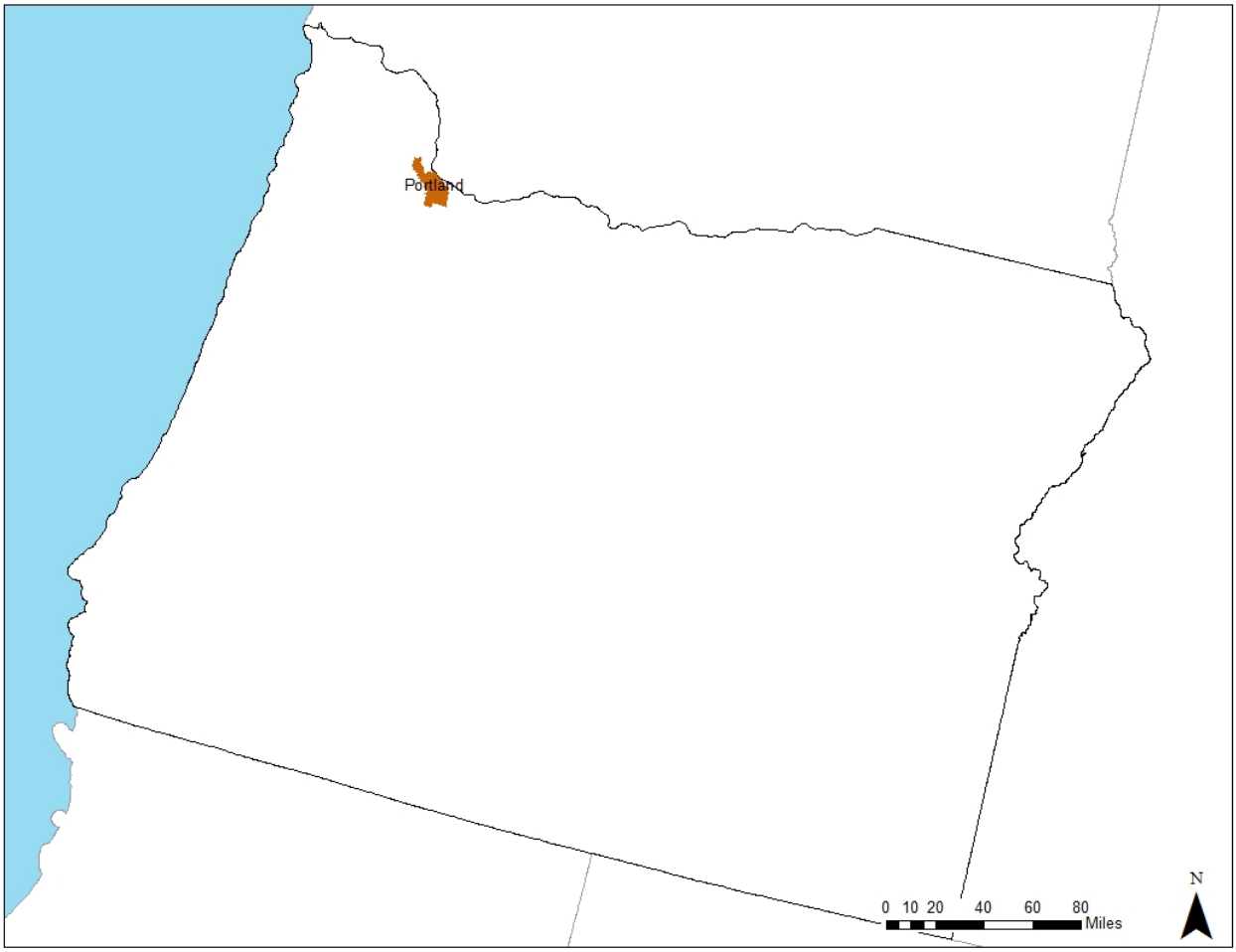
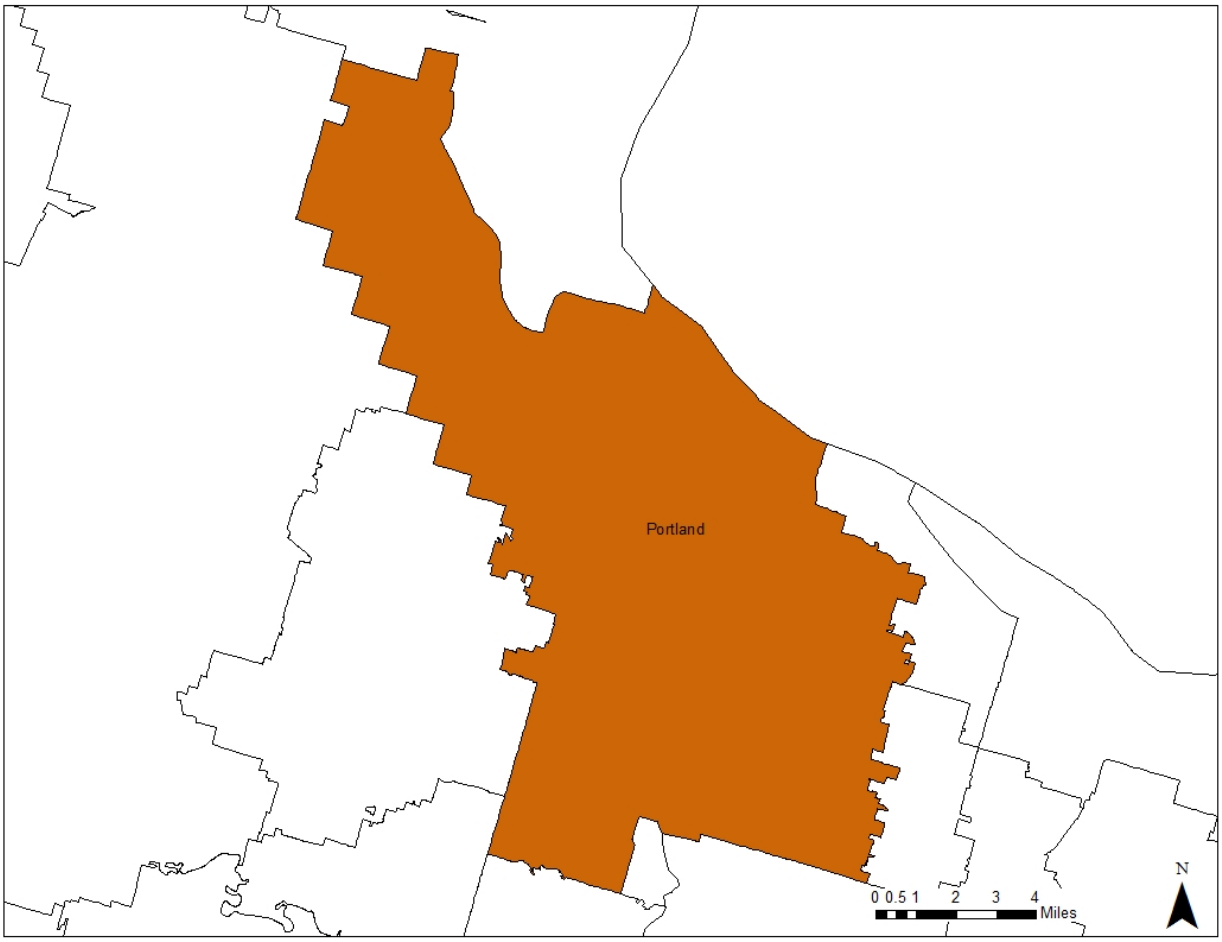


Exhibit 2.4.1 School Districts (SDs) Participating in the Portland Site, 2013



Appendix 3A

File Creation for EBT Outcomes Analysis

This appendix supplements the discussion of EBT data in Chapter 3 by providing additional details on the creation of household-level analysis files from SEBTC transaction data and household survey data. The following section discusses checks that were performed during the process of creating EBT household-level files to ensure the accuracy of created variables. Section 3A.2 provides details on benefit exhaustion thresholds in the WIC sites that were used to determine whether a household had exhausted their SEBTC benefits. Section 3A.3 provides an overview of how evaluation households that were not issued benefits were dealt with in the EBT outcomes analysis.

3A.1 Data Checks on EBT Household-level Analysis File Creation

Various data checks were performed during the process of aggregating transaction records to monthly issuance and purchase amounts for each evaluation household. The raw SEBTC transaction data were checked for missing information and inconsistencies, and the created household-level variables were checked for consistency with the transaction data and random assignment information. The main checks are described below.

For the WIC-model sites, the issuance data were checked to confirm that the quantity issued per household was consistent with the household's assigned benefit package. WIC SEBTC data contained child-level records for each food item issued. The evaluation team checked whether the issuance amounts per child matched the household's assigned benefit group. For cases with discrepancies between the issuance data and assigned benefit group, further investigation determined whether children in the same household were assigned to different benefit groups. Only a handful of households in Chickasaw Nation and Michigan received an incorrect or mixed package. Fifteen households in Chickasaw Nation and three households in the Michigan sites received the wrong benefit package. That is, they were either assigned the $30 package and received $60 per child, or vice versa. Also, 13 households in Michigan received a mix of the $30 and $60 package.

Similar checks to confirm that households were issued the correct benefit package could not be performed in the SNAP sites, because the data did not provide child-level issuance information or the number of children in each household. Moreover, site update information on the number of children receiving benefit was not always sufficient or consistent with the SEBTC issuance data.

In addition, constructed variables for monthly net available benefit and redemption amounts per household were checked for accuracy in the SNAP sites. The calculated account balance (difference between net benefits and net redemptions) was compared to the account balance from the raw data after the last transaction of the monthly benefit cycle. If balances did not match, the transaction data were investigated for missing records or records where the settlement time may have been after the transaction time at the end of the cycle.

3A.2 Benefit Exhaustion Thresholds in WIC-Model Sites

Exhibit 3A.1 provides the minimum remaining quantities in SEBTC-WIC accounts used in the analysis determining when households exhausted their SEBTC-WIC benefits for the month. 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 tuna or salmon that a participant could buy was 3.75 ounces in Chickasaw but 5 ounces in Michigan. These minimum purchase amounts were determined by examining the State's WIC food list and the observed purchase amounts. 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 Minimum Remaining Food Quantities in SEBTC-WIC Accounts for Benefit Exhaustion Analysis

		Minimum Remaining Units per Site			
Food Category	Unit Type	Chickasaw	Michigan—Detroit	Michigan—Grand Rapids /Kentwood	Mid-Michigan
Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	Gal	0.18	1	1	1
Cheese	Lb	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Eggs	Dozen	1	1	1	1
Juice 64-oz bottle/ equivalent	Container	1	1	1	1
Cereal	Oz	7	11	11	11
Dry/canned beans & peanut butter	Unit	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Tuna/salmon	Oz	3.75	5	5	5
Bread/tortillas/rice/ oatmeal	Lb	0.8	1	1	1
Fruits/vegetables	Dollar	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Sources: State WIC Food Lists and SEBTC WIC transaction data, 2013.

3A.3 Evaluation Households that were not Issued Benefits

Some households assigned to receive the SEBTC benefit were never issued a benefit in any month of the summer. Instead of being dropped from the EBT outcomes analysis, these

households were treated as nonparticipants, and having redeemed 0 percent of their assigned benefit. Table 3A.3 shows the number of evaluation households that were not issued an SEBTC benefit. The number of evaluation households that did not receive an SEBTC benefit was greatest in Delaware (108 in the $60 benefit group, and 13 in the $30 group). Only one to two households in the individual WIC sites were not issued any benefit.

Exhibit 3A.3 Number of Evaluation Households that were Not Issued an SEBTC Benefit, by Site

Site	Number of Evaluation Households	
	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit
Chickasaw	0	2
Delaware State	108	13
Michigan		
Detroit	1	0
Grand Rapids/Kentwood	1	1
Mid-Michigan	0	2
Portland, Oregon	12	12
All Sites	**122**	**30**

Sources: SEBTC transaction data and spring/summer survey data, 2013.

Appendix 3B

Supplementary Descriptive Analysis Tables

This appendix provides supplementary tables with descriptive information on SEBTC benefit use.

Exhibit 3B.1 Exhaustion of Entire SEBTC Benefit by Site, Summer 2013

Site	Benefit Type	Exhausted Entire SEBTC Benefit	
		#	% Households
Chickasaw Nation	$60	10	0.3%
	$30	43	1.1%
Delaware State	$60	1,015	27.2%
	$30	937	25.2%
Michigan			
Detroit	$60	40	1.1%
	$30	104	2.8%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	$60	46	1.2%
	$30	42	1.1%
Mid-Michigan	$60	78	2.1%
	$30	168	4.5%
Portland, Oregon	$60	3,286	88.2%
	$30	3,294	88.4%
All Sites	**$60**	**4,475**	**20.0%**
	$30	**4,588**	**20.5%**

Source: SEBTC transaction data (weighted) for summer survey respondents, 2013.

Exhibit 3B.2a Percentage of Benefits Redeemed by Households Redeeming Within Each Food Category, $60 Food Package, 2013

Food Type	Chickasaw Nation	Detroit	Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	Mid-Michigan	All WIC Sites
$60 Food Package					
Percentage of Benefits Redeemed					
Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	78.2%	76.0%	76.9%	86.6%	79.2%
Cheese	84.3%	82.1%	80.0%	90.3%	84.2%
Eggs	84.6%	85.4%	84.9%	91.7%	86.6%
Juice 64 oz bottle/equivalent	83.5%	86.6%	84.4%	92.3%	86.7%
Cereal	71.5%	74.0%	72.4%	81.8%	74.8%
Dry/canned beans and peanut butter	63.4%	63.5%	64.8%	81.2%	68.3%
Tuna/salmon	73.9%	76.3%	73.8%	87.3%	77.7%
Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	66.8%	57.6%	52.3%	62.2%	60.0%
Fruits/vegetables	76.1%	80.4%	80.6%	86.4%	80.9%
Total	**74.9%**	**74.8%**	**74.2%**	**83.4%**	**76.7%**

Note: Percentages of benefits redeemed are based on total redemptions divided by total benefits for households that redeemed that food item.

Source: SEBTC transaction data (weighted) for summer survey respondents, 2013.

Exhibit 3B.2b Percentage of Benefits Redeemed by Households Redeeming Within Each Food Category, $30 Food Package, 2013

Food Type	Chickasaw Nation	Detroit	Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	Mid-Michigan	All WIC Sites
$30 Food Package					
Percentage of Benefits Redeemed					
Milk: skim, 1/2%, 1%, 2%	76.5%	69.9%	72.1%	83.0%	75.2%
Eggs	84.1%	79.4%	80.4%	87.8%	83.0%
Cereal	73.7%	72.0%	70.4%	79.5%	73.7%
Dry/canned beans and peanut butter	65.8%	64.2%	64.0%	79.9%	68.6%
Bread/tortillas/rice/oatmeal	75.5%	79.4%	68.5%	81.7%	76.6%
Fruits/vegetables	76.7%	76.5%	78.5%	86.2%	79.5%
Total	**75.7%**	**72.8%**	**73.3%**	**83.2%**	**76.2%**

Note: Percentages of benefits redeemed are based on total redemptions divided by total benefits for households that redeemed that food item.

Source: SEBTC transaction data (weighted) for summer survey respondents, 2013.

Appendix 3C

Supplementary EBT Outcomes Results

Exhibit 3C.1 Estimated Impact of $60 Relative to $30 on Participation Rate by Subgroup, Summer 2013

Subgroup	n	$60 Group Participation Rate	$30 Group Participation Rate	Difference ($60-$30)	SE	p-value
VLFS-C at Baseline						
Not VLFS-C at baseline	17,209	91.0	89.7	1.3**	0.41	0.001
VLFS-C at baseline	1,368	93.1	91.3	1.8	1.78	0.323
Difference	18,577	2.1	1.7	0.4	1.88	0.818
FI-C at Baseline						
Not FI-C at baseline	10,697	90.9	88.6	2.3***	0.8	0.004
FI-C at baseline	7,880	91.5	91.5	0.0	0.75	0.994
Difference	18,577	0.6	2.9	-2.3*	1.33	0.083
Poverty						
Not below 100% FPL	4,996	92.8	92.2	0.6	0.88	0.476
Below 100% FPL	13,271	90.5	88.9	1.6***	0.57	0.005
Difference	18,267	-2.3	-3.3	1.0	1.23	0.431
Participation in SNAP in Spring						
Received SNAP in spring	12,547	92.2	90.1	2.1***	0.49	<.001
Does not receive SNAP	6,030	88.9	89.1	-0.2	1.00	0.828
Difference	18,577	3.3	1.0	2.3*	1.23	0.059
Number of Children in Household (HH)						
3 or more children in HH	7,444	91.3	91.2	0.2	0.67	0.811
2 or fewer children	11,134	91.0	88.8	2.2***	0.64	0.001
Difference	18,578	-0.3	-2.3	2.1*	1.08	0.058
Presence of Adolescent in Household						
No adolescent in HH	9,377	88.9	87.1	1.8*	1.05	0.085
Adolescent in HH	9,200	93.7	92.8	0.9	0.64	0.178
Difference	18,577	4.8	5.7	-1.0	1.59	0.547
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	5,106	92.7	90.1	2.6***	0.89	0.004
Hispanic	3,633	87.9	87.6	0.3	1.26	0.818
White/Other	9,681	91.4	90.3	1.1	0.92	0.223
Black v White/Other		1.3	-0.1	1.5	1.60	0.360
Hispanic v White/Other		-3.5	-2.7	-0.8	1.64	0.610
Hispanic v Black		-4.8	-2.5	-2.3	1.88	0.224

Sources: SEBTC and spring survey data (weighted), 2013.
Test that $30/$60 difference varies by race: $\chi 2=2.187$, df=2, p=.335
*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

Exhibit 3C.2 Estimated Impact of $60 Relative to $30 on the Benefit Redemption Rate by Subgroup, Summer 2013

Subgroup	n	$60 Group Percent of Benefits Redeemed	$30 Group Percent of Benefits Redeemed	Difference ($60-$30)	SE	p-value
VLFS-C at Baseline						
Not VLFS-C at baseline	17,209	74.3	72.3	2.0***	0.51	<0.001
VLFS-C at baseline	1,368	78.0	75.5	2.5	1.67	0.129
Difference	18,577	3.7	3.2	0.5	1.74	0.765
FI-C at Baseline						
Not FI-C at baseline	10,697	73.1	70.4	2.7***	0.77	0.001
FI-C at baseline	7,880	76.6	75.5	1.1	0.69	0.107
Difference	18,577	3.5	5.0	-1.6	1.08	0.144
Poverty						
Not below 100% FPL	4,996	78.6	77.4	1.2	0.91	0.173
Below 100% FPL	13,271	73.1	70.8	2.3***	0.63	<0.001
Difference	18,267	-5.5	-6.6	1.1	1.19	0.364
Participation in SNAP in Spring						
Received SNAP in spring	12,547	75.0	72.1	2.9***	0.53	<.001
Does not receive SNAP	6,030	73.6	73.4	0.2	1.07	0.850
Difference	18,577	1.4	-1.4	2.7**	1.21	0.024
Number of Children in Household (HH)						
3 or more children in HH	7,444	75.2	73.9	1.3	0.77	0.106
2 or fewer children	11,134	74.1	71.5	2.6***	0.61	<.001
Difference	18,578	-1.0	-2.4	1.4	0.97	0.159
Presence of Adolescent in Household						
No adolescent in HH	9,377	69.7	67.8	1.9*	0.99	0.056
Adolescent in HH	9,200	80.1	77.8	2.2***	0.67	0.001
Difference	18,577	10.4	10.0	0.3	1.41	0.815
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	5,106	71.8	68.7	3.2***	0.88	<0.001
Hispanic	3,633	73.5	72.8	0.7	1.33	0.596
White/Other	9,681	76.2	74.2	2.0**	0.88	0.026
Black v White/Other		-4.3	-5.5	1.2	1.48	0.419
Hispanic v White/Other		-2.6	-1.4	-1.3	1.46	0.389
Hispanic v Black		1.7	4.2	-2.5	1.89	0.195

Sources: SEBTC and spring survey data (weighted), 2013.
Test that $30/$60 difference varies by race: F-value=0.846, df=2, p=.431
*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

Exhibit 3C.3 Estimated Impact of $60 Relative to $30 on the Benefit Exhaustion Rate by Subgroup, Summer 2013

Subgroup	n	$60 Group Benefit Exhaustion Rate	$30 Group Benefit Exhaustion Rate	Difference ($60-$30)	SE	p-value
VLFS-C at Baseline						
Not VLFS-C at baseline	17,209	36.1	43.0	-6.9***	0.71	<.001
VLFS-C at baseline	1,368	38.7	49.3	-10.6***	2.8	<.001
Difference	18,577	2.6	6.3	-3.7	2.59	0.155
FI-C at Baseline						
Not FI-C at baseline	10,697	33.9	40.7	-6.7***	0.77	<.001
FI-C at baseline	7,880	39.7	47.5	-7.9***	1.22	<.001
Difference	18,577	5.7	6.9	-1.1	1.31	0.395
Poverty						
Not below 100% FPL	4,996	43.8	52.2	-8.3***	1.79	<.001
Below 100% FPL	13,271	33.8	40.4	-6.6***	0.74	<.001
Difference	18,267	-10.1	-11.8	1.7	1.83	0.356
Participation in SNAP in Spring						
Received SNAP in spring	12,547	36.1	42.2	-6.1***	0.74	<.001
Does not receive SNAP	6,030	36.6	46.2	-9.6***	1.47	<.001
Difference	18,577	-0.5	-4.0	3.5**	1.47	0.017
Number of Children in Household (HH)						
3 or more children in HH	7,444	33.4	40.6	-7.2***	0.92	<.001
2 or fewer children	11,134	38.3	45.5	-7.1***	1.15	<.001
Difference	18,578	4.9	4.8	0.1	1.48	0.953
Presence of Adolescent in Household						
No adolescent in HH	9,377	32.7	39.0	-6.3***	0.85	<.001
Adolescent in HH	9,200	40.4	48.6	-8.2***	1.17	<.001
Difference	18,577	7.7	9.6	-1.9	1.33	0.162
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	5,106	29.6	35.7	-6.0***	1.21	<.001
Hispanic	3,633	42.4	48.0	-5.6***	1.61	<.001
White/Other	9,681	37.5	45.7	-8.2***	1.14	<.001
Black v White/Other		-7.8	-10.1	2.2	1.4	0.115
Hispanic v White/Other		4.9	2.3	2.6	2.12	0.217
Hispanic v Black		12.8	12.3	0.4	2.16	0.848

Sources: SEBTC and spring survey data (weighted), 2013.
Test that $30/$60 difference varies by race: $\chi 2=3.000$, df=2, p=.223
*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

Appendix 4A

Random Assignment

4A.1 Overview

This appendix provides a summary of the SEBTC random assignment procedure, in which households were assigned to either the $60-per-child benefit condition or the $30-per-child benefit condition, and then elaborates on different aspects of the random assignment (including site-specific details).

4A.2 Random Assignment

The process of consent and random assignment required three steps. As a first step, participating SFAs at each site constructed lists of households with children certified for free or reduced-price (FRP) meals. Second, after obtaining consent from families (by an active consent process) the SFAs or their grantees sent the lists of consented children to the evaluation team. Third, the team randomly assigned the households of the consented children to be in one of two benefit conditions – the $30 monthly per eligible child benefit condition (the "$30 group") or the $60 monthly per eligible child benefit condition (the "$60 group"), with the objective of assigning 5,000 to 14,000 children to receive either the $30 or $60 benefit amount, depending on the site. In all six sites, all households that were randomly assigned to either the $30 or $60 benefit groups were included in the evaluation sample and were contacted to participate in the household survey. (In addition, in sites that participated in 2012, households in that year's treatment group were automatically provided with the $60 benefit amount, but excluded from the 2013 evaluation.) The balance of this section provides additional detail about the steps entailed in the random assignment process.

As described in Chapter 2, participating SFAs in the six sites constructed lists of eligible children, combined them into households, and obtained their consent to participate in the evaluation. In 2013, all six sites used an active consent process, by which a guardian was required to sign and return a consent form in order to participate in the evaluation.

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, (2) adjust household membership, and (3) for sites that participated in SEBTC previously, identify any households that received a benefit in 2012 so they could be excluded from the evaluation sample. 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 the same residence and potentially sharing food costs and cooking. 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 $60 benefit and the other would be assigned the $30 benefit, these two site-assigned households were considered as 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. With regard to (3), as stated earlier, all households that received a benefit in 2012 were offered a $60 benefit again in 2013 and were excluded from the evaluation.

At the third step, the population of consenting households was stratified by school district and number of children in the household (1, 2, or 3+). Small strata (that is, containing less than 2% of the total sample for the site) characterized by the same number of children in the household were combined with a stratum for an adjacent school district. Then in all sites except Delaware, half of the households within strata were randomly assigned to the $60 group and half were randomly assigned to the $30 group. Households in the "3+" strata were handled somewhat differently. In those strata, households were progressively randomly assigned to the $60 group until half the number of children from the strata was reached; the remaining households were assigned to the $30 group.

In Delaware, the number of consented children (17,440) exceeded the target of 14,000 for the site. Therefore, within each stratum in Delaware, 40% of households were randomly assigned to the $60 group, 40% were randomly assigned to the $30 group, and the remaining 20% of households did not receive any benefit and were excluded from the evaluation. Households in the "3+" strata were progressively randomly selected until 40% was reached for the $60 condition and 40% was reached for the $30 condition. Again, the remaining 20% did not receive any benefit and were excluded from the evaluation.

Exhibit 4A.1a provides a capsule summary of number of households in each who consented and were randomly assigned to the $30 and $60 groups. Appendix 4A.1b provides similar information about children.[1] Note that the numbers of site-defined and evaluation-defined households that consented varied for the reasons described above. In all sites except Delaware, the number of evaluation-defined consented households and children is the same as the number of households and children in the evaluation sample. In these five sites, half the households were assigned to each benefit condition.

[1] There were no differences between the sites' and the evaluation team's numbers of children in consenting households, once duplicates were removed.

Exhibit 4A.1a Random Assignment and Household Sample Sizes by Site, 2013

Site	Total Number Consented (Site-Defined)	Total Number Consented (Evaluation Defined)	Households				
			Total Number Consented AND Eligible	Total Number in Evaluation	Random Assignment		
					$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	No Benefit[a]
Chickasaw Nation	2,434	2,421	2,392	2,392	1,189	1,203	0
Delaware State	9,772	9.502	9,341	7,470	3,730	3,740	1,871
Michigan							
Detroit	5,586	5,511	2,390	2,390	1,193	1,197	0
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	3,154	3,001	2,969	2,969	1,480	1,489	0
Mid-Michigan	3,307	3,298	3,252	3,252	1,616	1,636	0
Portland, Oregon	4,397	4,359	4,358	4,358	2,180	2,178	0
Total	28,650	28,077	24,734	22,831	11,408	11,423	1,871

[a] Households in Delaware that were not randomly selected to receive either the $60 or $30 benefit (that is, those who received no benefit) are not included in the evaluation.

[b] A total of 5,442 households were randomly assigned to benefits in Detroit. However, only 2,390 households were included in the evaluation.

Exhibit 4A.1b Random Assignment and Child Sample Sizes by Site, 2013

Site	Total Number Consented	Children				
		Total Number Consented AND Eligible	Total Number in Evaluation	Random Assignment		
				$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	No Benefit[a]
Chickasaw Nation	4,979	4,925	4,925	2,471	2,454	0
Delaware	17,440	17,248	13,810	6,901	6,909	3,438
Michigan						
Detroit	12,308	4,670	4,670[b]	2,333	2,337	0
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	5,578	5,555	5,555	2,778	2,777	0
Mid-Michigan	6,142	6,083	6,083	3,050	3,033	0
Portland, Oregon	7,678	7,678	7,678	3,840	3,838	0
Total	54,125	46,159	42,721	21,373	21,348	3,438

[a] Households in Delaware that were not randomly selected to receive either the $60 or $30 benefit (that is, those who received no benefit) are not included in the evaluation.

[b] A total of 12,308 were randomly assigned to benefits in Detroit. However, only 4,670 children were included in the evaluation.

Appendix 4B

Sample Design and Response Rates

4B.1 Sample Design

All households that were randomly assigned to either the $60 or the $30 groups were included in the evaluation sample and were contacted for the household survey. All households were sent an advance letter that included a toll-free number that parents or guardians could call to complete the 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 database location work to attempt to find a better telephone number. All non-respondents were moved to the field protocol for in-person data collection immediately after the case finished the telephone protocol.

Exhibits 4B.1a and 4B.1b summarize the 2013 spring and summer data collection schedule. In the spring, data collection ranged from 28 to 47 days. The duration of data collection was bounded by the completion of the active consent process (used in all sites) and the date that school ended. In each site, spring data collection ended on the last day of school or the first day the benefit was available, whichever was earlier. During the summer, data collection ranged from 39 to 74 days. Data collection began 30 days after the last day of school or the first day the benefit was available for use, whichever was later; and ended either the day before school began, or the last day of the SEBTC benefits, whichever was earlier.

Exhibit 4B.1a Spring 2013 Data Collection Schedule

Site	Consent	Start Date	End Date[a]	Days
Chickasaw Nation	Active	4/1	5/8 – 5/24	37 – 53
Delaware	Active	5/1	6/6	36
Michigan				
Mid-Michigan	Active	4/24	5/29 – 5/31	35 – 37
Detroit	Active	5/16	6/13	28
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	Active	4/22	6/7	46
Portland, Oregon	Active	4/19	6/5	47

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2013.

[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 date varied by SFA in some sites.

Exhibit 4B.1b Summer 2013 Data Collection Schedule

Site	Consent	Start Date[a]	End Date[b]	Days
Chickasaw Nation	Active	6/7-6/23	8/6-8/21	51-74
Delaware	Active	7/6-7/20	8/21-9/3	39-53
Michigan				
Mid-Michigan	Active	6/28-7/12	9/1/2013	51-65
Detroit	Active	7/13/2013	9/2/2013	51
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	Active	7/7-7/19	9/2/2013	45-57
Portland, Oregon	Active	7/14/2013	9/3/2013	51

Source: SEBTC Summer Survey, 2013.

[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.

4B.2 Response Rates

Exhibits 4B.2a and 4.B.2b provide site-by-site detail on the disposition of cases for the spring and summer surveys. Within each site, each case was resolved as either "household confirmed," or "household not confirmed." Any completed or partial interview (respondent began the interview but broke-off after the module on food security and did not complete the interview at a later time) falls within household confirmed. Additionally, if the correct household was verified, but the selected respondent declined to complete an interview ("refusal") or did not speak one of the languages the survey was offered in ("foreign language"), or an interview could not be completed before the field period ended ("incomplete"), those cases also fall under "household confirmed," as well as selected respondents that did not qualify for the study ("screen-out"), either because they moved out of the district, or there was an error in creating the sample (i.e., duplicate case). The category of "household not confirmed" includes cases where a household respondent could not be verified as the selected household, either because contact could not be made ("incomplete"), or refusals from gatekeepers ("refusal").

From those dispositions, Exhibits 4B.2b and 4B.2b report the eligibility rate (e). Exhibits 4B.3a and 4B.3b provide the overall spring and summer response rates (*AAPOR 4*), as well as the response rate for the $30 and $60 group for each of the sites.

The spring response rates in Exhibit 4.B.2a and 4.B.3a area modified versions of the response rate reported in the 2013 SEBTC Congressional Status Report (Briefel, et al., 2013), based upon more recent information provided for 216 cases.[1]

[1] In the Congressional Status Report, the total number of randomized households was reported to be 23,015, with 20,142 having completed the baseline survey. However, 200 additional households were subsequently identified as ineligible and have been excluded from the sample—196 households that participated in SEBTC in 2012 and 4 households that were duplicates of other households. In addition, 16 households that had been excluded from the sample reported in the Congressional Status Report were found to be eligible and are included in the sample.

Additionally, Exhibits 4B.4a and 4B.4b summarize the combined response to the two surveys. Exhibit 4B.4a provided a response rate for respondents that completed both the baseline and summer surveys. All cases have been resolved as either a "complete," screen-out, household confirmed (not complete) or household not confirmed. Exhibit 4B.4b provides a response rate for respondents that completed either the spring or the summer survey.

Using AAPOR Response Rate 4, the 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*)

Using the full survey data from Exhibits 4B.2a and 4B.2b, the spring response rate is:

$$\text{RR4} = (19862+62) \,/\, (19862+62+1267+365+0.959(917) = 88.8\%$$

And the summer response rate is:

$$\text{RR4} = (19622+67) \,/\, (19622+67+1944+456+0.988(271) = 88.1\%$$

Therefore, the total sample of eligible households that were randomized was 22,831 (23,015—196 – 4 + 16 = 22,831), with 19,924 households completing or partially completing the baseline survey.

Exhibit 4B.2a Disposition of Cases for the Spring Survey, 2013

Site	Household Confirmed[a]				Foreign Language	Screen Out (Not Eligible)	Household Not Confirmed[b]			
	Complete	Partial[c]	Incomplete	Refusal			Incomplete	Refusal	Total	Eligibility Rate
Chickasaw Nation	2109	6	66	34	0	50	116	11	2392	94.58%
Delaware State	6489	20	400	116	38	85	300	22	7470	95.64%
Michigan										
Mid-Michigan	2993	5	51	40	2	48	107	6	3252	96.47%
Detroit	2055	8	73	39	21	35	145	14	2390	93.25%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2503	11	133	54	76	74	106	12	2969	95.92%
Portland, Oregon	3713	12	226	82	181	66	76	2	4358	98.18%
All Sites	**19862**	**62**	**949**	**365**	**318**	**358**	**850**	**67**	**22831**[d]	**95.92%**

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2013.

[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] 219 cases were deemed ineligible after the start of data collection and excluded from the sample prior to the weighting process.

Exhibit 4B.2b Disposition of Cases for the Summer Survey, 2013

Site	Household Confirmed[a]				Foreign Language	Screen Out (Not Eligible)	Household Not Confirmed[b]			
	Complete	Partial[c]	Incomplete	Refusal			Incomplete	Refusal	Total	Eligibility Rate
Chickasaw Nation	2047	6	181	49	1	60	46	2	2392	97.94%
Delaware	6410	27	644	130	43	119	90	7	7470	98.68%
Michigan										
Mid-Michigan	3001	5	89	72	2	63	17	3	3252	99.37%
Detroit	2113	8	101	43	26	44	55	0	2390	97.66%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2471	11	194	65	99	94	34	1	2969	98.78%
Portland, Oregon	3580	10	331	97	233	91	15	1	4358	99.63%
All Sites	**19622**	**67**	**1540**	**456**	**404**	**471**	**257**	**14**	**22831**[d]	**98.79%**

Source: SEBTC Summer Survey, 2013.

[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] 219 cases were deemed ineligible after the start of data collection and excluded from the sample prior to the weighting process.

Exhibit 4.B.3a Response Rates for the Spring Survey, 2013

	All Cases	$30 Group	$60 Group
Chickasaw Nation	90.6%	90.3%	90.9%
Delaware State	88.3%	87.9%	88.7%
Michigan			
Mid-Michigan	93.7%	92.6%	94.8%
Detroit	88.0%	87.5%	88.5%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	87.0%	87.4%	86.6%
Portland, Oregon	86.8%	87.0%	86.7%
All Sites	**88.8%**	**88.5%**	**89.1%**

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2013

Exhibit 4.B.3b Response Rates for the Summer Survey, 2013

	All Cases	$30 Group	$60 Group
Chickasaw Nation	88.1%	88.7%	87.4%
Delaware State	87.6%	87.1%	88.0%
Michigan			
Mid-Michigan	94.3%	93.8%	94.7%
Detroit	90.5%	89.8%	91.1%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	86.3%	86.6%	86.0%
Portland, Oregon	84.1%	83.8%	84.5%
All Sites	**88.1%**	**87.8%**	**88.3%**

Source: SEBTC Summer Survey, 2013

Exhibit 4B.4a Disposition of Cases That Completed Either Survey, 2013

	Household Confirmed[a]			Household Not Confirmed[b]			
Site	Complete/ Partial[c]	Incomplete	Screen Out (Not Eligible)	Incomplete	Total	Eligibility Rate	Response Rate
Chickasaw Nation	2217	73	54	48	2392	97.95%	94.9%
Delaware State	6908	363	102	97	7470	98.68%	95.2%
Michigan							
Mid-Michigan	3121	59	52	20	3252	99.38%	99.2%
Detroit)	2220	74	41	55	2390	97.66%	96.3%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2643	208	83	35	2969	98.79%	94.5%
Portland, Oregon	3857	414	71	16	4358	99.63%	91.6%
All Sites	**20966**	**1191**	**403**	**271**	**22831[d]**	**98.79%**	**95.3%**

Source: SEBTC Spring and Summer Surveys, 2013.

[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] 219 cases were deemed ineligible after the start of data collection and excluded from the sample prior to the weighting process.

Exhibit 4B.4b Disposition of Cases That Completed Both Surveys, 2013

	Household Confirmed[a]			Household Not Confirmed[b]			
Site	Complete/ Partial[c]	Incomplete	Screen Out (Not Eligible)	Incomplete	Total	Eligibility Rate	Response Rate
Chickasaw Nation	1951	333	60	48	2392	97.94%	83.7%
Delaware State	6038	1215	120	97	7470	98.68%	83.8%
Michigan							
Mid-Michigan	2883	286	63	20	3252	99.37%	92.4%
Detroit	1964	327	44	55	2390	97.66%	85.6%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2353	486	95	35	2969	98.78%	85.2%
Portland, Oregon	3458	790	94	16	4358	99.62%	83.3%
All Sites	**18647**	**3437**	**476**	**271**	**22831[d]**	**98.79%**	**85.6%**

Source: SEBTC Spring and Summer Surveys, 2013.

[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] 219 cases were deemed ineligible after the start of data collection and excluded from the sample prior to the weighting process.

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 17, 2013

Abt Associates Inc.

MATHEMATICA Policy Research

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 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 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 people who usually live here but may have been away within the last 30 days for reasons such as: vacation, traveling for work, or in the hospital. Do not include children living away at school.

_____ 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], also known as food stamps?

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=51]

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

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):] Just to confirm, 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):] (And) just to confirm, did the [AMOUNT REPORTED AT BH1] 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..... 2

UPDATE: NAME

UPDATE: STREET ADDRESS:

_____

_____

CITY: _____

STATE: _____

ZIP CODE: _____

BJ2. We would also like to do a follow up interview during the summer to see how you are doing. 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..... 2

(VOL) GAVE INTERNATIONAL PHONE NUMBER 3

REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN SUMMER 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 during the summer, 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

April 2, 2013

Abt Associates Inc.

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 2
USE 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 **GO TO CALLBACK**

REFUSED ..... 9 **GO TO REFUSAL**

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.

|__|__| 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 THAN 1 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	

SB6.1.1 Do 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	

SB6.1.2 How 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=1)
MULTIPLE ADULT: (SB6=1 and HHNUMB-SB7.1>1) OR (SB6.1-SB7.1>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 [CHILDNAME may 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]

[INTERVIEWER: RECORD INFORMATION FOR ONLY **ONE** CEREAL. IF MORE THAN ONE CEREAL NAMED, TAKE FIRST CEREAL MENTIONED. RECORD NAME AND VARIETY IN PART A AND BRAND IN PART B.]

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 NAMED BRAND (SPECIFY) 6
UNNAMEDSTORE BRAND/GENERIC 7
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: NAME AND VARIETY]

[INTERVIEWER: RECORD INFORMATION FOR ONLY **ONE** CEREAL. IF MORE THAN ONE CEREAL NAMED, TAKE FIRST CEREAL MENTIONED. RECORD NAME AND VARIETY IN PART A AND BRAND IN PART B.]

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 NAMED BRAND (SPECIFY) 6

UNNAMEDSTORE BRAND/GENERIC 7

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/MONTHS

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 other kind of potatoes 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 not 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.

SF4.2a. Which 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 SF4.3a**
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**

SF4.2b. Is 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**

SF4.2c. Is [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**

PROGRAMMER: IF SF1=1 AND SF4.1a=5 GO TO SF5.1b
IF SF1=1, 2, 7, 10 OR 11 AND SF4.2 = 1,2,7,10,11 OR 13 GO TO SF5.1b

SF5.1a. Does [CHILD NAME] attend that summer program?

YES	1	**GO TO SF6**
NO	2	
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO SF6**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO SF6**

SF5.1b. 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
DON'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT THE PROGRAM/NOT FAMILIAR WITH PROGRAM	14
DOESN'T EAT LUNCH	15

COST CONCERNS ……..16

PROGRAM NOT AVAILABLE (NO VACANCIES/NOT STARTED YET/ ENDED)……17

MEDICAL CONDITION …….. 18

PROGRAM IS A FOOD PANTRY/SOUP KITCHEN……19

OTHER REASON 20

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 BENTYPE=3: 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**

SG1.2aa. How many women in the household got regular WIC foods or benefits?

|__|__| WOMEN **[RANGE 0-20]**

DON'T KNOW 88 REFUSED99

SG1.2ab. How many children in the household got regular WIC foods or benefits?

|__|__| CHILDREN **[RANGE 0-20]**

DON'T KNOW 88
REFUSED 99

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 SG6**
DON'T KNOW	8	**GO TO SG6**
REFUSED	9	**GO TO SG6**

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 SG6 IF SG3>1 AND MARKET=51]

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

BENTYPE 1=SNAP SEBTC
BENTYPE 2=HYBRID SNAP SEBTC
BENTYPE 3=WIC SEBTC

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 BENTYPE 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

[ASK SG9 IF BENTYPE= 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 (BENTYPE= 1 OR BENTYPE= 3 OR (BENTYPE= 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 – SG15 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 Walmart, 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. (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 **GO TO SI12**
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 **GO TO SJ1**

NO..... 2 **REPEAT SI14.1**

SI14.2 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

TIMING 10

SECTION J: CLOSING AND ADDRESS VERIFICATION

QUALIFIED LEVEL 9: REACHES SJ1

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	19,689	4.3	0.02	2.4	0.03	68.4%	0.39	35.7%	0.77
Chickasaw Nation	2,053	4.5	0.04	2.5	0.03	77.5%	1.28	32.7%	1.27
Delaware	6,437	4.3	0.03	2.4	0.01	75.5%	0.52	33.3%	1.21
Michigan-Detroit	2,121	4.4	0.06	2.6	0.06	49.8%	1.17	41.9%	1.44
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,482	4.4	0.03	2.6	0.03	66.3%	0.90	36.3%	1.30
Mid-Michigan	3,006	4.2	0.06	2.2	0.06	71.2%	1.42	42.8%	1.08
Oregon-Portland	3,590	4.2	0.03	2.3	0.02	69.8%	0.76	27.2%	0.76
Analysis Sample Size		19,686		19,683		18,606[b]		18,736	
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

[a] Site-level analysis sample sizes may vary slightly for some characteristics reported.

[b] Estimates for employment are reported based on the SEBTC Spring Survey, 2013.

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	19,583	51.7%	0.66	4.0%	0.14	44.3%	0.66
Chickasaw Nation	2,051	38.9%	1.30	3.2%	0.43	57.8%	1.42
Delaware	6,403	54.5%	1.21	3.6%	0.27	41.9%	1.31
Michigan-Detroit	2,083	68.7%	1.23	3.6%	0.41	27.7%	1.22
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,470	57.1%	1.72	3.8%	0.50	39.0%	1.48
Mid-Michigan	3,001	42.1%	1.04	4.5%	0.44	53.4%	1.19
Oregon-Portland	3,575	48.9%	0.86	5.3%	0.45	45.7%	0.81
Test of Site Variation				**P =<0.01**			

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Exhibit 4D.1c Number of Children

	Sample Size	1 Child	SE (Pct Pts)	2 Children	SE (Pct Pts)	3 or More Children	SE (Pct Pts)
All	19,687	24.5%	0.81	34.0%	0.42	41.5%	1.06
Chickasaw Nation	2,053	20.8%	1.52	33.7%	0.91	45.5%	1.43
Delaware	6,436	25.5%	0.45	34.8%	0.55	39.7%	0.50
Michigan-Detroit	2,121	23.7%	1.51	29.0%	1.22	47.4%	2.09
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,482	19.9%	0.77	33.4%	1.19	46.7%	1.42
Mid-Michigan	3,006	28.9%	1.97	37.4%	0.82	33.7%	2.24
Oregon-Portland	3,589	28.3%	0.71	35.6%	0.79	36.2%	0.78
Test of Site Variation				**P =<0.01**			

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Exhibit 4D.1d Household Income as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (Spring 2013)

	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	18,322	74.2%	0.34	13.5%	0.31	9.4%	0.24	2.9%	0.16
Chickasaw Nation	1,927	67.4%	1.15	15.5%	0.90	12.7%	0.84	4.4%	0.50
Delaware	5,903	69.7%	0.59	14.7%	0.47	11.6%	0.41	4.1%	0.28
Michigan-Detroit	1,922	89.7%	0.67	6.3%	0.56	3.3%	0.43	0.7%	0.20
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,316	81.5%	0.72	10.8%	0.66	6.0%	0.53	1.6%	0.27
Mid-Michigan	2,846	69.3%	0.97	16.8%	1.14	11.0%	0.57	2.9%	0.69
Oregon-Portland	3,408	67.6%	1.01	17.1%	0.81	11.9%	0.53	3.5%	0.33
Test of Site Variation					**P =<0.01**				

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2013

Exhibit 4D.1e Household Income (Spring 2013)

	No Income (Last Month)			Income (Last Month)				
	Sample Size	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Sample Size	Median	SE	Mean	SE
All	18,216	3.7%	0.15	18,322	$1,297.80	30.98	$1,516.10	8.64
Chickasaw Nation	1,916	2.1%	0.35	1,927	$1,499.60	5.09	$1,778.10	33.24
Delaware	5,855	2.6%	0.21	5,903	$1,399.80	2.64	$1,633.20	16.86
Michigan-Detroit	1,916	9.5%	0.68	1,922	$898.30	24.67	$1,037.50	17.74
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,304	3.7%	0.41	2,316	$1,199.80	3.33	$1,353.10	19.91
Mid-Michigan	2,830	2.1%	0.27	2,846	$1,426.10	132.66	$1,631.50	25.31
Oregon-Portland	3,395	2.3%	0.30	3,408	$1,488.00	169.09	$1,660.40	21.49
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01**				**P =<0.01**		

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2013

4D.2 Respondent Characteristics, All Sites and By Site

Exhibit 4D.2a Respondent Gender

	Sample Size	Percent Female	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	19,646	88.9%	0.28
Chickasaw Nation	2,052	91.0%	0.69
Delaware	6,429	90.9%	0.38
Michigan-Detroit	2,094	91.2%	0.67
Michigan-Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,479	88.5%	1.26
Mid-Michigan	3,005	87.5%	0.54
Portland, Oregon	3,587	84.2%	0.76
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01**	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Exhibit 4D.2b Respondent Age

	Sample Size	18-29 Years		30-39 Years		40-49 Years		50-59 Years		60+ Years	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	19,386	18.5%	0.44	45.1%	0.39	25.6%	0.47	8.3%	0.22	2.6%	0.14
Chickasaw Nation	2,039	24.5%	1.18	46.8%	1.38	20.0%	0.98	5.8%	0.50	2.9%	0.37
Delaware	6,334	13.4%	0.54	44.4%	0.67	28.2%	0.60	10.4%	0.49	3.5%	0.26
Michigan-Detroit	2,071	19.3%	1.19	46.2%	1.24	23.3%	1.17	8.3%	0.60	2.8%	0.37
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,456	26.0%	1.01	45.7%	1.04	21.0%	0.96	5.8%	0.45	1.5%	0.26
Mid-Michigan	2,984	16.3%	1.11	44.0%	1.06	29.7%	0.89	8.3%	0.54	1.8%	0.25
Oregon-Portland	3,502	11.1%	0.67	43.7%	1.12	31.3%	1.13	11.0%	0.60	2.9%	0.30
Test of Site Variation					**P =<0.01**						

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Exhibit 4D.2c Respondent Race/Ethnicity

	Sample Size	Hispanic		Black non-Hispanic		White non-Hispanic		Other non-Hispanic	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	19,488	18.2%	0.94	27.2%	0.84	43.8%	0.37	10.8%	0.29
Chickasaw Nation	2,049	12.3%	0.58	3.9%	0.35	61.0%	1.17	22.8%	1.37
Delaware	6,388	23.8%	3.34	36.1%	1.05	35.0%	2.22	5.1%	0.32
Michigan-Detroit	2,069	20.1%	2.86	70.8%	2.26	4.0%	0.53	5.1%	0.57
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,461	26.2%	0.48	34.6%	1.58	28.4%	0.80	10.8%	1.13
Mid-Michigan	2,993	5.1%	0.48	1.7%	0.26	89.7%	0.72	3.5%	0.39
Oregon-Portland	3,528	21.8%	0.47	17.1%	0.48	43.4%	0.77	17.7%	0.63
Test of Site Variation					**P =<0.01**				

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

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	19,562	25.3%	0.63	34.2%	0.40	32.3%	0.49	8.2%	0.22
Chickasaw Nation	2,049	21.4%	1.00	37.7%	1.29	32.3%	1.01	8.6%	0.68
Delaware	6,392	27.0%	2.04	35.3%	0.85	28.9%	1.16	8.7%	0.51
Michigan-Detroit	2,085	36.7%	1.21	32.9%	1.05	27.0%	1.10	3.5%	0.40
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,470	29.7%	1.00	33.7%	1.01	31.0%	1.06	5.6%	0.50
Mid-Michigan	2,999	15.4%	0.67	37.5%	1.03	41.4%	0.97	5.6%	0.45
Oregon-Portland	3,567	21.9%	0.70	27.9%	0.81	33.1%	0.85	17.1%	0.68
Test of Site Variation					**P =<0.01**				

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Exhibit 4D.2e Respondent Marital Status

		Married		Separated or Divorced		Widowed		Never Married		Living with Partner	
	Sample Size	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	19,583	34.6%	0.46	23.7%	0.40	2.2%	0.12	29.8%	0.46	9.7%	0.34
Chickasaw Nation	2,051	47.6%	1.58	27.1%	1.41	2.7%	0.40	12.3%	0.81	10.2%	0.80
Delaware	6,403	31.8%	0.73	25.1%	0.68	2.7%	0.22	30.3%	0.91	10.0%	0.81
Michigan-Detroit	2,083	19.0%	0.83	15.8%	0.80	2.4%	0.35	54.1%	1.48	8.7%	0.92
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,470	28.6%	1.35	21.2%	1.01	1.3%	0.26	38.4%	1.18	10.4%	0.61
Mid-Michigan	3,001	43.8%	1.27	27.4%	0.85	1.8%	0.27	17.4%	0.89	9.6%	0.58
Oregon-Portland	3,575	36.7%	0.79	25.7%	0.74	2.1%	0.22	26.4%	0.69	9.0%	0.50
Test of Site Variation						**P =<0.01**					

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

4D.3 Characteristics of Children, All Sites and By Site

Exhibit 4D.3a Age of Sampled 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	19,383	3.8%	0.21	33.9%	0.76	30.4%	0.42	18.8%	0.78	9.3%	0.44	3.9%	0.39
Chickasaw Nation	2,028	3.8%	0.85	42.4%	2.20	31.3%	1.33	15.0%	0.94	5.1%	0.61	2.5%	2.41
Delaware	6,349	2.7%	0.30	29.4%	1.02	28.5%	0.59	21.1%	0.83	13.3%	0.63	5.0%	0.32
Michigan-Detroit	2,078	3.1%	0.69	34.0%	3.22	34.8%	1.32	17.8%	2.73	6.0%	1.78	4.3%	0.72
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,454	6.8%	0.74	36.5%	1.06	27.7%	1.06	16.2%	0.89	9.8%	0.79	3.0%	0.37
Mid-Michigan	2,970	3.3%	0.51	31.9%	1.18	29.9%	1.02	20.4%	0.99	10.8%	0.73	3.8%	0.43
Oregon-Portland	3,504	2.8%	0.35	28.9%	1.60	30.2%	1.04	22.6%	1.32	10.8%	0.75	4.6%	0.59
Test of Site Variation							**P =<0.01**						

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

4D.4 Reported Program Participation by Households, All Sites and By Site (Spring 2013)

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	18,647	67.8%	0.41	22.6%	0.38	17.4%	0.68	23.2%	0.33
Chickasaw Nation	1,951	44.2%	1.43	20.2%	1.04	11.3%	0.96	41.4%	1.15
Delaware	6,038	63.4%	0.62	18.7%	0.51	14.4%	0.43	28.0%	0.58
Michigan-Detroit	1,964	87.3%	0.77	27.2%	0.99	18.6%	0.91	7.9%	0.64
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,353	75.4%	0.91	32.0%	0.98	21.1%	0.91	15.0%	0.75
Mid-Michigan	2,883	64.6%	0.89	18.6%	1.30	18.1%	3.32	25.8%	0.82
Oregon-Portland	3,458	71.8%	0.72	18.9%	0.65	20.7%	0.78	21.1%	0.68
Analysis Sample Size		18,597		18,631		18,622		18,595	
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**		**P =<0.01**	

Source: SEBTC Spring Survey, 2013

[a] Site-level analysis sample sizes may vary slightly by nutrition assistance program.

4D.5 Where Kids Ate Lunch in Summer, Whether Household Paid, Why Didn't Eat at Free Program, All Sites and By Site

Exhibit 4D.5a Where Children Usually Ate Lunch Monday through Friday, Summer 2013 (Both $60 and $30 Benefit Groups)

		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	19,493	84.3%	0.34	1.7%	0.18	9.6%	0.30	3.4%	0.17	1.1%	0.11
Chickasaw Nation	2,035	84.9%	1.21	3.4%	0.95	5.0%	0.73	4.9%	0.54	1.8%	0.46
Delaware	6,370	81.1%	0.59	1.8%	0.18	10.3%	0.44	5.2%	0.36	1.7%	0.18
Michigan-Detroit	2,095	80.7%	1.07	0.8%	0.23	16.1%	0.93	1.7%	0.50	0.8%	0.25
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,451	86.8%	0.82	1.6%	0.30	9.2%	0.75	1.9%	0.33	0.5%	0.16
Mid-Michigan	2,985	88.6%	0.75	1.6%	0.25	5.0%	0.49	3.7%	0.39	1.1%	0.23
Oregon-Portland	3,557	83.4%	0.75	1.3%	0.22	11.9%	0.65	2.7%	0.35	0.8%	0.19
Test of Site Variation						**P =<0.01**					

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Exhibit 4D.5b Whether Children had a Secondary Location for Lunch Monday through Friday, Summer 2013 (Both $60 and $30 Benefit Groups)

		No Other Place		Other Place	
	Sample Size	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)	Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	3,015	85.3%	0.35	14.7%	0.35
Chickasaw Nation	194	90.8%	0.84	9.2%	0.84
Delaware	985	85.3%	0.50	14.7%	0.50
Michigan-Detroit	413	80.6%	1.22	19.4%	1.22
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	366	85.5%	0.89	14.5%	0.89
Mid-Michigan	381	88.5%	0.65	11.5%	0.65
Oregon-Portland	676	81.1%	0.79	18.9%	0.79
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01**			

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Exhibit 4D.5c Number of Days Children Usually Received Free Lunch Monday through Friday, Summer 2013 (Both $60 and $30 Benefit Groups)

		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	19,432	82.0%	0.37	4.4%	0.18	5.0%	0.26	8.6%	0.27
Chickasaw Nation	2030	85.1%	1.20	3.3%	0.47	3.3%	0.56	8.3%	1.07
Delaware	6350	81.3%	0.59	4.6%	0.27	5.4%	0.33	8.6%	0.42
Michigan-Detroit	2089	76.0%	1.19	4.0%	0.52	3.5%	0.69	16.5%	0.85
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2443	84.3%	0.94	3.4%	0.44	6.8%	0.71	5.5%	0.56
Mid-Michigan	2977	86.9%	0.83	4.2%	0.37	5.0%	0.47	3.9%	0.52
Oregon-Portland	3543	78.4%	0.92	7.1%	0.53	5.8%	0.51	8.7%	0.54
Test of Site Variation					**P =<0.01**				

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Exhibit 4D.5d Awareness of Neighborhood Program Providing Free Meals, Summer 2013 (Both $60 and $30 Benefit Groups)

	Sample Size	Aware of Program	
		Pct	SE (Pct Pts)
All	19,483	26.6%	0.45
Chickasaw Nation	2,034	14.3%	1.90
Delaware	6,367	19.6%	0.67
Michigan-Detroit	2,093	24.9%	1.23
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	2,450	23.8%	1.02
Mid-Michigan	2,984	21.1%	1.18
Oregon-Portland	3,555	56.2%	1.04
Test of Site Variation		**P =<0.01**	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Exhibit 4D.5e Reasons Why Child Did Not Attend Neighborhood Program Providing Free Meals, Summer 2013 (Both $60 and $30 Benefit Groups)

	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	4,361	30.6%	1.43	9.5%	0.76	32.8%	1.24	4.1%	0.39	17.0%	0.88
Chickasaw Nation	248	27.9%	8.45	3.8%	2.85	39.1%	4.46	1.8%	0.87	17.0%	3.98
Delaware	1,043	27.7%	1.63	8.1%	0.95	34.2%	1.73	3.9%	0.69	15.9%	1.36
Michigan-Detroit	425	24.1%	2.48	10.6%	3.95	31.1%	2.51	4.3%	1.21	21.1%	3.55
Michigan-Grand Rapids/Kentwood	499	31.9%	2.69	12.8%	1.87	29.0%	2.57	4.7%	1.11	16.6%	1.87
Mid-Michigan	519	32.6%	2.40	6.9%	1.36	34.5%	3.02	3.8%	1.01	17.2%	2.08
Oregon-Portland	1,627	34.0%	1.35	10.6%	0.93	32.4%	1.52	4.6%	0.66	15.7%	1.02
Test of Site Variation		**P =0.207**		**P =0.209**		**P =0.162**		**P =0.459**		**P =0.549**	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

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 $60 treatment group and the $30 treatment group in 2013.

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, the main impact estimates (reported in the body of the report) 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, *I*, with the continuous outcome).

The logit model for pooled impacts across sites is:

(1) $$I_{s,h,i} = \alpha + \delta D_{s,h} + \beta X_{s,h,i} + \mu_s + \varepsilon_{s,h,i}$$

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*. *D* is an indicator variable for the more intensive treatment (that is, 1 for $60 treatment group households and 0 for $30 treatment group 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*, *X* is a vector of characteristics observed at baseline that are correlated with the outcome included to increase the statistical precision of the impact estimates, β is the corresponding vector of regression coefficients, μ is a vector of dummy variable for site *s*, and ε is a regression residual.

A common set of covariates is used for all analyses. Appendix 5B identifies the specific covariates, *X*, used in all analyses.

Under the assumption that ε has the logistic distribution, this construction yields the conventional logit model (Maddala, 1986, p. 22) . 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 WEIGHT and REPWEIGHT options 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, WGT is the sampling weight variable, and REPWGT1 – REPWGT200 are the 200 replicate weights):

```
proc surveylogistic VarMethod=jackknife;
class site;
model DependentVariable (event='1')= treatment site
&IndependentVariables
      /ridging=none;
weight WGT;
repweights REPWGT1 – REPWGT200 /df=199 jkcoeffs=.995;
run;
```

The following SAS code was used for linear regression:

```
proc surveyreg VarMethod=jackknife;
class SITE;
model DependentVariable = treatment site &IndependentVariables;
weight WGT;
repweights REPWGT1 – REPWGT200 /df=199 jkcoeffs=.995;
run;
```

For binary outcomes, the logistic regression coefficients estimate 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 $60 treatment group is the mean over all observations (both the$60 treatment group and the $30 treatment group) 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 $30 treatment group is the mean of the predicted value of the logistic regression for every observation (both the $60 treatment group and the $30 treatment group), setting *T*=0.

5A.2 Subgroup Analysis

The evaluation's main estimates of the impact of (binary) subgroups are 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 the impact of a binary subgroup, the following model is used:

(3) $I_{s,h,i} = \alpha + \delta T_{s,h} + \gamma g_{s,h} T_{s,h} + \beta X_{s,h,i} + \mu_s + \varepsilon_{s,h,i}$,

where *g* is also included in the *X* vector non-interacted with *T*, with coefficient, γ. 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 (i.e., the estimate without considering subgroups) is taken to be the impact for both groups.

When subgroups are formed with a three-way or greater split of the population (e.g., the three-way race/ethnicity classification) analysis proceeds analogously. New variables are created as interactions of $60 treatment group with all but one of the categories, and the corresponding regression coefficients are estimated. The coefficient on the non-interacted $60 treatment group dummy variable *D* gives the impact on the excluded category. The sum of that coefficient and the coefficient on the interaction of the $60 treatment group dummy variable *D* with an included subgroup dummy variable gives the impact for that subgroup.

5A.3 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*: Survey response is incomplete. Weights were constructed weights to adjust for survey non-response. Some list information is available, which supports better non-response models than the standard survey sampling case (e.g., Random Digit Dial). In addition, nutrition outcomes are computed for a reference child (rather than for the household). We weight those analyses to account for variation in number of eligible children. Appendix 5C discusses construction of the weights.

Models were estimated these models using SAS PROC SURVEYREG and SAS PROC SURVEYLOGISTIC with the appropriate weight (correcting for the non-response and variation in the number of children per household) and strata (as defined in the original sampling scheme).

5A.4 Non-Experimental Cross-Year Estimates

The study uses the impacts estimated in Year 2 and Year 3 to indirectly estimate the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit vs. no SEBTC benefit. This estimate is determined by subtracting the estimate of the incremental impact of $60 benefit vs. a $30 benefit for 2013 from the impact of $60 benefit (vs. no benefit) for 2012 to infer the impact of $30 benefit vs. no benefit:

$\Delta_{30,0} = \Delta_{60,0} - \Delta_{60,30}$, where

- $\Delta_{60,0}$ is the (regression-adjusted) mean difference in outcomes between the $60 treatment group and control group (using 2012 data), and
- $\Delta_{60,30}$ is the (regression-adjusted) mean difference in outcomes between the $60 treatment group and the $30 treatment group (using 2013 data).

Cross-year, non-experimental estimates derived in this manner would be exactly valid under assumptions discussed in the main text.

Specifically, the cross-year non-experimental estimates of the impact of a $30 SEBTC benefit vs. no benefit is estimated using independent weighted least squares regressions in the two years, with a full set of covariates. [1] Standard errors are calculated using a stratified jackknife procedure. The basic idea behind the jackknife is that the impact estimate is systematically re-calculated in samples that each omit one observation (in this case, site), which are called replicates. An estimate of the standard error is then calculated from the set of replicates. Unlike standard inference, jackknifing does not rely on parametric assumptions such as the assumption that observations are independent and identically distributed, which would be in doubt in a sample where there is likely to be clustering within sites.

Specifically, the stratified jackknife procedure used three strata: 2012-only sites, 2013-only sites, and returning sites. This procedure is specified in equation 4.5.3 on page 178 of Wolter (2007). A total of 16 jackknife samples were created, each excluding one uniquely-identified site, where the four Year 2 sites that returned in Year 3 are each assigned a single site ID. For each jackknife sample, weights were re-scaled in the remaining 15 sites such that the weights sum to their original value within each of the three strata; i.e. weights were separately rescaled for the 2012 sites and the 2013 sites; for the returning sites, when a site was dropped from the 2012 estimator it was also dropped from the 2013 estimator.

5A.5 Variance Estimation for the Non-Experimental Cross-Year Estimates

This section discusses the variance estimation for the non-experimental cross-year estimates. Let *t* index years (2012, 2013), *j* index sites (j=1, …, 16) and *i* index households within sites. Let Y_{tij} be an outcome of interest, X_{0ij} be a row vector of baseline covariates, T_{tij} indicate treatment status, w_{tij} be a sampling weight.

[1] We also considered estimating impacts and associated standard errors using multi-level modeling with random intercepts and treatment slopes, and interactions between covariates and year. We ruled out this approach for two reasons: First, the model estimates a single random error on the treatment slope, although treatment status actually has different meanings in Year 2 and Year 3. Second, it is not always possible to exactly replicate all three underlying impact estimates because of restrictions on the weights. However, we note that our results are not particularly sensitive to the choice of method—for example, for the outcome of VLFS-C, jackknifing gives a standard error of 0.71; multi-level modeling using SAS PROC MIXED with REML, heteroskedasticity, and robust standard errors gives a standard error of 0.69.

Estimate effect of \$60 versus \$0 as $\hat{\delta}_{12}$ from the model

$$y_{12,ij} = X_{0ij}\beta_{12} + T_{12,ij}\delta_{12} + e_{12,ij}$$

using weighted least squares and $w_{12,ij}$. Note that the 2012 report included effects estimates based on both linear and logistic models. The model used here is the same as the one used to prepare the linear-model estimates for the 2012 report, including dummy variables for the sites.

Estimate Effect of \$60 versus \$30 as $\hat{\delta}_{13}$ from model

$$y_{13,ij} = X_{0ij}\beta_{13} + T_{13,ij}\delta_{13} + e_{13,ij}$$

using WLS and $w_{13,ij}$. Again, this model is the same as used to prepare the official linear-model estimates of 2013, including dummy variables the EBT adjustment.

Estimate effect of \$30 versus \$0 as $\hat{\delta}_{12} - \hat{\delta}_{13}$ with no new estimation activity.

Estimate departure from linear dose-response relationship as $\hat{\delta}_{12} - \hat{\delta}_{13} - \hat{\delta}_{12}/2 = \hat{\delta}_{12}/2 - \hat{\delta}_{13}$.

To estimate variances, let $\hat{\delta}_{12(j)}$ be an estimate of the effect of \$60 versus \$0 that is prepared without the *j*-th site. Similarly, let $\hat{\delta}_{13(j)}$ be an estimate of the effect of \$60 versus \$30 that is prepared without the *j*-th site. The two sets of replicate estimates are produced with the same models as above but with modified weight sets $w_{12(j),ik}$ and $w_{13(j),ik}$. The sites are numbered in such a way that *j*=1-10 correspond to sites that are only in 2012, *j*=11-14 are in both 2012 and 2013, and *j* =15-16 are only in 2013. Variances were estimated from a stacked file with one record for every 2012 responding household and one record for every 2013 responding household. A total of 16 jackknifed weights were prepared for each respondent in each year. If a site was not in the study for a particular year, then dropping that site would not change the point estimate for that year, and so, corresponding replicate weights were set equal to the full sample weights. This design does not conform neatly to any standard design. After discussions with some of the experts in the field of variance estimation, the evaluation team decided to treat the experiment as it were stratified in each year by reuse status. So the 2012 sample was treated as a stratified cluster design with 10 clusters in one stratum and 4 clusters in the other stratum. Similarly, the 2013 sample was treated as a stratified cluster design with 4 clusters in one cluster and 2 clusters in the other stratum. In order to capture the correlation from using the 4 sites over again, the total two-year design was treated as a stratified cluster design with three strata of sizes 10, 4, and 2 clusters, respectively. With these conventions, the jackknifed weights were created as follows:
For *j* =1,…, 10,

$$w_{12(j),ik} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k = j, \\ \dfrac{\sum_{\ell=1}^{10}\sum_{i} w_{12,i\ell}}{\sum_{\substack{\ell=1 \\ \ell\neq j}}^{10}\sum_{i} w_{12,i\ell}} w_{12,ik} & \text{if } k \in \{1,\ldots,10\} \text{ and } k \neq j, \\ w_{12,ik} & \text{if } k \notin \{1,\ldots,10\}, \end{cases}$$

and $w_{13(j),ik} = w_{13,ik}$

For j =11,..., 14,

$$w_{12(j),ik} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k = j \\ \dfrac{\sum_{\ell=11}^{14}\sum_{i} w_{12,i\ell}}{\sum_{\substack{\ell=11 \\ \ell\neq j}}^{14}\sum_{i} w_{12,i\ell}} w_{12,ik} & \text{if } k \in \{11,\ldots,14\} \text{ and } k \neq j \text{ and} \\ w_{12,ik} & \text{if } k \notin \{11,\ldots,14\}, \end{cases}$$

$$w_{13(j),ik} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k = j \\ \dfrac{\sum_{\ell=11}^{14}\sum_{i} w_{13,i\ell}}{\sum_{\substack{\ell=11 \\ \ell\neq j}}^{14}\sum_{i} w_{13,i\ell}} w_{13,ik} & \text{if } k \in \{11,\ldots,14\} \text{ and } k \neq j \\ w_{13,ik} & \text{if } k \notin \{11,\ldots,14\}, \end{cases}$$

For j =15,16,

$$w_{12(j),ik} = w_{12,ik} \text{ and } w_{13(j),ik} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k = j, \\ \dfrac{\sum_{\ell=15}^{16}\sum_{i} w_{13,i\ell}}{\sum_{\substack{\ell=15 \\ \ell\neq j}}^{16}\sum_{i} w_{13,i\ell}} w_{13,ik} & \text{if } k \in \{15,16\} \text{ and } k \neq j, \\ w_{13,ik} & \text{if } k \notin \{15,16\}, \end{cases}$$

Note that on the stacked file, there is only one weight for each household. There are not separate 2012 and 2013 weights. The notation above appears to suggest the opposite, but the year subscript is only meant to disambiguate the other subscripts.

As further explanation of how the replicate weights were created, we illustrate some of the more difficult combinations. Consider first a household that participated in the 2013 study and was in site #15. Suppose further that the household's 2013 full sample weight was 1.00. Then jackknifed weights #1-#14 for this household would all also be equal to 1.00, jackknife weight #15 would be equal to zero, and jackknife weight #16 would be close to 2. Consider second a household that participated in the 2012 study and was in site #7. Suppose further that the household's 2012 full sample weight was 1.00. Then jackknifed weights #11-#16 for the second household would all also be equal to 1.00, jackknife weight #7 would be equal to zero, and jackknife weights #1-#6 and #8-#10 would be close to 1.11. Consider third a pair of households from site #11, one of which participated in the 2012 study and one in 2013. Again, assume that both have full sample weights of 1.00. Then jackknifed weights #1-#10 and #15-#16 for these two households would also be equal to 1.00, jackknife weight #11 would be equal to zero for both households, and jackknife weights #12-#14 would be close to 1.33.

The replicate weights were created first. Then the replicated point estimates. Note that due to the construction technique, the 2013 term in $\hat{\delta}_{12(j)} - \hat{\delta}_{13(j)}$ is constant for *j* =1,…, 10. Similarly, the 2012 term in n $\hat{\delta}_{12(j)} - \hat{\delta}_{13(j)}$ is constant for *j* =15,16. Both parts vary only for *j* =11,…, 14. So variability in $\hat{\delta}_{12(j)} - \hat{\delta}_{13(j)}$ for *j* =1,…, 10 is reflecting uncertainty due to variability in effects across the 2012-only sites, while variability in the same for *j* =11,…, 14 is reflecting uncertainty due to variability in effects across the dual 2012/2013 sites, and variability across replicates 15 and 16 reflects uncertainty due to variability in effects across the 2013-only sites.

Finally, the variances were estimated as

$$\hat{v}\left(\hat{\delta}_{12} - \hat{\delta}_{13}\right) = \frac{9}{10}\sum_{j=1}^{10}\left[\hat{\delta}_{12(j)} - \hat{\delta}_{13(j)} - \frac{1}{10}\sum_{\ell=1}^{10}\left(\hat{\delta}_{12(\ell)} - \hat{\delta}_{13(\ell)}\right)\right]^2 + \frac{3}{4}\sum_{j=11}^{14}\left[\hat{\delta}_{12(j)} - \hat{\delta}_{13(j)} - \frac{1}{4}\sum_{\ell=11}^{14}\left(\hat{\delta}_{12(\ell)} - \hat{\delta}_{13(\ell)}\right)\right]^2 + \\ + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=15}^{16}\left[\hat{\delta}_{12(j)} - \hat{\delta}_{13(j)} - \frac{1}{2}\sum_{\ell=15}^{16}\left(\hat{\delta}_{12(\ell)} - \hat{\delta}_{13(\ell)}\right)\right]^2$$

and

$$\hat{v}\left(\hat{\delta}_{12}/2 - \hat{\delta}_{13}\right) = \frac{9}{10}\sum_{j=1}^{10}\left[\frac{\hat{\delta}_{12(j)}}{2} - \hat{\delta}_{13(j)} - \frac{1}{10}\sum_{\ell=1}^{10}\left(\frac{\hat{\delta}_{12(j)}}{2} - \hat{\delta}_{13(\ell)}\right)\right]^2 + \frac{3}{4}\sum_{j=11}^{14}\left[\frac{\hat{\delta}_{12(j)}}{2} - \hat{\delta}_{13(j)} - \frac{1}{4}\sum_{\ell=11}^{14}\left(\frac{\hat{\delta}_{12(j)}}{2} - \hat{\delta}_{13(\ell)}\right)\right]^2 + \\ + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=15}^{16}\left[\frac{\hat{\delta}_{12(j)}}{2} - \hat{\delta}_{13(j)} - \frac{1}{2}\sum_{\ell=15}^{16}\left(\frac{\hat{\delta}_{12(j)}}{2} - \hat{\delta}_{13(\ell)}\right)\right]^2$$

This is the "Jones" version of the stratified jackknife. See equation 4.5.3 in Wolter (1985). Test sizes were then calculated using t-statistics formed from these point estimates and variance

estimates and the assumption that the effective degrees of freedom are equal to 13. This was derived by subtracting the count of strata from the number of clusters.

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Appendix 5B

Description of Covariates in Impact Analysis Models

This appendix defines and presents descriptive statistics for the covariates used in the 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 using the spring survey, before SEBTC benefits were issued.

Covariates fall into four groups:

- Food security
- Household characteristics
- Respondent characteristics
- Reported participation in nutrition assistance programs

The four sections of this appendix discuss each of these groups of covariates.

5B.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 as covariates. 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 5B.1 presents descriptive statistics for each of the six measures of spring food insecurity used as covariates—for households overall, for the $60 benefit group, and for the $30 benefit group.

5B.2 Household Characteristics

Seven measures describing household characteristics are 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." Values larger than 7 people in the household were coded as "8 or more people."

- ***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?" Values larger than 5 children in the household were coded as "6 or more children."
- ***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 to 20 years.
- ***Household composition***, dummy variables indicating households with two adults (married or unmarried), one female adult, or one male adult, were constructed from survey questions about respondent's marital status and gender.
- ***Income-to-needs ratio***, or annual income as a proportion of the 2013 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. Values were top-coded at 1.85 times FPL.
- ***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 5b.2 presents descriptive statistic for households overall, for the $60 SEBTC benefit group, and for the $30 benefit group.

5B.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 black, 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 5B.3 presents the percentage of respondents— for respondents overall, for respondents in the $60 benefit group, and for respondents in the $30 benefit group —who are in each race/ethnicity category and in each education level category.

5B.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 5B.4 presents the percentage of households— for respondents overall, for respondents in the $60 benefit group, and for respondents in the $30 benefit group —that participated in each nutrition assistance program.

Exhibit 5B.1 Prevalence during the School Year of Severe and General Food Insecurity among Children, Adults, and Households, by Benefit Status and for All Households, Spring 2013

Outcome	All Households			$60 Benefit Group			$30 Benefit Group			Total % Point Difference	p-value
	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE		
Very low food security among children	18,643	7.2	0.21	9,353	7.4	0.29	9,290	6.9	0.29	0.4	0.307
Food insecurity among children	18,643	41.3	0.40	9,353	41.5	0.56	9,290	41.2	0.57	0.3	0.721
Very low food security among adults	18,645	24.1	0.34	9,355	24.4	0.48	9,290	23.8	0.48	0.6	0.393
Food insecurity among adults	18,645	49.4	0.40	9,355	49.3	0.57	9,290	49.5	0.58	-0.2	0.773
Very low food security among households	18,638	25.3	0.35	9,350	25.6	0.49	9,288	25.0	0.49	0.6	0.376
Food insecurity among households	18,642	55.3	0.40	9,352	55.2	0.57	9,290	55.3	0.57	-0.1	0.937

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are reported for a test of the difference in the prevalence rate for households in the $60 Benefit Group compared to households in the $30 Benefit 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 5B.2 Descriptive Statistics for Measures of Household Characteristics Used as Covariates In Impact Analysis, by Benefit Status and for All Households, Spring 2013

Household Characteristics, In spring	All Households			$60 Benefit Group			$30 Benefit Group				
	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Difference	p-value
Numberofpeopleinhousehold(mean)	18,655	4.3	0.01	9,359	4.3	0.02	9,296	4.3	0.02	0.0	0.496
Numberofchildreninhousehold(mean)	18,672	2.4	0.01	9,370	2.4	0.01	9,302	2.4	0.01	0.0	0.918
Ageinyearsofoldestchildinhousehold(mean)	18,405	12.0	0.03	9,232	12.0	0.05	9,173	12.0	0.05	0.1	0.238
Presenceofanadolescentinthehousehold(%)	18,442	47.8	0.40	9,254	47.9	0.57	9,188	47.8	0.58	0.2	0.837
Income-to-needsratio(ProportionofFPL[a])	18,322	0.8	0.00	9,193	0.7	0.01	9,129	0.8	0.01	0.0	0.450
Atleastoneemployedadultinhousehold(%)	18,606	68.4	0.37	9,328	68.5	0.53	9,278	68.3	0.53	0.2	0.838
HouseholdComposition	18,573			9,317			9,256				
Twoormoreadults		44.7	0.40		44.4	0.56		45.1	0.57	-0.7	
Onefemaleadult		51.3	0.40		51.7	0.56		50.9	0.57	0.8	0.607
Onemaleadult		4.0	0.16		3.9	0.22		4.0	0.22	-0.1	

Source: SEBTC,SpringSurvey,2013

Note: The p-values are reported for a test of the difference in household characteristic between households in the $60 Benefit Group compared to households in the $30 Benefit Group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference is zero.

[a] FPL = Federal Poverty Level

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5B.3 Descriptive Statistics for Measures of Respondent Characteristics Used as Covariates in Impact Analysis, by Benefit Status and for All Households, Spring 2013

Respondent Characteristics, In spring	All Households			$60 Benefit Group			$30 Benefit Group			Total % Point Difference	p-value
	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE	Sample size	Estimate	SE		
Race/Ethnicity (%)	18,482			9,261			9,221				
Non-Hispanic Black		27.0	0.30		27.0	0.46		27.0	0.47	0.0	0.753
Hispanic		18.2	0.30		18.0	0.42		18.5	0.44	-0.4	
Non-Hispanic White/ Other		54.7	0.32		55.0	0.51		54.5	0.52	0.4	
Education (%)	18,553			9,296			9,257				
Less than high school		25.4	0.35		25.7	0.50		25.1	0.50	0.6	0.503
High school degree/GED		33.9	0.39		33.9	0.54		33.9	0.55	0.0	
Some college/AA		32.4	0.38		31.9	0.53		32.9	0.54	-1.0	
College degree or higher		8.2	0.21		8.4	0.31		8.1	0.30	0.3	

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2013

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 $60 Benefit Group compared to households in the $30 Benefit 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 5B.4 Descriptive Statistics for Measures of Nutrition Assistance Used as Covariates in Impact Analysis, by Benefit Status and for All Households, Spring 2013

Nutrition Assistance Program	All Households			$60 Benefit Group			$30 Benefit Group			Total % Point Difference	p-value
	Sample Size	Estimate	SE	Sample Size	Estimate	SE	Sample Size	Estimate	SE		
Participation in SNAP (%)	18,597	67.8	0.36	9,329	68.2	0.52	9,268	67.3	0.53	0.9	0.238
Participation in WIC (%)	18,631	22.5	0.34	9,349	23.1	0.48	9,282	22.0	0.48	1.1	0.095
Children's participation in National School Lunch Program (%)	18,571	95.3	0.17	9,313	95.1	0.24	9,258	95.4	0.23	-0.2	0.500
Children's Participation in School Breakfast Program (%)	18,364	86.1	0.27	9,208	85.8	0.39	9,156	86.5	0.38	-0.6	0.248

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are reported for a test of the difference in nutrition assistance program participation rates for households in the $60 Benefit Group compared to households in the $30 Benefit Group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Appendix 5C

Household and Child Weights

Household summer and panel sampling weights were computed for the completed interviews via a coherent five-step procedure that closely followed procedure used to construct the spring survey sampling weights used in the descriptive analysis on households for the 2013 Congressional Status Report (Briefel et al., 20013). The child sampling weights were based on the household weights, and included two additional steps. The following description of the weighting procedures presupposes an understanding of the SEBTC random assignment and the sample design, which are described in Appendix 4A. Additionally, since auxiliary variables of household poverty, food security, and SEBTC take-up were used in weight adjustments, the reader should refer to Appendix 5B for an understanding of how these variables were derived. The households that were outside of the scope of the study in 2013, such as those interviewed in prior years, those on a school year calendar not compatible with the dates of the study, or those not randomized into the study for other reasons, were removed before weighting.

Step 1: Base Weights. The first step of sampling weight construction created *base weights.* For each consenting household randomly assigned to each of the two benefit groups ($30 and $60), its *base weight* is the reciprocal of the probability that the household was assigned to the group with that level of benefit. This probability equals the number of consenting households assigned to that level of benefit in the SFA stratum to which the household belongs (see Appendix 4A for a description of these strata), divided by the total number of consenting households in the stratum. For Delaware, the denominator of this probability also included the households that were assigned zero benefit, as they constitute households in the scope of the study, and could potentially have been randomized into a non-zero amount of the benefit.

Step 2: Non-Response Subsample-Adjusted Weights. In the second step, the weights were adjusted for household non-response. For each stratum within site, the proportion of non-respondent households was computed. For the spring and summer weights, the set of respondents was defined as the households that completed the survey in the respective time period. For the panel weights, the respondents were defined as the households that completed the survey in both spring and summer; i.e., the panel households are the common subset of the spring and summer households. Then, the *non-response adjusted weights* were computed as the product of the base weights from Step 1 and the reciprocal of the non-response fraction. Further, the non-response adjusted household weights of non-respondents were set to zero.

Step 3: Adjustment for Ineligible Households. In the third step, further weighting adjustments to account for ineligible households were made. During the course of field interviewing, a small number of households were found to be ineligible for the survey. In each stratum, the proportion of eligible households was estimated as the sum of the non-response-adjusted weights of the households known to be eligible for the survey divided by the sum of the non-

response-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 households in the study (i.e., including non-respondents with unknown eligibility). Then, for each stratum, adjustment factors were computed separately within the $30 and $60 benefit groups as the stratum's eligible household count divided by the non-response-adjustment-weighted count of completed interviews. The non-response eligibility-adjusted household weights were computed as the non-response-adjusted weights multiplied by the appropriate eligibility adjustment factor.

Step 4: Two Raking Adjustments. Raking is a commonly used weight calibration technique for adjusting sampling weights so that the weighted distributions of certain *control variables*, such as demographic characteristics and available frame variables, in the sample are made to be as close as possible to the distributions of these variables in the population from which the sample is drawn. Children's age, grade level, gender, race, language spoken at home, and free or reduced price NSLP status were used as raking controls. These distributions were obtained from the listing all of eligible and consented children and households submitted by each site to the evaluation team. Two raking passes were conducted per site. In the first raking pass, the weights from Step 3 were adjusted via the IGCV algorithm (Izrael, Battaglia, and Frankel, 2009) so that the weighted distributions of household demographic variables within the $30 and $60 benefit closely matched the distributions of these variables within the site. Adjustments were made separately within the $30 and the $60 benefit groups, with the target distributions being the distributions for the whole site. In the second raking pass, food security and EBT benefit use were added to the list of control variables. The target proportion of food-secure households was estimated using the weights from the first pass of raking, as this information was only available for the households that completed the survey, and these weights are the most accurate weights for the subsample in which food security is defined. The distribution of the benefit take-up was estimated using the base weights, as SEBTC use was known for virtually all households, and the base weights are the most accurate weights for this subsample. For panel weights, two additional raking variables were indicators of the poverty status and presence of adolescent children in the household.

Step 5: Balancing the sites. As the final step of the weighting process, the scale of the raked weights was adjusted so that the sums of weights were equal from site to site. These are the *final weights*. Thus, each site contributes the same amount of (weighted) information for evaluation models.

At each weighting step, the weights were reviewed and diagnosed for any anomalies and outliers. For instance, at Step 4, the definition of the control variables to be used differed from site to site due to available sample sizes and the quality of the data, such as the extent of the missing data problems, and the discrepancies between the weighted distributions and the population distributions were made to not exceed 0.05% in each category.

Steps 6 and 7: Child weights. The household weight from Step 5 was multiplied by the number of eligible children in the household, capped at five. The 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. As the final step in child weight construction, the weights were rescaled in a way similar to that of the household weights so that each site contributes the same total weighted number of children to the analysis.

For one sensitivity analysis of impacts on the six food security outcomes (see Appendix 5E1.1), an intermediate variant of weights was used that did not correct for the EBT usage. That is, these household weights were calibrated for the randomization groups, baseline demographic characteristics and baseline household food security for the cross-sectional summer sample.

Replicate weights. A system of R=200 replication weights was created using the random groups (delete-a-group jackknife) approach (Kott 2001; Lu, Brick and Sitter 2006). To create the *r*-th replication subsample (*r*=1, …, R), a systematic 1-in-R sample of households was *excluded* from the data, using the *r*-th observation as the starting one, where the data were sorted by RACELL random assignment variable; the weights from step 3 of the remaining observations were rescaled to sum up to the original number of observations; and these weights were treated as the step-3 weights for the purposes of further adjustments steps 4–5 for the household weights, and additional steps 6–7 for the child weights. The households and children excluded in the *r*-th replication subsample received zero weights in the corresponding *r*-th replicate weight. To speed up convergence and reduce the time required to produce the weights, convergence criteria were relaxed to only have up to 10 iterations, and reproduce the target totals up to 0.5%, vs. 100 iterations and 0.05% accuracy, respectively, used as the convergence criteria for the main weights. For comparison, the median number of iterations to produce the first stage of raking for the summer household weights, which is the most computationally intensive step, was 17, with a range from 10 to 74, and in the second stage, the median number of iterations was 6, with a range from 3 to 11. Detailed diagnostics show that enough of the adjustment occurs in the first 10 iterations for the purposes of replicate weight creation. Kim (2010) advocates even simpler one-iteration replicate weights in the context of a related calibration method, exponential tilting The data can be analyzed in software that supports replicate weights:

- SAS specification: `PROC SURVEYMEANS` or SURVEYFREQ with `varmethod = jackknife` option and `repweights … ;` statement
- Stata specification: `svyset , vce(jackknife) jkrw(…)`
- R specification: `svrepdesign(repweights=…,type="JKn")` object,

In the above software stylized code, "… " must containe the appropriate list of replicate weight variables).

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Appendix 5D

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

5D.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).[1] The survey module used for the SEBTC evaluation asks respondents 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 5D.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 "more than two days" were asked to facilitate scoring. Each item was scored as shown in Exhibit 5D.1.

[1] These national studies typically use the previous 12 months as the reference period, but have at times used the previous 30 days for specific research objectives.

Exhibit 5D.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…[2]
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

[2] 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 are summed across:

- Two levels: (1) severe food insecurity (i.e., very low food security) and (2) general food insecurity (i.e., very low or low food security), and
- For three groups: (a) children in the household, (b) adults in the household, and (c) any member of the household,

to create six measures of food security.

As indicated in Exhibit 5D.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, FI-C****,* 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 5D.1) were summed, and the following two dichotomous measures of food security among adults were created:

- ***Very Low Food Security Among Adults, VLFS-A,*** in the household is defined as a sum of 6 points or higher
- ***Food Insecurity Among Adults in the Household, FI-A***, 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 (VLFS-H) or food insecurity (FI-H).

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, VLFS-H,*** 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, FI-H,*** is defined as food insecurity among children, food insecurity among adults, or food insecurity among both children and adults.

5D.2 Construction of the Nutritional Status Outcomes

Information on intake of specific dietary factors included in the 2010 *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* (USDA and HHS, 2010) recommendations was used to assess children's nutritional status. In the 2013 summer survey, dietary intake data were collected using food frequency questions drawn from the 2009–2010 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) Diet Screener Questionnaire (National Cancer Institute [NCI], 2013). Respondents reported how often (per day, per week, or per month) the selected target child ate 23 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 NCI,[3] reports of children's consumption of the specific items were converted into eight dietary indicators for the impact analysis in chapter 5:

1. Cup equivalents[4] per day of fruits and vegetables
2. Cup equivalents[3] per day of fruits and vegetables, excluding fried potatoes
3. Ounce equivalents[5] per day of whole grains (from cereals, whole-grain breads and tortillas, whole-grain rice, and popcorn)
4. Cup equivalents[6] per day of dairy (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[7] per day of added sugars from all foods and beverages
7. Teaspoons[6] per day of added sugars from all foods and beverages, excluding cereals
8. Teaspoons[6] 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. Extreme values were identified and excluded from the analysis, consistent with the procedures recommended by NCI. Then all reported cereal names/brands

[3] 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://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/studies/nhanes/dietscreen/scoring/.

[4] Daily amounts of fruits and vegetables are measured in cup equivalents, as defined by the 2010 *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. For fruits and vegetables, 1 cup equivalent is defined as 1 cup raw or cooked fruit or vegetables, vegetable juice, or fruit juice; 2 cups leafy green vegetables; or 1/2 cup dried fruit.

[5] Whole grain amounts are measured in ounce equivalents. One ounce equivalent of whole grains is defined as 1 one-ounce slice bread; 1 ounce uncooked whole-grain pasta or rice; 1/2 cup cooked rice; pasta; or cereal; 1 6-inch diameter whole-grain tortilla; 1 5-inch diameter whole-grain pancake; or 1 ounce ready-to-eat whole grain cereal.

[6] One cup equivalent of dairy is defined as 1 cup milk or yogurt; 1½ ounces natural cheese; or 2 ounces of processed cheese. Ice cream and pizza also contribute to the dairy score.

[7] Added sugars are measured in teaspoons and 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.

were mapped to the closest food codes in the USDA Food and Nutrition Database for Dietary Studies (FNDDS). The procedures used are summarized below.

5D.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 23 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 entry errors at the upper end of the distribution.[8,9] 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 Dietary Screener Questionnaire (http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/studies/nhanes/dietscreen/scoring/identify.html). The NCI defined the maximum acceptable value for each food item as the highest daily frequency observed just prior to the discontinuous point of the distribution.[10] For the 2013 summer survey, daily frequencies of intake that exceeded the NCI maximums were set to "missing." For each food item, the resulting number of excluded values was less than 1%.

[8] Acceptable ranges in the SEBTC 2013 Summer Questionnaire were 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 the reported times per day >3 or 4; per week >21 or 28; and per month >90 or 120.

[9] 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.

[10] 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 5D.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 2013
Any cereal	7	2
Any milk (not soy)	10	5
Soda	8	3
Fruit juice (100%)	8	24
Sugar/honey in coffee/tea	10	0
Fruitades/sports drinks	7	36
Fruit	8	8
Salad	5	1
Fried potatoes	5	1
Other potatoes	3	3
Dried beans	4	1
Cooked whole grains	4	2
Other vegetables	5	17
Salsa	3	8
Pizza	2	19
Tomato sauce	2	18
Cheese	6	5
Whole grain bread	6	4
Candy	8	1
Doughnuts	5	1
Cookies, cake, pie	7	0
Ice cream	5	9
Popcorn	3	9

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=19,689).

Note: Most respondents reported two cereals, so the total number excluded reflects the number of cereals rather than cases.

5D.2.2 Cereal Coding

The NCI scoring algorithms use information about both the frequency and the particular types of cereals consumed to estimate daily amounts of whole grains (in ounce equivalents) and added sugars (in teaspoons) for individual children (http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/studies/nhanes/dietscreen/scoring/cereal.html).

The algorithms first classify each reported cereal as hot or cold, and then by nutrient density for four factors (whole grains, added sugars, fiber, and calcium). Based on their nutrient content, the cereals are then linked to data from the FNDDS (version 5) for scoring whole grains and added sugars.[11] Before running these algorithms, study nutritionists worked with programming staff to assign the most appropriate food code from the FNDDS to each reported cereal (n=32,967). This process involved several automated and manual steps, including:

[11] 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. (See details at: http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/studies/nhanes/dietscreen/scoring/cereal.html).

1. Running the matching algorithm program developed for the 2012 survey data, which matched reported cereals to FNDDS food codes and descriptions based on exact or "fuzzy" names and/or brands (92.5% of records matched).
2. Conducting manual coding of the remaining cereals that could not be matched by the algorithm (7.5% of records; 1,869 unique name/brand combinations), including web searches of new or unfamiliar cereals and those reported in Spanish.
3. 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, developed for the 2012 cereal data, were consulted 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 (e.g., 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, yogurt, pancakes) or otherwise unrecognizable cereal names were set to missing.

5D.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 2013 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)

5D.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. lists of sponsors and/or sites found or created by the evaluations team by searching for information on-line (State SFSP website, Food Research and Action Center website, local area websites)
    b. Google searches of reported program and location names and addresses
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. Exhibit 5D.3 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.

5D.3.2 Details Related to Coding the Location and "SFSP site" 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 developed in previous study years were applied in 2013, and expanded if needed (Table 5D.3). For example, a location code was added for emergency feeding locations such as food banks, kitchens, and shelters.

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., code 13 for other educational institutions such as a community college campus hosting Upward Bound).

Exhibit 5D.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[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 the Child and Adult Care Feeding Program (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[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 in 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[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 Cares or Day Cares 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 Recreation (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 the demonstration 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 was 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[1]
Community Center, Boys and Girls Club, YMCA, Sports Center (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).				

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[1]
Some Other Place, includes Zoo, Library, Hospital, Medical Facility, Bus Stop, Guidance Services (12)				
Follow instructions for category entry is backcoded into.	Follow instructions for category entry is backcoded into.	Follow instructions for category entry is backcoded into.	Follow instructions for category 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).
				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)				
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.

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[1]
Emergency Feeding (Food Bank, Kitchen, Shelter) (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.		
Place is a program operated by a food bank (e.g., mobile food truck) that is an SFSP sponsor.				
Include Salvation Army meals (often in combination with shelter, soup kitchen)				

Note: SEBTC 2013 Summer Survey Coding Guidelines for Section F.

[1] Codes refer to the number listed in the SEBTC 2012 Summer Survey, questions SF1, SF4, and SF4a.

Appendix 5E

Detailed Impact Analysis Results

This appendix presents detailed additional impact analysis related to Chapter 5. The appendix proceeds in four sections:

- Food security (section 5E.1)
- Food expenditures (section 5E.2)
- Additional results on nutritional status in summer 2013 (section 5E.3)
- Participation in nutrition assistance programs and whether the child's household paid for lunch in summer 2013 (section 5E.4)

5E.1 Food Security

This section presents findings on SEBTC's impact on the food security of children, adults, and households in the summer of 2013, organized into four sets of exhibits:

- Findings from alternative impact estimation methods (no regression adjustment, linear regression, and using non-replicate, EBT-adjusted weights)—Exhibits 5E.1.1 to 5E.1.3
- Findings for the 18 individual food security questions on the summer survey and findings for all cut-points on the summed scores from the child and adult food security questions—Exhibit 5E.1.4 to 5E.1.5
- Findings by site—Exhibits 5E.1.6 to 5E.1.9
- Comparison of 2012 and 2013 baseline levels of food security and other covariates – Exhibits 5E.1.10 to 5E.1.12b
- Findings for impacts for subgroups—Exhibits 5E.1.13a to 5E.1.15
- Findings for spring-to-summer changes in adult and household food security – Exhibits 5E.1.16a and 5E.1.16b
- Findings for alternative specifications of the non-experimental cross-year analysis – Exhibits 5E.1.17 to 5E.1.20.

5E.1.1 Findings Using Alternative Methods

Standard statistical approaches 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 and without a regression adjustment (the former shown in Exhibit 5.3 in the body of the report), although results with regression adjustment are slightly more precise. For example, the standard error of the estimate for VLFS-C drops from 0.36 without a regression adjustment to 0.357 with an adjustment; for FI-C the corresponding drop is from 0.69 to 0.65.

Exhibit 5E.1.1 Summer Impact Estimates without a Regression Adjustment, 2013

Outcome	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value
Very Low Food Security – Children	19,684	5.79%	5.99%	-0.20	0.36	0.582
Food Insecure – Children	19,684	32.72%	36.18%	-3.45 ***	0.69	<0.001
Very Low Food Security – Adults	19,684	17.97%	20.40%	-2.43 ***	0.62	<0.001
Food Insecure – Adults	19,684	39.31%	43.17%	-3.86 ***	0.71	<0.001
Very Low Food Security – Household	19,681	19.04%	21.31%	-2.28 ***	0.61	<0.001
Food Insecure – Household	19,683	44.80%	49.19%	-4.39 ***	0.72	<0.001

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the prevalence rates for households in the $60 benefit group compared to households in the $30 benefit 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, reported in percentage points, using linear regression (with regression adjustment) are similar to those in the body of the report. In the body of the report, the analysis estimates percentage point impacts from logistic regression (again, with regression adjustment). The largest difference between the estimates using linear regression and those using logistic regression is 0.06 percentage points (for FI-C).

Exhibit 5E.1.2 Summer Impact Estimates Using Linear Regression (Rather than Logistic Regression), 2013

Outcome	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value
Very Low Food Security – Children	19,684	5.70%	6.08%	-0.38	0.36	0.296
Food Insecure – Children	19,684	32.64%	36.26%	-3.63 ***	0.66	<0.001
Very Low Food Security – Adults	19,684	17.83%	20.53%	-2.70 ***	0.53	<0.001
Food Insecure – Adults	19,684	39.22%	43.27%	-4.05 ***	0.65	<0.001
Very Low Food Security – Household	19,681	18.90%	21.44%	-2.55 ***	0.53	<0.001
Food Insecure – Household	19,683	44.74%	49.26%	-4.52 ***	0.68	<0.001

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the prevalence rates for households in the $60 benefit group compared to households in the $30 benefit 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 conventional 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 the construction of weights that use the EBT data to further adjust for non-response bias.

However, using the EBT information to create the weights also resulted in considerable variation in weights across observations. In such a case, conventional linear standard errors can be misleading. To address this concern, the main results in Chapter 5 use these EBT-adjusted replicate weights described in Appendix 5B.

In practice, in almost all cases, estimates and in standard errors using EBT-adjusted replicate weights differ only slightly from EBT-adjusted non-replicate weights. For example, Exhibit 5E.1.3 presents results for the main food security analyses using the EBT-adjusted, non-replicate weights. The prevalence rates and impact estimates using these weights are identical to those presented in the body of the report (Exhibit 5.3); the standard errors are only very slightly different. The standard errors using replicate weights are larger than those using non-replicate weights, by 0.03 for VLFS-C and 0.01 for FI-H. For the other measures of food security, the standard errors using the replicate weights are the same or very slightly smaller (by -0.01) than those using non-replicate weights. The significance levels using the two estimation approaches are almost identical.

Exhibit 5E.1.3 Summer Impact Estimates Using EBT-Adjusted Non-Replicate Summer Weights (Logistic Regression), 2013

Outcome	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value
Very Low Food Security – Children	19,684	5.71%	6.08%	-0.37	0.33	0.264
Food Insecure – Children	19,684	32.60%	36.29%	-3.69 ***	0.65	<0.001
Very Low Food Security – Adults	19,684	17.81%	20.56%	-2.75 ***	0.53	<0.001
Food Insecure – Adults	19,684	39.19%	43.28%	-4.08 ***	0.66	<0.001
Very Low Food Security – Household	19,681	18.87%	21.48%	-2.61 ***	0.54	<0.001
Food Insecure – Household	19,683	44.72%	49.26%	-4.54 ***	0.67	<0.001

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the prevalence rates for households in the $60 benefit group compared to households in the $30 benefit group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the prevalence rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5E.1.2 Findings for Individual Items of Food Security Survey Module

Exhibit 5.3 in Chapter 5 presents results for VLFS and FI—for children, for adults, and for households. Those measures aggregate responses to individual food security items. (See Appendix 5D for a description of how the module is used to create the food security outcomes.) Exhibit 5E.1.4 shows the tabulations of differential impact on the individual items. There is strong evidence of the differential impact of SEBTC on most of the items, with the exception of some items (e.g., children did not eat for a whole day; children skipped meals for three or more days in the past month).

Exhibit 5E.1.4 Summer Impact Estimates, Item By Item (Impacts on Percent of Respondents Indicating that a Statement Was Sometimes or Often True), 2013

Outcome	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference		SE	p-value
Items Measuring Food Insecurity Among Adults in the Household ("The Adult Scale")							
Worried food would run out	19,663	53.08%	57.77%	-4.68	***	0.78	<0.001
Food didn't last	19,668	44.59%	48.54%	-3.95	***	0.66	<0.001
Couldn't afford balanced meals	19,638	39.90%	43.58%	-3.67	***	0.76	<0.001
Adults cut/skipped meals	19,668	25.18%	28.44%	-3.27	***	0.56	<0.001
Adults cut/skip meals ≥ 3/day	19,677	20.13%	23.25%	-3.12	***	0.54	<0.001
Adults ate less than should	19,669	27.56%	30.80%	-3.24	***	0.65	<0.001
Adult was hungry but didn't eat	19,680	15.95%	18.39%	-2.44	***	0.55	<0.001
Adult lost weight without money for food	19,378	9.27%	10.64%	-1.37	***	0.43	0.002
Adult did not eat for a whole day	19,678	6.00%	6.43%	-0.42		0.37	0.249
Adult did not eat for ≥ 3days	19,683	4.31%	4.60%	-0.29		0.32	0.362
Items Measuring Food Insecurity Among Children in the Household ("The Child Scale")							
Relied on only a few low-cost foods	19,657	49.02	52.55	-3.53	***	0.72	<0.001
Couldn't feed children balanced meals	19,658	32.83	35.99	-3.16	***	0.65	<0.001
Children were not eating enough	19,671	17.26	18.73	-1.47	***	0.51	0.004
Cut the size of children's meals	19,678	10.26	10.90	-0.64		0.44	0.143
Children skipped meals	19,674	4.76	5.15	-0.39		0.32	0.215
Children skipped meals ≥ 3 days	19,683	3.28	3.69	-0.41		0.28	0.138
Children were hungry	19,663	7.99	8.87	-0.88	**	0.35	0.012
Children did not eat for a whole day	19,677	1.26	1.39	-0.13		0.25	0.607

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

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 the $60 benefit group and the $30 benefit group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference is zero. *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.5 reports the impact of a $60 SEBTC benefit vs. a $30 SEBTC benefit on the number of items on the child scale rated sometimes or often true – from at least one to eight items. The larger benefit appears to lead fewer households to give positive responses for one to four items (the cut-off for FI-C is at least two "often/sometimes true" responses on the child scale) but does not reduce the number of households positive responses to five (the cut-off for VLFS-C) or more items.

Exhibit 5E.1.5 Household Food Security – Child Scale: Impacts on Percentage of Respondents Positive Responses, Summer 2013

Number of Positive Responses	$60 Benefit Group Prevalence	$30 Benefit Group Prevalence	Differential Impact ($60/$30 Difference)	SE	p-value
1 or more	54.00%	57.46%	-3.46 ***	0.72	<0.001
2 or more	32.60%	36.29%	-3.69 ***	0.65	<0.001
3 or more	18.12%	19.56%	-1.43 ***	0.51	0.005
4 or more	10.20%	11.05%	-0.84 **	0.41	0.038
5 or more	5.71%	6.08%	-0.37	0.36	0.301
6 or more	3.34%	3.77%	-0.43	0.27	0.109
7 or more	2.00%	2.29%	-0.30	0.23	0.198
8 items	0.53%	0.60%	-0.07	0.14	0.623

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013 (n=19,684)

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the prevalence rates for households in the $60 benefit group compared to households in the $30 benefit group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the prevalence rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5E.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 and FI-C (Exhibits 5.4 and 5.5). Exhibits 5E.1.6-5E.1.9 present 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, relative to a $30 benefit, a $60 SEBTC benefit significantly improved food security (other than VLFS-C) in most sites.

Exhibit 5E.1.6 Summer Impact Estimate, VLFS-Adult by Site, 2013

Outcome/Site	Sample Size	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
VLFS-A	19,684	17.81%	20.56%	-2.75 ***	0.52	<0.001	13.4%
Chickasaw Nation	2,053	17.41%	20.33%	-2.92 *	1.64	0.075	14.3%
Delaware	6,435	18.32%	22.86%	-4.54 ***	0.87	<0.001	19.9%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,121	15.24%	18.98%	-3.75 **	1.53	0.015	19.7%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,481	17.55%	18.33%	-0.79	1.35	0.562	4.3%
Mid-Michigan	3,006	20.60%	21.01%	-0.42	1.34	0.757	2.0%
Portland, Oregon	3,588	17.75%	21.82%	-4.07 ***	1.12	<0.001	18.6%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Test that $30/$60 difference varies by site: χ^2=9.97, df=5, p=0.076

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.7 Summer Impact Estimates, Food Insecurity-Adult by Site, 2013

Outcome/Site	Sample Size	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
FI-A	19,684	39.19%	43.28%	-4.08 ***	0.65	<0.001	9.4%
Chickasaw Nation	2,053	36.21%	39.60%	-3.39 *	2.05	0.098	8.6%
Delaware	6,435	42.38%	47.24%	-4.87 ***	1.12	<0.001	10.3%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,121	36.98%	42.71%	-5.73 ***	2.20	0.009	13.4%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,481	37.33%	42.54%	-5.21 ***	1.62	<0.001	12.2%
Mid-Michigan	3,006	39.05%	39.94%	-0.89	1.54	0.562	2.2%
Portland, Oregon	3,588	43.23%	47.64%	-4.41 ***	1.38	<0.001	9.3%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Test that $30/$60 difference varies by site: χ^2=5.29, df=5, p=0.382

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.8 Summer Impact Estimates, VLFS-Household by Site, 2013

Outcome/Site	Sample Size	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
VLFS-H	19,681	18.87%	21.48%	-2.61 ***	0.53	<.0001	12.1%
Chickasaw Nation	2,053	17.81%	20.79%	-2.98 *	1.63	0.068	14.3%
Delaware	6,434	19.72%	24.24%	-4.52 ***	0.91	<0.001	18.7%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,120	16.87%	19.71%	-2.84 *	1.56	0.069	14.4%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,481	18.73%	18.95%	-0.23	1.34	0.866	1.2%
Mid-Michigan	3,006	20.92%	21.21%	-0.29	1.35	0.829	1.4%
Portland, Oregon	3,587	19.17%	23.95%	-4.78 ***	1.19	<0.001	20.0%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Test that $30/$60 difference varies by site: χ^2=11.78, df=5, p=0.038

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.9 Summer Impact Estimates, Food Insecurity-Household by Site, 2013

Outcome/Site	Sample Size	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
VLFS-H	19,683	44.72%	49.26%	-4.54 ***	0.68	<0.001	9.2%
Chickasaw Nation	2,053	42.02%	45.98%	-3.96 *	2.07	0.056	8.6%
Delaware	6,434	48.29%	53.39%	-5.10 ***	1.20	<0.001	9.5%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,120	41.59%	48.32%	-6.73 ***	2.17	0.002	13.9%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,481	42.02%	48.27%	-6.25 ***	1.69	<0.001	13.0%
Mid-Michigan	3,006	43.42%	44.78%	-1.35	1.64	0.408	3.0%
Portland, Oregon	3,589	50.95%	54.80%	-3.85 ***	1.39	0.006	7.0%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Test that $30/$60 difference varies by site: χ^2=6.20, df=5, p=0.287

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5E.1.4 Comparison of 2012 and 2013 Baseline Food Security Levels and Household Characteristics used as Covariates

To understand the plausibility of the non-experimental cross-year analyses, this section considers differences in the levels of food security and covariates across years. These differences are shown for all sites that participated in either 2012, 2013, or both years ("all sites"), for all sites that participated in either 2012, 2013, or both years and used the active consent process ("active consent sites"),[1] for sites that participated in both years ("common sites"), and for school districts within the common sites that participated in both years ("common districts").[2]

For the level of food security, the exhibits show no change between 2012 and 2013 in VLFS-C across sites for all active consent sites, common sites, and common districts. For FI-C in common sites and common districts, there is an increase of nearly 4 percentage points (about 10%) between 2012 and 2013.

[1] In 2013, all sites used an active consent process. In 2012, some sites used an active consent process and others used a passive consent process.

[2] Some of the 2012 sites expanded to include additional school districts. The "common school districts" estimates are for only those school districts that participated in both years.

Exhibit 5E.1.10 Descriptive Statistics for Baseline Food Security in 2012 and 2013 for All Sites, Active Consent Sites, Common Sites, and Common Districts

Food Security, in spring	2012			2013			Difference (2013-2012)		
	n	Estimate	SE	n	Estimate	SE	Difference		SE
Very Low Food Security among Children (%)									
All Sites	22,281	8.8	0.23	18,655	7.7	0.23	-1.1	***	0.33
Active Consent Sites	16,223	8.0	0.26	18,655	7.7	0.23	-0.2		0.34
Common Sites	7,755	6.5	0.34	13,245	6.6	0.25	0.1		0.42
Common Districts	7,755	6.5	0.34	8,549	6.7	0.30	0.2		0.46
Food Insecurity among Children (%)									
All Sites	22,281	45.1	0.48	18,655	45.3	0.41	0.2		0.63
Active Consent Sites	16,223	45.6	0.60	18,655	45.3	0.41	-0.3		0.73
Common Sites	7,755	41.0	1.00	13,245	44.8	0.50	3.8	***	1.12
Common Districts	7,755	41.0	1.00	8,549	44.6	0.58	3.7	***	1.15
Very Low Food Security among Adults (%)									
All Sites	22,282	25.3	0.41	18,651	26.4	0.37	1.1	*	0.55
Active Consent Sites	16,224	26.5	0.52	18,651	26.4	0.37	-0.1		0.64
Common Sites	7,756	22.8	0.82	13,243	26.5	0.45	3.7	***	0.94
Common Districts	7,756	22.8	0.82	8,550	26.6	0.52	3.8	***	0.97
Food Insecurity among Adults (%)									
All Sites	22,282	53.7	0.48	18,651	54.2	0.41	0.5		0.63
Active Consent Sites	16,224	55.7	0.61	18,651	54.2	0.41	-1.5	**	0.73
Common Sites	7,756	50.1	1.00	13,243	54.0	0.49	3.9	***	1.12
Common Districts	7,756	50.1	1.00	8,550	53.7	0.57	3.6	***	1.16
Very Low Food Security in Households (%)									
All Sites	22,282	27.2	0.42	18,650	27.6	0.38	0.4		0.56
Active Consent Sites	16,224	28.1	0.53	18,650	27.6	0.38	-0.4		0.65
Common Sites	7,756	24.3	0.83	13,243	27.6	0.46	3.3	***	0.95
Common Districts	7,756	24.3	0.83	8,549	27.7	0.53	3.4	***	0.99
Food Insecurity in Households (%)									
All Sites	22,282	59.4	0.48	18,650	60.7	0.39	1.3	**	0.62
Active Consent Sites	16,224	61.2	0.60	18,650	60.7	0.39	-0.5		0.72
Common Sites	7,756	55.4	0.99	13,243	60.6	0.47	5.1	***	1.10
Common Districts	7,756	55.4	0.99	8,549	60.2	0.55	4.8	***	1.13

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2012 and Spring Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the baseline prevalence rates for households in the evaluation sample in 2013 compared to households in the evaluation sample in 2012. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the prevalence rates is zero. *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

With respect to covariates, relative to 2012, in 2013, the oldest child is slightly younger, households are slightly less likely to have an adolescent, households became slightly poorer (average income to needs ratio), households were less likely to have a working adult, households are slightly more likely to have one female adult, and slightly less likely to have two adults. Few of the differences are large. The modest differences between 2012 and 2013 suggest that the non-experimental cross-year analysis' implicit assumption of stability across the two years is plausible.

Exhibit 5E.1.11a Descriptive Statistics for Baseline Household Characteristics in 2012 and 2013 for All Sites, Active Consent Sites, Common Sites, and Common Districts

Household Characteristics, in spring	2012			2013			Difference (2013-2012)		
	n	Estimate	SE	n	Estimate	SE	Difference		SE
Number of People in Household (Mean)									
All Sites	22,279	4.36	0.01	18,654	4.32	0.01	-0.04	**	0.02
Active Consent Sites	16,221	4.33	0.02	18,654	4.32	0.01	-0.01		0.02
Common Sites	7,753	4.36	0.03	13,243	4.33	0.01	-0.03		0.03
Common Districts	7,753	4.36	0.03	8,548	4.37	0.02	0.01		0.03
Number of Children in Household (Mean)									
All Sites	22,280	2.43	0.01	18,658	2.43	0.01	0.00		0.02
Active Consent Sites	16,222	2.41	0.01	18,658	2.43	0.01	0.02		0.02
Common Sites	7,754	2.42	0.03	13,244	2.42	0.01	0.00		0.03
Common Districts	7,754	2.42	0.03	8,548	2.45	0.01	0.03		0.03
Age in Years of Oldest Child in Household (Mean)									
All Sites	22,050	12.40	0.04	18,398	11.99	0.03	-0.42	***	0.05
Active Consent Sites	16,071	12.22	0.05	18,398	11.99	0.03	-0.24	***	0.06
Common Sites	7,677	12.16	0.08	13,095	11.91	0.04	-0.25	***	0.09
Common Districts	7,677	12.16	0.08	8,453	11.69	0.05	-0.47	***	0.10
Presence of an Adolescent in the Household (%)									
All Sites	22,078	51.91	0.48	18,435	47.62	0.41	-4.29	***	0.64
Active Consent Sites	16,098	49.53	0.61	18,435	47.62	0.41	-1.91	**	0.74
Common Sites	7,703	47.94	1.01	13,108	47.74	0.50	-0.20		1.13
Common Districts	7,703	47.94	1.01	8,465	45.38	0.58	-2.55	**	1.16
Income-to-Needs Ratio (Proportion of FPL1)									
All Sites	21,936	0.81	0.01	18,335	0.75	0.00	-0.06	***	0.01
Active Consent Sites	16,003	0.83	0.01	18,335	0.75	0.00	-0.08	***	0.01
Common Sites	7,619	0.82	0.01	13,013	0.79	0.01	-0.04	***	0.01
Common Districts	7,619	0.82	0.01	8,401	0.77	0.01	-0.05	***	0.01
At Least One Employed Adult in Household (%)									
All Sites	22,240	71.28	0.40	18,620	68.27	0.38	-3.01	***	0.55
Active Consent Sites	16,196	71.53	0.50	18,620	68.27	0.38	-3.25	***	0.62
Common Sites	7,743	73.22	0.80	13,224	72.37	0.44	-0.85		0.91
Common Districts	7,743	73.22	0.80	8,536	70.89	0.53	-2.33	**	0.95

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2012 and Spring Survey, 2013

[1] FPL = Federal Poverty Level

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the baseline estimates for households in the evaluation sample in 2013 compared to households in the evaluation sample in 2012. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the estimates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.11b Descriptive Statistics for Baseline Household Composition in 2012 and 2013 for All Sites, Active Consent Sites, Common Sites, and Common Districts

Household Composition, in spring	2012			2013			Difference (2013-2012)		
	n	Estimate (%)	SE	n	Estimate (%)	SE	Difference (%)		SE
All Sites	22,207			18,587					
One Female Adult	10,748	48.37	0.48	9,656	51.36	0.40	2.99	***	0.62
One Male Adult	785	3.52	0.15	722	3.92	0.16	0.40	*	0.22
Two or More Adults	10,674	48.11	0.48	8,209	44.72	0.40	-3.39	***	0.62
Active Consent Sites	16,181			18,587					
One Female Adult	7,297	45.82	0.60	9,656	51.36	0.40	5.54	***	0.72
One Male Adult	543	3.28	0.18	722	3.92	0.16	0.64	***	0.24
Two or More Adults	8,341	50.90	0.61	8,209	44.72	0.40	-6.18	***	0.73
Common Sites	7,733			13,199					
One Female Adult	3,513	45.98	1.00	6,614	47.81	0.49	1.82		1.11
One Male Adult	270	3.48	0.28	480	3.66	0.19	0.18		0.34
Two or More Adults	3,950	50.53	1.00	6,105	48.54	0.50	-2.00	*	1.12
Common Districts	7,733			8,519					
One Female Adult	3,513	45.98	1.00	4,082	49.00	0.57	3.02	***	1.15
One Male Adult	270	3.48	0.28	311	3.55	0.21	0.07		0.35
Two or More Adults	3,950	50.53	1.00	4,126	47.45	0.57	-3.09	***	1.15

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2012 and Spring Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the baseline estimates for households in the evaluation sample in 2013 compared to households in the evaluation sample in 2012. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the estimates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.12a Descriptive Statistics for Baseline Race/Ethnicity in 2012 and 2013 for All Sites, Active Consent Sites, Common Sites, and Common Districts

Respondent Race/Ethnicity, in spring	2012			2013			Difference (2013-2012)		
	n	Estimate (%)	SE	n	Estimate (%)	SE	Difference (%)		SE
All Sites	22,128			18,496					
Non-Hispanic Black	4,228	18.9	0.27	5,108	27.1	0.31	8.3	***	0.41
Hispanic	7,070	32.3	0.40	3,651	18.3	0.31	-14.1	***	0.51
Non-Hispanic White/ Other	10,830	48.8	0.45	9,737	54.6	0.33	5.8	***	0.56
Active Consent Sites	16,119			18,496					
Non-Hispanic Black	1,902	11.3	0.27	5,108	27.1	0.31	15.8	***	0.41
Hispanic	4,403	27.9	0.49	3,651	18.3	0.31	-9.6	***	0.58
Non-Hispanic White/ Other	9,814	60.8	0.53	9,737	54.6	0.33	-6.2	***	0.63
Common Sites	7,715			13,163					
Non-Hispanic Black	1,441	18.9	0.55	3,152	19.0	0.33	0.1		0.64
Hispanic	1,571	21.3	0.67	2,454	17.0	0.36	-4.3	***	0.76
Non-Hispanic White/ Other	4,703	59.9	0.84	7,557	64.1	0.41	4.2	***	0.93
Common Districts	7,715			8,509					
Non-Hispanic Black	1,441	18.9	0.55	1,487	19.6	0.44	0.7		0.71
Hispanic	1,571	21.3	0.67	1,573	20.5	0.47	-0.7		0.81
Non-Hispanic White/ Other	4,703	59.9	0.84	5,449	59.9	0.48	0.0		0.97

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2012 and Spring Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the baseline estimates for households in the evaluation sample in 2013 compared to households in the evaluation sample in 2012. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the estimates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.12b Descriptive Statistics for Baseline Education Level in 2012 and 2013 for All Sites, Active Consent Sites, Common Sites, and Common Districts

Respondent Education, in spring	2012			2013			Difference (2013-2012)		
	n	Estimate (%)	SE	n	Estimate (%)	SE	Difference (%)		SE
All Sites	22,190			18,567					
Less than high school	6,157	27.8	0.42	4,685	25.5	0.36	-2.4	***	0.55
HS degree/ GED	6,912	31.6	0.45	6,263	33.8	0.39	2.3	***	0.59
Some college/AA	7,368	33.1	0.46	5,989	32.5	0.39	-0.6		0.60
College degree or higher	1,753	7.5	0.24	1,630	8.2	0.22	0.7	**	0.33
Active Consent Sites	16,162			18,567					
Less than high school	4,322	26.5	0.52	4,685	25.5	0.36	-1.1	*	0.64
HS degree/ GED	5,094	31.9	0.56	6,263	33.8	0.39	1.9	***	0.69
Some college/AA	5,425	33.8	0.59	5,989	32.5	0.39	-1.3	*	0.70
College degree or higher	1,321	7.7	0.31	1,630	8.2	0.22	0.5		0.38
Common Sites	7,730			13,184					
Less than high school	2,037	26.9	0.90	3,194	23.5	0.42	-3.4	***	0.99
HS degree/ GED	2,574	33.0	0.88	4,709	35.7	0.48	2.8	***	1.00
Some college/AA	2,488	32.5	0.99	4,299	33.6	0.47	1.1		1.10
College degree or higher	631	7.6	0.55	982	7.2	0.26	-0.5		0.60
Common Districts	7,730			8,515					
Less than high school	2,037	26.9	0.90	2,039	25.6	0.51	-1.3		1.04
HS degree/ GED	2,574	33.0	0.88	2,998	34.8	0.55	1.8	*	1.04
Some college/AA	2,488	32.5	0.99	2,876	32.7	0.54	0.2		1.13
College degree or higher	631	7.6	0.55	602	6.9	0.29	-0.7		0.62

Source: SEBTC, Spring Survey, 2012 and Spring Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the baseline estimates for households in the evaluation sample in 2013 compared to households in the evaluation sample in 2012. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the estimates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5E.1.5 Findings for Subgroups

Exhibit 5.6 in Chapter 5 presents results for subgroups for which there was evidence of differential impacts; i.e., a test for equality across the subgroups (e.g., FI-C at baseline/not FI-C at baseline) rejected equality at $p<0.05$. Exhibit 5E.1.13a and Exhibit 5E.1.13b present results for all subgroups, showing impacts on VLFS-C and FI-C, respectively. Impacts by baseline SNAP participation are shown separately for SNAP-model sites and WIC-model sites in Exhibit 5E.1.14 for VLFS-C and Exhibit 5E.1.15 for FI-C.

Exhibit 5E.1.13a Differential Impact of SEBTC on Prevalence of VLFS-C, by Subgroup, 2013 (Logistic Regression)

Prevalence of Very Low Food Security—Children (VLFS-C)	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value
WIC/SNAP Model						
SNAP model	10,024	6.87	7.64	-0.77	0.55	0.164
WIC model	9,660	5.12	5.29	-0.17	0.44	0.704
Difference	19,684	-1.75	-2.36	0.60	0.69	0.385
Very Low Food Security among Children (VLFS-C) at Baseline						
Not VLFS-C at baseline	17,254	2.88	3.30	-0.42	0.38	0.273
VLFS-C at baseline	1,370	41.92	40.81	1.11	3.00	0.711
Difference	18,630	39.04	37.51	1.53	2.96	0.606
Food Insecurity among Children (FI-C) at Baseline						
Not FI-C at baseline	10,730	1.11	1.20	-0.09	0.36	0.809
FI-C at baseline	7,894	12.23	12.75	-0.52	0.85	0.543
Difference	18,630	11.12	11.55	-0.43	0.92	0.640
Poverty						
Not below 100% FPL	5,007	3.78	5.21	-1.43**	0.60	0.018
Below 100% FPL	13,300	6.33	6.35	-0.01	0.49	0.977
Difference	18,307	2.55	1.14	1.41**	0.71	0.049
Participation in SNAP in Spring						
Does not receive SNAP	6,030	5.55	5.21	0.34	0.72	0.636
Receives SNAP in spring	12,544	5.72	6.39	-0.66	0.43	0.120
Difference	18,574	0.17	1.17	-1.00	0.71	0.160
Number of Children in Household (HH)						
3 or more children in HH	7,461	5.41	6.12	-0.71	0.57	0.212
2 or fewer children	11,164	5.83	5.90	-0.07	0.53	0.892
Difference	18,625	0.42	-0.22	0.64	0.71	0.365
Presence of Adolescent in Household						
No adolescent in HH	9,181	4.29	4.26	0.02	0.52	0.968
Adolescent in HH	9,222	7.22	7.93	-0.70	0.57	0.216
Difference	18,403	2.94	3.66	-0.72	0.68	0.289

Prevalence of Very Low Food Security—Children (VLFS-C)	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value
Respondent Race/Ethnicity						
Difference overall	18,463			$X^2_{(2)} = 0.51$, p=0.774		
African American (AA)	5,113	6.71	6.96	-0.25	0.70	0.720
Hispanic	3,643	7.61	7.80	-0.19	0.83	0.822
White/Other	9,707	4.41	4.98	-0.57	0.57	0.316
Difference (AA v. other)	14,820	2.30	1.98	0.32	0.88	0.716
Difference (Hisp v other)	13,350	3.20	2.81	0.39	0.90	0.668
Difference (Hisp v. AA)	8,756	0.90	0.84	0.06	1.11	0.955
School District Locale						
Difference overall	19,684			$X^2_{(2)} = 1.89$, p=0.389		
Rural	4,771	3.56	4.64	-1.08	0.92	0.259
Town/Suburb	7,168	5.37	5.91	-0.54	0.58	0.324
Urban	7,745	7.13	7.01	0.12	0.56	0.820
Difference (Rural v Urban)	12,516	-3.57	-2.37	-1.20	1.16	0.684
Difference (Town v Urban)	14,913	-1.75	-1.10	-0.65	1.10	0.289
Difference (Rural v Town)	11,939	-1.82	-1.27	-0.55	0.83	0.399

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between $60 SEBTC benefit group households and $30 SEBTC benefit group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the $60-$30 difference is zero (either the $60-$30 difference in prevalence rates within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the $60-$30 difference in prevalence rates).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.13b Differential Impact of SEBTC on Prevalence of FI-C, by Subgroup, 2013 (Logistic Regression)

Prevalence of Food Insecurity—Children (FI-C)	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value
WIC/SNAP Model						
SNAP model	10,024	36.95	41.31	-4.36***	0.90	<0.001
WIC model	9,660	30.43	33.78	-3.35***	0.90	<0.001
Difference	19,684	-6.52	-7.52	1.01	1.29	0.436
Very Low Food Security among Children (VLFS-C) at Baseline						
Not VLFS-C at baseline	17,254	28.75	32.42	-3.67***	0.76	<0.001
VLFS-C at baseline	1,370	81.61	85.47	-3.86*	2.27	0.091
Difference	18,630	52.86	53.05	-0.19	2.26	0.933
Food Insecurity among Children (FI-C) at Baseline						
Not FI-C at baseline	10,730	14.61	16.83	-2.21**	0.90	0.014
FI-C at baseline	7,894	58.11	63.86	-5.75***	1.22	<0.001
Difference	18,630	43.50	47.04	-3.54**	1.52	0.021
Poverty						
Not below 100% FPL	5,007	29.81	33.93	-4.11***	1.30	0.002
Below 100% FPL	13,300	33.71	37.34	-3.63***	0.80	<0.001
Difference	18,307	3.90	3.42	0.48	1.46	0.741
Participation in SNAP in Spring						
Does not receive SNAP	6,030	34.29	37.90	-3.61**	1.53	0.019
Receives SNAP in spring	12,544	31.66	35.41	-3.74***	0.81	<0.001
Difference	18,574	-2.62	-2.49	-0.13	1.77	0.942
Number of Children in Household (HH)						
3 or more children in HH	7,461	33.18	36.05	-2.87***	1.08	0.009
2 or fewer children	11,164	32.03	36.31	-4.29***	0.91	<0.001
Difference	18,625	-1.16	0.26	-1.42	1.38	0.305
Presence of Adolescent in Household						
No adolescent in HH	9,181	27.87	31.57	-3.69***	0.93	<0.001
Adolescent in HH	9,222	37.61	41.35	-3.74***	1.13	<0.001
Difference	18,403	9.74	9.79	-0.05	1.44	0.972
Respondent Race/Ethnicity						
Difference overall	18,463			$X^2_{(2)} = 5.01$, p=0.082		
African American (AA)	5,113	30.15	34.97	-4.82***	1.28	<0.001
Hispanic	3,643	39.12	44.96	-5.84***	1.68	<0.001
White/Other	9,707	31.54	33.94	-2.40**	0.94	0.012
Difference (AA v. other)	14,820	-1.39	1.03	-2.41	1.64	0.142
Difference (Hisp v other)	13,350	7.58	11.02	-3.44*	1.74	0.050
Difference (Hisp v. AA)	8,756	8.97	9.99	-1.02	2.20	0.642

Prevalence of Food Insecurity—Children (FI-C)	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value
School District Locale						
Difference overall	19,684			$X^2_{(2)}$ = 1.49, p=0.475		
Rural	4,771	30.03	33.05	-3.02**	1.45	0.038
Town/Suburb	7,168	34.17	36.94	-2.77**	1.23	0.025
Urban	7,745	32.99	37.64	-4.65***	1.13	<0.001
Difference (Rural v Urban)	12,516	-2.96	-4.59	1.63	2.08	0.899
Difference (Town v Urban)	14,913	1.18	-0.70	1.87	1.93	0.399
Difference (Rural v Town)	11,939	-4.13	-3.89	-0.24	1.68	0.260

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between $60 SEBTC benefit group households and $30 SEBTC benefit group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the $60-$30 difference is zero (either the $60-$30 difference in prevalence rates within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the $60-$30 difference in prevalence rates).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.14 Differential Impact on Prevalence of VLFS-C, by Baseline SNAP Participation, within SNAP Sites and WIC Sites, 2013 (Logistic Regression)

Prevalence of Very Low Food Security—Children (VLFS-C)	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value
All Sites Pooled						
Does not receive SNAP	6,030	5.55	5.21	0.34	0.72	0.636
Receives SNAP in spring	12,544	5.72	6.39	-0.66	0.43	0.120
Difference	18,574	0.17	1.17	-1.00	0.71	0.160
SNAP Model Sites						
Did not receive SNAP	3,125	7.32	7.35	-0.03	0.41	0.940
Received SNAP in spring	6,338	6.58	7.74	-1.15 ***	0.40	0.005
Difference	9,463	-0.73	0.39	-1.12 *	0.60	0.064
WIC Model Sites						
Did not receive SNAP	2,905	4.68	4.11	0.58	0.50	0.248
Received SNAP in spring	6,206	5.27	5.73	-0.46 *	0.27	0.094
Difference	9,111	0.59	1.62	-1.03 **	0.52	0.048

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between $60 SEBTC benefit group households and $30 SEBTC benefit group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the $60-$30 difference is zero (either the $60-$30 difference in prevalence rates within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the $60-$30 difference in prevalence rates).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.15 Differential Impact on Prevalence of FI-C, by Baseline SNAP Participation, within SNAP Sites and WIC Sites, 2013 (Logistic Regression)

Prevalence of Food Insecurity—Children (FI-C)	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value
All Sites Pooled						
Does not receive SNAP	6,030	34.29	37.90	-3.61 **	1.53	0.019
Receives SNAP in spring	12,544	31.66	35.41	-3.74 ***	0.81	<0.001
Difference	18,574	-2.62	-2.49	-0.13	1.77	0.942
SNAP Model Sites						
Did not receive SNAP	3,125	40.71	43.64	-2.94 ***	0.89	0.001
Received SNAP in spring	6,338	35.11	40.26	-5.15 ***	0.68	<0.001
Difference	9,463	-5.60	-3.38	-2.22 **	0.98	0.025
WIC Model Sites						
Did not receive SNAP	2,905	30.99	35.04	-4.04 ***	0.94	<0.001
Received SNAP in spring	6,206	29.98	32.95	-2.96 ***	0.55	<0.001
Difference	9,111	-1.01	-2.09	1.08	1.26	0.391

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between $60 SEBTC benefit group households and $30 SEBTC benefit group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the $60-$30 difference is zero (either the $60-$30 difference in prevalence rates within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the $60-$30 difference in prevalence rates).

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5E.1.6 Spring-to-Summer Change in Food Security among Adults and Households, 2013

Exhibit 5.7 in Chapter 5 presents summer food security among children, based on the level of food security among children in the spring. Exhibit 5E.1.16a and Exhibit 5E.1.16b present results for food security among adults and food security among households, respectively. Among adults and households with lower food security during the school year, summer food security is more favorable in the $60 benefit group than in the $30 benefit group.

Exhibit 5E.1.16a Estimated Prevalence of Food Security among Adults in Summer for the $60 and $30 SEBTC Benefit Groups, by Spring Food Security among Adults, 2013

	Sample Size	$60 Benefit Group (%)	$30 Benefit Group (%)	Difference		SE	p-value
Very Low Food Security among Adults in Spring (24.0%)							
VLFS-A, Summer	2,410	49.6%	56.2%	-6.6	***	1.70	<0.001
Low FS-A, Summer	1,175	25.1%	25.0%	0.1		1.46	0.941
Marginal FS-A, Summer	502	11.8%	9.2%	2.6	***	1.00	0.009
High FS-A, Summer	549	13.5%	9.6%	3.9	***	1.06	<0.001
Low Food Security among Adults in Spring (25.2%)							
VLFS-A, Summer	815	15.5%	18.4%	-3.0	**	1.38	0.034
Low FS-A, Summer	1,796	34.4%	39.9%	-5.5	***	1.62	0.001
Marginal FS-A, Summer	1,281	26.7%	26.1%	0.5		1.55	0.735
High FS-A, Summer	948	23.4%	15.5%	7.9	***	1.33	<0.001
Marginal Food Security among Adults in Spring (25.4%)							
VLFS-A, Summer	266	5.3%	6.0%	-0.7		0.76	0.359
Low FS-A, Summer	898	18.7%	18.7%	0.1		1.39	0.963
Marginal FS-A, Summer	1,776	35.5%	40.3%	-4.8	***	1.73	0.006
High FS-A, Summer	1,768	40.5%	35.0%	5.5	***	1.84	0.003
High Food Security among Adults in Spring (25.3%)							
VLFS-A, Summer	122	2.3%	2.9%	-0.6		0.51	0.253
Low FS-A, Summer	337	7.0%	7.9%	-0.9		0.87	0.295
Marginal FS-A, Summer	808	17.6%	18.4%	-0.8		1.29	0.537
High FS-A, Summer	3,183	73.2%	70.9%	2.3		1.50	0.125

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Exhibit 5E.1.16b Estimated Prevalence of Household Food Security in Summer for the $60 and $30 SEBTC Benefit Groups, by Household Food Security in Spring, 2013

	Sample Size	$60 Benefit Group (%)	$30 Benefit Group (%)	Difference		SE	p-value
Food Insecure Households in Spring (55.1%)							
Food Insecure-H, Summer	7,306	65.2%	73.0%	-7.8	***	1.01	<.0001
Food Secure-H, Summer	3,254	34.8%	27.0%	7.8	***	1.01	<.0001
Food Secure Households in Spring (44.9%)							
Food Insecure-H, Summer	1,607	19.2%	19.9%	-0.7		1.03	0.500
Food Secure-H, Summer	6,465	80.8%	80.1%	0.7		1.03	0.500

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

5E.1.7 Findings for Alternative Specifications of the Non-Experimental Cross-Year Analysis

Section 5.4 of Chapter 5 presents non-experimental cross-year estimates for food security outcomes, for all sites in 2012 and 2013; Exhibit 5.10 is repeated here as Exhibit 5E.17. This section also presents results for all sites that participated in either 2012, 2013, or both years and used the active consent process ("active consent sites"; Exhibit 5E1.18), for sites that participated in both years ("common sites"; Exhibit 5E1.19), and for school districts within the common sites that participated in both years ("common districts; Exhibit 5E.1.20). The results for the latter three groups are less precise, but broadly consistent.

Exhibit 5E.1.17 Cross-Year Estimates of the Impact of a $30 SEBTC Benefit (vs. No SEBTC Benefit) on Food Security Outcomes, Summer 2012 and 2013 (using Linear Regression)

Outcome	$0 vs $60 (2012) Impact Estimate	$30 vs $60 (2013) Impact Estimate	$0 vs $30 Impact Estimate		$0 vs $30 SE	Half of Impact Test 0-30 Impact as % Of 0-60	Half of Impact Test P Value	
Very Low Food Security–Children	-3.1	-0.4	-2.7	***	0.7	87.3%	0.041	**
Food Insecurity–Children	-8.4	-3.6	-4.8	**	1.6	56.7%	0.607	
Very Low Food Security–Adults	-8.7	-2.7	-6.0	***	1.4	69.1%	0.123	
Food Insecurity–Adults	-9.5	-4.0	-5.4	***	1.4	57.0%	0.520	
Very Low Food Security–Households	-9.2	-2.6	-6.6	***	1.4	72.2%	0.083	*
Food Insecurity–Households	-8.8	-4.5	-4.3	**	1.8	48.6%	0.936	

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 and Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference in the estimated impact of $30 vs $0 compared to half of the impact of $60 vs $0. The null hypothesis being tested is that the estimated impact of $30 vs $0 is equal to half of the impact of $60 vs $0.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.1.18 Cross-Year Estimates of the Impact of a $30 SEBTC Benefit (vs. No SEBTC Benefit) on Food Security Outcomes in Active Consent Sites Only, Summer 2012 and 2013 (using Linear Regression)

Outcome	$0 vs $60 (2012) Impact Estimate	$0 vs $60 (2012) SE	$30 vs $60 (2013) Impact Estimate	$30 vs $60 (2013) SE	$0 vs $30 Impact Estimate	$0 vs $30 SE
Very Low Food Security–Children	-3.6	0.45	-0.4	0.33	-3.2	0.56
Food Insecurity–Children	-10.2	0.91	-3.7	0.65	-6.5	1.12
Very Low Food Security–Adults	-10.3	0.76	-2.8	0.53	-7.6	0.93
Food Insecurity–Adults	-10.8	0.93	-4.1	0.66	-6.7	1.14
Very Low Food Security–Households	-10.7	0.76	-2.6	0.54	-8.1	0.93
Food Insecurity–Households	-10.2	0.93	-4.5	0.67	-5.7	1.15

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 and Summer Survey, 2013

Exhibit 5E.1.19 Cross-Year Estimates of the Impact of a $30 SEBTC Benefit (vs. No SEBTC Benefit) on Food Security Outcomes in Common Sites Only, Summer 2012 and 2013 (using Linear Regression)

Outcome	$0 vs $60 (2012)		$30 vs $60 (2013)		$0 vs $30	
	Impact Estimate	SE	Impact Estimate	SE	Impact Estimate	SE
Very Low Food Security–Children	-3.9	0.65	-0.6	0.37	-3.3	0.75
Food Insecurity–Children	-10.5	1.47	-3.0	0.78	-7.5	1.66
Very Low Food Security–Adults	-9.5	1.18	-2.1	0.65	-7.4	1.35
Food Insecurity–Adults	-9.3	1.53	-3.6	0.79	-5.7	1.72
Very Low Food Security–Households	-10.3	1.20	-2.0	0.66	-8.3	1.37
Food Insecurity–Households	-9.8	1.55	-4.1	0.81	-5.6	1.75

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 and Summer Survey, 2013

Exhibit 5E.1.20 Cross-Year Estimates of the Impact of a $30 SEBTC Benefit (vs. No SEBTC Benefit) on Food Security Outcomes in Common Districts Only, Summer 2012 and 2013 (using Linear Regression)

Outcome	$0 vs $60 (2012)		$30 vs $60 (2013)		$0 vs $30	
	Impact Estimate	SE	Impact Estimate	SE	Impact Estimate	SE
Very Low Food Security–Children	-3.9	0.65	-0.4	0.43	-3.5	0.78
Food Insecurity–Children	-10.5	1.47	-3.9	0.90	-6.7	1.72
Very Low Food Security–Adults	-9.5	1.18	-2.3	0.75	-7.3	1.40
Food Insecurity–Adults	-9.3	1.53	-4.7	0.92	-4.6	1.79
Very Low Food Security–Households	-10.3	1.20	-2.0	0.76	-8.2	1.42
Food Insecurity–Households	-9.8	1.55	-5.2	0.93	-4.6	1.81

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 and Summer Survey, 2013

5E.2 SEBTC Impacts on Food Expenditures

This section presents additional results on food expenditures. Exhibit 5E.2.0 shows out-of-pocket expenditures (as presented in Exhibits 5.11 and 5.12 in Chapter 5) separated into grocery store expenditures and restaurant spending, using EBT-adjusted weights.

Exhibit 5E.2.0 Differential Impact on Out-of-Pocket Food Expenditures, by Grocery Store and Restaurant Spending, 2013 (EBT-Adjusted Weights)

Outcome	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference		SE	p-value
Total Out-of-Pocket	19,010	$279.93	$295.34	$-15.41	***	3.67	<0.001
Grocery Stores	19,204	$223.35	$236.14	$-12.79	***	3.28	<0.001
Restaurants	19,319	$57.07	$59.19	$-2.12		1.61	0.191

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

In addition, this section presents detailed results for all subgroup analyses using EBT-adjusted replicate weights (Exhibit 5E.2.1 and Exhibits 5E.2.2a-5E2.2f). Section 5.5 in Chapter 5 presents pooled results for the impact on food expenditures of a $60 SEBTC benefit relative to a $30

benefit. To streamline the chapter, the section did not present impacts for subgroups on food expenditure.

In this section, the exhibits present complete subgroup results on food expenditures. They show consistent, but small, subgroup differential impacts on SEBTC benefits redeemed by WIC and SNAP models and for many of the household-level subgroups. For the other outcomes, including out-of-pocket expenditures, SNAP benefits redeemed, and total food expenditures, there are many fewer differential subgroup impacts. Some exceptions include:

- For total food expenditures, the differential impact is larger for households with an adolescent (relative to households that do not have an adolescent) and for households with three or more children (relative to households with one or two children).
- For out-of-pocket expenditures but not for total food expenditures, the differential impact varies by race ethnicity (larger for white non-Hispanics, smaller for Hispanics, blacks in between).

Exhibit 5E.2.1 Differential Impact on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by WIC/SNAP Program Model, 2013 (EBT- Adjusted Summer Weights)

	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference		SE	p-value
WIC Model							
Out-of-pocket	9,204	$272.96	$282.32	$-9.36	*	5.08	0.067
SNAP amount	9,204	$280.06	$283.35	$-3.29		5.04	0.514
SEBTC benefits redeemed	9,204	$82.77	$38.83	$43.95	***	1.71	<0.001
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	9,204	$635.80	$604.50	$31.30	***	6.72	<0.001
SNAP Model							
Out-of-pocket	9,501	$296.44	$319.18	$-22.74	***	5.29	<0.001
SNAP amount	9,501	$246.95	$246.73	$0.22		3.71	0.952
SEBTC benefits redeemed	9,501	$95.18	$47.85	$47.33	***	1.13	<0.001
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	9,501	$638.57	$613.76	$24.81	***	5.95	<0.001
Difference between WIC Model and SNAP Model							
Out-of-pocket	18,705	$-23.48	$-36.86	$13.38	*	7.66	0.082
SNAP amount	18,705	$33.12	$36.63	$-3.51		6.03	0.561
SEBTC benefits redeemed	18,705	$-12.41	$-9.02	$-3.39	***	1.17	0.004
Total (out-of-pocket, SNAP, SEBTC redeemed)	18,705	$-2.78	$-9.26	$6.48		8.90	0.467

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013, *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.2a Differential Impact on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by Poverty Status, 2013 (EBT-Adjusted Panel Weights)

	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference		SE	p-value
Below 100% FPL							
Out-of-pocket	12,654	$237.73	$253.11	$-15.38	***	5.16	0.003
SNAP amount	12,654	$331.44	$335.22	$-3.78		4.65	0.418
SEBTC benefits redeemed	12,654	$88.43	$42.26	$46.17	***	0.79	<0.001
Total	12,654	$657.59	$630.59	$27.00	***	5.48	<0.001
Not Below 100% FPL							
Out-of-pocket	4,862	$401.71	$408.80	$-7.09		8.75	0.419
SNAP amount	4,862	$91.65	$87.18	$4.47		4.84	0.357
SEBTC benefits redeemed	4,862	$83.25	$40.83	$42.42	***	1.27	<0.001
Total	4,862	$576.61	$536.81	$39.80	***	8.70	<0.001
Difference between Poverty and Not							
Out-of-pocket	17,516	$-163.98	$-155.69	$-8.29		10.51	0.431
SNAP amount	17,516	$239.79	$248.04	$-8.25		6.49	0.205
SEBTC benefits redeemed	17,516	$5.18	$1.43	$3.75	**	1.53	0.015
Total	17,516	$80.99	$93.78	$-12.79		10.70	0.233

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013, *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.2b Differential Impact on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by Participation in SNAP at Baseline, 2013 (EBT-Adjusted Panel Weights)

	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference		SE	p-value
Receiving SNAP at Baseline							
Out-of-pocket	11,911	$203.16	$213.90	$-10.74	**	4.69	0.023
SNAP amount	11,911	$374.08	$375.86	$-1.78		5.59	0.751
SEBTC benefits redeemed	11,911	$88.90	$42.19	$46.70	***	0.73	<0.001
Total	11,911	$666.14	$631.95	$34.19	***	5.60	<0.001
Not Receiving SNAP at Baseline							
Out-of-pocket	5,787	$444.27	$461.67	$-17.40	**	8.04	0.032
SNAP amount	5,787	$46.33	$49.40	$-3.07		7.00	0.662
SEBTC benefits redeemed	5,787	$83.22	$41.16	$42.06	***	1.61	<0.001
Total	5,787	$573.81	$552.23	$21.59	**	9.47	0.024
Difference between Receiving and Not Receiving SNAP at Baseline							
Out-of-pocket	17,698	$-241.10	$-247.77	$6.66		9.39	0.479
SNAP amount	17,698	$327.75	$326.46	$1.29		10.47	0.902
SEBTC benefits redeemed	17,698	$5.68	$1.03	$4.65	**	1.91	0.016
Total	17,698	$92.32	$79.73	$12.60		11.93	0.292

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013, *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.2c Differential Impact on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by Presence of an Adolescent in the Household, 2013 (EBT-Adjusted Panel Weights)

	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference		SE	p-value
Adolescent in the Household							
Out-of-pocket	8,796	$297.47	$303.35	$-5.89		5.71	0.304
SNAP amount	8,796	$276.42	$277.12	$-0.70		5.50	0.899
SEBTC benefits redeemed	8,796	$107.76	$51.49	$56.27	***	1.12	<0.001
Total	8,796	$681.64	$631.95	$49.69	***	6.43	<0.001
No Adolescent in the Household							
Out-of-pocket	8,757	$264.36	$282.45	$-18.10	***	5.87	0.002
SNAP amount	8,757	$262.93	$266.71	$-3.78		4.34	0.385
SEBTC benefits redeemed	8,757	$68.49	$33.14	$35.35	***	1.26	<0.001
Total	8,757	$595.78	$582.31	$13.46	**	5.96	0.025
Difference between Adolescent and No Adolescent							
Out-of-pocket	17,553	$33.11	$20.90	$12.21		8.30	0.143
SNAP amount	17,553	$13.49	$10.40	$3.09		6.68	0.645
SEBTC benefits redeemed	17,553	$39.27	$18.34	$20.93	***	2.00	<0.001
Total	17,553	$85.87	$49.64	$36.23	***	8.78	<0.001

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013, *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.2d Differential Impact on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by Baseline Very Low Food Security Among Children (VLFS-C), 2013 (EBT-Adjusted Panel Weights)

	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference		SE	p-value
VLFS-C at baseline							
Out-of-pocket	1,302	$272.58	$307.09	$-34.51	**	16.46	0.037
SNAP amount	1,302	$254.35	$251.32	$3.03		12.14	0.804
SEBTC benefits redeemed	1,302	$92.86	$43.94	$48.92	***	2.72	<0.001
Total	1,302	$619.79	$602.35	$17.43		18.23	0.340
Not VLFS-C at baseline							
Out-of-pocket	16,440	$281.52	$292.52	$-11.00	***	4.23	0.010
SNAP amount	16,440	$269.39	$272.34	$-2.95		3.73	0.429
SEBTC benefits redeemed	16,440	$86.71	$41.70	$45.01	***	0.63	<0.001
Total	16,440	$637.62	$606.56	$31.06	***	4.70	<0.001
Difference between VLFS-C and Not VLFS-C							
Out-of-pocket	17,745	$-8.95	$14.57	$-23.51		17.15	0.172
SNAP amount	17,745	$-15.04	$-21.02	$5.98		12.58	0.635
SEBTC benefits redeemed	17,745	$6.16	$2.24	$3.91		2.71	0.151
Total	17,745	$-17.83	$-4.21	$-13.62		19.53	0.486

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013, *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.2.2e Differential Impact on Monthly Household Food Expenditures, by Number of Children in Household, 2013 (EBT-Adjusted Panel Weights)

	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference		SE	p-value
1 or 2 Children in Household							
Out-of-pocket	10,629	$257.61	$270.79	$-13.18	***	4.50	0.004
SNAP amount	10,629	$206.40	$209.06	$-2.66		3.62	0.463
SEBTC benefits redeemed	10,629	$63.00	$29.74	$33.26	***	0.78	<0.001
Total	10,629	$527.01	$509.59	$17.42	***	5.10	0.001
3 or more Children in Household							
Out-of-pocket	7,114	$314.20	$326.19	$-11.99		8.82	0.176
SNAP amount	7,114	$356.77	$360.23	$-3.46		7.31	0.636
SEBTC benefits redeemed	7,114	$121.55	$59.43	$62.12	***	1.26	<0.001
Total	7,114	$792.52	$745.85	$46.67	***	9.09	<0.001
Difference between 1-2 Children versus 3+ Children							
Out-of-pocket	17,743	$-56.59	$-55.40	$-1.19		10.60	0.911
SNAP amount	17,743	$-150.37	$-151.17	$0.80		8.10	0.921
SEBTC benefits redeemed	17,743	$-58.55	$-29.69	$-28.86	***	1.41	<0.001
Total	17,743	$-265.51	$-236.26	$-29.25	***	11.13	0.009

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013, *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)

	n	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference		SE	p-value
Non-Hispanic Black							
Out-of-pocket	4,854	$175.82	$193.33	$-17.51	***	5.73	0.003
SNAP amount	4,854	$343.41	$339.28	$4.13		6.41	0.520
SEBTC benefits redeemed	4,854	$86.54	$41.62	$44.93	***	1.53	<0.001
Total	4,854	$605.77	$574.23	$31.54	***	7.07	<0.001
Hispanic							
Out-of-pocket	3,460	$376.95	$414.35	$-37.40	***	12.54	0.003
SNAP amount	3,460	$243.13	$247.68	$-4.55		9.53	0.634
SEBTC benefits redeemed	3,460	$92.37	$43.59	$48.78	***	1.92	<0.001
Total	3,460	$712.46	$705.62	$6.83		14.44	0.637
Non-Hispanic White/Other							
Out-of-pocket	9,298	$301.63	$302.71	$-1.07		5.33	0.840
SNAP amount	9,298	$239.61	$245.37	$-5.75		4.92	0.243
SEBTC benefits redeemed	9,298	$85.86	$41.44	$44.43	***	1.16	<0.001
Total	9,298	$627.11	$589.51	$37.60	***	6.09	<0.001
Difference							
Out-of-pocket	17,612			F (2) = 4.82***			0.009
SNAP amount	17,612			F (2) = 0.84			0.434
SEBTC benefits redeemed	17,612			F (2) = 2.49*			0.085
Total	17,612			F (2) = 1.78			0.171

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013, *p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

5E.3 Nutritional Status

Exhibit 5.15 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 2013 by subgroup—i.e., by program model and poverty status.

Exhibit 5E.3.1 Differential Impact Estimates for Daily Food Consumption, by SNAP/WIC Model, Summer 2013

	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	Difference	SE	p-value
Fruits and Vegetables Including Fried Potatoes (cup equivalents per day) (n=18,958)					
SNAP/SNAP-hybrid	3.20	3.09	0.11 ***	0.04	0.008
WIC model	3.29	3.06	0.23 ***	0.04	<0.001
Difference	0.09	-0.03	0.12 **	0.06	0.036
Fruits and Vegetables without Fried Potatoes (cup equivalents per day) (n=18,986)					
SNAP model	3.08	2.98	0.11 ***	0.04	0.006
WIC model	3.17	2.94	0.23 ***	0.04	<0.001
Difference	0.08	-0.04	0.12 **	0.05	0.029
Whole Grains (ounce equivalents per day) (n=19,110)					
SNAP model	1.97	1.96	0.02	0.12	0.895
WIC model	2.27	2.04	0.23 ***	0.08	0.005
Difference	0.30	0.09	0.22	0.15	0.152
Dairy Products (cup equivalents per day) (n=19,194)					
SNAP model	2.29	2.21	0.08 **	0.03	0.012
WIC model	2.58	2.54	0.03	0.04	0.360
Difference	0.28	0.33	-0.05	0.04	0.280
Usually Drank Nonfat or Low-Fat Milk (%) (n=18,742)					
SNAP model	15.75	15.62	0.13	0.98	0.897
WIC model	8.52	8.25	0.26	0.68	0.698
Difference	-7.28	-7.37	0.14	1.24	0.913
Added Sugars from All Foods and Beverages (teaspoons per day) (n=18,833)					
SNAP model	17.31	17.10	0.21	0.24	0.389
WIC model	17.93	17.96	-0.02	1.05	0.984
Difference	0.62	0.86	-0.23	1.10	0.832
Added sugars Excluding Cereals (teaspoons per day) (n=18,958)					
SNAP model	16.12	15.90	0.21	0.21	0.319
WIC model	16.41	16.68	-0.27	0.92	0.766
Difference	0.29	0.78	-0.49	0.96	0.612
Added Sugars from Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (teaspoons per day) (n=19,211)					
SNAP model	7.03	6.71	0.32	0.23	0.166
WIC model	7.43	7.66	-0.23	1.22	0.852
Difference	0.41	0.95	-0.55	1.27	0.667

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between $60 SEBTC benefit group households and $30 SEBTC benefit group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the $60-$30 difference is zero (either the $60-$30 difference in daily amounts within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the $60-$30 difference in daily amounts). See Appendix 5D for definitions of nutrition outcomes.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.3.2 Differential Impact Estimates for Daily Food Consumption, by Poverty Status, Summer 2013

	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	Difference		SE	p-value
Fruits and Vegetables Including Fried Potatoes (cup equivalents per day) (n=17,684)						
Not below 100% FPL	3.03	2.83	0.20	***	0.08	0.009
Below 100% FPL	3.33	3.14	0.20	***	0.04	<0.001
Difference	0.31	0.31	0.00		0.07	0.947
Fruits and Vegetables without Fried Potatoes (cup-equivalents per day) (n=17,712)						
Not below 100% FPL	2.92	2.71	0.20	***	0.07	0.006
Below 100% FPL	3.21	3.02	0.19	***	0.04	<.0001
Difference	0.29	0.31	-0.01		0.07	0.859
Whole Grains (ounce equivalents per day) (n=17,824)						
Not below 100% FPL	1.82	1.75	0.07		0.10	0.484
Below 100% FPL	2.30	2.10	0.20	*	0.10	0.060
Difference	0.47	0.34	0.13		0.16	0.412
Dairy Products (cup equivalents per day) (n=17,897)						
Not below 100% FPL	2.37	2.36	0.01		0.04	0.846
Below 100% FPL	2.52	2.47	0.05		0.03	0.146
Difference	0.15	0.11	0.04		0.05	0.449
Usually Drank Nonfat or Low-Fat Milk (%) (n=17,441)						
Not below 100% FPL	16.27	17.19	-0.92		1.29	0.477
Below 100% FPL	9.32	8.73	0.60		0.66	0.370
Difference	-6.94	-8.46	1.52		1.38	0.274
Added Sugars from All Foods and Beverages (teaspoons per day) (n=17,565)						
Not below 100% FPL	16.38	16.53	-0.14		0.41	0.732
Below 100% FPL	18.07	18.13	-0.06		0.23	0.794
Difference	1.69	1.61	0.08		0.49	0.869
Added Sugars Excluding Cereals (teaspoons per day) (n=17,679)						
Not below 100% FPL	15.51	15.62	-0.11		0.36	0.755
Below 100% FPL	16.49	16.75	-0.26		0.22	0.227
Difference	0.98	1.13	-0.15		0.45	0.744
Added Sugars from Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (teaspoons per day) (n=17,910)						
Not below 100% FPL	6.49	6.63	-0.14		0.31	0.652
Below 100% FPL	7.44	7.68	-0.24		0.25	0.337
Difference	0.96	1.06	-0.10		0.42	0.811

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013.

Note: The p-values are based on a test of the difference between $60 SEBTC benefit group households and $30 SEBTC benefit group households. The null hypothesis being tested is that the $60-$30 difference is zero (either the $60-$30 difference in daily amounts within a subgroup or a subgroup difference in the $60-$30 difference in daily amounts). See Appendix 5D for definitions of nutrition outcomes.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5.16 in Chapter 5 presents non-experimental cross-year estimates for nutrition outcomes for all sites in 2012 and 2013. Exhibits 5E.3.3-5E.3.5 present these differences for all sites that participated in either 2012, 2013, or both years and used the active consent process ("active consent sites"), for sites that participated in both years ("common sites"), and for school districts within the common sites that participated in both years ("common districts"). The results are less precise, but broadly consistent.

Exhibit 5E.3.3 Cross-Year Estimates of the Impact of a $30 SEBTC Benefit (vs. No SEBTC Benefit) on Nutrition Outcomes in Active Consent Sites Only, Summer 2012 and 2013

Outcome	$0 vs $60 (2012)		$30 vs $60 (2013)		$0 vs $30	
	Impact Estimate	SE	Impact Estimate	SE	Impact Estimate	SE
Fruits and vegetables (cup equivalents per day)[a]	0.4	0.04	0.2	0.03	0.2	0.05
Fruits and vegetables, without fried potatoes (cup equivalents per day)[a]	0.4	0.04	0.2	0.03	0.2	0.05
Whole grains (ounce equivalents per day)[b]	0.4	0.06	0.2	0.06	0.2	0.08
Dairy products (cup equivalents per day)[a]	0.2	0.03	0.1	0.02	0.2	0.04
Usually drank nonfat or low-fat milk (%)[c]	-0.5	0.97	0.2	0.52	-0.7	1.10
Added sugars from all foods and beverages (teaspoons per day)[d]	0.0	0.21	0.0	0.19	-0.1	0.28
Added sugars excluding cereals (teaspoons per day)[d]	-0.3	0.19	-0.1	0.17	-0.2	0.25
Added sugars from sugar-sweetened beverages (teaspoons per day)[d]	-0.4	0.20	-0.1	0.19	-0.3	0.28

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 and Summer Survey, 2013

Exhibit 5E.3.4 Cross-Year Estimates of the Impact of a $30 SEBTC Benefit (vs. No SEBTC Benefit) on Nutrition Outcomes in Common Sites Only, Summer 2012 and 2013

Outcome	$0 vs $60 (2012)		$30 vs $60 (2013)		$0 vs $30	
	Impact Estimate	SE	Impact Estimate	SE	Impact Estimate	SE
Fruits and vegetables (cup equivalents per day)[a]	0.5	0.07	0.2	0.03	0.3	0.08
Fruits and vegetables, without fried potatoes (cup equivalents per day)[a]	0.5	0.07	0.2	0.03	0.3	0.08
Whole grains (ounce equivalents per day)[b]	0.7	0.10	0.2	0.06	0.5	0.12
Dairy products (cup equivalents per day)[a]	0.3	0.05	0.1	0.03	0.3	0.06
Usually drank nonfat or low-fat milk (%)[c]	-0.8	1.26	0.3	0.64	-1.0	1.41
Added sugars from all foods and beverages (teaspoons per day)[d]	-0.6	0.34	-0.1	0.23	-0.5	0.41
Added sugars excluding cereals (teaspoons per day)[d]	-1.0	0.31	-0.3	0.21	-0.7	0.37
Added sugars from sugar-sweetened beverages (teaspoons per day)[d]	-1.1	0.33	-0.3	0.24	-0.7	0.41

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 and Summer Survey, 2013

Exhibit 5E.3.5 Cross-Year Estimates of the Impact of a $30 SEBTC Benefit (vs. No SEBTC Benefit) on Nutrition Outcomes in Common Districts Only, Summer 2012 and 2013

Outcome	$0 vs $60 (2012)		$30 vs $60 (2013)		$0 vs $30	
	Impact Estimate	SE	Impact Estimate	SE	Impact Estimate	SE
Fruits and vegetables (cup equivalents per day)[a]	0.5	0.07	0.2	0.04	0.3	0.08
Fruits and vegetables, without fried potatoes (cup equivalents per day)[a]	0.5	0.07	0.2	0.04	0.3	0.08
Whole grains (ounce equivalents per day)[b]	0.7	0.10	0.2	0.07	0.5	0.12
Dairy products (cup equivalents per day)[a]	0.3	0.05	0.0	0.03	0.3	0.06
Usually drank nonfat or low-fat milk (%)[c]	-0.8	1.26	0.1	0.72	-0.8	1.45
Added sugars from all foods and beverages (teaspoons per day)[d]	-0.6	0.34	-0.1	0.26	-0.5	0.43
Added sugars excluding cereals (teaspoons per day)[d]	-1.0	0.31	-0.3	0.23	-0.7	0.39
Added sugars from sugar-sweetened beverages (teaspoons per day)[d]	-1.1	0.33	-0.2	0.27	-0.8	0.43

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2012 and Summer Survey, 2013

5E.4 Participation

Exhibits 5E.4.1-5E.4.5 present site-level findings on SEBTC's impact on participation in nutrition assistance programs and whether the child's household paid for lunch in the summer of 2013. Finally Exhibit 5E.4.6 shows that there is no differential impact on participation for households receiving SNAP at baseline.

Exhibit 5E.4.1 Summer Impact Estimates for Participation in SFSP, by Site, 2013

Outcome/Site	Sample Size	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
SFSP-All Sites	19,493	5.6%	6.4%	-0.7	0.54	0.168	11.6%
Chickasaw Nation	2,035	3.0%	3.4%	-0.4	2.11	0.861	10.8%
Delaware	6,370	6.8%	7.0%	-0.2	0.66	0.715	3.4%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,095	7.0%	7.5%	-0.5	1.26	0.687	6.8%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,451	3.9%	3.7%	0.2	0.90	0.824	5.4%
Mid-Michigan	2,985	3.5%	3.7%	-0.2	0.79	0.827	4.7%
Portland, Oregon	3,557	9.5%	12.9%	-3.3 ***	1.20	0.005	26.0%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values for each site are based on a test of the difference in the participation rates for households in the $60 benefit group compared to households in the $30 benefit group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the participation rates is zero.

Test that the magnitude of the $60/$30 difference varies by site: χ^2=4.92, df=5, p=0.426

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.4.2 Summer Impact Estimates for Participation in SNAP, by Site, 2013

Outcome/Site	Sample Size	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
SNAP-All Sites	19,602	66.5%	67.1%	-0.6	0.54	0.293	0.8%
Chickasaw Nation	2,048	44.5%	47.6%	-3.1 *	1.69	0.068	6.5%
Delaware	6,400	62.3%	62.4%	0.0	0.77	0.979	0.0%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,112	85.7%	85.8%	-0.1	1.33	0.949	0.1%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,470	73.0%	73.4%	-0.4	1.42	0.781	0.5%
Mid-Michigan	3,001	62.0%	62.4%	-0.4	1.02	0.684	0.7%
Portland, Oregon	3,571	71.6%	71.0%	0.6	0.95	0.509	0.9%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values for each site are based on a test of the difference in the participation rates for households in the $60 benefit group compared to households in the $30 benefit group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the participation rates is zero.

Test that the magnitude of the $60/$30 difference varies by site: χ^2=4.18, df=5, p=0.524

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.4.3 Summer Impact Estimates for Participation in WIC, by Site, 2013

Outcome/Site	Sample Size	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
WIC-All Sites	19,582	21.7%	21.9%	-0.2	0.50	0.667	1.0%
Chickasaw Nation	2,037	18.7%	18.7%	-0.1	1.27	0.967	0.3%
Delaware	6,406	16.7%	17.8%	-1.1	0.80	0.169	6.2%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,106	27.8%	27.0%	0.8	1.53	0.599	3.0%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,468	31.7%	30.9%	0.7	1.43	0.607	2.4%
Mid-Michigan	2,996	18.4%	18.9%	-0.6	0.84	0.505	2.9%
Portland, Oregon	3,569	16.7%	17.8%	-1.1	0.77	0.148	6.2%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values for each site are based on a test of the difference in the participation rates for households in the $60 benefit group compared to households in the $30 benefit group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the participation rates is zero.

Test that the magnitude of the $60/$30 difference varies by site: χ^2=3.16, df=5, p=0.675

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.4.4 Summer Impact Estimates for Whether Child Usually Received Free Lunch at Least One Day per Week, by Site, 2013

Site	Sample Size	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All Sites	19,432	17.9%	18.0%	-0.1	0.71	0.887	0.6%
Chickasaw Nation	2,030	15.8%	14.0%	1.8	2.55	0.481	12.8%
Delaware	6,350	18.1%	19.3%	-1.2	1.62	0.457	6.3%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,089	24.2%	23.7%	0.5	2.28	0.821	2.2%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,443	15.3%	16.0%	-0.8	1.95	0.698	4.7%
Mid-Michigan	2,977	13.3%	12.9%	0.4	1.29	0.785	2.7%
Portland, Oregon	3,543	20.9%	22.2%	-1.3	1.59	0.407	5.9%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values for each site are based on a test of the difference in the participation rates for households in the $60 benefit group compared to households in the $30 benefit group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the participation rates is zero.

Test that the magnitude of the $60/$30 difference varies by site: χ^2=1.77, df=5, p=0.881

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01

Exhibit 5E.4.5 Summer Impact Estimates for Whether Child Usually Received Free Lunch at Least Three Days per Week, by Site, 2013

Site	Sample Size	$60 Benefit	$60 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value	% Change
All Sites	19,425	13.6%	13.5%	0.1	0.61	0.829	1.0%
Chickasaw Nation	2,030	12.5%	10.7%	1.8	1.99	0.356	17.2%
Delaware	6,346	13.5%	14.6%	-1.1	1.29	0.394	7.5%
Michigan							
Detroit	2,089	20.6%	19.3%	1.3	2.06	0.535	6.6%
Grand Rapids/ Kentwood	2,443	11.9%	12.6%	-0.7	1.64	0.660	5.7%
Mid-Michigan	2,975	9.4%	8.6%	0.8	1.12	0.481	9.2%
Portland, Oregon	3,542	13.8%	15.1%	-1.3	1.38	0.349	8.6%

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values for each site are based on a test of the difference in the participation rates for households in the $60 benefit group compared to households in the $30 benefit group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the participation rates is zero.

Test that the magnitude of the $60/$30 difference varies by site: χ^2=3.68, df=5, p=0.597

*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.4.6 Summer Impact Estimates for Participation in SNAP, by Baseline SNAP Participation, 2013

Outcome	Sample Size	$60 Benefit	$30 Benefit	$60-$30 Difference	SE	p-value
No SNAP at baseline	6,009	13.5%	14.4%	-0.9	1.20	0.452
SNAP at baseline	12,504	91.7%	92.2%	-0.6	0.54	0.303
Difference	18,513	78.1%	77.8%	0.4	1.36	0.800

Source: SEBTC, Summer Survey, 2013

Note: The p-values for each site are based on a test of the difference in the participation rates for households in the $60 benefit group compared to households in the $30 benefit group. The null hypothesis being tested is that the difference in the participation rates is zero.

*p<.10 **p<.05 ***p<.01