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Determinants of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Entry and Exit in the Mid-2000s

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in any month is the net result of people entering and exiting the program—what is often referred to as program "dynamics." These can be characterized descriptively by examining rates of program entry, how long participants spend on the program, and how often those that exit the program re-enter it.[1] Another important area of research, however, and the main objective of this report, seeks to understand the factors associated with entering and exiting the program. We systematically examine how individual and family demographic and economic characteristics, as well as state economic measures and SNAP policies, are associated with SNAP entry and exit, for the period from 2004 to 2006.

Several factors, alone or in combination, may lead individuals to enter, exit, and re-enter the program. Some individuals may enroll or re-enroll as a result of worsened personal financial circumstances; others who are eligible to begin with may enroll because they recently learned about the program or about their own eligibility through program outreach or other sources; still others may enroll because they are concurrently enrolling in other public assistance programs. Once enrolled, improving personal financial circumstances, such as through an increase in hours worked or the addition of an earner into the household, may cause an individual to become ineligible. The individual may also decide that benefits are too low to be worth the effort of complying with administrative rules.

An individual's SNAP eligibility may also change because of changes in eligibility rules. For example, during the time period of this study, states were given increased flexibility to alter certain program rules and procedures to fit the circumstances in their state. Key program

[1] See Mabli et al. (2011), developed in conjunction with this report.

changes that occurred in 2004 to 2006, or just before this period, increased the number of eligible households and made it easier to participate. They include:

- ***Changes in eligibility rules:*** Some states modified rules related to the income and resources that a household could have and be eligible. In addition, the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 restored eligibility to many legally-resident noncitizens.
- ***Outreach:*** Many states increased efforts to inform residents about SNAP
- ***Changes in certification periods:*** Some states lengthened the time households had before they were required to reapply for benefits
- ***Changes in reporting requirements:*** Some states eased requirements on reporting income changes

Factors Associated with Program Entry

The first column of Table 1 shows the factors that were positively associated with program entry (statistically significant at the 0.10 level or higher) and the monthly entry rate of individuals with these characteristics in comparison to their referent group's entry rate. Differences between two entry probabilities (such as those for males versus females) reflect the effects of the explanatory variable (for example, gender) on the percentage of individuals entering SNAP after accounting for the differences in a set of individual, family, and state economic and policy characteristics. All findings should be considered associative and not causal.

These differences across categories can be viewed in a variety of ways. For example, the regression-adjusted monthly entry rates (the percentage of nonparticipating adults that entered SNAP in the next month), were 0.22 percent for males and 0.28 percent for females—a difference of 0.06 percentage points, which in an absolute sense, appears small. However, we can also translate them into the number of entrants per 1,000 people (2.2 out of 1,000 males enter each month versus 2.8 out of 1,000 females) or the percentage difference in the entry rates (27 percent more females entered each month than males). Based on an adult population of about

195 million during this time period, that meant that about 71,000 more females entered SNAP each month than males.

Changes in circumstances, such as in employment or income, were highly associated with entry into SNAP (these changes are commonly called triggers). For example, 0.44 percent of individuals in families experiencing a recent (in the last four months) job loss entered SNAP each month in 2004 to 2006, while 0.23 percent of individuals in families not experiencing a recent job loss entered; this means that individuals experiencing a recent job loss were almost two times more likely to enter SNAP each month than individuals in families not experiencing a job loss. In addition, as shown in Table 1, many demographic, economic, and state policy variables were associated with SNAP entry.

Table 1 Factors Positively Associated with Program Entry [a]

Subgroup	Monthly Entry Rate (%)	Referent Group	Monthly Entry Rate (%)
Trigger			
Individuals in families experiencing a recent job loss	0.44	Individuals in families not experiencing a recent job loss	0.23
Individuals in families experiencing a recent decrease in income [b]	0.28	Individuals in families not experiencing a recent decrease in income	0.23
Individuals in families with an increase in family size	0.40	Individuals in families without a recent increase in family size	0.24
Demographic			
Females	0.28	Males	0.22
African American, non-Hispanic individuals Other, non-Hispanic	0.31 0.31	Hispanic individuals	0.27
Unmarried individuals	0.29	Married individuals	0.20
U.S. citizens	0.27	Noncitizens	0.14
Age 18 to 29	0.29	Age 50 to 64 Age 65 and older	0.22 0.11
Less education (completed up to grade 8)	0.31	Completed more than high school	0.19
More young children in the family	0.30	Fewer young children in the family	0.24
More school-age children (ages 17 and under) in the family	0.28	Fewer school-age (ages 17 and under) children in the family	0.25
Economic			
Individuals receiving income through Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	0.45	Individuals not receiving TANF income	0.24
Individuals receiving benefits through the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Medicaid, or housing subsidies	0.53	Individuals not receiving benefits through WIC, Medicaid, or housing subsidies	0.17
Individuals receiving alimony payments or child support	0.31	Individuals not receiving alimony payments or child support	0.25
Individuals with a family member in poor health	0.33	Individuals without a family member in poor health	0.22
Individuals with family income under poverty	0.40	Individuals with family income from 1.0 to 1.5 times the federal poverty level Individuals with family income from 1.5 to 2.0 times the federal poverty level	0.37 0.28
Individuals with zero or negative net worth	0.30	Individuals with positive net worth	0.23
Individuals not working for 1 to 5 months	0.68	Individuals not working for at least a year	0.25

Table 1, *continued*

Subgroup	Monthly Entry Rate (%)	Referent Group	Monthly Entry Rate (%)
State Economic and Policy Variable			
Individuals living in states with higher unemployment rates	0.26	Individuals living in states with lower unemployment rates	0.25
Individuals living in states with broad-based categorical eligibility	0.28	Individuals living in states using federal vehicle rules in the asset test	0.23
Individuals living in states with simplified reporting	0.25	Individuals living in states that do not offer simplified reporting	0.21
Individuals living in states with higher outreach expenditures [c, d]	0.26	Individuals living in states with lower outreach expenditures	0.26
Individuals living in states with lower 20th percentile wages	0.24	Individuals living in states with higher 20th percentile wages	0.21

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

[a] Monthly entry rates based on individuals age 18 and older.

[b] Changes in employment, income, and family composition are defined to be mutually exclusive.

[c] Results should be interpreted with caution as not all SNAP units in states with positive outreach expenditures may be affected by the state's outreach expenditures.

[d] Entry rates are statistically different despite being equal after rounding.

Factors Associated with Having Longer SNAP Participation Spells

In the first column of Table 2, we present factors that were positively associated with longer spell length (statistically significant at the 0.10 level or higher), and in the second column we report the median spell length. Differences between two regression-adjusted medians such as those for males and females reflect the association of the explanatory variable (gender) on the probability of exiting SNAP after accounting for the differences in the other characteristics included in the model.

As with entry, triggers such as a change in employment or income, were highly associated with spell length. Many other factors that we saw above as associated with entry were also associated with spell length, including gender, education, marital status, age, receipt of non-cash benefits (WIC, Medicaid, housing subsidies), health, poverty level, net worth, and state wage rates. However, receipt of TANF benefits, while positively associated with entry, was negatively associated with spell length.

Table 2 Factors Associated with Longer Spell Length

Subgroup	Median Spell Length (months)	Referent Group	Monthly Spell Length (months)
Triggers			
Individuals in families experiencing a recent job gain	7	Individuals in families not experiencing a recent job gain	9
Individuals in families not experiencing a recent increase in income	11	Individuals in families experiencing a recent increase in income	7
Individuals not experiencing a recent decrease in family size	9	Individuals experiencing a recent decrease in family size	8
Demographics			
Females	9	Males	8
Hispanic individuals	9	White, non-Hispanic individuals	8
Age 18 to 29	9	Age 65 and older	7
Married individuals	10	Unmarried individuals	8
No high school education	13	Some high school High school graduate More than high school	9 9 8
Economic			
Individuals receiving benefits through WIC, Medicaid, or housing subsidies	12	Individuals not receiving benefits through WIC, Medicaid, or housing subsidies	7
Individuals with a family member in poor health	10	Individuals without a family member in poor health	8
Individuals with family Income under poverty	10	Individuals with family income from 1.5 to 2.0 times the federal poverty level	8
Individuals with zero or negative net worth	9	Individuals with positive net worth	8
Individuals who have not worked for at least one year	9	Individuals who are currently employed	8
Individuals not receiving TANF income	9	Individuals receiving TANF income	7
State Economic and Policy Variables			
Living in states with lower 20th percentile wages	8	Living in states with higher 20th percentile wages	7
Prior Participation and Spell Characteristics			
Individuals who previously participated in SNAP	9	Individuals who did not previously participate in SNAP	8

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

Factors Associated with Program Re-Entry

Table 3 presents the factors that we found to be positively associated with a shorter spell off SNAP prior to re-entering. We show the regression-adjusted median lengths of SNAP nonparticipation spells for individuals with the given characteristic. Differences between two regression-adjusted medians such as those for individuals living in families that have experienced a job loss and those in families that have not experienced a job loss reflect the association of the explanatory variable (job loss) on the probability of re-entering SNAP after accounting for the differences in the other characteristics included in the model. That is, a longer nonparticipation spell reflects a lower probability of re-entering SNAP. For some variables, the regression-adjusted median nonparticipation spell length may be beyond the length of the observation period (27 months). In these cases, we can only determine that the median nonparticipation spell is greater than 27 months.

With one exception, each of the factors associated with a quicker re-entry was also associated with entry. The exception was related to employment. For entry, we saw no association with being currently employed versus not employed for at least a year, while we saw a negative association between re-entering and being currently employed (versus not employed for at least a year). Several additional factors were associated with entry but not re-entry. These include demographic characteristics (being female, unmarried, or a U.S. citizen); economic characteristics (individuals receiving income through TANF, receiving alimony payments or child support, or having a family member in poor health); and state economic and policy factors (living in a state with a higher unemployment rate or a lower 20th percentile wage, and living in a state with broad-based categorical eligibility, simplified reporting, or higher outreach expenditures).

Table 3 Factors Associated with Quicker Re-entry

Subgroup	Median Non-Participation Spell Length (months)	Referent Group	Median Non-Participation Spell Length (months)
Triggers			
Individuals in families experiencing a recent job loss	12	Individuals in families not experiencing a recent job loss	>27
Individuals in families experiencing a recent decrease in income	24	Individuals in families not experiencing a recent decrease in income	>27
Individuals in families with an increase in family size	15	Individuals in families without a recent increase in family size	>27
Demographics			
African American, non-Hispanic individuals	20	Hispanic individuals	>27
More young children in the family	24	Fewer young children in the family	>27
More school-age children in the family	25	Fewer school-age children in the family	>27
Age 18 to 29	25	Age 50 to 64 Age 65 and older	>27 >27
No high school education	17	High school graduate More than high school	>27 >27
Economic			
Individuals receiving benefits through WIC, Medicaid, or housing subsidies	20	Individuals not receiving benefits through WIC, Medicaid, or housing subsidies	>27
Individuals with family income under poverty	25	Individuals with family income from 1.5 to 2.0 times the federal poverty level	>27
Individuals with zero or negative net worth	22	Individuals with positive net worth	>27
Individuals who have not worked for at least one year	24	Individuals who are currently employed	>27

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

Synthesis of Entry and Duration Findings: Demographic and Economic Characteristics

One way of viewing the SNAP participation decision is that a household first considers its eligibility, and then weighs the benefits and costs of participating versus the household's need and level of resources. A household's preferences for participation, including its perceptions regarding the receipt of government assistance, also factor into the participation decision. In this section, we present the main findings of the current study using a logic model from Burstein, Patrabansh, Hamilton, and Siegel (2009) that was based on a comprehensive literature survey of factors that affect SNAP participation.

Changes in employment, income, and family composition were important factors of both entry and duration in the mid-2000s. These factors can represent changes in resources and needs and, to some extent, costs of participation and preferences for participation. Income changes affect one's resources and the ability to purchase an adequate amount of food. Employment changes that are distinct from income changes could potentially free up time for individuals to travel to the administrative office to apply for SNAP benefits or recertify, thereby lowering costs to participation. Alternatively, employment changes could affect the perceived benefit to participating in the program, as when a job loss causes an individual to believe he or she would be out of work for more than a short-term period. Changes in family composition could reflect a change in need, as financing food and non-food purchases for a family that has recently become larger will likely require additional resources. It could also reflect a change in resources, if the person leaving or entering the household had income. Similarly, most economic characteristics that were positively associated with entry and spell length could be classified as a lack of resources that increase the need for SNAP benefits. In particular, having lower income and zero net worth, and living in a state with a lower 20th percentile wage increased the need for SNAP. The demographic factors that were associated with entry and exit included being female or age 18 to 29 (relative to being age 65 and older).

We examined the association between SNAP policies in individuals' state of residence and individuals' SNAP entry and duration decisions. We found that SNAP policies were mainly associated with program entry decisions and not the length of time spent on SNAP. SNAP policies could affect an individual's knowledge of the program (through program outreach) or by expanding eligibility to individuals that did not pass standard income and asset eligibility tests (broad-based categorical eligibility) or by easing reporting requirements for individuals that had incomes that fluctuated month to month (simplified reporting). Thus, these policies may have

affected the household's participation decision in the very first stage when household members considered or learned of their eligibility.

Data and Methodology

This study relied on data from the 2004 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The SIPP is a short-term longitudinal survey that collects detailed monthly data on labor force activity, earned and unearned income, cash and noncash assistance, family and household composition, and many additional items. Each interview asks panel members and everyone living with them at the time about their activities during the preceding four months. The 2004 panel included about 51,000 households and covered the time period from October 2004 to December 2007. We limited our analysis to the period January 2004 (the first month that included the full sample) to May 2006 (the last month that included the full sample prior to a 50 percent sample cut).

We conducted analyses of SNAP participation dynamics by estimating multivariate models of SNAP entry, the length of SNAP participation spells, and, among participants that exited the program in the panel period, the length of time spent off SNAP. The sample for the analysis was limited to individuals who were at least 18 years old both to maintain comparability with prior studies of SNAP dynamics and because SNAP participation of children is determined in most cases by the decisions of their parents. Unlike the descriptive analysis presented in Mabli, Tordella, Castner, Godfrey, and Foran (2011), we did not restrict the samples to individuals that had income less than 300 percent of poverty in at least one month of the panel.

We estimated multivariate logistic regression models of SNAP entry and discrete-time hazard models of SNAP exit and re-entry using maximum likelihood estimation. In the discrete-time hazard models, the monthly hazard rate was defined as the probability that an individual left a particular state (nonparticipation, for example) in a particular month given that the individual

had remained in that state up to that month. The hazard rate in the spell length model was the probability that an individual left the state of participation and exited SNAP, given that the individual participated in the program in the previous month. Similarly, the hazard rate in the re-entry model was defined as the probability that an individual (who participated previously) left the state of nonparticipation in a particular month and re-entered SNAP, given that the individual did not participate in the program in the previous month.

The set of explanatory variables included in each model consisted mostly of those that have been used in prior research on the determinants of SNAP entry and exit. These included (1) a set of demographic, economic, and family characteristics; (2) a set of trigger events related to employment, income, and family composition; (3) state and regional measures; and (4) SNAP policy variables. The first group of variables included characteristics found in Burstein et al. (2009) to be strong predictors of SNAP participation including net worth, medical costs, health status, and receipt of income from federal and state programs.

We also re-estimated the main model specification by subgroups defined by family composition, citizenship, sources of income, and the types of selected SNAP policies in the states in which individuals live.

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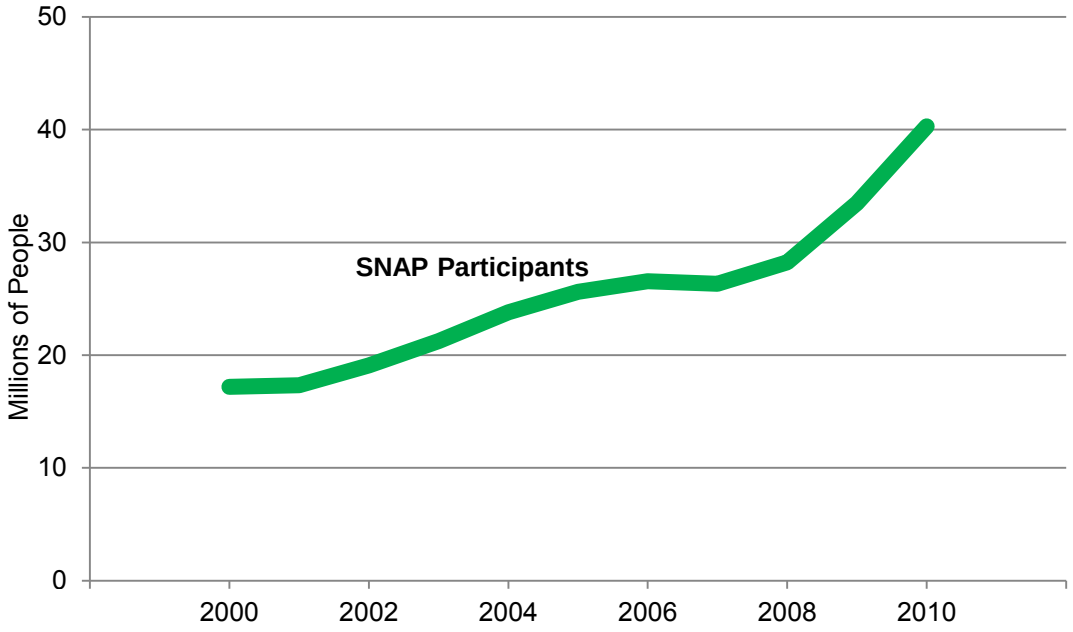
I. INTRODUCTION

As the largest Federal food assistance program in the United States, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is fundamental in preventing hunger and food insecurity among low income households and helping to ensure access to healthy foods that may otherwise be unaffordable. Against a backdrop of a changes in the national economy and the SNAP policy environment, the average monthly number of individuals participating in SNAP increased steadily from 2000 to 2006, then dipped slightly[2] before rising sharply from 2007 to 2010 (Figure I.1). Indeed, starting in mid-2008, there was a record number of participants each month, climbing to 40 million individuals participating in an average month in 2010.

[2] The dip in the number of participants disappears when removing those who are participating only through disaster assistance.

Figure I.1 Trends in the SNAP Caseload, 2000 - 2010



Source: SNAP Summary of Program Operations Data, downloaded on June 29, 2011 from http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/SNAPsummary.htm

Participation in any month is the net result of people entering and exiting the program—what is often referred to as program "dynamics." These can be characterized descriptively by examining rates of program entry, how long participants spend on the program, and how often those that exit the program re-enter it. Using these measures, one can identify whether a sharp rise in participation, such as the one from 2007 to 2010, resulted from either more people entering, fewer people exiting, or both. An important area of research, however, and the main objective of this report, seeks to understand the factors associated with entering and exiting the program. While the measures above can be used to suggest how individual and family characteristics might influence entry and exit, more definitive results can be obtained through the methods in this study. We examine more systematically how individual and family demographic and economic characteristics as well as state economic measures and SNAP policies are

associated with SNAP entry and exit. The current study estimates these associations for the period from 2004 to 2006.

This is a particularly interesting time to study SNAP participation dynamics because the number of SNAP participants and the rate of participation among the eligible population continued to increase while economic conditions improved. The analysis presented in this report was conducted in conjunction with the descriptive analysis presented in the report "Dynamics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program in the Mid-2000s" (Mabli et al., 2011). The descriptive report found that the caseload increase between 2004 and 2006 was due to a combination of more individuals entering the program than had in previous years and current participants staying on longer. Comparing results in this report to those in a similar study completed using data from 2001 to 2003, this study found that a slightly greater number of individuals that were not receiving SNAP benefits in one month participated in the next month. Half of the spells that began in mid-2004 ended within 10 months, compared to 8 months in the early-2000s. However, the question remains whether the factors associated with entering or staying on the program longer changed from the early- to mid-2000s.

Our results provide evidence that changes in employment, income, and family composition were the strongest determinants of SNAP entry, duration, and re-entry in the mid-2000s. Job losses, income decreases, and increases in family size were key correlates of program entry, while transitions to employment, income increases, and decreases in family size were key correlates of SNAP participation durations. Entry rates and the lengths of SNAP participation spells were also associated with an individual's family economic status, as individuals with more income, with positive net worth, or those currently employed, were less likely to enter the program and, once participating, were more likely to spend less time on the program.

Demographic characteristics (gender, race and ethnicity, marital status, family size and composition, and education) also played a role. For example, individuals with more than a high school education were less likely to enter SNAP and, after entering, more likely to exit the program. Finally, state economic and policy variables were associated with transitions onto and off of SNAP. The higher the 20th percentile wage of the state in which an individual lived, the less likely he or she was to enter the program and the shorter was the amount of time spent participating. Living in a state offering broad-based categorical eligibility or simplified reporting for earners increased the probability of entering the program, as did living in a state spending more per person on program outreach. However, there were no significant associations between these policies and SNAP duration or re-entry rates. Many of the results previewed here also differed in magnitude and statistical significance across policy relevant subgroups defined by family composition and sources of income.

This rest of this chapter provides background on SNAP, reviews the previous research on the determinants of SNAP participation and SNAP dynamics, and describes the research objectives of this study. Chapter II discusses the data used for the analysis and presents an overview of the methods employed. The main findings of the study are then divided into three components. In Chapter III, we analyze the determinants of entry into SNAP. Chapter IV presents findings from the analysis of the determinants of the exits and length of SNAP participation. Chapter V discusses the determinants of re-entry into SNAP. Chapter VI summarizes and discusses the results from entry, duration, and re-entry. A detailed assessment of the 2004 SIPP panel to identify potential problems in the data that could affect estimates of SNAP participation dynamics is found in Appendix A.

A. Background on SNAP

SNAP provides monthly benefits that can be used to purchase food in over 200,000 authorized stores across the United States. Eligibility for the program is based primarily on financial need; in general, individuals must have income and assets below specified eligibility thresholds. Households without elderly or disabled members must have gross income less than 130 percent of the poverty level, net income less than 100 percent of poverty, and countable assets less than $2,000.[3] Households with elderly or disabled members must have net income less than 100 percent of poverty and countable assets less than $3,000.

Some households are identified as categorically eligible for SNAP, and are not subject to the income or asset screens until income exceeds a maximum threshold that varies among states. Households in which all members receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or cash benefits through Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) are categorically eligible, as well as benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort funds. In addition, many states have conferred categorical eligibility status to individuals who participate in a program that is less than 50 percent funded by TANF funds. Some of these states have adopted broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies which provide a TANF funded benefit or service, such as a pamphlet, to all applicants. During the 2004 SIPP panel period, the following states had BBCE policies: Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin[4].

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[3] Net income represents the amount of income that households have available to use for food. It equals gross income less a standard deduction, an earnings deduction, and deductions for dependent care, medical expenses and shelter expenses. Countable assets are primarily financial assets and, in some states, some vehicular assets.

[4] Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, Oregon, and Texas had BBCE policies during the entire SIPP panel, although Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts only conferred categorical eligibility on households with minor children. Washington implemented BBCE on May 1, 2004 and Wisconsin implemented BBCE on June 13, 2004.

Certain individuals are ineligible for SNAP and cannot receive benefits even if they pass the income and asset requirements. Eligibility for legally resident noncitizens is restricted to those with at least five years legal residency in the United States, or those admitted as refugees, receiving disability benefits, or under 18, regardless of date of entry. Unauthorized immigrants are ineligible. Children of ineligible noncitizens who are themselves U.S. citizens are eligible.

A household's SNAP benefit level equals the maximum SNAP benefit for a household of that size less 30 percent of the household's net income. Maximum benefit levels are the same in all states, with the exception of Alaska and Hawaii, where cost of living adjustments are made. In the time period of this study, maximum benefits were set equal to the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP), the USDA's lowest-cost food plan and were updated annually.[5]

Several factors, alone or in combination, may lead an individual to enter the program. Some individuals may enroll as a result of a change in personal financial circumstances; others who are eligible to begin with may enroll because they recently learned about the program or about their own eligibility through program outreach or other sources; still others may enroll because they are concurrently enrolled in other public assistance programs, such as (TANF) program or SSI.

Once an individual is enrolled, the length of the participation spell can be affected by numerous circumstances. A loss of eligibility, for instance, influences spell length by triggering program exit. In general, SNAP households are required to periodically report changes in income that may affect their eligibility and to be recertified for eligibility. Thus, individuals whose income increases beyond the eligibility limits are likely to exit the program at the time of income reporting or recertification.

[5] The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) raised the maximum SNAP benefit in April 2009 to 113.6 percent of the TFP. The maximum allotments were then frozen until October 13, 2013, when they will revert back to 100 percent of the TFP.

In addition to loss of eligibility, the following other factors may prompt program exit:

- Failure to comply with program rules, including reporting requirements and the work requirements for nondisabled nonelderly childless adults[6]
- Life events, such as moving out of state, moving into group quarters, or death
- A decision that benefits are too low to be worth the effort of complying with administrative requirements in the program
- Errors in the administration of the program or determination of benefits

For most SNAP participants, there are no limits on the number of times they can participate in the program or on the total amount of time they can receive benefits as long as they meet the eligibility requirements. Thus, individuals whose financial circumstances and other needs fluctuate over time may have multiple spells of participation.

Congress and the SNAP administrators may modify the program's rules in response to changing economic situations and state needs. Most recently, states have been given increasing flexibility to alter program rules and procedures. Key program changes that have occurred in the years just prior to or during the study period included the following:

- ***Restoration of Eligibility to Many Legal Immigrants.*** The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) severely limited SNAP eligibility for legally-resident noncitizens, making ineligible all except those admitted as refugees within the past five years and those with 10 years' work history. The Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA) restored eligibility to children, the disabled, and those aged 65 on the date of enactment of PRWORA who had been legally resident in the US when PRWORA was enacted. However, the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (the 2002 Farm Bill) restored eligibility to all legal residents receiving disability benefits, effective October 1, 2002; those with five years legal residence, effective April 1, 2003; and all legally resident children, effective October 1, 2003.

[6] In 2004-2006, nondisabled nonelderly childless adults were subject to time-limited benefits if they were not meeting the program's work requirements or exempt by waiver. ARRA allowed states to temporarily suspend this time limit from April 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010.

- ***Changes in Asset Eligibility Rules.*** States were given the option to change asset eligibility rules to make SNAP more accessible to families that need vehicles to get to work. Also, the 2002 Farm Bill raised the asset limit for households with disabled members from $2,000 to $3,000, effective October 1, 2002.

- ***Expanded Categorical Eligibility.*** In some states, categorical eligibility was extended to those receiving noncash benefits through the state's TANF program.

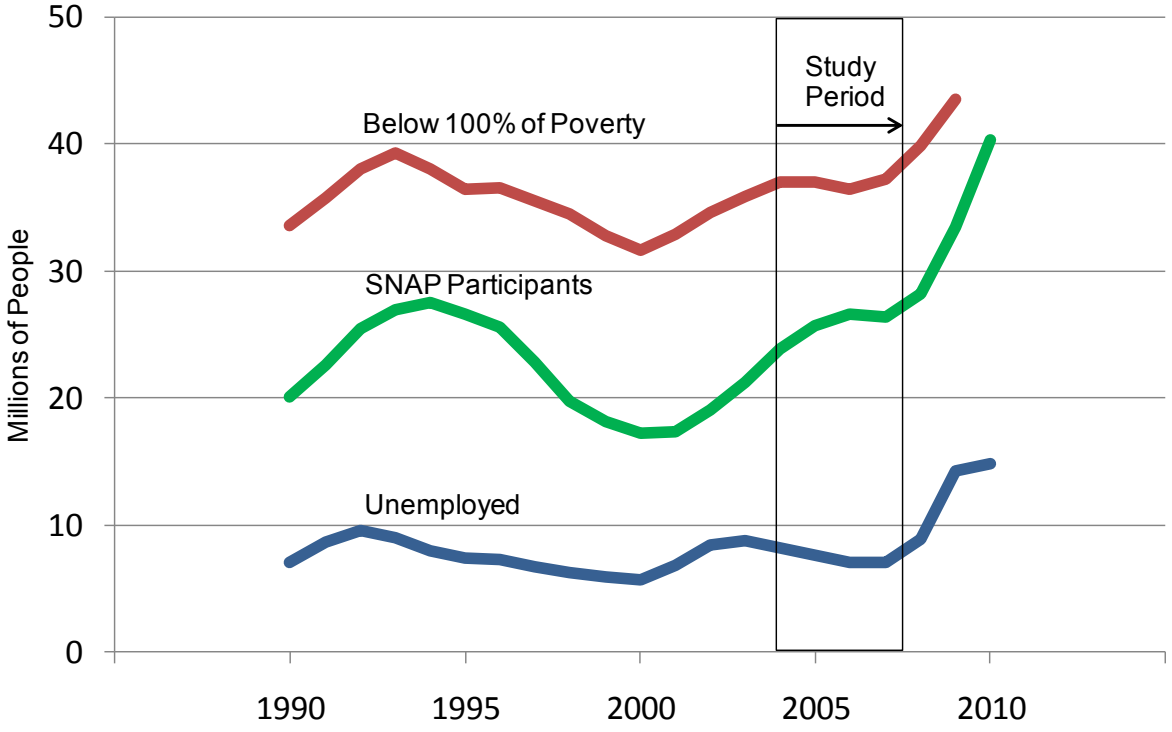
- ***Outreach.*** States continued to increase program outreach so that individuals in need of assistance knew that SNAP benefits were available and how to apply.

- ***Changes in Certification Periods.*** The SNAP certification period is the length of time a household has before it must effectively reapply for benefits. Certification periods typically range from 3 to 12 months, depending on state guidelines and household circumstances. In 2004 to 2006, and in tandem with the changes in reporting requirements described next, many states provided longer certification periods for participants.

- ***Changes in Reporting Requirements.*** Reporting requirements govern how a participating household must report changes in their income during certification periods. Previous SNAP rules required all income changes over $25 to be reported. Recent policy options allow states to simplify these rules. The *simplified reporting* option allowed clients not to report any changes in income during their certification period, so long as their income does not exceed 130 percent of poverty. *Status reporting* requires a client to report only when a household member has a change in jobs, receives a different rate of pay, or shifts from part-time to full-time work (or has a similar change in employment status); income changes due to different hours of work do not need to be reported. These two policy options are not mutually exclusive.

Participation in SNAP has more than doubled since the early 2000s. The average monthly caseload increased from 17 million in 2000 to 25 million in 2006 and then to over 40 million in 2010 (Figure I.2). Certainly, difficult economic conditions in the early 2000s and in the late 2000s played a substantial role in the initial increase. However, the number of SNAP participants continued to increase from 2004 to 2007, when economic conditions were improving and the number of unemployed individuals decreased. We know from several studies (Mabli and Ferrerosa 2010; Klerman and Danielson 2009; Mabli, Martin, and Castner 2009) that certain policy changes, such as simplified reporting and longer recertification periods, contributed to the 2004-2007 increase.

Figure I.2 Trends in Poverty, the SNAP Caseload, and the Number of Unemployed Individuals, 1990 - 2010



Source: SNAP participants: SNAP Summary of Program Operations Data, downloaded on June 29, 2011 from http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/SNAPsummary.htm
Individuals in poverty: Downloaded on June 15, 2011 from http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/hstpov2.xls
Unemployed individuals: Bureau of Labor Statistics, downloaded on April 19, 2011 from http://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet

B. Previous Research on the Determinants of SNAP Participation and SNAP Dynamics

Our paper draws on, and contributes to, a rich body of analysis on SNAP participation and SNAP dynamics which has centered around understanding the factors associated with participating in SNAP and, in some studies, with entering and exiting the program.

In the 1990's FNS commissioned two key studies of participant dynamics in SNAP, Burstein (1993), and then, as newer data became available, Gleason, Schochet, and Moffitt (1998). While the focus of both of these studies was to estimate SNAP entry rates and spell participation lengths, the latter study analyzed the factors associated with transitions on to and off of the program. Their estimates were used extensively both within USDA and by the policy

and research communities as the best information available regarding the likely effects of various changes that were being considered in SNAP.

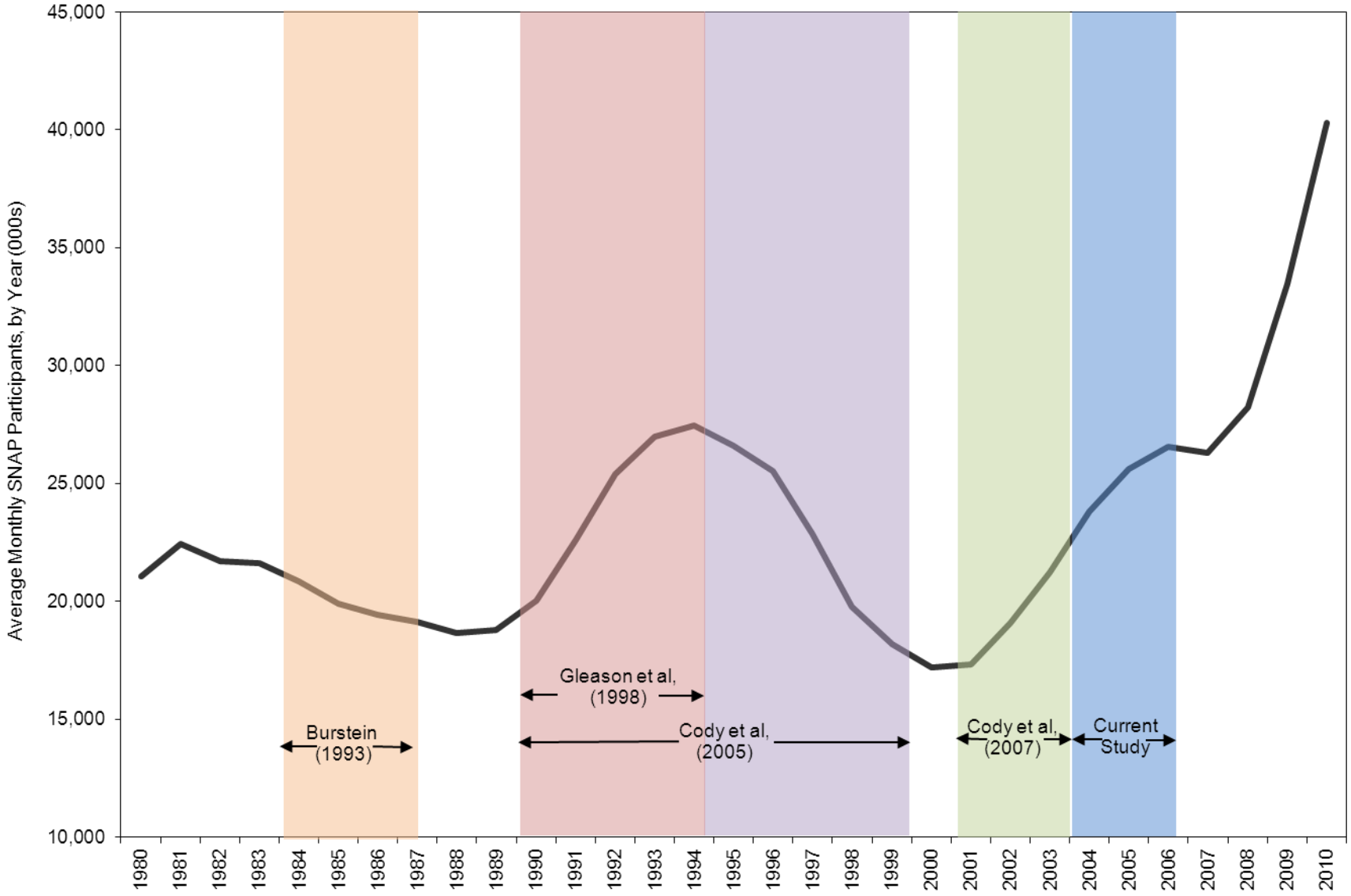
The continuing importance to the government and policy researchers of having current program dynamics estimates to support the policy process is reflected in the fact that USDA continues to commission updates and enhancements of these studies, as policy interests evolve and as more current data become available. Most recently, Cody, Castner, Mabli, and Sykes (2007) updated the estimates by Gleason et al. (1998) using SIPP data from 2001 to 2003, focusing on how participation patterns have changed from the early 1990s to the late 1990s, and into the early 2000s. Like Gleason et al. (1998), the investigation in Cody et al. (2007), in addition to the traditional descriptive analysis, included a comprehensive examination of the factors associated with program entry and exit. The report furthered the methodological approach to performing multivariate analyses of SNAP dynamics using SIPP data by testing alternative ways in which to model the association between the events that lead to program entry and exits, or "trigger events", and the program transitions themselves. Unlike previous reports, it also considered the impact of state economic conditions and SNAP policies on individuals' decisions to enter and exit the program. The findings from both Gleason et al. (1998) and Cody et al. (2007) that are salient to the current study are presented throughout this report when comparing results over time. Collectively these studies contributed substantially to our understanding of the determinants of SNAP program dynamics. Table I.1 compares the time frames, data, and study objectives across several of these studies. Figure I.3 illustrates the change in the caseload size in relation to each of these study periods.

Table I.1 Comparison of Previous Study Time Frames, Data, and Study Objectives with Current Study

	Burstein (1993)	Gleason et al. (1998)	Cody et al. (2005)	Cody et al. (2007)	Current
Time Period	1983-1986	1990 - 1993	1990-1999	2001 - 2003	2004-2006
Panel(s)	1984	1990, 1991	1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1996	2001	2004
Sample Size	20,000 households	35,000 households	12,000-40,000 households	31,000 households	51,000 households
Historical SNAP Data Used	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Descriptive Analysis	Entry, exit, duration, re-entry, entry and exit triggers	Entry, exit, duration, re-entry, entry and exit triggers, total time on, turnover	Growth, replacement, exit, duration	Entry, exit, duration, re-entry, entry and exit triggers, growth, replacement, total time on, turnover	Entry, exit, duration, re-entry, entry and exit triggers, growth, replacement, total time on, turnover, subgroups
Primary At-Risk Definition for Entry Analysis	Non-participating individuals; household income under 300 percent of poverty	Non-participating individuals	N/A	Non-participating individuals; family income under 300 percent of poverty	Non-participating individuals; family income under 300 percent of poverty
Multivariate Analysis	N/A	Duration, re-entry	N/A	Entry, duration, re-entry	Entry, duration, re-entry [a]

a The descriptive analysis for the current study is presented in a separate report. See Mabli et al. (2011).

Figure I.3 Periods of SNAP Caseload Cycle



Note: Fiscal year participation counts are based on data from SNAP Program Operations division.

A recent analysis of an application of program dynamics to studying the effects of various SNAP policy provisions is provided by Ribar, Edolhoch, and Liu (2008). This study used an extraordinarily detailed case-level administrative data set on SNAP households in South Carolina to examine patterns in the timing of program exits. In particular, the study revealed a very strong influence coming from case certification lengths and timing, although the authors note that the data were not sufficient to tell whether this mostly represented "cleaning" cases that had become ineligible or mostly represented administrative barriers to still-eligible cases.

While we have used the above set of studies to illustrate recent and ongoing program dynamics research, many other studies in this tradition should also be noted (see Burstein et al. (2009) for a more detailed review). Mills, Dorai-Raj, Peterson, and Alwang (2001) examined the factors that influenced program exit decisions of single female-headed families with children shortly after the 1996 welfare reform. In addition, Heflin (2004) examined the relationship between work status, welfare receipt, and SNAP receipt among women in the post-welfare reform era. A collection of recent studies found in Jolliffe and Ziliak (2008) also contains several studies of SNAP dynamics, including Moffit and Ribar (2008). They find medium-term earnings variability to be negatively associated with program participation for low income households, and attribute this result partially to the variability in eligibility produced by changes in earnings.

Closely Related Analyses

Two other sets of studies analyze participation in assistance programs but use somewhat different substantive and methodological approaches. One strand of the literature retains the microeconomic orientation of having the individual or household be the unit of analysis but does not use the types of longitudinal methods which have characterized the program dynamics work. One example of this is Ratcliffe, McKernan, and Finegold (2008) who use individual-level data

from the SIPP on SNAP participation in combination with state-determined SNAP parameters to examine the impacts on participation probabilities of a wide variety of state-level policies and procedures. While in principle the SIPP data would probably have supported some amount of longitudinal work, their focus was on the "net" effects of the policies rather than the dynamics of entry and exit into the program. Similarly, Burstein et al. (2009) used the 2001 and 2004 SIPP panels to summarize existing research on the determinants of SNAP participation and assess the capacity of econometric models to correctly classify eligible households as participants or non-participants using available data. Although these studies, and others that could be cited, use individual or household level data, they do not focus on dynamics and do not include in their empirical work variables that could be interpreted as reflecting stability in an individual's or household's circumstances over time.

A second set of articles on assistance program participation retains the substantive focus on reasons for observed program participation but departs more from the program dynamics literature by utilizing *aggregate* data—most commonly at the state level—as dependent variables.[7] For instance, Mabli and Ferrerosa (2010), Klerman and Danielson (2009), and Mabli et al. (2009), though varying in specific research objectives, each quantified the relationship between state-level changes in SNAP participation and changes in state economic measures and SNAP policies over time. The studies found economic factors such as the unemployment rate and state minimum wage and SNAP participant certification periods and simplified reporting policies to be strongly associated with state caseload changes. Ziliak, Gundersen, and Figlio (2003) examined changing SNAP caseloads in the wake of welfare reform in the late 1990s and how they responded to states' implementation of Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards,

[7] These include Figlio, Gundersen, and Ziliak (2000); Kabbani and Wilde (2003); Hanratty (2006); Currie and Grogger (2001); Kornfeld (2002); Klerman and Danielson (2009); Mabli, Castner, and Sama Martin (2009).

waivers from the work requirement for unemployed able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDS), and administrative error rates in the late 1990s. In a variant of this approach, Kuhn, et al. (1997) used aggregate *time series* data at the national level to examine economic effects on caseloads. While the use of aggregate data provided useful opportunities in terms of the availability of data, it significantly constrained the ability of these studies to examine detailed program dynamics.

C. Research Objectives

The goal of this study is to update and extend previous research examining the factors associated with SNAP participation dynamics, building primarily on the work of Gleason et al. (1998) and Cody et al. (2007). It complements the analysis in Mabli et al. (2011) which describes SNAP dynamics using the same data through examining patterns of program entry and exit, and providing descriptive statistics on participation spells observed over this period.

Our main objective is to examine the relationship between a broad set of demographic and economic characteristics, as well as state economic and SNAP policy variables, and several components of SNAP dynamics using SIPP data from 2004 through mid-2006. This analysis (presented in Chapters III through V) describes associations between this set of individual, family, and state characteristics and patterns of program entry, exit, and re-entry. Chapter VI synthesizes those results to provide a general picture of how these characteristics are associated with SNAP dynamics and also interprets the findings by classifying the characteristics according to factors related to perceived eligibility; expected benefit amount; costs of participation; household needs; household resources; and personal preferences and traits.

The analyses in the current report build off of the work done in prior SNAP dynamics studies. They consists of using basic model specifications that include a set of participant and family characteristics as well as trigger event variables that look at changes in employment,

income, and family composition shortly before program entry or exit.[8] It also looks at the role of instability in employment, income, and family composition and how trigger events differentially affect the likelihood of an individual entering or exiting SNAP based on that individual's past experience. Finally, it examines at how these relationships differ across SNAP population subgroups, including those defined by characteristics that were identified as important predictors of entry and exit in a recent study of SNAP participation (Burstein et al. 2009).

[8] Both this report and the companion descriptive report (Mabli et al. 2011) examine the associations between trigger events and SNAP entry and exit. Unlike Mabli et al. (2011), however, the analysis in this report is performed by accounting for differences in demographic and economic and state characteristics across individuals that experience and do not experience a trigger event.

II. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, we describe the data from the 2004 SIPP panel and provide an overview of an assessment of the response errors that arise from the SIPP's design and implementation. We also discuss our methodological approach for estimating the relationships between SNAP entry, exit, and re-entry and individual- and family-level demographic and economic variables, as well as state economic and policy variables. This includes a discussion of the samples used, the empirical models, explanatory variables included in the model, the presentation of model findings, and descriptive statistics for model variables.

A. Data

This study relies on data from the 2004 panel of the SIPP. This section provides background on the SIPP data and discusses key issues regarding potential response errors in the SIPP.

1. An Overview of the SIPP 2004 Panel

The SIPP is a short-term longitudinal survey that collects detailed monthly data on labor force activity, earned and unearned income, cash and noncash assistance, family and household composition, and many additional items. (See Table II.1 for a summary of the 2004 SIPP panel.) SIPP follows a representative sample of civilian noninstitutionalized persons over time, collecting monthly data by means of interviews conducted at four-month intervals. All members of the households interviewed in the first "wave" remain eligible to be interviewed in subsequent waves, even if they move away from the original sample address, provided that they remain in the survey universe.[9]

[9] The exceptions are (1) children under 15 who move without an accompanying adult panel member, including those who enter the foster care system and (2) persons who move to a location that is more than 100 miles from the nearest SIPP primary sampling unit.

Table II.1 Summary of the 2004 SIPP Panel

Purpose	Collect income, labor force information, program participation, demographic characteristics
Design	Multistage-stratified sample; longitudinal
Sample Size	Approximately 51,000 households interviewed in Wave 1 with a 50 percent sample size reduction in Wave 9
Interview Period	Households interviewed every four months about previous four months; February 2004 to January 2008
Data Time Period	Four months preceding interview: October 2003 – December 2007
Historical Data	Program participation (e.g., SNAP benefit receipt) prior to 1st month of household's panel period
Universe	Civilian, noninstitutionalized population
Weighting	Full panel weights assigned to those with data (possibly imputed) for full duration of panel or who left the universe or died before the end of the panel period; weighted to population eligible for SIPP in January 2004; monthly cross-sectional weights available for each wave but not used in this analysis
Respondent	Household members age 15 and over; proxy interview for unavailable household members

Each interview asks panel members and everyone living with them at the time about their activities during the preceding four months. Each interview includes a common set of core questions that collect information on household and family composition, personal demographic characteristics, employment, income, and participation in a wide range of government assistance programs. Periodic "topical modules" collect data on specialized subject areas such as previous participation in public assistance programs (also called "recipiency history"), employment history, citizenship,[10] child care costs, assets and liabilities, shelter costs, and work-related expenses.

The length and sample size of SIPP panels has varied over time. The first SIPP panel was fielded in late 1983 with a sample of nearly 20,000 households interviewed over a period of two and one-half years. New panels of generally similar size started in nearly every year between

[10] Citizenship became part of the core questions in the 2004 panel. It was a topical module question in all earlier panels.

1984 and 1993, before a redesign replaced the overlapping panel design with an abutting panel design that allowed larger and generally longer-running panels. A four-year panel with nearly 40,000 households started in 1996 followed by a three-year panel of about 35,000 households in 2001 and a four-year panel of about 51,000 households in 2004.

While the SIPP is fundamentally a longitudinal survey, it is designed to support cross-sectional as well as longitudinal analysis. To that end, the initial sample of households is divided at random into four equally sized rotation groups that are interviewed on a staggered schedule—one rotation group per month (Table II.2). For example, the first rotation group is interviewed in February, June, and October of each year and asked to provide data for the preceding four months (e.g., in October, respondents are asked to provide information on June, July, August, and September). In addition to distributing the workload evenly over the calendar year and thus permitting a set of interviewers to be dedicated to the SIPP, the rotation group design ensures that the data collected for any given calendar month are obtained in roughly equal proportions from respondents reporting on their activities of one, two, three, and four months ago. Accordingly, no calendar month of data is affected more or less than any other by recall bias or other error associated with distance from the interview.

Table II.2 Design of the 2004 SIPP Panel

Rotation Group	Wave	Interview Month	Data Months
1	1	February 2004	Oct. 2003 - Jan. 2004
2	1	March 2004	Nov. 2003 - Feb. 2004
3	1	April 2004	Dec. 2003 - Mar. 2004
4	1	May 2004	Jan. 2004 - Apr. 2004
1	2	June 2004	Feb. 2004 - May 2004
2	2	July 2004	Mar. 2004 - June 2004
3	2	August 2004	Apr. 2004 – July 2004
4	2	September 2004	May 2004 – Aug. 2004
1	3	October 2004	June. 2004 – Sep. 2004
2	3	November 2004	July. 2004 - Oct. 2004
3	3	December 2004	Aug. 2004 – Nov. 2004
4	3	January 2005	Sep. 2004 - Dec. 2004
1	4	February 2005	Oct. 2004 - Jan. 2005
2	4	March 2005	Nov. 2004 – Feb. 2005
3	4	April 2005	Dec. 2004 - Mar. 2005
4	4	May 2005	Jan. 2005 - Apr. 2005
1	5	June 2005	Feb. 2005 – May 2005
2	5	July 2005	Mar. 2005 – June 2005
3	5	August 2005	Apr. 2005 – July 2005
4	5	September 2005	May 2005 – Aug. 2005
1	6	October 2005	June. 2005 – Sep. 2005
2	6	November 2005	July. 2005 - Oct. 2005
3	6	December 2005	Aug. 2005 – Nov. 2005
4	6	January 2006	Sep. 2005 - Dec. 2005
1	7	February 2006	Oct. 2005 - Jan. 2006
2	7	March 2006	Nov. 2005 – Feb. 2006
3	7	April 2006	Dec. 2005 - Mar. 2006
4	7	May 2006	Jan. 2006 - Apr. 2006
1	8	June 2006	Feb. 2006 – May 2006
2	8	July 2006	Mar. 2006 – June 2006
3	8	August 2006	Apr. 2006 – July 2006
4	8	September 2006	May 2006 – Aug. 2006
1	9	October 2006	June. 2006 – Sep. 2006
2	9	November 2006	July. 2006 - Oct. 2006
3	9	December 2006	Aug. 2006 – Nov. 2006
4	9	January 2007	Sep. 2006 - Dec. 2006
1	10	February 2007	Oct. 2006 - Jan. 2007
2	10	March 2007	Nov. 2006 – Feb. 2007
3	10	April 2007	Dec. 2006 - Mar. 2007
4	10	May 2007	Jan. 2007 - Apr. 2007
1	11	June 2007	Feb. 2007 – May 2007
2	11	July 2007	Mar. 2007 – June 2007
3	11	August 2007	Apr. 2007 – July 2007
4	11	September 2007	May 2007 – Aug. 2007
1	12	October 2007	June. 2007 – Sep. 2007
2	12	November 2007	July. 2007 - Oct. 2007
3	12	December 2007	Aug. 2007 – Nov. 2007
4	12	January 2008	Sep. 2007 - Dec. 2007

2. Constructing a Longitudinal Analysis Weight

A challenge in using the 2004 SIPP panel to examine SNAP participation dynamics concerns the over 50 percent sample cut that was undertaken for budgetary reasons starting after Wave 8. Table II.3 tabulates the under-300 percent of poverty population—both total persons below the given threshold as well as those receiving SNAP among that population—to offer a more accurate portrayal of the relative sample sizes and effects of the sample cuts on dynamics analysis. Because the relevant sample for dynamics analysis is those who remain in the SIPP universe until the end of the analysis period, this table is limited to Wave 9 of the 2001 panel and Waves 8 and 12 of 2004.[11]

Table II.3 Unweighted Count of Persons Below 300% of Poverty by Receipt of SNAP

Selected Waves Of SIPP 2001 And 2004, Fourth Reference Month					
	SNAP Participant		Nonparticipant		Total
Panel and Wave	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
2001 Wave 9	4,678	13.9	28,885	86.1	33,563
2004 Wave 8	7,729	16.5	39,019	83.5	46,748
2004 Wave 12	3,453	16.5	17,474	83.5	20,927

Source: Decision Demographics, tabulations of the 2001 and 2004 SIPP panels

It is clear that the 2004 data through Wave 8 offer a greater opportunity for accurate analysis of SNAP dynamics than if we utilized only those who were retained in the 2004 panel through Wave 12. The 2004 Wave 12 groups are 55 percent smaller than Wave 8, and include about 25 percent fewer SNAP participants and 40 percent fewer persons overall than 2001 Wave 9. On the other hand, the 2004 Wave 8 respondents include 65 percent more SNAP participants and 40

[11] Not all the people included in this table are part of the dynamics analysis, because some are eliminated due to gaps in their SIPP participation. Also, the SNAP participation in this table is strictly cross-sectional, pertaining to the fourth reference month, and not yet a representation of spells.

percent more persons overall than 2001 Wave 9, which will contribute to the accurate portrayal of both the total population and that of subgroups. The primary disadvantage to using a shorter 8-wave panel is that it is less likely to observe the full SNAP spell length for individuals that enter SNAP within the panel and, for those that exit SNAP in the panel, there is a shorter window in which to observe them re-entering the program in the panel period. This may lead to underestimating the length of SNAP spells and off-SNAP spells. Despite this limitation, we use the 8-wave panel for all analyses in order to ensure adequate sample sizes for the estimation of SNAP dynamics for subgroups.

For longitudinal analysis, the SIPP includes two types of weights: longitudinal panel weights and calendar year weights. The longitudinal panel weight has a reference period that begins with January 2004 and runs through the end of a specified wave, whereas the calendar year weights have calendar year reference periods. This study uses a longitudinal panel weight for all analysis. The Census Bureau assigns longitudinal weights to persons who have data (reported or imputed) for all months of a specified reference period (that is, the period covered by the longitudinal weight). The Census Bureau also assigns longitudinal weights to persons who left the survey universe (by dying, being admitted to an institution, or moving abroad, primarily) during the reference period, provided that they have data for all months that they were in the survey universe. The longitudinal sample is weighted to represent the population eligible for the SIPP in the month to which the longitudinal weight is calibrated (January 2004 for the 2004 panel).

The Census Bureau produced a longitudinal weight for Waves 1 through 7.[12] To analyze an 8-wave panel, we produced an 8-wave longitudinal weight. The members of an 8-wave panel are a subset of those who have a longitudinal weight for Waves 1 to 7. To produce a longitudinal

[12] The Census Bureau also produced longitudinal weights for Waves 1 to 4; 1 to 10; and 1 to 12.

weight for Waves 1 to 8, we adjusted the Wave 1 to 7 weight to compensate for differential attrition between Waves 7 and 8 and then calibrated the preliminary weights to Wave 1 population controls, as is done for all SIPP longitudinal weights. This is described in detail in Appendix A.

3. SIPP Data Challenges

Since the earliest panel, SIPP users have had to grapple with the potential impact of response errors that arise from the SIPP's design and implementation. We examined the extent to which sample loss, seam bias, under-reporting, topical module problems, and SNAP churning are apparent in the 2004 SIPP panel. The results for these analyses, which are discussed in detail in Appendix A, are summarized briefly here:

- **Sample Loss.** We examined potential bias stemming from sample loss in the SIPP. Sample loss generally occurs when members of a household sampled for the survey either cannot be located or refuse to participate. While the 2004 SIPP panel suffered from high rates of sample loss, the rates were comparable to recent SIPP panels. The full panel analysis weights created by the Census Bureau tend to correct for this sample loss, and estimates of general population characteristics appear unbiased.
- **Seam Bias.** The "seam effect" reflects the tendency of individuals to report changes in status on seams—the months that represent the start or end of each four-month reference period. The "seam effect" in the 2004 SIPP is pronounced, as it was in previous panels, with most of the key changes of interest to this study occurring on the seams between SIPP Waves. Therefore, estimates of changes over time must allow for the fact that many changes may be observed on a seam month instead of the month that they actually occurred. By defining variables measuring changes in employment, income, and family composition using four months of data, as in prior dynamics studies, we continue to allow for this.
- **Recipiency History Topical Module.** We examined data from the SIPP recipiency history topical module that will be used in our analysis to determine whether individuals ever participated in SNAP prior to the panel period. Due to confidentiality restrictions imposed on the 2004 data, we conducted this analysis within the Census Bureau. The Wave 1 Recipiency History Topical Module (RHTM) items on SNAP underwent significant redesign prior to the 2004 SIPP. Some data were collected throughout the 2004 panel, and other SNAP items in the RHTM were improved, although the net effect on dynamics analysis was small. In a similar assessment, Gleason et al. (1998) found evidence that the RHTM data were

problematic in the 1991 SIPP, while Cody et al. (2007) found fewer problems with the 2001 data. Our analysis found that while some problems persist, the RHTM data in the 2004 panel when combined with data from Waves 1 to 8 of the 2004 SIPP panel appear to be sufficient and useful for dynamics research.

- **Gaps in SNAP Participation.** We examined gaps in SNAP participation including the incidence of gaps of different sizes; the lengths of spells prior to and following the gaps; characteristics associated with having a gap; and other data features related to gaps. The analysis was conducted to help inform the decision about whether to recode one- or even two-month gaps in participation by closing them up. We found evidence that one- and especially two-month gaps could be due not only to misreporting but also to actual program churning, with individuals exiting and re-entering the program soon thereafter. After considering the results of this assessment, we decided to close up one-month SNAP participation gaps in the 2004 panel primarily for two reasons. First, it helps maximize comparability of study findings with prior studies of SNAP dynamics (Cody et al. 2007, Cody, Gleason, Schechter, Satake, and Sykes 2005, Gleason et al. 1998, and Burstein 1993) that closed up one-month gaps. Second, from a SNAP policy standpoint, states and policymakers may generally consider the churners to be longer-term participants, and closing one-month gaps may help policymakers use the study results to learn about entries, durations, and triggers among those who are not simply churning.

B. Methodological Approach

We conducted multivariate analyses of SNAP participation dynamics consisting of estimating multivariate models of initial SNAP entry, the length of SNAP participation spells, and, among participants that exit the program in the panel period, the length of time spent off SNAP or the time before SNAP re-entry. The SNAP entry analysis enables us to identify the short-term and long-term factors that cause individuals to enter the program. In the SNAP spell length analysis we examine the factors associated with long periods of SNAP benefit receipt and how these factors differ from those that influence the decision to enter the program. And in the SNAP re-entry analysis, we explore whether the characteristics associated with longer durations of SNAP participation also lead to greater likelihoods of re-entry.

1. Unit of Observation

The analysis of the determinants of participation dynamics is based on a sample of *individuals* from the 2004 SIPP panel. Alternatively, we could have examined SNAP dynamics

of *households*. However, examining SNAP household dynamics is difficult because the composition of a household can (and often does) change over time. For example, individuals can move into or out of a household, two separate households can merge to form a single household, or a single household can split and become more than one household. Because of the challenges posed by these changes, and to be consistent with earlier studies of SNAP participation dynamics, this report focuses on the dynamics of individuals.

A marked departure from previous studies that was initially made in Cody et al. (2007) and that we have maintained in the current study is the grouping of individuals by families rather than households to determine some of their characteristics, including income and family composition. Neither grouping reflects the actual SNAP unit, which is driven by the food purchase and preparation practices of the household members. Immediate family members (spouses, children under age 22, and the immediate family members of children under age 22) are required to be in the same unit, but other family members and unrelated household members may be in separate households. The largest impact of this change will likely be for measures that look at family characteristics (such as families with earnings or families with elderly members). However, descriptive comparisons of entry rates using households and families in Cody et al. (2007) show very little difference between the two measures.

2. Samples

SNAP entry. The sample for the multivariate entry analysis includes all individuals who are at least 18 years old, have a positive eight-wave longitudinal weight, and experienced a SNAP nonparticipation spell between the fifth SIPP panel month and the end of the panel. We have excluded individuals under age 18 from the sample not only to maintain comparability with prior studies of SNAP dynamics, but because SNAP participation of children is determined in most

cases by the decisions of their parents.[13] Characteristics of individuals under age 18 do enter into the analysis, however, through variables defined at the family level such as family composition, family income, and health status of family members.

In order to compare our results with those found in multivariate analyses using the 1990 and 1991 SIPP panels (Gleason et al. 1998) and the 2001 SIPP panel (Cody et al. 2007), we do not restrict the samples to individuals that have income less than 300 percent of poverty in at least one month of the panel. This differs from the descriptive analysis presented in Mabli et al. (2011) examining rates of entry and re-entry.

SNAP duration. For the analysis of the duration of participation spells the sample includes all individuals who are at least 18 years old and entered SNAP in or after month 6 of the 2004 SIPP panel. Individuals could have participated in the program previously, but they had to have a non-left-censored SNAP participation spell at some point in the panel in or after the sixth month in order to be included in the sample.

SNAP re-entry. The sample for the multivariate re-entry analysis includes all SNAP participants who exited the program in the panel period and had at least one month of nonparticipation in or after the sixth SIPP panel month and the month in which they left the panel.

3. Empirical Models

We estimate multivariate logistic regression models of SNAP entry and discrete-time hazard models of SNAP exit and re-entry using maximum likelihood estimation (the maximum likelihood estimator is presented in Appendix F). In the discrete-time hazard models, the monthly hazard rate is defined as the probability that an individual leaves a particular state

[13] In fiscal year 2005, half of all SNAP participants were children, 42 percent were nonelderly adults, and 8 percent were elderly people (Barrett 2006).

(nonparticipation, for example) in a particular month given that the individual has remained in that state up to that month. The hazard rate in the spell length model is the probability that an individual leaves the state of participation and exits SNAP, given that the individual participated in the program in the previous month. Similarly, the hazard rate in the re-entry model is defined as the probability that an individual (who participated previously) leaves the state of nonparticipation in a particular month and enters SNAP, given that the individual did not participate in the program in the previous month.

While it is possible to estimate the models using person-level observations, we choose to create a *person-month sample* instead. This more easily allows us to include time-varying covariates in each model. Each individual in the sample can contribute one or more observations to the sample depending on how long they remain in the program (in the duration analysis) or out of the program (in the entry and re-entry analyses). In the duration model, for example, an individual who remains in SNAP for seven months will contribute seven observations to the sample: six non-exit months and one exit month.

4. Explanatory Variables

The dependent variable in the entry and re-entry models is a binary variable equal to 0 in each month an individual was not participating in SNAP and equal to 1 in the month that an individual entered the program (if that event occurred). It is not defined in other months that the individual was participating in SNAP. These months fall outside the sample for these models. The dependent variable in the duration model is similarly defined but in the reverse direction. It is a binary variable equal to 0 in each month an individual was participating in SNAP and equal to 1 in the month that an individual exited the program (if that event occurred). This variable is not defined in months in which the individual was not participating in the program.

The set of explanatory variables included in each model consists mostly of those that have been used in prior research on the determinants of SNAP entry and exit. These include (1) a set of demographic, economic, and family characteristics; (2) a set of trigger events related to employment, income, and family composition; (3) state and regional measures; and (4) SNAP policy variables. The first group of variables includes characteristics found in Burstein et al. (2009) to be strong predictors of SNAP participation including net worth, medical costs, health status, and receipt of income from federal and state programs. The full set of variables, which are described in detail in Appendix B includes:

- **Demographic Characteristics of Individuals**. We include variables measuring individuals' gender; race and ethnicity; age; U.S. citizenship; and education.

- **Economic Characteristics of Individuals and Families**. We include variables measuring individuals' employment status, consisting of both full-time and part-time work, and, if not working, duration of nonemployment; family income-to-poverty level; TANF receipt; net worth; other income sources; health status and medical costs.

- **Family Characteristics**. We include variables measuring family size (number of nonelderly adults, number of elderly adults, and number of young children and older children) and individuals' marital status.

- **Trigger Events (for SNAP entry)**. We include variables measuring whether there was an employment change within the family in the last four months (whether a member of the individual's family experienced a transition from employment to unemployment); an income change within family (whether a member of the individual's family experienced a decrease in earned income of at least 10 percent or other income of at least 10 percent or a decrease in TANF income of any amount); a marital status change within family (whether a member of the individual's family experienced a divorce or separation from a spouse); and a family composition change (whether there was an increase in family size or an increase in the number of dependents in the family).[14]

- **Trigger Events (for SNAP exit)**. We include variables measuring whether there was an employment change within the family in the last four months (whether a member of the individual's family experienced a transition from unemployment to employment); an

[14] We did not disaggregate family composition changes further according to whether an adult or child entered the family, for example, due to the low number of individuals experiencing these events. Instead, we attempted to maintain a sufficiently large amount of variation in each variable by keeping the trigger events defined more generally.

income change within family (whether a member of the individual's family experienced an increase in earned income of at least 10 percent or other income of at least 10 percent or an increase in TANF income of any amount); a marital status change within family (whether a member of the individual's family got married); or a family composition change (whether there was a decrease in family size or a decrease in the number of dependents in the family[15]).

- **State and Regional Measures.** Because employment opportunities play such an important role in SNAP participation decisions, we include several variables that measure the labor market conditions in the state in which an individual lives. These include the nonseasonally adjusted unemployment rate and the 20th percentile wage in the state. These variables are time-varying by month and change over the nonparticipation spell.[16] We also include FNS region of residence. This variable should capture additional differences in factors affecting SNAP entry rates across regions that are not captured by other state-level variables.

- **SNAP Policy Variables.** We include variables that measure whether an individual's state of residence offers specific SNAP policies including simplified reporting for earners; broad-based expanded categorical eligibility (BBCE) and vehicle rules; program outreach expenditures (the sum of federal, nonfederal, and grant-based).[17] For treatment of assets, we include the following mutually exclusive set of indicator variables: whether a state offers BBCE; whether a state excludes all or most vehicles from countable assets (for example, whether a state excludes one vehicle per adult or per driver); whether a state excludes one vehicle for the SNAP unit; whether the state increased the vehicle limit above the federal rules; or whether the state uses federal vehicle rules when determining assets.

- **Spell Length (for SNAP exit).** We test the degree to which an individual's probability of exiting the program depends on how long he or she already has been in the program. This is often referred to as to duration dependence in survival analysis. We include five binary variables indicating whether an individual has received SNAP benefits for 1 to 4 months, 5 to 8 months, 9 to 12 months, 13 to 16 months, and more than 16 months. These breakpoints are identical to those used in prior studies of SNAP dynamics.

- **Spell Length (for SNAP re-entry).** We test for duration dependence by including five binary variables indicating whether an individual has *not* received SNAP benefits for 1 to 4 months, 5 to 8 months, 9 to 12 months, 13 to 16 months, and more than 16 months. These breakpoints are identical to those used in prior studies of SNAP dynamics.

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[15] While both increases and decreases in family size could trigger SNAP entry, we consider only decreases in family size to maintain consistency with previous SNAP dynamics studies, including Gleason et al. (1998) and Cody et al. (2007).

[16] We use the Current Population Survey basic monthly survey to estimate state unemployment rates and all characteristics of the wage distributions.

[17] Because outreach grants may not be covering the entire state but only a certain section of the state, the coefficients on this variable should be interpreted with caution.

- **Prior Participation (for SNAP exit and re-entry).** A binary variable that indicates whether an individual is in his or her first participation spell ever (in the SNAP exit model) or whether the previous participation spell was his or her first participation spell ever (in the SNAP re-entry model). This variable was created using the SNAP benefit history information in the RHTM.

- **Duration of previous SNAP spell (for SNAP re-entry).** A variable that measures the length of the SNAP spell preceding the current nonparticipation spell.

The timing of when the value of an explanatory variable is defined, relative to the month in which an individual is at risk of entering SNAP in the entry model or exiting SNAP in the duration model, is an important consideration in the modeling framework.

Some variables such as race and ethnicity naturally remain constant over time, while others vary, such as employment status. As in prior studies of SNAP dynamics (Gleason et al. 1998; Cody et al. 2007), we artificially hold constant the values of many time-varying variables in our models in order to try to include only exogenous explanatory variables. These are variables that, to the best of our knowledge, are independent from unobservable factors influencing SNAP entry rates in the entry model and SNAP exit decisions in the duration model. For example, we do not include current employment in the model because it is likely that individuals make employment and SNAP participation decisions jointly and these concurrent changes may be attributed to a third, unobserved factor. Instead, we hold the value of the variable constant over the nonparticipation spell in the entry and re-entry models at its value from the start of the spell to ensure that these variables are exogenous to future SNAP entry decisions.[18]

For similar reasons, we hold the value of the current employment variable constant over the participation spell in the duration models. All variables except trigger event variables, region of

[18] All time-invariant variables are measured at the start of the nonparticipation spell or in month 1 of the SIPP panel if the nonparticipation spell is left-censored. In the latter case variables such as employment status remain exogenous because the earliest month in the panel in which we analyze participation decisions is month 5.

residence, and state economic and SNAP policy variables are held constant over the spell. Finally, the variables measuring health status, high medical costs, and net worth were taken from the Wave 3 and 6 topical modules and thus are only available once per year. The values of these variables are taken from Wave 3 for spells starting in the first three waves of the SIPP and from Wave 6 for spells starting in the fourth through eighth waves of the SIPP.

5. Model Specifications and Subgroups

The main model specification in this study is one which examines the associations between (1) SNAP entry, duration, or re-entry and (2) individual- and family demographic and economic characteristics, trigger event variables, and state economic variables and SNAP policies. We also re-estimate the main model specification by subgroups defined by family composition, citizenship, sources of income, and the types of selected SNAP policies in the states in which individuals live. The subgroups[19] consist of:

- Individuals in single-adult families with children
- Individuals in multiple-adult families with children
- Individuals in families with elderly members
- Individuals in families containing non-elderly non-disabled childless adults
- Individuals in families containing non-elderly disabled adults
- Individuals in families containing citizen adults and citizen children
- Individuals in families containing noncitizen adults and citizen children
- Individuals in families with earnings
- Individuals in families without earnings
- Individuals in families with Social Security or SSI
- Individuals in families without Social Security or SSI
- Individuals in families with TANF income

[19] Subgroups are not mutually exclusive.

- Individuals in families without TANF income
- Individuals in states offering simplified reporting
- Individuals in states not offering simplified reporting
- Individuals in states offering broad-based categorical eligibility
- Individuals in states not offering broad-based categorical eligibility

We also examine how individuals' usual circumstances affect the association between experiencing entry trigger events and entering or re-entering SNAP, and experiencing exit trigger events and exiting SNAP (these results are presented in Appendix E). In addition, we examine whether results differ according to whether the SIPP interviewee responds by "self" or proxy, as information on the timing and extent of changes in employment, income, family composition, and SNAP may differ depending on the type of respondent (these results are presented in Appendix F). In the SNAP spell length and SNAP re-entry models, we also examine subgroups defined by whether participants are first-time users or repeaters who cycle on and off the program. All characteristics are measured at the start of spells (participation and nonparticipation).

6. Use of Survey Weights

We estimate all models by using weighted data so that the results are representative of the survey universe. While this differs from Gleason et al. (1998) and Cody et al. (2007) who used unweighted data in their main model specifications, comparisons of findings based on weighted and unweighted data in Cody et al. and in the current study showed that the basic conclusions remain unchanged, as the parameter estimates and their associated significance levels in each model were very similar. An argument in favor of using unweighted data is that if the outcome variables do not vary by the strata defined in the SIPP's sample design, then survey weights have less utility (DuMouchel and Duncan 1983). Indeed, the fact that the unweighted and weighted results are similar using both the 2001 SIPP panel (Cody et al. 2007) and the 2004 panel in the

current study may reflect the inclusion of many of the variables that define the strata within the set of explanatory variables in our models. The advantage to presenting weighted estimates, however, is that the weights contain information for which the model does not account. Unlike the way in which the strata are defined, we do not create interaction variables using each of the strata-related explanatory variables in our model. Thus, the weights partly compensate for us not attempting to recreate the strata exactly.

7. Descriptive Statistics for Model Variables

This section describes the demographic, economic, family, and state economic and policy characteristics of the individuals in the samples used for the entry, duration, and re-entry models. Table II.4 presents relative frequencies of the explanatory variables for the full sample for each model. We calculate these statistics using a data set that contains one observation for each spell month an individual spends in the sample. With the exceptions of trigger events, region of residence, and state economic and SNAP policy variables, all characteristics are measured at the start of the nonparticipation spells (in the entry and re-entry analyses) or the start of the participation spell (in the duration analysis). [20,21] Trigger events, region of residence, and state economic and policy variables are measured in the same month as SNAP participation.

[20] Individuals not participating at the start of the SIPP panel that are included in the entry analysis have characteristics measured in the first month of the panel.

[21] All statistics are calculated using data that have been weighted with the longitudinal panel weights. Thus, these are population estimates.

Table II.4 Composition of the Entry, Duration, and Re-entry Analysis Samples

Characteristic	Entry Sample	Duration Sample	Re-entry Sample
Gender			
Male	48.7%	37.5%	41.9%
Female	51.3%	62.5%	58.1%
Race			
White, non-Hispanic	72.7%	45.9%	51.4%
Black, non-Hispanic	10.1%	24.5%	22.5%
Other, non-Hispanic	5.8%	8.3%	5.9%
Hispanic	11.4%	21.3%	20.2%
			9%
Age			
18 to 29	21.1%	34.2%	34.5%
30 to 49	40.4%	40.7%	43.6%
50 to 64	22.8%	17.1%	15.7%
65 and older	15.7%	8.0%	6.2%
US Citizenship			
Citizen	93.1%	91.2%	91.2%
Highest Grade Completed			
0 to 8	5.5%	12.0%	9.6%
9 to 11	6.2%	18.2%	16.2%
12	26.2%	36.5%	34.9%
13 and above	62.2%	33.3%	39.3%
Family Composition			
Mean number of adults age 18-59	1.7	1.8	1.9
Mean number of adults age 60+	0.4	0.3	0.3
Mean number of children less than age 6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Mean number of children between ages 6 to 18	0.5	0.7	0.8
Marital Status			
Currently Married [a]	58.0%	33.0%	35.5%
Economic Characteristics			
Employment Status			
Currently Employed	67.4%	45.2%	57.7%
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	0.2%	11.9%	6.6%
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	1.5%	5.2%	4.3%
Have not worked at least 12 months	31.0%	37.7%	31.4%
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level			
Less than 1.0	9.2%	43.4%	33.6%
1.0 to less than 1.5	8.0%	22.4%	21.8%
1.5 to less than 2.0	9.3%	12.1%	16.5%
2.0 and above	73.4%	22.0%	28.0%

Table II.4, *continued*

Characteristic	Entry Sample	Duration Sample	Re-entry Sample
Net Worth			
Net worth is greater than 0	88.3%	63.0%	68.0%
Net worth greater than $25,000	73.1%	28.3%	33.3%
Other Sources of Income			
Receive TANF	0.6%	5.1%	9.8%
Receive SSI or general assistance	2.9%	13.2%	12.2%
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	10.5%	59.1%	43.7%
Receive alimony or child support	4.6%	10.5%	12.3%
Health Status and Medical Costs			
In fair or poor health	20.6%	30.8%	30.3%
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000 per year	20.4%	6.7%	12.1%
Trigger Events and Measures			
Entry Trigger Events			
Employment change within family	9.3%	12.0%	10.5%
Income change within family	45.7%	37.8%	38.5%
Marital status change within family	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%
Family composition change within family	5.4%	27.6%	7.0%
State and Regional Measures			
State Economic Measures			
Mean state unemployment rate	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%
20th Percentile Wage	$7.80	$7.80	$7.80
Region of Residence			
Northeast	11.7%	11.7%	10.1%
Mid-Atlantic	13.1%	10.6%	10.8%
Midwest	17.7%	19.1%	17.0%
Southeast	19.1%	23.3%	24.1%
Southwest	11.1%	14.1%	15.2%
Mountain Plains	7.9%	6.6%	7.2%
Western	19.4%	14.6%	15.6%
SNAP Policy Variables			
Vehicle Rules			
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	21.2%	25.3%	24.1%
State excludes all or most vehicles	46.4%	49.4%	49.5%
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	12.0%	11.8%	11.0%
State vehicle limit above federal rules	14.3%	10.6%	12.4%
State uses federal vehicle rules	6.2%	2.8%	3.0%
Simplified Reporting			
State offers simplified reporting	95.8%	98.2%	97.4%
Program Outreach Expenditures			
State has positive program outreach expenditures	5.2%	5.7%	5.3%
Number of Spell-Month Observations	1,286,603	28,339	31,210
Unweighted sample size	48,046	2,870	2,634

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel.

[a] Individuals not currently married include those who are divorced, widowed, or never-married.

Entry Sample. The entry sample contained 48,046 individuals and generated 1,286,603 person-month observations that we used to estimate the model. Among this sample of adults, 49 percent were female, and 73 percent were non-Hispanic whites, 10 percent were non-Hispanic blacks, and 11 percent were Hispanic. Approximately 21 percent of the sample members were between 18 and 29 years old, 40 percent were between 30 and 49 years old, 23 percent were between 50 to 64 years old, and 16 percent were 65 years old or older. Approximately 58 percent of the sample members were married.

Because this sample contains many individuals who did not enter SNAP within the panel period, education and income levels for the sample were not as low as we observe in the duration and re-entry samples (which contained individuals who received SNAP benefits at some point in the panel period). For example, 73 percent were in families with incomes above 200 percent of the poverty line and 88 percent had completed at least grade 12.

In terms of employment and labor market characteristics, 67 percent of the sample members were currently employed; most of those who did not work in a given month had not worked for at least 12 months. The mean state unemployment rate was 5.1 percent and the average 20th percentile across state wage distributions was $7.80.

Within the four-month period prior to SNAP entry, 9 percent of individuals experienced or had a family member experience a loss of employment; 46 percent had a decrease in income in the form of a decrease in earned income or non-TANF other income of at least 10 percent or a decrease in TANF income of any amount; 0.4 percent transitioned from being married to being separated or divorced, and 5 percent had a change in family composition.

Duration Sample. The duration sample contained 2,870 individuals and generated 28,339 person-month observations that we used to estimate the models. Approximately 62 percent of the full sample was female and 33 percent were married. 46 percent were white and non-Hispanic,

25 percent are black and non-Hispanic, and 21 percent were Hispanic. Education and income levels for this sample were both fairly low. More than 30 percent of the sample had less than a high school education and the family income of 43 percent of the sample was less than 100 percent of the poverty line. Almost 78 percent of the sample had family income that was less than twice the poverty line. The percentage employed was also low in this sample, with only 45 percent of the sample working at the start of the SNAP participation spell.

Turning to exit trigger events, 12 percent of families contained an individual who transitioned from not working to working, 38 percent had an increase in family income (an increase of at least 10 percent in earned income or non-TANF other income, or an increase of any amount in TANF income), 1 percent contain an individual who married, and 28 percent had a change in family composition.

Re-entry Sample. The re-entry sample contained 2,634 individuals and generated 31,210 person-month observations that we used to estimate the models. Approximately 42 percent of the full sample was male and 36 percent were married. 51 percent were white and non-Hispanic, 23 percent were black and non-Hispanic, and 20 percent were Hispanic. More than 25 percent of the sample had less than a high school education and the family income of 55 percent of the sample was less than 100 percent of the poverty line. Fifty-eight percent of the sample was working at the start of the SNAP nonparticipation spell. Finally, in the prior four months, 11 percent of families had a loss of employment, 39 percent had a decrease in income in the form of a decrease in income in the form of a decrease in earned income or non-TANF other income of at least 10 percent or a decrease in TANF income of any amount, and 7 percent had a change in family composition.

8. Presentation of Findings

The SNAP entry, spell duration, and re-entry analyses use the same methodology as in prior SNAP dynamics studies. That is, we estimate logistic regression models to determine the association between the explanatory variables (demographic and economic characteristics; trigger event variables, and so on) and the probability that the individual enters or exits SNAP. Compared to an ordinary least squares regression, the raw coefficients from the logistic regression model are more difficult to interpret because of the models' nonlinear framework. In order to report results that are accessible to a broad audience of policymakers and policy researchers, we have transformed the raw regression coefficients into "regression-adjusted" estimates of entry and re-entry probabilities and SNAP spell lengths. For the entry and re-entry models, we present the average predicted probability of entering or re-entering SNAP. For the duration model, we present the predicted median spell length or cumulative SNAP exit rate. For comparability to prior studies, however, we also include tables of regression coefficients for selected multivariate analyses in Appendix C.

Regression-adjusted estimates of the associations between explanatory variables and the likelihood of program entry or exit are obtained by using the regression equation to make predictions. The general steps consist of:

1. Estimating the logistic regression and obtaining the coefficient estimates,
2. Evaluating the regression equation using both the coefficient estimates and the values of the explanatory variables for each sample member. This produces a probability of program entry (or exit) for each sample member.
3. Averaging the probabilities of program entry (or exit) across all sample members to get the predicted probability of program entry (or exit).

To produce the regression-adjusted estimates such as the predicted probability of program entry for families with and without children, Steps 2 and 3 are performed once assuming all families have children and again assuming all families do not have children. Next, the results are compared with one another to determine if there is a statistical difference in the predicted probabilities of program entry across the two groups.

When producing regression-adjusted estimates of the association between program entry (or exit) and binary variables such as whether a respondent is married or whether a respondent lives in a family with children, we evaluate the prediction equation assuming the variable takes a value of "1" (for example, the family has children) and "0" (for example, the family does not have children). For continuous variables, however, such as the state unemployment rate we compare the predicted probability of entry or exit assuming the mean value of the variable (such as the mean rate of unemployment) and then repeat this assuming one unit more than the mean (such as one percentage point greater than the mean rate of unemployment). These assumptions are noted in the regression-adjusted tables in Chapters III through V.

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III. THE DETERMINANTS OF SNAP ENTRY

In this chapter we present our findings for the determinants of SNAP entry in the 2004 SIPP panel. As described in Chapter II, the model relates the probability of entering SNAP with individuals' demographic and economic characteristics, changes in those characteristics, state economic conditions, and SNAP policy measures. To make the findings more accessible to a policy audience, we translate all model results to regression-adjusted SNAP entry rates (or predicted probabilities of entering SNAP); the raw regression coefficients are found in tables in Appendix C. Below, we present our main findings and conclude by discussing how these findings differ across subgroups.

A. Entry Model Estimation Results for the Full Sample

We begin by examining findings for the full population of individuals currently not participating in the program. Table III.1 contains the regression-adjusted probabilities of entering SNAP for each of the characteristics considered. Differences between two entry probabilities such as those for males and females reflect the effects of the explanatory variable (gender) on the SNAP entry rate after accounting for the differences in the other characteristics included in the model. We can discuss these differences across categories in a variety of ways. For example, the regression-adjusted monthly entry rates, as shown in Table III.1 were 0.22 percent for males and 0.28 percent for females—a difference of 0.06 percentage points, which in an absolute sense, appears small. However, we can also translate them into the number of entrants per 1,000 people (2.2 out of 1,000 males entered each month versus 2.8 out of 1,000 females) or the percentage difference in the entry rates (27 percent more females entered each month than males). Based on an adult population of about 195 million during this time period, that equates to about 71,000 more females having entered SNAP each month than males.

Table III.1 Regression-Adjusted Monthly Rates of Entry into SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

Characteristic	SNAP Entry Rate
Individual Demographic Characteristics	
Gender	
Male (referent group)	0.22
Female	0.28***
Race	
White, non-Hispanic	0.22***
Black, non-Hispanic	0.31**
Other, non-Hispanic	0.31**
Hispanic (referent group)	0.27
Age	
18 to 29 (referent group)	0.29
30 to 49	0.29
50 to 64	0.22***
65 and older	0.11***
US Citizenship	
Citizen	0.27***
Noncitizen (referent group)	0.14
Highest Grade Completed	
0 to 8 (referent group)	0.31
9 to 11	0.35
12	0.30
13 and above	0.19***
Family Composition	
Mean number of adults age 18-59 (referent group)	0.25
One adult more than the mean number of adults age 18-59	0.25
Mean number of adults age 60+ (referent group)	0.25
One adult more than the mean number of adults age 60+	0.26
Mean number of children less than age 6 (referent group)	0.24***
One child more than the mean number of children less than age 6	0.30
Mean number of children between ages 6 to 17 (referent group)	0.25***
One child more than the mean number of children between ages 6 to 17	0.28
Marital Status	
Currently Married	0.20***
Not Currently Married (referent group)	0.29
Economic Characteristics	
Employment Status	
Currently Employed	0.24
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	0.68***
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	0.29
Have not worked at least 12 months (referent group)	0.25

Table III.1, *continued*

Characteristic	SNAP Entry Rate
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level	
Less than 100 Percent (referent group)	0.40
100 Percent to less than 150 Percent	0.37*
150 Percent to less than 200 Percent	0.28***
200 Percent and above	0.15***
Net Worth	
Net worth is greater than 0	0.23***
Net worth 0 or negative (referent group)	0.30
Net worth greater than $25,000	0.15***
Net worth $25,000 or less (referent group)	0.35
Other Sources of Income	
Currently receiving TANF	0.45***
Currently not receiving TANF (referent group)	0.24
Receive SSI or general assistance	0.24
No SSI or general assistance (referent group)	0.25
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.53***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies (referent group)	0.17
Receive alimony or child support	0.31***
No receipt of alimony or child support (referent group)	0.25
Health Status and Medical Costs	
In fair or poor health	0.33***
Health good or better (referent group)	0.22
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	0.21***
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less (referent group)	0.26
Trigger Events and Instability Measures	
Entry Trigger Events	
Job Loss within family	0.44***
No job loss within family (referent group)	0.23
Decrease in income within family	0.28***
No decrease in income within family (referent group)	0.23
Separation or divorce within family	0.34
No separation or divorce within family (referent group)	0.25
Increase in family size within family	0.40***
No increase in family size within family (referent group)	0.24
State and Regional Measures	
State Economic Measures	
Mean state unemployment rate (referent group)	0.25
One percentage point above the mean state unemployment rate	0.26**
20th Percentile Wage (referent group)	0.24
One dollar more than the 20th Percentile Wage	0.21***

Table III.1, *continued*

Characteristic	SNAP Entry Rate
Region of Residence	
Northeast	0.17
Mid-Atlantic	0.25***
Midwest	0.31***
Southeast	0.31***
Southwest	0.32***
Mountain Plains	0.31***
Western (referent group)	0.16
SNAP Policy Variables	
Vehicle Rules	
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.28**
State excludes all or most vehicles	0.24
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	0.25
State vehicle limit above federal rules	0.24
State uses federal vehicle rules (referent group)	0.23
Simplified Reporting	
State offers simplified reporting	0.25*
State does not offer simplified reporting (referent group)	0.21
Program Outreach Expenditures [a]	
One additional cent to mean outreach expenditures per capita	0.26***
Mean outreach expenditures per capita (referent group)	0.26
Number of Spell-Month Observations	1,286,603

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

*Significantly different from entry rate for referent group at the .10 level, two-tailed test.
**Significantly different from entry rate for referent group at the .05 level, two-tailed test.
***Significantly different from entry rate for referent group at the .01 level, two-tailed test.

[a] Results should be interpreted with caution as not all SNAP units in states with positive outreach expenditures may be affected by the state's outreach expenditures.

1. Demographic Characteristics

Many demographic characteristics showed the expected relationship with the probability of entering SNAP. Individuals were more likely to enter if they were female; black, non-Hispanic (relative to being Hispanic); non-white, non-black non-Hispanic (relative to being Hispanic); unmarried; or U.S. citizens. They were also more likely to enter if there were more children either ages 0 to 6 or 6 to 17 in the family. For example, the predicted entry rate was 0.28 for females versus 0.22 for males and was 0.29 for unmarried individuals versus 0.20 for those who were married. While individuals ages 30 to 49 were not more or less likely to enter than those ages 18 to 29, age is negatively associated with entering SNAP for individuals ages 50 and over. The predicted entry rates were 0.22 and 0.11 for individuals ages 50 to 64 and 65 and over, respectively, compared to rates slightly above 0.29 for younger individuals. Thus, elderly individuals were 57 percent less likely to enter than individuals below age 50. Finally, SNAP entry was negatively associated with education only for those with more schooling--individuals who have completed more than high school were less likely to enter compared to those who have completed at most 8th grade.

2. Economic Characteristics

The likelihood of entering SNAP was negatively associated with income and net worth and positively associated with not being employed (unemployed or out of the labor force) for under six months; receiving TANF benefits; receiving noncash benefits such as WIC, Medicaid, or public housing subsidies; receiving alimony and child support payments; and having a family member in fair or poor health. Individuals that had been nonemployed for one to five months were 66 percent more likely to enter SNAP than either employed individuals or individuals that had been nonemployed for over one year. The likelihood of entering SNAP decreased with income: 4.0 out of 1,000 individuals with family incomes below 100 percent of the federal

poverty threshold participated in SNAP compared to 3.7 out of 1,000 individuals with family incomes between 100 percent to less than 150 percent of poverty and 2.8 out of 1,000 individuals with family incomes between 150 to less than 200 percent of poverty. The monthly entry rate for individuals living in families in which a member received TANF was 84 percent larger than for those in families in which no one received TANF benefits, with predicted entry rates of 0.45 and 0.24 percent, respectively. Finally, individuals who lived in families receiving WIC, participating in Medicaid, or receiving a public housing subsidy had a predicted entry rate of 0.53. This is compared to individuals living in families that did not receive these benefits who had a predicted entry rate of 0.17 percent—a 0.36 percentage point difference.

3. Trigger Events

Changes in employment, income, and family composition were strongly associated with SNAP entry. Individuals in families that experienced a job loss had a monthly entry rate that was 94 percent greater than for individuals living in families with no job loss, with an average predicted entry rate of 0.44 versus 0.23 percent. Individuals living in families that experienced an increase in family size, including the addition of a new dependent, were also much more likely to enter SNAP compared to those without a change in family size (0.40 versus 0.24 percent). Finally, individuals living in families that experienced a decrease in income (not necessarily through the total loss of a job) were more likely to enter SNAP, relative to those without an income loss, but the differential was smaller compared to the employment and family composition trigger differentials—0.28 versus 0.23 percent.

4. State Economic and Policy Variables

Even after controlling for personal circumstances, labor market conditions in the state in which individuals resided were associated with SNAP entry decisions, though the sizes of the associations were small. The probability of entering SNAP was greater in states with higher

unemployment rates, with a one percentage-point increase in the mean unemployment rate increasing the SNAP entry rate from 0.25 to 0.26 percent. Focusing on the low-wage labor market, states with higher wages had smaller SNAP entry rates. A one-dollar increase in the 20th percentile wage decreased the average predicted SNAP entry rate from 2.4 in 1,000 people to 2.1 in 1,000 people.

SNAP policies implemented at the state level also affected an individual's likelihood of entering the program. The average predicted entry rate in states offering BBCE was 20 percent higher than in states using the federal vehicle rules—0.28 versus 0.23 percent. In states without BBCE, however, there were no significant differences in predicted entry rates by state vehicle policies.

Like individuals in states with BBCE, those in states that offered simplified reporting were more likely to enter SNAP, with the predicted entry rate equal to 0.25 percent for those in states with the policy and 0.21 percent for those in non-simplified reporting states—a 20 percent difference.

SNAP outreach expenditures were also positively associated with SNAP entry. Individuals living in states with the mean amount of per capita outreach expenditures, about six cents per person, had an entry rate of 0.256 percent. Individuals living in states spending one cent more per person than the mean amount had an entry rate of 0.258 percent. An additional one cent per person is a sizable increase in the distribution of outreach expenditures per capita—equivalent to moving from the 50th percentile to about the 75th percentile. Based on an adult population of about 195 million adults during this time period, that equates to about 3,900 more individuals entering SNAP each month in states spending one additional cent per person more than the mean amount spent on outreach. We note that results should be interpreted with caution as not all

SNAP units in states with positive outreach expenditures may have been affected by the state's outreach expenditures.[22]

B. Entry Model Estimation Results for Subgroups

Prior studies have found that the determinants for entering SNAP differed across subgroups defined by family composition (Gleason et al. 1998; Cody et al. 2007), and the current study is no exception. Not only did the factors associated with SNAP entry differ across family subgroups, but in subgroup specifications new to the current study (sources of income, citizenship, and SNAP policies), we found the determinants to differ. Because the number of subgroups we examined was large, we focused on the associations between SNAP entry and (1) trigger events and (2) SNAP policies in this section. The full set of results, including the associations with demographic and economic factors, can be found in Appendix D.

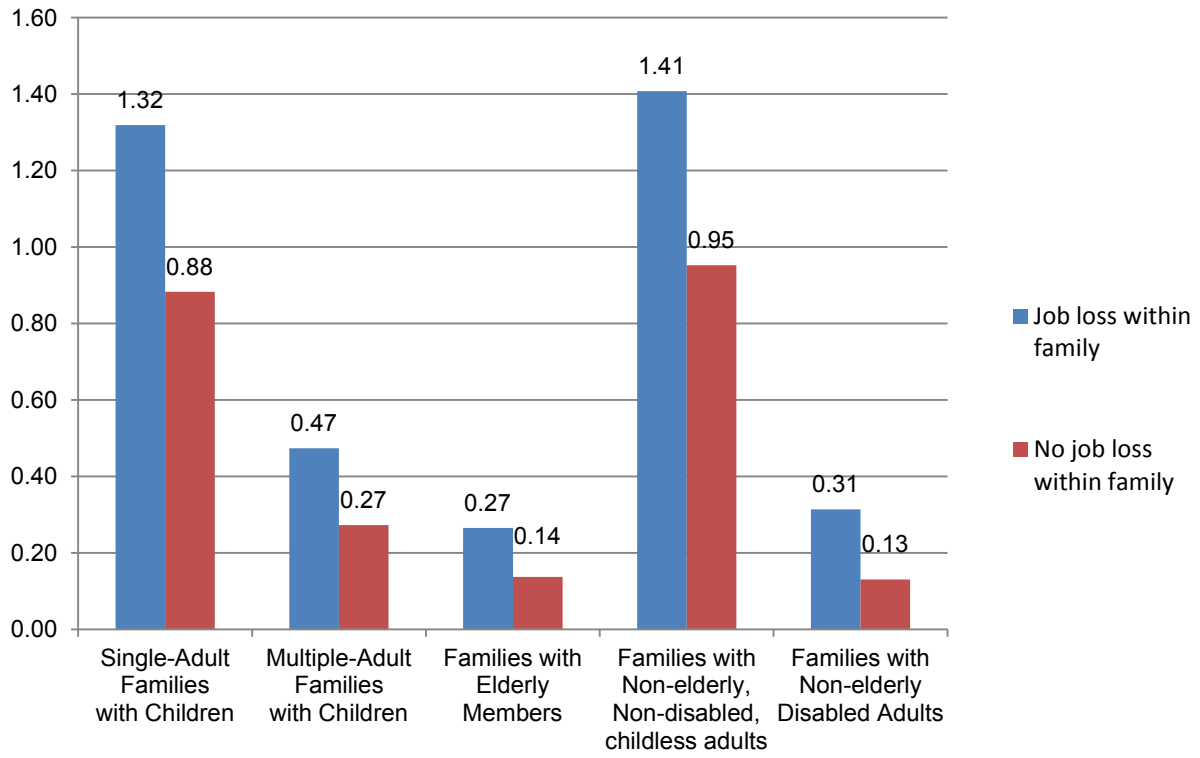
1. Family Composition Subgroups

As in the full sample, SNAP entry among different family composition subgroups was positively associated with changes in employment and family composition. The largest differentials among the family subgroups in the regression-adjusted entry rates related to experiencing a job loss exist for individuals in single-adult families with children and individuals in families with non-elderly, non-disabled, childless adults. The differences in entry rates were 0.44 and 0.46 percentage points, respectively (Figure III.1 and Table III.2). The smallest, but still statistically significant, differential in the entry rate occurred for families with elderly members (a difference of 0.18 percentage points).

[22] In addition, the mean value of per capita outreach expenditures is based on person-records from the SIPP and not on a 51-state average.

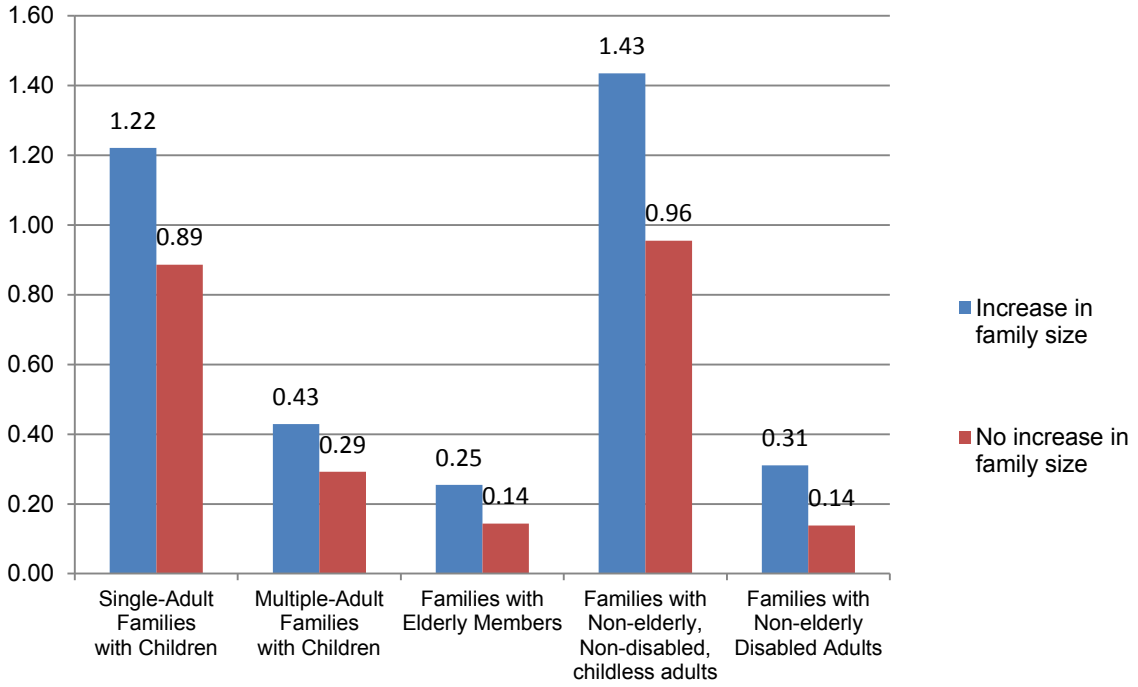
Like job loss, an increase in family size was also associated with higher entry rates for each subgroup. In fact, the difference in entry rates from experiencing and not experiencing an increase in family size was largest for individuals in single-adult families with children and those in families with non-elderly, non-disabled, childless adults, and was smallest for individuals in families with elderly (Figure III.2 and Table III.2).

Figure III.1 Regression-Adjusted Monthly Entry Rates for Individuals, by Job Loss and Their Family Composition Subgroup



Note: Entry rate differences among those with and without a job loss were statistically significant for all family subgroups at the 0.01 level.).

Figure III.2 Regression-Adjusted Monthly Entry Rates for Individuals, by Increase in Family Size and Their Family Composition Subgroup



Note: Entry rate differences with and without an increase in family size are statistically significant for all family subgroups at the 0.01 level.).

Decreases in income were also associated with SNAP entry, but only for individuals in single-adult families with children, multiple-adult families with children, and families with non-elderly disabled adults. The difference in the entry rate related to experiencing a decrease in income was largest for individuals in single-adult families with children, with 10.4 out of 1,000 people entering SNAP whose family income decreased compared to 8.3 out of 1,000 people entering SNAP whose family income did not decrease (Table III.2).

Table III.2 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entry into SNAP by Occurrence of Trigger Event in Previous Four Months, by Subgroup

	Job Loss Within Family	No Job Loss Within Family	Income Decrease Within Family	No Income Decrease Within Family	Divorce or Separation Within Family	No Divorce or Separation Within Family	Increase in Family Size	No Increase in Family Size
Individuals in single-adult families with children	1.32***	0.88	1.04**	0.83	0.73	0.92	1.22**	0.89
Individuals in multiple-adult families with children	0.47***	0.27	0.32**	0.28	0.43	0.30	0.43***	0.29
Individuals in families with elderly members	0.27***	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.25**	0.14
Individuals in families containing non-elderly non-disabled childless adults	1.41***	0.95	1.08	0.94	0.84	0.99	1.43***	0.96
Individuals in families containing non-elderly disabled adults	0.31***	0.13	0.18***	0.13	0.31	0.15	0.31***	0.14
Individuals in families containing citizen adults and citizen children	0.53***	0.33	0.40***	0.32	0.36	0.36	0.50***	0.34
Individuals in families containing noncitizen adults and citizen children	1.12***	0.45	0.43*	0.63	4.21***	0.51	1.12***	0.47
Individuals in families with earnings	0.40***	0.19	0.24***	0.20	0.27	0.22	0.35***	0.21
Individuals in families without earnings	0.51***	0.35	0.41***	0.33	0.62	0.36	0.61***	0.34

Table III.2, continued

	Job Loss Within Family	No Job Loss Within Family	Income Decrease Within Family	No Income Decrease Within Family	Divorce or Separation Within Family	No Divorce or Separation Within Family	Increase in Family Size	No Increase in Family Size
Individuals in families with Social Security or SSI	0.51***	0.31	0.38***	0.30	0.38	0.33	0.49***	0.32
Individuals in families without Social Security or SSI	0.40***	0.19	0.24***	0.20	0.32	0.22	0.35***	0.21
Individuals in families with TANF income	3.97***	2.17	2.20	2.66	3.29	2.40	5.08***	2.14
Individuals in families without TANF income	0.41***	0.21	0.27***	0.21	0.33	0.24	0.37***	0.23
Individuals in states offering simplified reporting	0.44***	0.23	0.28***	0.23	0.31	0.25	0.41***	0.24
Individuals in states not offering simplified reporting	0.34***	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.57	0.19	0.29**	0.18
Individuals in states offering broad-based categorical eligibility	0.47***	0.27	0.33***	0.27	0.42	0.30	0.49***	0.28
Individuals in states not offering broad-based categorical eligibility	0.43***	0.21	0.26***	0.22	0.32	0.24	0.38***	0.23

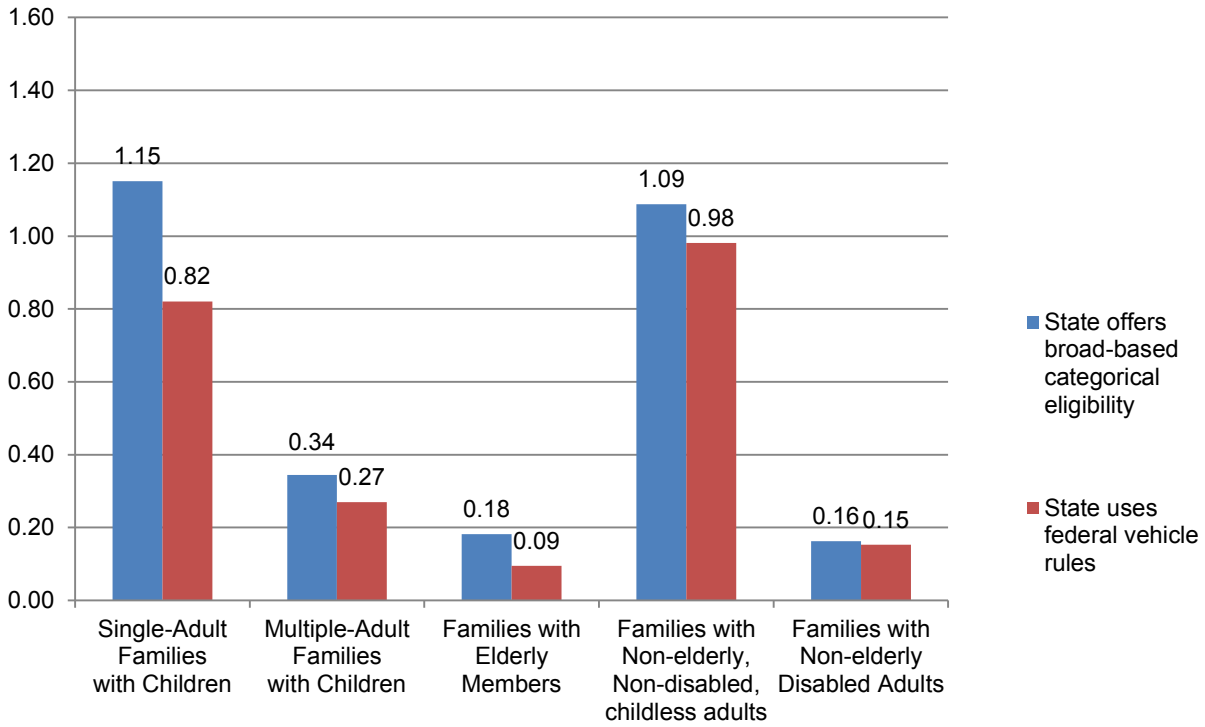
Source: 2004 SIPP Panel
Note: Referent groups
*Significantly different from entry rate for referent group at the .10 level, two-tailed test.
**Significantly different from entry rate for referent group at the .05 level, two-tailed test.
***Significantly different from entry rate for referent group at the .01 level, two-tailed test.

Associations between SNAP entry and SNAP policies also differed by subgroup. Living in a state that offers BBCE, compared to living in a state that uses the federal vehicle rules, was associated with higher regression-adjusted entry rates for individuals in families with elderly members and for individuals in families with multiple-adults and children (Figure III.3 and Table III.3). For individuals in families with elderly members, 1.8 out of 1,000 people entered SNAP each month in states with BBCE, compared to 0.9 out of 1,000 in states using the federal vehicle rules. For individuals in families with multiple adults and children, these estimates were 3.4 out of 1,000 and 2.7 out of 1,000, respectively.

Per capita outreach expenditures were positively associated with entry for individuals in all subgroups except those in single-adult families with children (Table III.3). The differences in the number of individuals that enter SNAP each month in states with the mean value of per capita outreach expenditures and in states with an expenditure of an additional one cent per person more than the mean value was comparable to that found in the full sample.

Simplified reporting was positively associated with entry for individuals in families with elderly members and individuals in families with disabled members. Entry rates were 135 percent and 61 percent higher, respectively, for individuals that lived in states with simplified reporting compared to those in states without simplified reporting.

Figure III.3 Regression-Adjusted Monthly Entry Rates for Individuals, by Residence in State with BBCE and by Family Composition Subgroup



Note: Entry rate differences with BBCE and with the federal vehicle rules were statistically significant for individuals in multiple-adult families with children at the 0.10 level and individuals in families with elderly members at the 0.05 level.

Table III.3 Regression-Adjusted Monthly Rates of Entry into SNAP by SNAP Policy Variables, by Subgroup

	State Offers Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility	State Excludes All or Most Vehicles	State Excludes One Vehicle For SNAP Unit	State Vehicle Limit Above Federal Rules	State Uses Federal Vehicle Rules (Referent Group)	State Offers Simplified Reporting	State Does Not Offer Simplified Reporting (Referent Group)	Mean Outreach Expenditures Per Capita (Referent Group)	One Additional Cent to Mean Outreach Expenditures Per Capita
Individuals in single-adult families with children	1.15	0.88	0.86	0.80	0.82	0.92	0.95	0.92	0.94
Individuals in multiple-adult families with children	0.34*	0.32	0.31	0.21	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.31	0.33***
Individuals in families with elderly members	0.18**	0.13	0.16*	0.16*	0.09	0.15**	0.06	0.15	0.15***
Individuals in families containing non-elderly non-disabled childless adults	1.09	1.02	0.80	0.91	0.98	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.04**
Individuals in families containing non-elderly disabled adults	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.15	0.16*	0.10	0.15	0.16***
Individuals in families containing citizen adults and citizen children	0.41**	0.36	0.37	0.26	0.31	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.38***
Individuals in families containing noncitizen adults and citizen children	1.39*	0.75	0.49	0.06***	0.60	0.49***	3.83	0.53	0.52
Individuals in families with earnings	0.24**	0.22*	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.22**	0.17	0.22	0.23***
Individuals in families without earnings	0.41	0.33*	0.39	0.37	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.38***
Individuals in families with Social Security or SSI	0.37**	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.26	0.33	0.28	0.33	0.34***
Individuals in families without Social Security or SSI	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.23***

Table III.3, *continued*

	State Offers Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility	State Excludes All or Most Vehicles	State Excludes One Vehicle For SNAP Unit	State Vehicle Limit Above Federal Rules	State Uses Federal Vehicle Rules (Referent Group)	State Offers Simplified Reporting	State Does Not Offer Simplified Reporting (Referent Group)	Mean Outreach Expenditures Per Capita (Referent Group)	One Additional Cent to Mean Outreach Expenditures Per Capita
Individuals in families with TANF income	2.04	2.37	1.54	4.21	2.75	2.45	1.97	2.41	2.44
Individuals in families without TANF income	0.27**	0.23	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.24*	0.20	0.24	0.25***
Individuals in states offering simplified reporting	0.28***	0.23**	0.27***	0.28***	0.28***	0.25		0.25	0.26
Individuals in states not offering simplified reporting	0.30	0.13*	0.25	0.14**	0.30		0.23	0.19	0.19
Individuals in states offering broad-based categorical eligibility	0.35					0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Individuals in states not offering broad-based categorical eligibility		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24**	0.24	0.24	0.26***

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

Note: Referent groups

*Significantly different from entry rate for referent group at the .10 level, two-tailed test.

**Significantly different from entry rate for referent group at the .05 level, two-tailed test.

***Significantly different from entry rate for referent group at the .01 level, two-tailed test.

2. Citizenship Subgroups

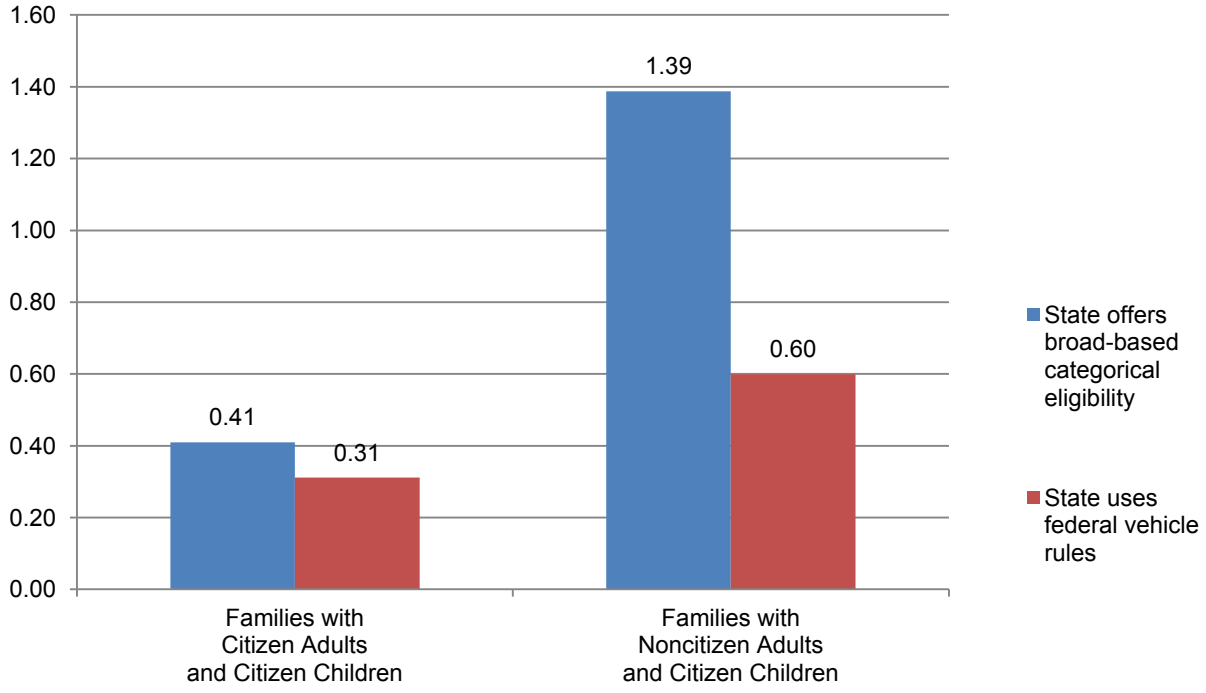
The associations between the likelihood of entering SNAP and (1) trigger events and (2) SNAP policies differed according to the citizenship of adults in families with citizen children (Tables III.2 and III.3). We find that changes in employment and family composition were important in both groups, but decreases in income were positively associated with SNAP entry only for individuals in families with citizen adults and citizen children, and a change in marital status was positively associated with SNAP entry only for individuals in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children.[23] Four out of 1,000 individuals in families with citizen adults and citizen children were predicted to enter SNAP if they experienced a decrease in income, compared to 3.2 out of 1,000 for those that did not experience a decrease in income. About 42.1 out of 1,000 individuals in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children were predicted to enter SNAP if they experienced a change in marital status, compared to 5.1 out of 1,000 if not. While changes in employment and family composition were determinants of SNAP entry in both groups, the differences in entry rates among those that experienced and those that did not experience the event were almost twice as large for individuals with noncitizen adults. For example, 11.2 out of 1,000 individuals in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children that experienced a job loss were predicted to enter SNAP, compared to 4.5 out of 1,000 for those whose employment status remained unchanged. This compares to 5.3 out of 1,000 and 3.3 out of 1,000, respectively, for individuals in families with citizen adults and citizen children.

BBCE positively, affected SNAP entry for both subgroups, but the impact was much larger for individuals living in households with noncitizen adults and citizen children (Figure III.4). Individuals in families with citizen adults and citizen children had predicted entry rates of 0.41

[23] There is also a small negative association between decreases in income and SNAP entry for individuals in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children.

percent if they lived in a BBCE state and 0.31 in 1,000 if they lived in a state that used the federal vehicle rules. This compares to individuals in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children, who had predicted entry rates of 1.39 percent if they lived in a BBCE state and 0.60 percent if they lived in a state with the federal rules. We found a small, but positive, association between per capita outreach expenditures for individuals living in families with citizen adults and citizen children, but no association for individuals in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children. Finally, simplified reporting, while not associated with entry for individuals in families with citizen adults and citizen children, was negatively associated with entry for individuals in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children.

Figure III.4 Regression-Adjusted Monthly Entry Rates for Individuals, by Residence in State with BBCE and Citizenship of Adults and Children in Family Subgroups



Note: Entry rate differences with BBCE and with federal vehicle rules are statistically significant for both subgroups at the 0.01 level.

3. Income Sources Subgroups

We re-estimated the model for individuals differentiated by the presence of earnings, Social Security or SSI, and TANF. Employment changes in the form of a job loss were more strongly associated with SNAP entry for individuals in families with earnings compared to in families without earnings (Table III.2).[24] Predicted entry rates were 0.40 and 0.19 percent for individuals with earnings with and without a job loss in the family, respectively—a difference of 0.21 percentage points. For individuals in families without earnings, these rates were 0.51 and 0.35 percent—a difference of 0.16 percentage points. In addition, living in a state that offered simplified reporting was positively associated with SNAP entry only for individuals living in families with earnings; there was no association for those in families without earnings. The same is true for those living in states with BBCE policies.

Entering SNAP was positively associated with living in a state offering BBCE for individuals living in families receiving Social Security income or SSI, but not for individuals living in families that did not receive Social Security income or SSI. The probability of entering SNAP for individuals in families with Social Security income or SSI was 3.7 out of 1,000 people in states that offer BBCE and 2.6 out of 1,000 people in states that use the Federal rules.

Decreases in income were positively associated with entering SNAP only for individuals living in families that did not receive TANF benefits. The regression-adjusted entry rates were 0.21 for individuals in families that did not experience a decrease in income and 0.27 for individuals in families that did. In addition, living in a state that offered BBCE or simplified reporting, relative to not offering the policy, results in a higher probability of entering SNAP

[24] Subgroups were defined using variable values from the start of the nonparticipation spell. Thus, families without earnings could experience a job loss if they do not have earnings at the start of the spell, then obtain and lose a job within the nonparticipation spell.

only for individuals in families that did not receive TANF. The same is true for living in a state that has greater per capita outreach expenditures.

4. SNAP Policy Subgroups

The associations between trigger events and SNAP entry, as well as between SNAP policies and SNAP entry, differed according to whether an individual lived in a state with certain SNAP policies such as simplified reporting and BBCE. Individuals in families that experienced a decrease in income were more likely to enter SNAP than those whose income did not decrease only for individuals living in states with simplified reporting; there was no observed relationship between an income loss and SNAP entry for individuals in states without simplified reporting. Table III.2 shows that, in states that offered simplified reporting, 2.8 out of 1,000 individuals entered SNAP after experiencing a decrease in income compared to 2.3 out of 1,000 individuals that entered SNAP without a decrease in income. In addition, individuals in simplified reporting states that also offered BBCE had higher regression-adjusted SNAP entry rates than those in simplified reporting states without BBCE (Table III.3). For individuals in states without simplified reporting, there was no observed relationship between BBCE and SNAP entry.

Individuals in non-BBCE states that had greater per capita outreach expenditures had higher regression-adjusted SNAP entry rates than those in non-BBCE states that had smaller per capita expenditures. For individuals in states with BBCE, there was no observed relationship between outreach expenditures and SNAP entry.

IV. THE DETERMINANTS OF THE DURATION OF SNAP PARTICIPATION SPELLS

In this chapter we present our findings for the determinants of SNAP duration in the 2004 SIPP panel. We estimate a hazard model that relates the duration of SNAP participation spells (through probability of exiting SNAP) with individuals' demographic and economic characteristics, changes in those characteristics, state economic conditions, and SNAP policy measures. To make the findings more accessible to a policy audience, we translate all model results to regression-adjusted SNAP median spell lengths; the raw regression coefficients are found in tables in Appendix C. Below, we present our main findings and conclude by discussing how these findings differ across subgroups.

A. Duration Model Estimation Results for the Full Sample

We begin by examining the results of the estimation of the multivariate hazard model of SNAP exit for the full population of individuals currently participating in the program. Table IV.1 contains the regression-adjusted median lengths of SNAP participation spells for each of the characteristics considered in the model. The construction of these probabilities is discussed in Chapter II. Differences between two regression-adjusted medians such as those for males and females reflect the effect of the explanatory variable (gender) on the probability of exiting SNAP after accounting for the differences in the other characteristics included in the model.[25]

[25] For variables that had large negative associations with exiting SNAP, the regression-adjusted median spell length may have been beyond the length of the observation period (27 months). When this was the case, and the medians for the groups (males and females, for example) were both greater than 27 months, we examine the left tail of the duration distribution and compared the percentages of each group that had left SNAP as of 4 months, 8 months, and 12 months into their spell. The group for which a smaller percentage of individuals had left SNAP as of 4 (or 8 or 12) months was likely to have longer participation spell lengths. While the tables in this chapter only contain the regression-adjusted medians, the more detailed tables in the appendix contain these percentages.

Table IV.1 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Spell Length (Months), by Participant Characteristic

Characteristic	Median SNAP Spell Length
Individual Demographic Characteristics	
All Individuals	8
Gender	
Male (referent group)	8 ***
Female	9
Race	
White, non-Hispanic	8 **
Black, non-Hispanic	9
Other, non-Hispanic	12 *
Hispanic (referent group)	9
Age	
18 to 29 (referent group)	9
30 to 49	8
50 to 64	8
65 and older	7 **
US Citizenship	
Citizen	8
Noncitizen (referent group)	9
Highest Grade Completed	
0 to 8 (referent group)	13
9 to 11	9 ***
12	9 ***
13 and above	8 ***
Family Composition	
Mean number of adults age 18-59 (referent group)	8
One adult more than mean number of adults age 18-59	8
Mean number of adults age 60+ (referent group)	8
One adult more than the mean number of adults age 60+	8
Mean number of children less than age 6 (referent group)	8
One child more than the mean number of children less than age 6	8
Mean number of children between ages 6 to 17 (referent group)	8
One child more than the mean number of children between ages 6 to 17	9
Marital Status	
Currently Married	10 ***
Not Currently Married (referent group)	8 ***

Table IV.1, *continued*

Characteristic	Median SNAP Spell Length
Economic Characteristics	
Employment Status	
Currently Employed	8 *
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	11
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	8
Have not worked at least 12 months (referent group)	9
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level	
Less than 1.0 (referent group)	10
1.0 to less than 1.5	10
1.5 to less than 2.0	8 ***
2.0 and above	7 ***
Net Worth	
Net worth is greater than 0	8 *
Net worth 0 or negative (referent group)	9
Net worth greater than $25,000	9
Net worth $25,000 or less (referent group)	8
Other Sources of Income	
Receive TANF	7 **
No TANF (referent group)	9
Receive SSI or general assistance	8
No SSI or general assistance (referent group)	8
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	12 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies (referent group)	7
Receive alimony or child support	9
No receipt of alimony or child support (referent group)	8
Benefit History	
First Spell	
Spell is first ever	8 ***
Spell is not first ever	9
Health Status and Medical Costs	
In fair or poor health	10 ***
Health good or better (referent group)	8
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	7 *
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less (referent group)	9

Table IV.1, *continued*

Characteristic	Median SNAP Spell Length
Trigger Events and Instability Measures	
Exit Trigger Events	
Job gain within family	7 ***
No job gain within family (referent group)	9
Income increase within family	7 ***
No income increase within family (referent group)	11
New marriage within family	14
No new marriage within family (referent group)	8
Decrease in family size	8 ***
No decrease in family size (referent group)	9
State and Regional Measures	
State Economic Measures	
Mean state unemployment rate (referent group)	8
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	8
20th Percentile Wage (referent group)	8 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	7
Region of Residence	
Northeast	9
Mid-Atlantic	9
Midwest	10 *
Southeast	10
Southwest	6 ***
Mountain Plains	9
Western (referent group)	8
SNAP Policy Variables	
Vehicle Rules	
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10
State excludes all or most vehicles	8
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	10
State vehicle limit above federal rules	7
State uses federal vehicle rules (referent group)	8
Simplified Reporting	
State offers simplified reporting	8
State does not offer simplified reporting (referent group)	7
Number of Spell-Month Observations	28,339

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

*Significantly different from median SNAP spell length for referent group at the .10 level, two-tailed test.
**Significantly different from median SNAP spell length for referent group at the .05 level, two-tailed test.
***Significantly different from median SNAP spell length for referent group at the .01 level, two-tailed test.

1. Demographic Characteristics

Many demographic characteristics had the expected relationship with the length of SNAP participation spells. Individuals had shorter regression-adjusted spells (i.e., are more likely to exit SNAP) if they were male; white, non-Hispanic (relative to being Hispanic); age 65 and older (relative to ages 18 to 29); unmarried; or had more education. For example, the regression-adjusted median spell length was 8 months for males versus 9 months for females and was 8 months for individuals who were unmarried versus 10 months for those who were married. Elderly individuals ages 65 and older had regression-adjusted medians of 7 months compared to individuals ages 18 to 29 with lengths of 9 months. The differential in durations according to education was striking, with individuals completing at most 8th grade having a median of 13 months, compared to 9 months for high school graduates and 8 months for individuals who had completed more schooling than high school.

2. Economic Characteristics

SNAP spell length was also associated with a number of economic characteristics. Individuals had shorter spells (i.e., are more likely to exit SNAP) if they had more income; had a positive net worth; were employed; were receiving TANF benefits; were not receiving noncash benefits such as WIC, Medicaid, or public housing subsidies; and did not have a family member in fair or poor health. For example, individuals with family incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty threshold had a median spell of 10 months compared to 8 months for participants with family incomes between 150 and 200 percent of poverty. Regression-adjusted median spells were shorter for TANF recipients than those with no TANF benefits (7 months versus 9 months) and for individuals who did not receive noncash benefits such as WIC, Medicaid, or public housing subsidies compared to those with these benefits (7 months versus 12 months). Finally, individuals in families that had a family member in fair or poor health had a median length of 10

months, compared to the 8 months that individuals whose families are in "good or better" health spent in the program.

3. Trigger Events

Changes in employment, income, and family composition were strongly associated with SNAP spell lengths. Individuals in families that experienced a job gain (measured as a transition from not being employed to being employed) had a regression-adjusted median spell length of 7 months compared to 9 months for individuals living in families with no job gain. Individuals living in families that experienced an increase in income (either a 10 percent increase in earned or non-TANF other income or an increase of any amount in TANF income) were also much more likely to exit SNAP compared to those without an income increase (median spell lengths were 7 and 11 months, respectively). Finally, individuals living in families that experienced a decrease in family size were more likely to exit SNAP compared to those without a decrease in family size, but the differential was smaller here compared to the employment and income trigger differentials—median spell lengths are 8 and 9 months, respectively.

4. State Economic and Policy Variables

After controlling for personal circumstances, labor market conditions in the state in which individuals reside were associated with SNAP spell lengths. Focusing on the low-wage labor market, states with higher wages had shorter SNAP spell lengths (higher SNAP exit rates). A one-dollar increase in the 20th percentile wage was associated with a one-month reduction in the median spell length—from 8 to 7 months.

We did not find evidence that SNAP policies implemented at the state level was associated with an individual's likelihood of exiting the program.

5. Prior Participation in SNAP and Spell Characteristics

Having participated in SNAP prior to the current spell was negatively associated with exiting the program. Individuals for whom the current participation spell was their first time on SNAP had regression-adjusted median spell lengths of 8 months, compared to "repeaters" who had previously participated in the program that stayed on an average of 9 months.[26]

B. Duration Model Estimation Results for Subgroups

Factors associated with SNAP duration or exiting SNAP differed across subgroups defined by family composition. They also differ by subgroup specifications new to the current study such as by sources of income, citizenship, and SNAP policies. We focus on the associations between SNAP spell lengths and trigger events in this section because of the large number of subgroups we examine.[27] The full set of results, including the associations with demographic and economic factors, can be found in Appendix D.

1. Family Composition Subgroups

As in the full sample, the length of a SNAP spell was negatively associated with increases in income. As shown in Figure IV.1 and Table IV.2, the largest difference among the family subgroups in the regression-adjusted median spell lengths related to experiencing an increase in income existed for individuals in families with non-elderly, non-disabled, childless adults (9 months for those with an increase in income and 21 months for those without an increase in income). The next largest differences in median spell lengths were for individuals in single-adult

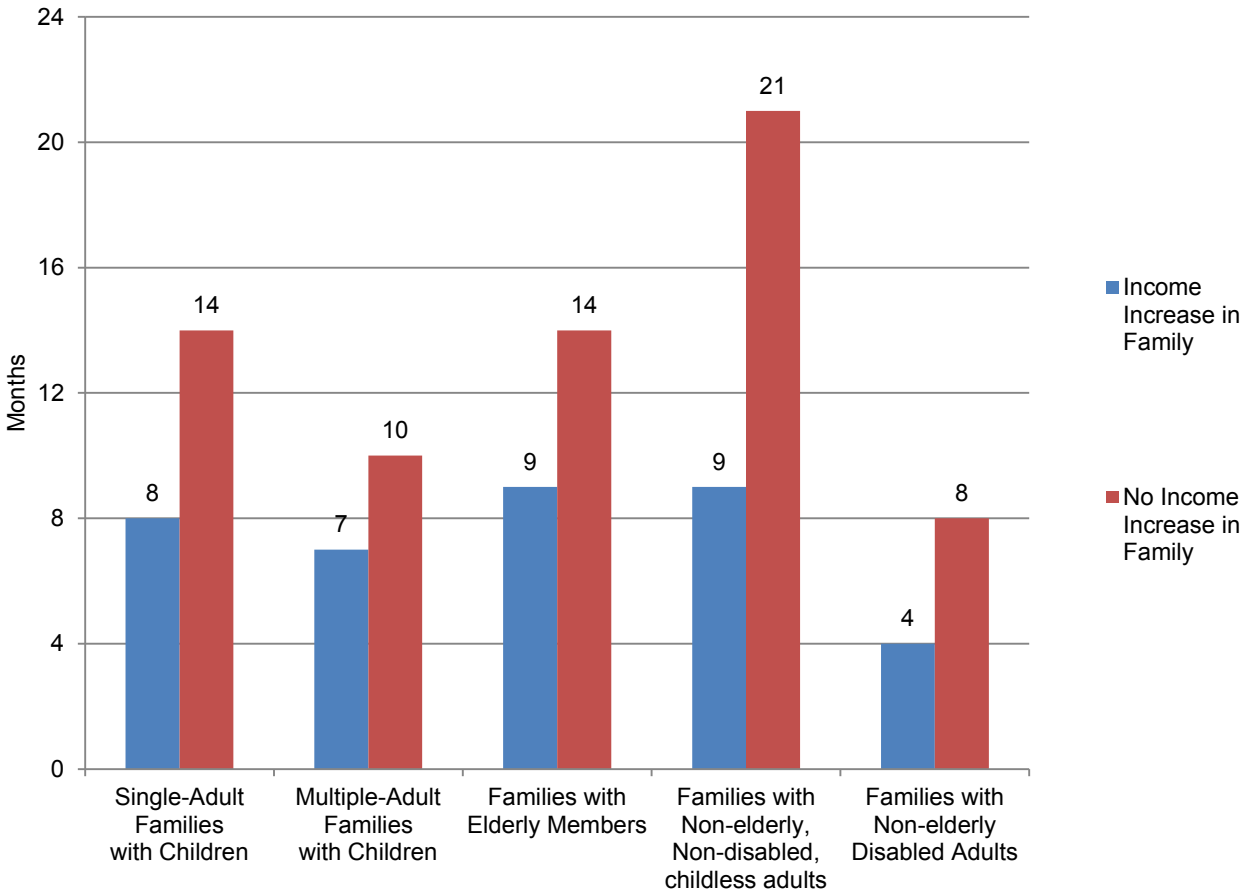
[26] Though not included in the table, we also found that during the first year of participation, the longer amount of time an individual spent on SNAP, the less likely the individual was to leave the program. While we have included regression-adjusted medians in the table that are based on these spell durations to be consistent with the other table rows, it is more natural to present evidence of duration dependence using the association between spell length and the likelihood of exiting SNAP. That is, by using the raw hazard regression coefficients. These are available in Appendix C.

[27] While in the entry analysis we also focused on the associations between SNAP entry and SNAP policies, there were no significant associations between SNAP policies and SNAP spell length.

families with children (8 and 14 months, respectively) and individuals with elderly members (9 versus 14 months). Finally, individuals in multiple-adult families with children (7 and 10 months, respectively) and individuals in families with non-elderly disabled adults (4 and 8 months, respectively) had smaller, but still sizable, differentials.

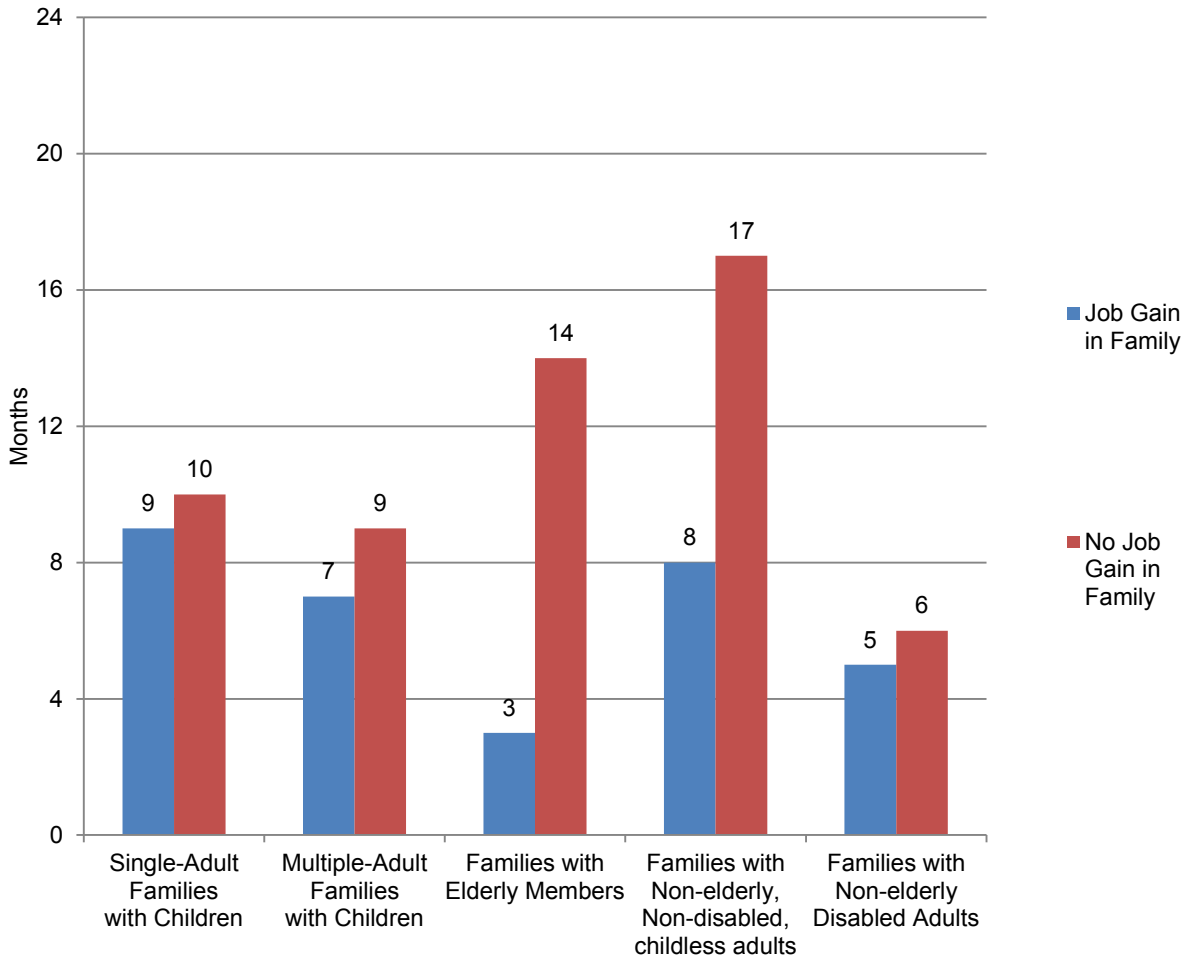
Experiencing a job gain in the family was also associated with shorter SNAP durations for several subgroups (Figure IV.2). The difference in median spell lengths from experiencing and not experiencing a job gain was largest for individuals in families with elderly (3 and 14 months, respectively) and those in families with non-elderly, non-disabled, childless adults (8 and 17 months, respectively). A smaller differential existed for individuals in multiple-adult families with children (7 and 9 months, respectively).

Figure IV.1 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Spell Lengths for Individuals, by Increase in Income and Their Family Composition Subgroup



Note: Differences in median spell lengths with and without an increase in income were statistically significant at the 0.01 level for individuals in each family subgroup

Figure IV.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Spell Lengths for Individuals, by Job Gain and Their Family Composition Subgroup

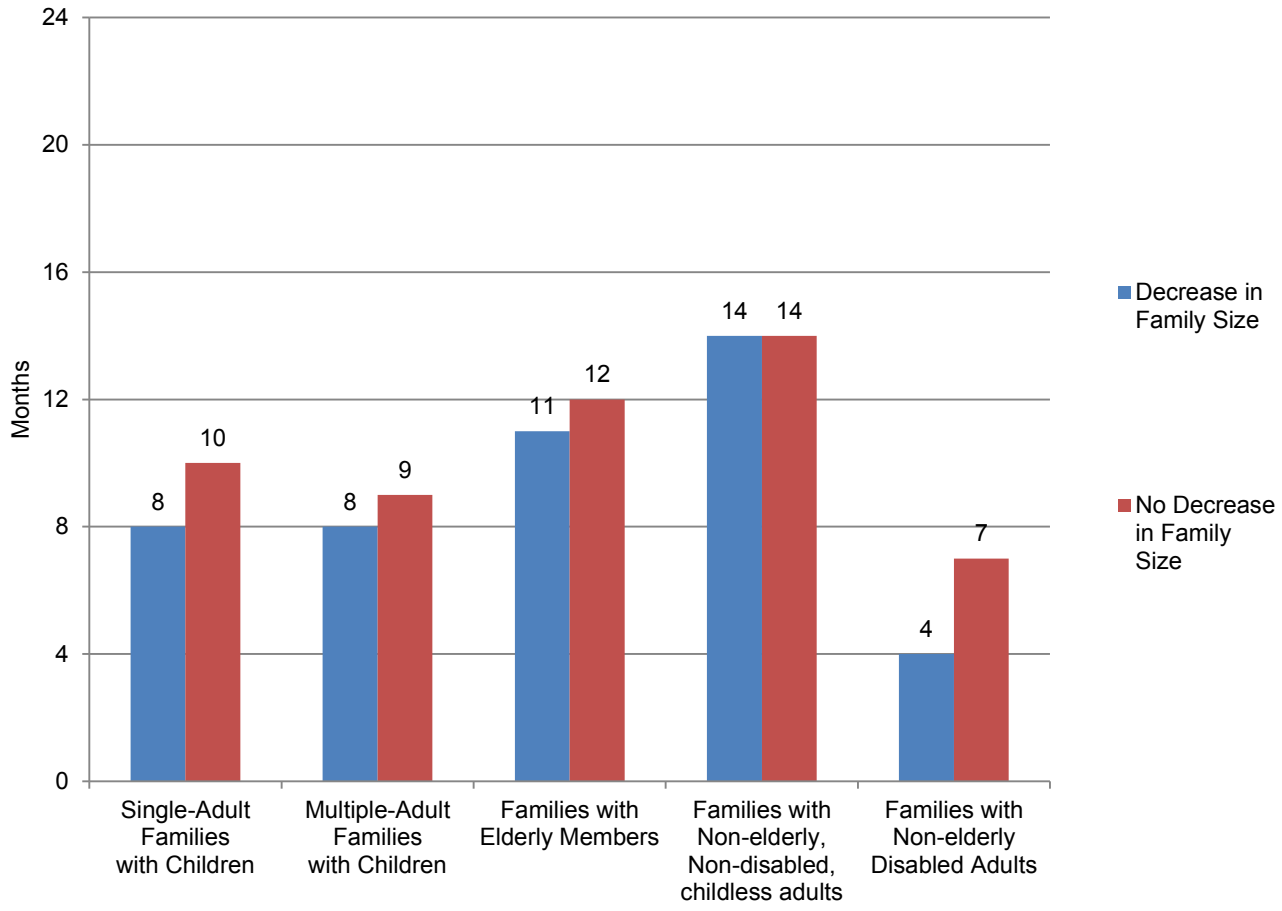


Note: Differences in median spell lengths with and without a job gain were statistically significant at the 0.01 level for individuals in multiple-adult families with children, individuals in families with elderly members, and individuals in families containing non-elderly, non-disabled, childless adults.

Decreases in family size were also associated with shorter SNAP spell lengths in several subgroups. Individuals in families with non-elderly disabled adults that experienced a decrease in family size had a median spell of 4 months compared to those without a decrease that had a spell of 7 months (Figure IV.3). Associations also existed for individuals in families with elderly members (11 and 12 months, respectively) and individuals in multiple-adult families with children (8 and 9 months, respectively).[28]

[28] Individuals in single-adult families with children had the second largest differential in regression-adjusted median spell lengths due to a decrease in family size, but the result is not statistically significant at the 0.10 level. We note that this was mainly a sample size issue, as the percentage of total person-months made up by individuals in single-adult families with children was, together with individuals in families with non-elderly disabled adults, lowest among the all family subgroups.

Figure IV.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Spell Lengths for Individuals, by Decrease in Family Size and Their Family Composition Subgroup



Note: Differences in median spell lengths with and without a decrease in family size were statistically significant at the 0.01 level for individuals in families with elderly members and individuals in families containing non-elderly, disabled adults. They were statistically significant at the 0.10 level for individuals in multiple-adult families with children.

2. Citizenship Subgroups

The associations between the amount of time spent on SNAP and trigger events differed according to the citizenship of adults in families with citizen children (Table IV.2). We found that changes in employment and income were associated with having shorter durations only for individuals in families with citizen adults and citizen children. There was no observed effect for individuals in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children. In contrast, a change in family

composition was associated with having shorter durations only for individuals in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children. There was no observed effect for individuals in families with citizen adults and citizen children. Individuals in families with citizen adults and citizen children had a regression-adjusted median spell length of 7 months if they had an increase in income and 11 months if not (Table IV.2). The same individuals had median spell lengths of 7 and 9 months depending on whether they experienced or did not experience a job gain in the family, respectively. Turning to family composition changes, individuals in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children had a regression-adjusted median spell length of 5 months if they had a decrease in family size and 17 months if not.

Table IV.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Spell Length (Months) by Occurrence of Trigger Event, by Subgroup

	Job gain within Family	No job gain within Family (referent group)	Income increase within Family	No Income increase within Family (referent group)	New marriage within Family	No new marriage within Family (referent group)	Decrease in family size	No decrease in family size (referent group)
Individuals in single-adult families with children	9	10	8***	14	24	9	8	10
Individuals in multiple-adult families with children	7***	9	7***	10	26	8	8*	9
Individuals in families with elderly members	3***	14	9***	14	> 27	12	11***	12
Individuals in families containing non-elderly non-disabled childless adults	8***	17	9***	21	5	14	14	14
Individuals in families containing non-elderly disabled adults	5	6	4***	8	18	6	4***	7
Individuals in families containing citizen adults and citizen children	7***	9	7***	11	11	8	8	9
Individuals in families containing noncitizen adults and citizen children	5	9	11	7	8	8	5***	17
Individuals in families with earnings	6***	8	6***	9	12	7	6**	8
Individuals in families without earnings	8***	12	9***	15	18	12	10	12
Individuals in families with Social Security or SSI	7**	10	7***	12	4	10	8*	10
Individuals in families without Social Security or SSI	6***	8	6***	11	24**	8	7**	8

Table IV.2, *continued*

	Job gain within Family	No job gain within Family (referent group)	Income increase within Family	No Income increase within Family (referent group)	New marriage within Family	No new marriage within Family (referent group)	Decrease in family size	No decrease in family size (referent group)
Individuals in families with TANF income	7	9	4**	11	1	8	4	10
Individuals in families without TANF income	7***	9	7***	11	15	8	8***	9
Individuals in states offering simplified reporting	6***	9	7***	11	8	8	8***	9
Individuals in states not offering simplified reporting	4*	6	4	7	5	5	4**	11
Individuals in states offering broad-based categorical eligibility	6***	9	7**	9	26	8	7	9
Individuals in states not offering broad-based categorical eligibility	7***	9	6***	12	11	9	8**	9
Individuals participating in SNAP for first time	6*	7	4***	10	11	7	6*	7
Individuals that have participated in SNAP previously	7***	10	8***	11	18	9	8***	10

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

Note: Referent groups

*Significantly different from median SNAP spell length for referent group at the .10 level, two-tailed test.

**Significantly different from median SNAP spell length for referent group at the .05 level, two-tailed test.

***Significantly different from median SNAP spell length for referent group at the .01 level, two-tailed test.

3. Income Sources Subgroups

We re-estimated the model for individuals differentiated by the presence of earnings, Social Security or SSI, and TANF. The differentials from a job gain and income increase were larger for individuals in families without earnings than for individuals in families with earnings (Table IV.2). Individuals in families with earnings had a median spell length of 6 months if they had recently experienced a job gain and 8 months if they had not. This compared to spells that were 8 and 12 months long, respectively, for individuals without earnings. Similarly, individuals in families with earnings had a median spell length of 6 months if they had recently experienced an increase in income and 9 months if they had not. This compares to spells that were 9 and 15 months long, respectively, for individuals without earnings.

Whereas job gains and income increases were associated with having shorter SNAP spells for both individuals in families with earnings and individuals in families without earnings, decreases in family size were associated with shorter spells only for those with earnings. The median spell lengths were 6 months for those with decreases in family size and 8 months otherwise.

Recently experiencing a job gain, an increase in income, or a decrease in family size were associated with having shorter SNAP spells for individuals living in families receiving Social Security income or SSI and individuals in families who did not receive this income (Table IV.2). The differentials among individuals that experience these events were slightly larger among individuals that receive Social Security or SSI, compared to those that did not receive Social Security or SSI. For example, individuals that received Social Security or SSI had a median spell length of 7 months if they had recently experienced a job gain and 10 months if they had not. This compares to spells that were 6 and 8 months long, respectively, for individuals without Social Security income or SSI.

Increases in income were associated with having shorter SNAP durations both for individuals living in families that received TANF benefits and individuals in families that did not receive TANF benefits. The differential in median spell lengths, however, was larger for those receiving TANF. For individuals in families receiving TANF, the medians were 4 and 11 months for individuals that did and did not experience an increase in family income, respectively. For individuals in non-TANF families, these estimates were 7 and 11 months. In addition, a job gain and a decrease in family size were each associated with having shorter SNAP durations, but only for individuals in non-TANF families; there were no observed associations for those receiving TANF.

4. SNAP Policy Subgroups

The associations between trigger events and SNAP spell lengths differed according to whether an individual lived in a state with certain SNAP policies like simplified reporting and BBCE. Individuals in families that experienced an increase in income had shorter median SNAP durations (7 months) than those whose income did not increase (11 months) only for individuals living in states with simplified reporting; there was no observed relationship between an income increase and SNAP spell length for individuals in states without simplified reporting (Table IV.2). Similarly, individuals in families that experienced a decrease in family size had shorter median SNAP durations (8 months) than those whose family size did not increase (9 months) for individuals living in states with simplified reporting. This is also true for individuals in states without simplified reporting, though the differential was larger—4 and 11 months, respectively.

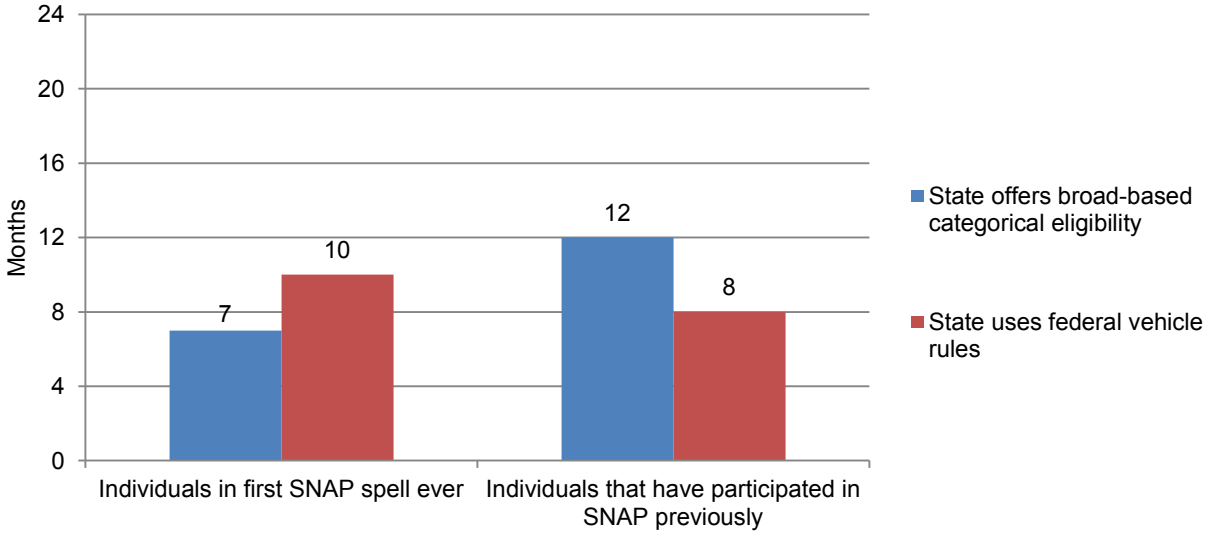
Individuals in families that experienced an increase in income had shorter median SNAP durations (7 months) than those whose income did not increase (9 months) for individuals living in states offering BBCE. While this was also true for individuals in states without BBCE, the difference in medians was larger—6 and 12 months, respectively.

5. Subgroups Defined by Prior Participation in SNAP

The associations between trigger events and SNAP spell lengths differ according to whether an individual lived in a family that had participated in SNAP prior to their current spell. Job gains, income decreases, and decreases in family size were associated with shorter median SNAP durations both for individuals that had participated previously and for first-time participants. The most notable difference between the two groups, however, was the differential in regression-adjusted median spell lengths for individuals that had experienced an increase in income and those who have not. For first-time participants, individuals that experienced an increase in income had a median spell of 4 months, compared to 10 months for those whose income did not increase—a 6-month difference. This compares to 8 and 11 months, respectively, for individuals that had participated in the program prior to their current spell—a 3-month difference.

While we do not find evidence that SNAP policies implemented at the state level affected an individual's likelihood of exiting the program when using the full sample, living in a state that offered BBCE was negatively associated with exiting SNAP for individuals living in families that had participated prior to the current spell. There was no observed association for first-time participants. Figure IV.4 shows that individuals that lived in states offering BBCE had longer median SNAP durations (12 months) than those that lived in states that used the federal vehicle rules (8 months).

Figure IV.4 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Spell Lengths for Individuals, by Residence in State with BBCE and by Prior SNAP Participation



Note: Differences in median spell lengths with BBCE and with the federal vehicle rules are statistically significant at the 0.01 level only for individuals that had participated in SNAP previously.

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V. THE DETERMINANTS OF SNAP RE-ENTRY

In this chapter we present our findings for the determinants of re-entering SNAP in the 2004 SIPP panel. While re-entry is a special case of SNAP entry examined in chapter II, the analysis more closely mirrored that of SNAP duration. We estimated a hazard model that related the probability of entering SNAP with individuals' demographic and economic characteristics, changes in those characteristics, state economic conditions, and SNAP policy measures. We translated all model results to regression-adjusted median lengths of spells off SNAP and regression-adjusted cumulative re-entry rates at 12 months; the raw regression coefficients are found in tables in Appendix C. Below, we present our main findings and discuss how these findings differ across subgroups.

A. Re-Entry Model Estimation Results for the Full Sample

We begin by examining the results of the estimation of the multivariate hazard model of SNAP re-entry for the full population of nonparticipants that have participated previously in the panel. Table V.1 contains the regression-adjusted median lengths of SNAP nonparticipation spells for each of the characteristics considered in the model. Differences between two regression-adjusted medians such as those for males and females reflect the effect of the explanatory variable (gender) on the probability of re-entering SNAP after accounting for the differences in the other characteristics included in the model.

For some variables, the regression-adjusted median nonparticipation spell length may be beyond the length of the observation period (27 months). When this is the case and the median for each group was both greater than 27 months, we examine the left tail of the nonparticipation spell distribution and compare the percentages of each group that re-entered SNAP as of 12

months into their nonparticipation spell. The group for which a smaller percentage of individuals re-entered SNAP as of 12 months was likely to have longer nonparticipation spell lengths.

Table V.1 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Spells Lengths, by Participant Characteristic

Characteristic	Median	Percentage of Individuals with Spells Lasting 12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	36
Gender		
Male (referent group)	> 27	35
Female	26	38
Race		
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	33
Black, non-Hispanic	20**	43
Other, non-Hispanic	24	39
Hispanic (referent group)	> 27	35
Age		
18 to 29 (referent group)	25	39
30 to 49	> 27	37
50 to 64	> 27**	32
65 and older	> 27*	28
US Citizenship		
Citizen	> 27	37
Noncitizen (referent group)	> 27	32
Highest Grade Completed		
0 to 8 (referent group)	17	45
9 to 11	24	40
12	> 27**	36
13 and above	> 27***	32
Family Composition		
Mean number of adults age 18-59 (referent group)	> 27	36
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	35
Mean number of adults age 60+ (referent group)	> 27	36
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	37
Mean number of children less than age 6 (referent group)	> 27***	36
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	24	40
Mean number of children between ages 6 to 17 (referent group)	> 27***	36
Mean number of children between ages 6 to 17 plus one	25	39

Table V.1, *continued*

Characteristic	Median	Percentage of Individuals with Spells Lasting 12 Months or Less
Marital Status		
Currently Married	> 27	34
Not Currently Married (referent group)	26	37
Economic Characteristics		
Employment Status		
Currently Employed	> 27**	34
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	23	41
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	37
Have not worked at least 12 months (referent group)	24	39
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level		
Less than 1.0 (referent group)	25	39
1.0 to less than 1.5	23	40
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27***	29
2.0 and above	> 27**	33
Net Worth		
Net worth is greater than 0 (referent group)	> 27***	33
Net worth 0 or negative	22	42
Net worth greater than $25,000 (referent group)	> 27*	33
Net worth $25,000 or less	26	38
Other Sources of Income		
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	33
Currently not receiving TANF (referent group)	> 27	37
Receive SSI or general assistance	25	38
No SSI or general assistance (referent group)	> 27	36
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	20***	43
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies (referent group)	> 27	30
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	36
No receipt of alimony or child support (referent group)	> 27	37
Benefit History		
First Spell		
Spell is first ever	> 27	35
Spell is not first ever	> 27	37

Table V.1, *continued*

Characteristic	Median	Percentage of Individuals with Spells Lasting 12 Months or Less
Health Status and Medical Costs		
In fair or poor health	> 27	37
Health good or better (referent group)	> 27	36
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	33
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less (referent group)	> 27	37
Trigger Events and Instability Measures		
Exit Trigger Events		
Job loss within family	12***	51
No job loss within family (referent group)	> 27	34
Income decrease within family	24***	40
No income decrease within family (referent group)	> 27	34
Divorce or separation within family	> 27	21
No divorce or separation within family (referent group)	> 27	37
Increase in family size	15***	47
No increase in family size (referent group)	> 27	35
State and Regional Measures		
State Economic Measures		
Mean state unemployment rate (referent group)	> 27	37
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	35
20th Percentile Wage (referent group)	> 27	36
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	> 27	37
Region of Residence		
Northeast	> 27**	31
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	36
Midwest	24	39
Southeast	> 27**	31
Southwest	26	38
Mountain Plains	15*	47
Western (referent group)	25	39
SNAP Policy Variables		
Vehicle Rules		
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	24	40
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	35
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	36
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	35
State uses federal vehicle rules (referent group)	> 27	36

Table V.1, *continued*

Characteristic	Median	Percentage of Individuals with Spells Lasting 12 Months or Less
Simplified Reporting		
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	37
State does not offer simplified reporting (referent group)	> 27	30
Program Outreach Expenditures [a]		
State has one additional cent to mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	36
State has mean outreach expenditures per capita (referent group)	> 27	36
Number of Spell-Month Observations	31,210	

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

*Significantly different from median nonparticipation spell length (or percentage of individuals with spell l Lasting 12 months or less) for referent group at the .10 level, two-tailed test.

**Significantly different from median nonparticipation spell length (or percentage of individuals with spell lasting 12 months or less) for referent group at the .05 level, two-tailed test.

***Significantly different from median nonparticipation spell length (or percentage of individuals with spell lasting 12 months or less) for referent group at the .01 level, two-tailed test.

[a] Results should be interpreted with caution as not all SNAP units in states with positive outreach expenditures may be affected by the state's outreach expenditures.

1. Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics that are statistically significant have the expected relationship with the length of time spent off SNAP. Individuals had shorter regression-adjusted off spells (i.e., were more likely to re-enter SNAP) if they were black, non-Hispanic (relative to being Hispanic) or had a larger number of children ages 0 to 6 or children ages 6 to 17. Individuals had longer off spells (that is, are less likely to re-enter SNAP) if they were ages 50 and older (relative to those ages 18 to 29) or had at least a high school education (relative to completing less than eighth grade). For example, the regression-adjusted median nonparticipation spell length was 20 months for black, non-Hispanic individuals versus more than 27 months for Hispanics. The median nonparticipation spell length was more than 27 months both for individuals that completed high school and for individuals that completed more than high school, compared to 17 months for individuals completing at most eighth grade.

2. Economic Characteristics

The length of time spent off SNAP prior to re-entering was also associated with a number of economic characteristics. Individuals had longer nonparticipation spells (that is, were less likely to re-enter SNAP) if they had more income; had a positive net worth; or were employed. They had shorter nonparticipation spells (that is, were more likely to re-enter) if they were receiving noncash benefits such as WIC, Medicaid, or public housing subsidies. For example, individuals with family incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty threshold had a median nonparticipation spell of 25 months compared to more than 27 months for nonparticipants with family incomes between 150 and 200 percent or greater than 200 percent of poverty. Regression-adjusted median nonparticipation spells were longer for individuals employed at the time of the panel relative to those who had not worked for more than a year (>27 months versus 24 months, respectively) and for individuals with positive net worth relative to those with zero net worth

(>27 months versus 22 months). Finally, individuals who received noncash benefits such as WIC, Medicaid, or public housing subsidies had a median SNAP nonparticipation spell length of 20 months compared to greater than 27 months for those without these benefits.

3. Trigger Events

Changes in employment, income, and family composition were strongly associated with the length of time spent off SNAP prior to re-entry. Individuals in families that experienced a job loss had a regression-adjusted median nonparticipation spell length of 12 months compared to greater than 27 months for individuals living in families with no job loss. Individuals living in families that experienced an increase in family size were also more likely to re-enter SNAP compared to those without an increase in family size (median nonparticipation spell lengths were 15 and greater than 27 months, respectively). Finally, individuals living in families that experienced a decrease in income were also much more likely to re-enter SNAP compared to those without a decrease in income, but the differential was smaller, compared to the employment and income trigger differentials—median nonparticipation spell lengths were 24 and greater than 27 months, respectively.

4. State Economic and Policy Variables

Even after controlling for personal circumstances, labor market conditions in the state in which individuals resided were associated with SNAP nonparticipation spell lengths. States with higher wages for low-wage workers had slightly shorter SNAP nonparticipation spell lengths (higher SNAP re-entry rates). A one-dollar increase in the 20th percentile wage was associated with a 1-percentage-point increase in the percentage of nonparticipants that re-entered SNAP within 12 months (the medians were greater than 27 months for both the 20th percentile wage and one dollar above the 20th percentile wage, so they could not be compared).

We did not find evidence that SNAP policies implemented at the state level affect an individual's likelihood of re-entering the program.

5. Spell Characteristics

We did not find a significant association between the likelihood of an individual re-entering SNAP and whether the previous spell was the individual's first time participating in the program.[29]

B. Re-Entry Model Estimation Results for Subgroups

The determinants of SNAP re-entry differed across subgroups defined by family composition, sources of income, and SNAP policies.[30] We focused on the associations between SNAP nonparticipation spell lengths and trigger events in this section because of the large number of subgroups we examined.[31] The full set of results, including the associations with demographic and economic factors, can be found in Appendix D.

1. Family Composition Subgroups

Experiencing a job loss in the family was associated with shorter SNAP nonparticipation spells for single-adult families with children and multiple-adult families with children (Table V.2). The difference in median nonparticipation spell lengths from experiencing and not experiencing a job loss was more than 19 months for individuals in families with single-adult

[29] Though not presented in the table, the longer amount of time an individual spent off SNAP, the less likely the individual was to re-enter the program. While we have included regression-adjusted medians in the table that are based on these spell durations to be consistent with the other table rows, it is more natural to present evidence of duration dependence using the association between spell length and the likelihood of re-entering SNAP. That is, by using the raw hazard regression coefficients. These are available in Appendix C.

[30] Due to convergence problems in the estimation procedure for the subgroups of individuals in families with non-elderly disabled adults and individuals with noncitizen adults and citizen children, we do not discuss those results in the text and have replaced the values in the tables with "NA".

[31] While in the entry analysis we also focused on the associations between SNAP entry and SNAP policies, there were no significant associations between SNAP policies and the length of SNAP nonparticipation spells in most subgroup analyses.

families with children (8 and >27, respectively) and more than 17 months for individuals in families with multiple-adult families with children (10 and >27 months, respectively).

The length of time spent off SNAP prior to re-entering was also negatively associated with decreases in income for individuals in families with elderly members.[32] The median nonparticipation spell was 17 months for individuals experiencing a decrease in income and greater than 27 months for those who did not.

Increases in family size were also associated with shorter lengths of time off SNAP in several subgroups. The largest differentials in median nonparticipation spell lengths among individuals that experienced and did not experience a decrease in family size were for individuals in families with elderly members (7 and >27 months, respectively) and individuals in single-adult families with children (9 and >27 months, respectively). A smaller differential, though still sizable, was present for individuals in families with non-elderly non-disabled childless adults (7 and 22 months, respectively).

[32] The estimates for individuals in families with non-elderly disabled adults should be interpreted with caution due to convergence problems in the estimation procedure for this subgroup.

Table V.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Spells Lengths by Occurrence of Trigger Event, by Subgroup

	Job Loss Within Family	No Job Loss Within Family	Income Decrease Within Family	No Income Decrease Within Family	Divorce or Separation Within Family	No Divorce or Separation Within Family	Increase in Family Size	No Increase in Family Size
Single-adult families with children	8*	> 27	22	25	> 27	24	9*	> 27
Multiple-adult families with children	10***	> 27	22	> 27	> 27	24	19	24
Families with elderly members	> 27	> 27	17***	> 27	> 27	> 27	7*	> 27
Families containing non-elderly non-disabled childless adults	12	20	16	21	> 27	19	7***	22
Families containing non-elderly disabled adults	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adults in families with citizen adults and citizen children	11***	> 27	20***	> 27	> 27	24	16*	25
Adults in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Individuals in families with earnings	13***	> 27	24***	> 27	> 27	> 27	18*	> 27
Individuals in families without earnings	13	> 27	24	> 27	> 27	> 27	12**	> 27
Individuals in families with Social Security or SSI	20	> 27	20**	> 27	> 27	26	10***	> 27
Individuals in families without Social Security and SSI	10***	> 27	26	> 27	> 27	> 27	19**	> 27
Individuals in families with TANF income	19	> 27	> 27	21	> 27	24	5***	> 27
Individuals in families with no TANF income	12***	> 27	23***	> 27	> 27	> 27	19**	> 27

Table V.2, *continued*

	Job Loss Within Family	No Job Loss Within Family	Income Decrease Within Family	No Income Decrease Within Family	Divorce or Separation Within Family	No Divorce or Separation Within Family	Increase in Family Size	No Increase in Family Size
Individuals in states offering simplified income reporting	12***	> 27	24***	> 27	> 27	> 27	15***	> 27
Individuals in states not offering simplified income reporting	3*	> 27	> 27	10	1***	> 27	3*	> 27
Individuals in states offering broad-based categorical eligibility	8***	26	18**	> 27	> 27	24	17	24
Individuals in states not offering broad-based categorical eligibility	13***	> 27	> 27*	> 27	> 27	> 27	15***	> 27
Individuals for whom last SNAP spell was first participation spell ever	8***	>27	>27	>27	7	>27	>27	>27
Individuals for whom last SNAP spell was not first participation spell ever	15***	26	19***	>27	>27	24	10***	26

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

*Significantly different from median nonparticipation spell length for referent group at the .10 level, two-tailed test.
**Significantly different from median nonparticipation spell length for referent group at the .05 level, two-tailed test.
***Significantly different from median nonparticipation spell length for referent group at the .01 level, two-tailed test.

"NA" indicates that results are not available due to convergence problems in the estimation procedure for the subgroup.

2. Income Sources Subgroups

We re-estimated the model for individuals differentiated by the presence of earnings, Social Security or SSI, and TANF. Job losses and decreases in income are associated with the length of SNAP nonparticipation spells only for individuals in families with earnings (Table V.2). Individuals in families with earnings had a median nonparticipation spell length of 13 months if they had recently experienced a job loss and greater than 27 months if they had not. Similarly, individuals in families with earnings had a median nonparticipation spell length of 24 months if they had recently experienced a decrease in income and greater than 27 months if they had not. In addition, increases in family size were associated with SNAP re-entry for individuals with earnings and individuals without earnings, but the differential in the percentage of individuals that re-entered within 12 months was about the same for both groups. The percentage of individuals in families with earnings that re-entered within 12 months was 45 percent for individuals whose family size increased compared to 34 percent for those whose family size did not increase. For individuals in families without earnings, these percentages were 52 and 38 percent, respectively (Table V.3).

Job losses and decreases in income affected individuals differently whether they lived in families receiving Social Security income or SSI. While recently experiencing a job loss was associated with having shorter nonparticipation spells prior to re-entering the program only for individuals in families without Social Security income or SSI (median spells were 10 and >27 months for those with and without a job loss), experiencing a decrease in income was associated with having shorter nonparticipation spells only for individuals in families with Social Security income or SSI (median nonparticipation spells were 20 and >27 months for those with and without a decrease in income) (Table V.2).

Job losses and decreases in income were associated with having shorter SNAP nonparticipation spells only for individuals living in families that did not receive TANF benefits; there were no significant associations for individuals in families that did receive them. The medians for individuals in TANF families were 12 months versus greater than 27 months for individuals that did and did not experience a job loss and 23 months versus greater than 27 months for individuals that did and did not experience a decrease in family income, respectively (Table V.2). In addition, increases in family size were associated with SNAP re-entry for individuals in families with or without TANF, but the differential in median nonparticipation spell lengths was much larger for individuals in families with TANF. The percentage of individuals in families with TANF that re-entered within 12 months was 66 percent for individuals whose family size increased compared to 34 percent for those whose family size did not increase (Table V.3). For individuals in families without TANF, these percentages were 44 and 36 percent, respectively.

Table V.3 Regression-Adjusted Percentages of Individuals with SNAP Nonparticipation Spells lasting at 12 Months or Less by Occurrence of Trigger Event, by Subgroup

	Job Loss Within Family	No Job Loss Within Family	Income Decrease Within Family	No Income Decrease Within Family	Divorce or Separation Within Family	No Divorce or Separation Within Family	Increase in Family Size	No Increase in Family Size
Single-adult families with children	59*	41	44	43	0	43	55*	41
Multiple-adult families with children	56***	36	41	37	30	39	43	39
Families with elderly members	23	29	48***	25	0	29	62*	28
Families containing non-elderly non-disabled childless adults	51	40	45	40	0	42	64***	39
Families containing non-elderly disabled adults	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adults in families with citizen adults and citizen children	53***	37	44***	35	24	39	46*	39
Adults in families with noncitizen adults and citizen children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Individuals in families with earnings	49***	33	39***	32	16	35	45**	34
Individuals in families without earnings	50	38	41	38	37	39	52**	38
Individuals In families with Social Security or SSI	43	36	43**	34	14	37	56***	36
Individuals In families without Social Security And SSI	56***	33	39	34	22	36	44**	35
Individuals In families with TANF income	42	37	34	41	0	38	66***	34
Individuals In families with no TANF income	52***	34	41***	33	25	36	44**	36

Table V.3, *continued*

	Job Loss Within Family	No Job Loss Within Family	Income Decrease Within Family	No Income Decrease Within Family	Divorce or Separation Within Family	No Divorce or Separation Within Family	Increase in Family Size	No Increase in Family Size
Individuals in states offering simplified income reporting	51***	34	40***	33	15	36	47***	35
Individuals in states not offering simplified income reporting	80*	39	33	52	100***	42	84*	40
Individuals in states offering broad-based categorical eligibility	57***	34	43**	33	34	37	44	36
Individuals in states not offering broad-based categorical eligibility	49***	34	39*	34	13	36	48***	35
Individuals for whom last SNAP spell was first participation spell ever	60***	30	35	33	65	33	37	33
Individuals for whom last SNAP spell was not first participation spell ever	47***	37	44***	35	0	39	55***	37

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

*Significantly different from percentage of individuals with spell lasting 12 months or less for referent group at the .10 level, two-tailed test.
**Significantly different from percentage of individuals with spell lasting 12 months or less for referent group at the .05 level, two-tailed test.
***Significantly different from percentage of individuals with spell lasting 12 months or less for referent group at the .01 level, two-tailed test.

"NA" indicates that results are not available due to convergence problems in the estimation procedure for the subgroup.

3. SNAP Policy Subgroups

The associations between trigger events and the length of time spent off SNAP differ according to whether an individual lived in a state with certain SNAP policies, such as simplified reporting and BBCE. Individuals in families that experienced an increase in income had shorter median SNAP nonparticipation spells (24 months) than those whose income did not increase (>27 months) only for individuals who lived in states with simplified reporting; there was no observed relationship between an income increase and nonparticipation spell length for individuals who lived in states without simplified reporting (Table V.2). There were significant differences in nonparticipation spell lengths for individuals in simplified reporting states that did and did not experience job losses, as well as those that did and did not experience increases in family size. For example, the percentage of individuals in simplified reporting states that re-entered within 12 months was 51 percent for individuals who live in families that have recently experienced a job loss and 34 percent for those in families with no job loss. This compares to 80 and 39 percent, respectively, for individuals in states without simplified reporting.

Individuals in families that experienced an increase in family size had shorter median SNAP nonparticipation spells (15 months) than those whose family size did not increase (>27 months) for individuals living in states not offering BBCE (Table V.2). There is no observed relationship between increases in family size and SNAP re-entry for individuals living in states offering BBCE. There are significant differentials in nonparticipation spell lengths for individuals in BBCE states that do and do not experience job losses, as well as those that do and do not experience decreases in income. The same is true for those in non-BBCE states.

4. Subgroups Defined by Prior Participation in SNAP

The associations between trigger events and SNAP nonparticipation spell lengths differed according to whether the last SNAP participation spell that the individual exited was his or her

first time participating in the program. As shown in Table V.2, job losses were associated with shorter lengths of time off SNAP both for individuals for whom the previous SNAP spell was their first time participating and those who had participated previously, but the differential in regression-adjusted median nonparticipation spell lengths was greater for first-time participants (8 months for those experiencing a job loss versus >27 months for those not experiencing a job loss). This compares to 15 months versus 26 months, respectively for individuals that were not first-time participants in their previous SNAP spell.

While job losses affected both groups of individuals, decreases in income and increases in family size were associated with re-entering SNAP only for individuals that had participated in SNAP previously. Individuals that experienced a decrease in income had a median spell of 19 months, compared to greater than 27 months for those whose income did not increase. Finally, individuals that experienced an increase in family size had a median spell of 10 months, compared to 26 months for those whose family size did not increase.

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VI. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter we synthesize our results from chapters III, IV, and V to provide a general picture of how individual, family, and state characteristics were associated with SNAP dynamics in the mid-2000s. We also interpret these findings by classifying the characteristics according to factors related to perceived eligibility; expected benefit amount; costs of participation; household needs; household resources; and personal preferences and traits.

A. Summary of Entry Findings

The first column of Table VI.1 highlights the factors that we found to be positively associated with program entry (statistically significant at the 0.10 level or higher) and the monthly entry rate of individuals with these characteristics in comparison to their referent group's entry rate. Trigger events were highly associated with entry into SNAP. For example, 0.44 percent of individuals in families experiencing a recent (in the last four months) job loss entered SNAP each month in 2004 to 2006, while 0.23 percent of individuals in families not experiencing a recent job loss entered; this meant that individuals experiencing a recent job loss were almost two times more likely to enter SNAP each month than individuals in families not experiencing a job loss. In addition, as shown in Table VI.1, many demographic, economic, and state policy variables were associated with SNAP entry.

Table VI.1 Factors Positively Associated with Program Entry

Triggers	Monthly Entry Rate (%)	Referent Group	Monthly Entry Rate (%)
Individuals in families experiencing a recent job loss	0.44	Individuals in families not experiencing a recent job loss	0.23
Individuals in families experiencing a recent decrease in income	0.28	Individuals in families not experiencing a recent decrease in income	0.23
Individuals in families with a recent increase in family size	0.40	Individuals in families without a recent increase in family size	0.24
Demographics			
Females	0.28	Males	0.22
African American, non-Hispanic individuals Other, non-Hispanic	0.31 0.31	Hispanic individuals	0.27
Unmarried individuals	0.29	Married individuals	0.20
U.S. citizens	0.27	Noncitizens	0.14
Age 18 to 29	0.29	Age 50 to 64 Age 65 and older	0.22 0.11
Less education (completed up to grade 8)	0.31	Completed more than high school	0.19
More young children in the family [a]	0.30	Fewer young children in the family	0.24
More school-age children in the family [a]	0.28	Fewer school-age children in the family	0.25
Economic			
Individuals receiving income through TANF	0.45	Individuals not receiving TANF income	0.24
Individuals receiving benefits through WIC, Medicaid, or housing subsidies	0.53	Individuals not receiving benefits through WIC, Medicaid, or housing subsidies	0.17
Individuals receiving alimony payments or child support	0.31	Individuals not receiving alimony payments or child support	0.25
Individuals with a family member in poor health	0.33	Individuals without a family member in poor health	0.22
Individuals with family income under poverty	0.40	Individuals with family income from 1.0 to 1.5 times the federal poverty level Individuals with family income from 1.5 to 2.0 times the federal poverty level	0.37 0.28
Individuals with zero or negative net worth	0.30	Individuals with positive net worth	0.23
Individuals not working for 1 to 5 months	0.68	Individuals not working for at least a year	0.25
State economic and policy variables			
Individuals living in states with higher unemployment rates [a]	0.26	Individuals living in states with lower unemployment rates	0.25
Individuals living in states with broad-based categorical eligibility	0.28	Individuals living in states using federal vehicle rules in the asset test	0.23
Individuals living in states with simplified reporting	0.25	Individuals living in states without simplified reporting	0.21
Individuals living in states with higher outreach expenditures [a b]	0.26	Individuals living in states with lower outreach expenditures	0.26
Individuals living in states with lower 20th percentile wages [a]	0.24	Individuals living in states with higher 20th percentile wages	0.21

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

[a] Fewer and lower equate to the mean or below. More and higher equate to the mean plus 1.

[b] Results should be interpreted with caution as not all SNAP units in states with positive outreach expenditures may be affected by the state's outreach expenditures.

B. Summary of Duration Findings

In the first column of Table VI.2, we present factors that are positively associated with longer spell length (statistically significant at the 0.10 level or higher) and the median spell length. As with entry, triggers such as a change in employment or income were highly associated with spell length. Many other factors that we see above as associated with entry were also associated with spell length.

Table VI.2 Factors Associated with Longer Spell Length

Triggers	Median Spell Length (months)	Referent Group	Monthly Spell Length (months)
Individuals in families not experiencing a recent job loss	9	Individuals in families experiencing a recent job loss	7
Individuals in families not experiencing a recent increase in income	11	Individuals in families experiencing a recent increase in income	7
Individuals not experiencing a recent decrease in family size	9	Individuals experiencing a recent decrease in family size	8
Demographics			
Females	9	Males	8
Hispanic individuals	9	White, non-Hispanic individuals	8
Age 18 to 29	9	Age 65 and older	7
Married individuals	10	Unmarried individuals	8
No high school education	13	Some high school High school graduate More than high school	9 9 8
Economic			
Individuals receiving benefits through WIC, Medicaid, or housing subsidies	12	Individuals not receiving benefits through WIC, Medicaid, or housing subsidies	7
Individuals with a family member in poor health	10	Individuals without a family member in poor health	8
Individuals with family Income under poverty	10	Individuals with family income from 1.5 to 2.0 times the federal poverty level	8
Individuals with zero or negative net worth	9	Individuals with positive net worth	8
Individuals who have not worked for at least one year	9	Individuals who are currently employed	8
Individuals not receiving TANF income	9	Individuals receiving TANF income	7

Table VI.2, *continued*

Triggers	Median Spell Length (months)	Referent Group	Monthly Spell Length (months)
State economic and policy variables			
Living in states with lower 20th percentile wages [a]	8	Living in states with higher 20th percentile wages	7
Prior Participation and Spell Characteristics			
Individuals who previously participated in SNAP	9	Individuals who did not previously participate in SNAP	8

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

[a] Fewer and lower equate to the mean or below. More and higher equate to the mean plus 1.

C. Summary of Re-Entry Findings

Table VI.3 presents the factors that we found to be positively associated with a shorter spell off SNAP prior to re-entering. We show the regression-adjusted median lengths of SNAP nonparticipation spells for individuals with the given characteristic. With one exception, each of the factors associated with a quicker re-entry was also associated with entry. The exception was related to employment. For entry, we saw no association with being currently employed versus not employed for at least a year, while we saw a negative association between re-entering and being currently employed (versus not employed for at least a year). Several additional factors were associated with entry but not re-entry. These include demographic characteristics (being female, unmarried, or a U.S. citizen); economic characteristics (individuals receiving income through TANF, receiving alimony payments or child support, or having a family member in poor health); and state economic and policy factors (living in a state with a higher unemployment rate or a lower 20th percentile wage, and living in a state with broad-based categorical eligibility, simplified reporting, or higher outreach expenditures).

Table VI.3 Factors Associated with Quicker Re-Entry

Triggers	Median Non-Participation Spell Length (months)	Referent Group	Median Non-Participation Spell Length (months)
Individuals in families experiencing a recent job loss	12	Individuals in families not experiencing a recent job loss	>27
Individuals in families experiencing a recent decrease in income	24	Individuals in families not experiencing a recent decrease in income	>27
Individuals in families with a recent increase in family size	15	Individuals in families without a recent increase in family size	>27
Demographics			
African American, non-Hispanic individuals	20	Hispanic individuals	>27
More young children in the family [a]	24	Fewer young children in the family	>27
More school-age children in the family [a]	25	Fewer school-age children in the family	>27
Age 18 to 29	25	Age 50 to 64 Age 65 and older	>27 >27
No high school education	17	High school graduate More than high school	>27 >27
Economic			
Individuals receiving benefits through WIC, Medicaid, or housing subsidies	20	Individuals not receiving benefits through WIC, Medicaid, or housing subsidies	>27
Individuals with family income under poverty	25	Individuals with family income from 1.5 to 2.0 times the federal poverty level	>27
Individuals with zero or negative net worth	22	Individuals with positive net worth	>27
Individuals who have not worked for at least one year	24	Individuals who are currently employed	>27

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

[a] Fewer and lower equate to the mean or below. More and higher equate to the mean plus 1.

D. Synthesis of Entry and Duration Findings: Demographic and Economic Characteristics

Tables VI.1 and VI.2 summarized our findings by type of characteristic (demographic, economic, trigger event, state economic and policy, and prior participation and spell type) for SNAP entry and duration. Some characteristics were associated with both entry and duration during this period. Individuals that were more likely to enter SNAP and more likely stay on longer included those that

- were female (relative to male)
- were ages 18 to 29 (relative to age 65 and older)
- had lower levels of education (relative to higher levels)

- had lower income as a percentage of poverty (relative to higher income)
- had zero net worth (relative to positive net worth)
- lived in a state with a lower 20th percentile wage (relative to a higher one)
- received noncash benefits such as WIC, Medicaid, or public housing subsidies
- had a family member in fair or poor health (relative to not having a family member in fair or poor health)

In an expanded logic model of SNAP participation from a recent study of SNAP participation decisions,[33] a household first considers its eligibility, then weighs the anticipated SNAP benefit and the cost of participating such as paying for transportation to get to the SNAP office, while considering the household's need and level of resources available to meet that need. A household's preferences for participation--including its perceptions regarding the receipt of government assistance--also factor into the participation decision.

Most of the factors in the bulleted list above reflected low levels of resources that increased the need for SNAP benefits. In particular, having lower income and zero net worth, and searching for jobs or being employed in a labor market characterized by lower wages increase the need for SNAP. To the extent that education was often considered a proxy for potential future income and that having a family member in fair or poor health may have limited the ability to work, both education and health could have been considered resource factors in the participation decision. They may have also been considered an important part of a household's preferences for participation, as individuals with more than a high school education may have had a greater expectation that the lack of resources was short-term or may have felt a greater sense of stigma for receiving government assistance than individuals with less than an eighth grade education. The greater likelihood of entry and lower likelihood of exit for individuals with noncash benefits such as WIC, Medicaid, or public housing subsidies, while increasing resources in the family, may have also reflected both informational networks among participants in those

[33] See Burstein et al. (2009).

other programs as well as dual enrollment capabilities of program centers. For example, WIC participants may have often learned about SNAP eligibility at local WIC agencies from mothers that participated in both WIC and SNAP. Strategies focused on getting people enrolled for the full range of services and programs for which they are eligible were also becoming more common as states improved and integrated their eligibility systems.

Non-resource factors that increased the likelihood of participation included being female or age 18 to 29 (relative to being age 65 and older). Age likely reflected differences in costs to participation, as those who were older may have had a more difficult time traveling to an administrative office to enroll or to recertify. Females may have had different preferences for participating (for example, a lower degree of stigma).

E. Synthesis of Entry and Duration Findings: Trigger Events

Changes in employment, income, and family composition are also important factors of both entry and duration. Individuals that were more likely to enter SNAP and more likely stay on longer included those that

- lost their job (for SNAP entry) and did not subsequently find a new job (for SNAP duration)
- had a decrease in income (for SNAP entry) and did have a subsequent increase in income (for SNAP duration)
- had an increase in family size (for SNAP entry) and did have a subsequent decrease in family size (for SNAP duration)

Following the same logic model as the previous section, these factors represented changes in resources and needs and, to some extent, costs of participation and preferences for participation. Certainly income changes affected resources and the ability to purchase an adequate amount of food. Employment changes distinct from income changes, however, may have freed up time for individuals to travel to the administrative office to apply for SNAP benefits or recertify, thereby lowering costs to participation. Alternatively, employment changes may have affected the perceived benefit to participating in the program, as when a job loss caused an individual to

believe he or she would be out of work for more than a short-term period. Changes in family composition may reflect a change in need, as financing food and non-food purchases for a family that recently became larger required additional resources.

F. Synthesis of Entry and Duration Findings: SNAP Policies

We found that the policies offered in the state in which an individual lived mainly affected program entry decisions and not the length of time spent on SNAP. Individuals that were more likely to enter SNAP include those that

- lived in states that offered BBCE (relative to those that used the federal vehicle rules)
- lived in states with simplified reporting for earners
- lived in states with greater per capita outreach expenditures

However for individuals that had participated previously, those that lived in a state that offered BBCE, relative to the federal vehicle rules, stayed on the program longer.

SNAP policies could have influenced participation decisions by affecting an individual's knowledge of the program (through program outreach), by expanding eligibility to individuals that did not pass the standard income and asset eligibility tests (through BBCE), or easing reporting requirements for individuals that had incomes that fluctuated month to month (through simplified reporting). Thus, these policies affected the household's participation decision in the very first stage when it considered or learned of its eligibility. While we expect simplified reporting to influence the decision to stay on SNAP more than the decision to enter the program, the positive association with entry likely reflected the experiences of those who have previously participated, as well as information passed by word of mouth from friends, neighbors, and community based organization staff.

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APPENDICES

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Appendix A

Longitudinal File Assessment, Recipiency History Topical Module Assessment, and Analysis of One- and Two-Month Gaps

The analysis was conducted to identify potential problems in the data that could affect estimates of SNAP participation dynamics. Our assessment identifies several problems in the 2004 SIPP panel—most of which are similar to problems observed in previous panels. While these problems exist, we believe the 2004 SIPP data can still be used to generate reasonable estimates of SNAP participation dynamics. However, some adjustments to the data that were made in the study of SNAP dynamics in Cody et al. (2007) will also be required here. As was the case in that study, the estimates of participation dynamics in the current study must be considered in the context of the potential bias created by these problems.

I. OVERVIEW

The analysis of the dynamics of participation in SNAP is based on data from the 2004 SIPP panel. In general, we use these data to examine participation dynamics in two ways:

(1) **Descriptive Analysis of Program Entry, Duration, and Exit.** We conduct a descriptive analysis of patterns of entry into SNAP, the duration of participation spells, and patterns of exit from and re-entry into the program. As in previous dynamics studies, a central tool used in this analysis is the life table, which examines the distribution of participation spells by their duration. We also will examine how the incidence of trigger events such as changes in income or changes in household size are correlated with program entry and program exit.

(2) **Multivariate Analysis of Program Entry, Duration, and Re-Entry.** We conduct multivariate modeling of program entry, spell duration, and program re-entry. This analysis examines how trigger events affect participation dynamics while controlling for other individual characteristics. For each individual, we examine whether the trigger event is a deviation from the individual's usual circumstances.

These analyses use the SIPP data longitudinally. For most individuals in our analysis file, we have 32 months of monthly data on income, program participation, and household characteristics. With this information, we compute entry and exit statistics for each month and examine whether triggers occurring in one month are associated with program participation changes in a subsequent month.

The analysis presented in this Appendix is intended to identify problems that may bias our estimates of participation dynamics. Some problems in the data can make the data less representative of the populations of interest such as those individuals receiving SNAP benefits. Other problems can introduce erroneous information and false changes into an individual's information over time. These problems can create biased estimates of dynamics.

Aside from this brief Overview, our assessment of the SIPP data is presented in six parts:

Section II discusses the development of new analysis weights based on eight waves of the survey. Because the SIPP panel contained longitudinal panel weights for Waves 1 to 4, 1 to 7, 1 to 10, and 1 to 12, but not for Waves 1 to 8, we had to construct a new panel weight that used the original seven-wave panel weight on the file along with information about and characteristics of panel members who either left the survey universe after Wave 7 or attrited from the survey after Wave 7.

Section III examines potential bias stemming from sample loss and seam reporting in the SIPP. While the 2004 SIPP panel suffered from high rates of sample loss, the rates were comparable to recent SIPP panels. The full panel analysis weights created by the Census Bureau tend to correct for this sample loss and estimates of general population characteristics appear unbiased. The "seam effect" in the 2004 SIPP is pronounced, as it was in previous panels, with most of the key changes of interest to this study occurring on the seams between SIPP Waves. Therefore, estimates of changes over time must allow for the fact that many changes may be observed on a seam month instead of the month that they actually occurred. Defining trigger event variables using four or eight months of data, as in the prior studies' continues to allow for this.

Section IV examines inconsistencies in the SIPP data. One key problem identified in the data is that program participation is underreported in throughout the panel. This affects measures of participation in the first four months of the panel and measures of program entry in the second four months. Other problems we identified include the way that some assistance units (such as SNAP units) are constructed, and a high rate of extremely short participation spells.

Section V examines how SIPP estimates of SNAP participation compare with those from administrative data sources. Estimates of SNAP participants in the SIPP differ from administrative estimates in two key ways: (1) SIPP data have proportionately too many adults, and (2) SIPP data have proportionately too many Hispanic individuals and American Indians. We believe that the higher proportions of adults and Hispanic individuals is related to the mistake identified in the 2001 SIPP panel data, that SIPP makes ineligible adult noncitizens appear to be receiving SNAP benefits along with their children (when, in reality, only their children are participating).

Section VI examines data from the principal SIPP topical modules that are used in our analysis: data on recipiency history and employment history from Wave 1. Due to confidentiality restrictions imposed on the 2004 data, we conducted this analysis within the Census Bureau. The Wave 1 Recipiency History Topical Module (RHTM) items on SNAP underwent significant redesign prior to the 2004 SIPP. Some data were collected throughout the 2004 panel, and other SNAP items in the RHTM were improved, although the net effect on dynamics analysis was small. Overall, the results of this evaluation place the 2004 RHTM data within a normal range of what can be

expected from the 2001 and 1991 data, and the data appear to be reliable and not in need of adjustment. Data from the employment history module also appear useful for our analysis.

Section VII examines gaps in SNAP participation in the 2004 SIPP panel. We examine the incidence of gaps of different sizes; the lengths of spells prior to and following the gaps; characteristics associated with having a gap; and other data features related to gaps. The analysis was conducted to help inform the decision about whether to recode one- or even two-month gaps in participation by closing them up. We found evidence that one- and especially two-month gaps could be due not only to misreporting but also to actual program churning, with individuals exiting and re-entering the program soon thereafter. We consulted with FNS and decided to close one-month gaps in participation, consistent with prior studies.

We believe that the problems in the 2004 SIPP data can be addressed either by making adjustments in the data or by identifying the potential bias resulting from the problems and interpreting the results of the analysis accordingly. In the end, while these problems likely introduce error into our results, we still believe that the analysis yields useful and informative estimates of the dynamics of participation in SNAP.

II. WEIGHT CONSTRUCTION

The primary analysis sample for this project will consist of original sample members who did not attrite through the first eight waves of the 2004 SIPP panel. There was a 50 percent sample cut following Wave 8, so a longer panel would provide a substantially smaller sample. The Census Bureau produced a longitudinal weight for Waves 1 through 7. To analyze an eight-wave panel, we have produced a longitudinal weight for Waves 1 to 8. The members of an eight-wave panel are a subset of those who have a longitudinal weight for Waves 1 to 7. To produce a longitudinal weight for Waves 1 to 8, we adjusted the Wave 1 to 7 weight for the somewhat smaller (by about 4.5 percent) sample of persons with data for Waves 1 through 8. The adjustment is intended to compensate for attrition between Waves 7 and 8.

Constructing the Eight-Wave Weight

The Census Bureau assigns longitudinal weights to persons who have data (reported or imputed) for all months of the panel reference period (that is, the period covered by the longitudinal weight). The Census Bureau also assigns longitudinal weights to persons who left the survey universe (by dying, being admitted to an institution, or moving abroad, primarily) during the panel reference period, providing that they have data for all months that they were in the survey universe. In adjusting the Wave 1 to 7 longitudinal weight to apply to a Wave 1 to 8 sample, we had to account for universe leavers regardless of how they are handled in subsequent analyses. Universe leavers, by definition, are not subject to attrition, so there is no need to adjust their seven-wave weights. That is, those whom we identify as universe leavers have retained their seven-wave panel weight as their eight-wave panel weight.

Table A.1 displays how the initial SIPP sample size is reduced from the 110,065 sample members in Wave 1 to the 68,810 individuals with eight-wave panel weights. First, we keep only those 72,065 panel members with seven-wave panel weights. Next, we partition this group into (1) those individuals who retain their original weight (meaning that their eight-wave panel weight is equal to their seven-wave panel weight); (2) those individuals whose seven-wave panel weight is adjusted to produce the eight-wave weight; and (3) those individuals who do not receive an eight-wave panel weight.

Table A.1 Obtaining Eight-Wave Longitudinal Sample from Initial Sample, 2004 Panel

	Unweighted Count	Unweighted Percentage
Total Sample (Wave 1)	110,446	100.0
Panel Members with Wave 1 to 7 Panel Weights	72,065	65.3
Panel Members That Receive Wave 1 to 8 Panel Weight	68,810	62.3
Retain original panel weight	2,557	2.3
Present for all of Wave 7 and coded as leaving the universe in Wave 8	163	0.2
Present for part of Wave 7 (1-3 months)	165	0.2
Not present for any of Wave 7	2,229	2.0
Receive Adjusted Weight	66,253	60.0
No missing months of data in Waves 2 through 6 and four months of data for Wave 8	66,162	59.9
One or more missing months of data in Waves 2 through 6 and four months of data for Wave 8	91	0.1
Panel Members That Do Not Receive Wave 1 to 8 Panel Weight (Due to Missing Months in Wave 8 and Not Coded as Leaving Universe in Wave 8)	3,255	3.0
Panel Members without Wave 1 to 7 Panel Weights	38,381	34.8

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes:

These counts exclude infants born to panel members after Wave 1.

To retain their original weight, panel members must have been present for all of Wave 7 and have been coded as leaving the universe in Wave 8, or present for some or none of Wave 7. (Over 90 percent of panel members who had missing data in Wave 7 also had missing data in Wave 8 and 99 percent of panel members who had no data in Wave 7 also had no data in Wave 8.) To receive an adjusted weight, a panel member must have four months of data for both Waves 7 and 8. Panel members with a seven-wave weight who have four full months of Wave 7 data, but fewer than four months of Wave 8 data and no indication of having left the universe, are assigned no eight-wave weight.

In all, 2,557 panel members retained their seven-wave panel weights (their "original" weights) as their eight-wave panel weights; 66,253 panel members received adjusted weights; and 3,255 panel members received no weights for the eight-wave panel. As described below, individuals in this last group, however, were used in adjusting the weights of the panel members that did

receive adjusted weights when identifying how the characteristics of those that attrited from the survey differed from those that did not attrite.

The weighting adjustment was carried out in two stages. In the first stage we calculated and applied an adjustment factor to compensate for differential attrition between Waves 7 and 8. In the second weighting stage we calibrated the preliminary weights to Wave 1 population controls, as is done for all SIPP longitudinal weights.

The first stage adjustment consisted of estimating a regression model of the association between (1) the likelihood of being in Wave 7 and not attriting in or before Wave 8 and (2) a set of individual- and family-level characteristics including race and ethnicity, labor market participation status, family income to poverty ratio, and indicators for receipt of SNAP, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), TANF, Medicaid, or unemployment compensation. The dependent variable was a binary variable coded to 1 if the individual did not attrite between Waves 7 and 8 (those who would receive adjusted weights) and to 0 if the individual did (those who would receive no weight). Predicted propensities not to attrite were then used to develop adjustment factors that correct for attrition bias. Specifically, the adjustment factor is the inverse of the predicted probability of remaining in the sample between Waves 7 and 8 and is applied to the seven-wave panel weight. The weighted sum of observations after the adjustment is equal to the weighted sum of the observations included in the propensity model.

The second stage in the reweighting procedure was a calibration to bring the weighted sample into agreement with independent population controls for January 2004. All SIPP longitudinal weights are calibrated to population controls for the common month of Wave 1 (January 2004), so this was desirable for the eight-wave panel weight that we developed. The population controls divide the population by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and relationship to the household reference person. The demographic controls were based on the Census Bureau's population estimates while the relationship controls were based on a Census Bureau tabulation of the Current Population Survey.

Assigning Panel Weights to Children Born after the Start of the Panel

Once the weight adjustment and calibration was completed, we identified which panel members with positive eight-wave panel weights had children who were born after the start of the panel, and we assigned longitudinal weights derived from their mothers, fathers, or guardians. We used a method identical to that using the 2001 panel in Cody et al. (2007).

For any infant born after January 2004 (or born in January 2004 but not listed as a household member in that month), we assigned an eight-wave panel weight according to a scheme that gave priority to the mother's weight, as detailed below.

If the child's mother (biological or adoptive) was present at any point, we assigned the mother's eight-wave weight to the child except when one parent (either the mother or the father) was an original member of the panel and the other parent joined the SIPP household after Wave 1. If the father joined the household after Wave 1, we assigned one-half the mother's weight. If the mother joined the household after Wave 1, we assigned one-half the father's weight. This

strategy of assigning half-weights in some cases was designed to increase the number of sample infants who received panel weights. It should not affect the weighted number of infants significantly. In all cases, weights were assigned without regard to whether they were positive versus zero. If the appropriate weight for a child was the mother's weight and the mother's weight happened to be zero, then the assignment of a zero weight to the child was appropriate as well.

If an infant's biological or adoptive mother was never present, we assigned the weight from the child's father, guardian, or household reference person. If the child's father (biological or adoptive) was present, we assigned the eight-wave weight (including values of zero) from the father. If neither parent was present, but someone in the household was identified as the child's guardian, we assigned the eight-wave weight from the guardian. If no one was identified as the child's guardian, we assigned the eight-wave weight from the household reference person.[1] We followed this sequence regardless of the values of the weights.

Children who were adopted after January 2004 were eligible to receive panel weights but only if they were also born after January 2004. Adopted children born in or before January 2004 were treated the same way as other persons who moved in with panel members after Wave 1; they could not be assigned panel (longitudinal) weights, but their data contributed to the family and household characteristics of panel members in the months that they shared such membership. In addition, while present they received cross-sectional weights. In total, 2,023 children born between Wave 1 and the end of Wave 8 were assigned positive eight-wave weights. Of this latter total, 1,783 (or 88.1 percent) received positive weights from their mothers, 122 (6.0 percent) received positive weights from their fathers, and 118 (5.8 percent) received positive weights from nonparental guardians. No one received positive weights from household reference persons who were not identified as their guardians.

III. SAMPLE LOSS AND SEAM REPORTING

In this section, we explore the effects of sample loss and seam bias on SIPP-based estimates of participation dynamics. We then examine how response patterns in Wave 1 differ from patterns in Wave 2 and later. The key findings discussed in this section include:

- The rates of sample loss in the 2004 panel are high, even relative to previous panels. Almost half of the individuals responding in the first wave of the SIPP are excluded from the dynamics analysis because they stop participating or otherwise have incomplete data. However, when we look at key individual characteristics, there is no evidence of substantial bias resulting from this sample loss.

- Patterns of seam reporting are evident across many characteristics. Among SNAP participants, over two thirds of program entries and half of program exits occur on the first month of a wave. Seam reporting patterns are apparent among potential trigger events such as changes in employment and changes in other income. As in prior SNAP dynamics analyses, this suggests that analyses of participation spell durations

[1] A child could receive a weight from a stepparent only through either of these last two alternatives.

and analyses of trigger events need to allow for the fact that seam reporting can affect short term transitions.

A. Sample Loss

Sample loss generally occurs when members of a household sampled for the survey either cannot be located or refuse to participate. In the 2004 SIPP Panel, about 15 percent of households originally sampled did not respond or could not be identified for the Wave 1 interview (this is higher than the Wave 1 nonresponse rates from prior SIPP panels, where nonresponse rates ranged from about 5 percent in 1984 to 13 percent in 2001).[2] Among those individuals who were interviewed, 37.7 percent stopped participating in the survey by the end of eighth wave of the 2004 panel (the "effective" end of the survey for our analysis).

This section examines the extent of sample loss and the implications that it may have for analysis of participation dynamics. If the individuals who left the SIPP sample are different from the individuals who do not leave, then estimates generated from the SIPP could be biased. The longitudinal "full panel" analysis weights described in the previous section are designed by the Census Bureau in part to address this bias. In this section, we examine weighted SIPP estimates to identify evidence of bias, and conclude that for broad characteristics, the SIPP weights appear to account for sample loss.

The SIPP observations used in the study of participation dynamics are limited to those that have complete data for every month that they are in the SIPP universe through the eighth wave of the survey (these observations receive the full panel weights). Most of these are individuals with reported data are available each of the 32 months in the panel. However, some are cases that missed one wave of SIPP interviews and had the missing data from that wave imputed based on responses in the previous and subsequent waves. Others are observations for people that enter or exit the SIPP universe during the panel for reasons such as birth/death, moving into or out of the country, becoming institutionalized, etc. Individuals who enter/exit the universe receive full panel weights (and are included in the analysis) so long as they have complete information for those months that they are in the universe. It should be noted that some individuals that leave the SIPP universe do return later in the panel.

In this context, sample loss (sampled individuals excluded from the analysis) are individuals that do not have complete information for those months that that they are in the SIPP universe. This includes individuals who stop responding to the SIPP (for instance, people who move and cannot be located, or people who refuse to participate in the SIPP), as well as individuals for whom at least two consecutive waves of the SIPP are missed, and therefore missing wave imputations cannot be completed. We refer to these two types of sample loss as attrition.

Table A.2 shows the total sample loss in the SIPP among individuals interviewed in Wave 1.[3] Of the 110,446 individuals responding in Wave 1, 37.7 percent are lost due to attrition. The remaining sample of 68,810 reflects those individuals who receive a full panel weight (for Waves 1 to 8) and are included in the analysis of program participation dynamics. We note that

[2] These estimates are taken from http://www.census.gov/sipp/usrguide/ch2_nov20.pdf.
[3] Sample loss due to nonresponse in Wave 1 is not reflected in this table.

this table excludes the 2,023 infants that were born between the end of Wave 1 and the end of Wave 8 because they do not have Wave 1 characteristics. The total sample size including these infants is thus 70,833 individuals.

Differential rates of sample loss are apparent when we look at broad population characteristics such as income and age. Table A.2 shows that rates of sample loss are higher among those with lower income. While the overall combined sample loss rate is 37.7 percent, the sample loss rate for individuals below 10 percent of poverty is 49.2 percent. If not correctly accounted for, this type of differential sample loss could lead to biased estimates of participation dynamics. Table A.2 shows that total sample loss rates are highest among individuals age 19 to 39—44.0 percent of all individuals and 49.1 percent of individuals below 100 percent of poverty in this age group leave the sample. The age group with the second highest sample loss rates are those under age 19—39.4 percent of all individuals, and 44.4 percent of individuals below 100 percent of poverty leave the sample.

Table A.2 Sample Loss Rates, by Select Characteristics in 2004 SIPP Panel [a]

	Initial Sample Size	Percent of Initial Sample Lost	Remaining Sample Size
Total	110,446	37.7	68,810
Income as Percent of Poverty [b]			
Under 10 Percent	3,916	49.2	1,989
10 to Less Than 50 Percent	4,531	45.7	2,461
50 to Less Than 100 Percent	9,060	39.1	5,521
100 to Less Than 150 Percent	10,863	37.8	6,754
150 to Less Than 200 Percent	10,880	38.3	6,713
200 to Less Than 300 Percent	18,979	36.9	11,972
300 to Less Than 400 Percent	15,169	35.5	9,784
400 to Less Than 500 Percent	11,488	34.7	7,498
500 Percent or More	25,372	36.8	16,031
Age (All Individuals)			
Under 19	31,255	39.4	18,949
19 to 39	30,508	44.0	17,079
40 to 64	35,241	34.5	23,085
65+	13,442	28.0	9,683
Total	110,446	37.7	68,796
Age (Individuals with Income less than 100 Percent of Poverty)			
Under 19	6,820	44.4	3,795
19 to 39	5,218	49.1	2,657
40 to 64	4,162	37.5	2,600
65+	1,307	29.7	919
Total	17,507	43.0	9,971

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes:

[a] These estimates exclude infants born after Wave 1, but before the end of Wave 8 of the panel. A subset of these infants who had mothers, fathers, or guardians with positive eight-wave weights was assigned positive eight-wave panel weights. In all, 2,023 infants were assigned positive eight-wave panel weights, for a total sample size of 70,833 individuals.

[b] Income and age characteristics are taken from the first panel month.

Comparing cross-sectional and full panel estimates of the population in January 2004 can provide some insight into the Census Bureau's ability to adjust for sample loss in their analysis weights. While full panel estimates only include those individuals with data for every month they are in the SIPP universe in Waves 1 to 8, cross sectional estimates include all individuals present in January 2004, regardless of subsequent SIPP response status. Because the full panel weights are calibrated to January 2004 population characteristics, full panel estimates of January 2004 characteristics should be similar to cross-sectional estimates if those full panel estimates are unbiased by sample loss. Differences between cross-sectional and full panel estimates, on the other hand, reflect potential bias introduced by sample loss.

Table A.3 presents estimates of key characteristics that are analyzed in the study of participation dynamics. In this table, estimates derived from the cross-sectional weights are compared with estimates derived from the full panel weights. While for most characteristics, such as SNAP participation, the full panel estimates appear similar to the cross sectional estimates, some estimates are different. Estimates of the number of Asian, non-Hispanic individuals are lower when using the full panel weights, but there is general agreement between the sets of weighted estimates for individuals in the other race and ethnicity categories. Estimates of individuals employed 35+ hours in some weeks are lower when using the full panel weights, though the sets of weighted estimates are similar for those that worked full time in all weeks. Finally, estimates of individuals receiving SSI benefits in January 2004 are higher when using the full panel weights. The magnitudes of all of these differences, however, are smaller than those in the 2001 panel. Indeed, participation in SNAP in the 2001 panel was greater using the full panel weight than the cross-sectional weight, whereas SNAP participation in the 2004 panel shows the estimates to be nearly equivalent using each set of weights.

We also compared the distribution of individuals by monthly income when using the cross-sectional and full panel weights (Table A.4). The decile values of the distributions of total family income are similar in the cross-sectional and full panel estimates for all income levels at or above the 30th percentile, but differ slightly below this level. The 10th percentile value for the distribution of persons by total family income is about $63 higher in the full panel estimates—$863 compared with $800 in the cross-sectional estimates. For the 20th percentile value, the difference is about $45. This indicates that the bottom 20 percent of the distribution is skewed towards lower income amounts in the full panel estimates. Because both sets of weights produce similar estimates of the lower end of the distribution of family earnings, the differences in the lower tail of the total family income distribution may suggest that the full panel weights do not fully account for the disproportionate loss of individuals with various sources of unearned income from the sample.

Table A.3 Sample Members with Cross-Sectional versus Eight-Wave Panel Weights, by Demographic and Economic Characteristics

Characteristic	Cross-Sectional Estimates [a]	Eight-Wave Panel Estimates [b]	Eight-Wave Panel as Percent of Cross-Section
Weighted Sample Size	286,946,523	286,947,893	
Age			
Under 19	77,165,656	77,447,492	100.4%
19 - 39	83,312,915	83,026,062	99.7%
40 - 64	92,001,033	92,007,420	100.0%
65 +	34,466,919	34,466,919	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity			
White Alone Non-Hispanic	194,446,211	194,233,808	99.9%
Black Alone Non-Hispanic	34,714,271	34,684,986	99.9%
Hispanic	39,970,249	40,080,248	100.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander Alone Non-Hispanic	9,596,865	9,320,373	97.1%
Other Non-Hispanic	8,218,928	8,628,478	105.0%
Employment Status			
No Time on Layoff, No Time Looking for Work			
Employed 35+ hours all weeks	108,138,895	108,301,671	100.2%
Employed 35+ hours some weeks	2,178,602	2,054,707	94.3%
Employed 1-34 hours per week	26,764,265	27,635,709	103.3%
Some Time Laid Off and/or Looking for Work			
Employed 35+ hours some weeks	1,232,417	1,182,253	95.9%
Employed 1-34 hours some weeks	780,982	744,601	95.3%
No time working	8,568,485	8,278,540	96.6%
Did Not Work, Not Laid Off, Not Looking for Work	77,928,515	77,300,784	99.2%
With Job, Did Not Work	1,174,497	1,265,453	107.7%
Disability Status			
Had work-preventing physical/mental/health condition	14,149,288	14,291,465	101.0%
Had work-limiting physical/mental/health condition	22,662,542	23,057,411	101.7%
Participants of Government Assistance Programs			
TANF	3,279,271	3,252,198	99.2%
SNAP	19,493,044	19,674,845	100.9%
SSI	6,118,361	6,527,958	106.7%
Social Security	43,087,062	43,519,941	101.0%
Veterans Disability Payments	3,165,465	3,126,532	98.8%
WIC	5,602,640	5,726,281	102.2%

Table A.3, *continued*

Characteristic	Cross-Sectional Estimates a	Eight-Wave Panel Estimates b	Eight-Wave Panel as Percent of Cross-Section
Persons In Households of this Size			
1	30,169,310	30,649,722	101.6%
2	76,235,546	76,385,546	100.2%
3	55,576,998	54,580,261	98.2%
4	61,975,099	62,791,252	101.3%
5+	62,989,570	62,541,112	99.3%
Persons In Families of this Type			
Two Parent Families	183,830,585	185,365,750	100.8%
Families headed by Single Female	35,637,232	34,750,640	97.5%
Families headed by Single Male	67,478,706	66,831,502	99.0%

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes:

[a] The column labeled "Cross-Section" provides weighted counts of persons in the January 2004 cross-section sample.

[b] The column labeled "Eight-Wave Panel" provides weighted counts in January 2004 of persons with eight-wave panel weights.

Table A.4 Decile Values of Selected Monthly Income Distributions for January 2004, using Cross-Sectional and Eight-Wave Panel Weights

Income Distribution	Cross-Sectional Estimates [a]	Eight-Wave Panel Estimates [b]	Eight-Wave Panel as Percent of Cross-Section
Persons by Total Family Income			
10th percentile	800	863	107.9%
20th percentile	1,537	1,582	102.9%
30th percentile	2,208	2,250	101.9%
40th percentile	2,954	2,982	100.9%
50th percentile	3,759	3,790	100.8%
60th percentile	4,710	4,732	100.5%
70th percentile	5,871	5,885	100.2%
80th percentile	7,403	7,393	99.9%
90th percentile	10,062	9,903	98.4%
100th percentile	81,877	81,877	100.0%
Persons by Family Earnings			
10th percentile	0	0	--
20th percentile	0	0	--
30th percentile	1,200	1,212	101.0%
40th percentile	2,050	2,083	101.6%
50th percentile	2,944	2,989	101.5%
60th percentile	3,956	4,000	101.1%
70th percentile	5,100	5,172	101.4%
80th percentile	6,612	6,629	100.3%
90th percentile	9,112	9,031	99.1%
100th percentile	77,550	77,550	100.0%
Persons Age 60 or Older by Family Social Security			
10th percentile	0	0	--
20th percentile	372	367	98.7%
30th percentile	646	647	100.2%
40th percentile	854	861	100.8%
50th percentile	1,024	1,024	100.0%
60th percentile	1,202	1,200	99.8%
70th percentile	1,414	1,419	100.4%
80th percentile	1,658	1,655	99.8%
90th percentile	1,975	1,971	99.8%
100th percentile	11,105	11,105	100.0%

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes:

[a] The column labeled "Cross-Section" provides weighted counts of persons in the January 2004 cross-section sample.

[b] The column labeled "Eight-Wave Panel" provides weighted counts in January 2004 of persons with eight-wave panel weights.

While there are differences apparent in estimates of the January 2004 population between the full panel and cross-sectional estimates, we are most concerned about whether these differences affect estimates over the life of the panel. Therefore, a second way to examine the effects of sample loss is to compare SIPP full panel estimates to estimates from an independent source at different points over the life of the panel. In Table A.5 (below), we compare the distribution of population characteristics in the SIPP with the distribution observed in the Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement, administered as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS) each March. The SIPP and ASEC estimates are similar in 2004, and for many characteristics, the SIPP captures changes over time as they are observed in the CPS. However, estimates of some characteristics trend away from estimates in the CPS. Key differences include:

- Both SIPP and ASEC estimates of the proportion of individuals under age 19 decline over time, and estimates of individuals over age 40 tend to increase over time, but the changes in the SIPP proportions of those over age 40 are larger than those in the ASEC.

- ASEC estimates of the white, non-Hispanic population decrease over time, while those from the SIPP increase very slightly over time. At the same time, SIPP estimates of the Hispanic population decrease over time, while those from the ASEC increase.

- SIPP estimates of individuals receiving SNAP benefits increase over time by a greater amount than estimates from ASEC.

- SIPP estimates of adults receiving SSI increase over time; the ASEC estimate stays constant.

- SIPP estimates of adults receiving Social Security increases over time, while estimates from ASEC remain relatively constant.

- SIPP estimates of the proportion of individuals living in two parent families increase from January 2004 to January 2005 and subsequently remain fairly constant, while ASEC estimates decrease.

If we assume that the ASEC estimates are unbiased estimates of the full population over time, then we can conclude that there is some bias in the SIPP estimates, but that bias is relatively small. Given this small magnitude, we would not anticipate that bias in SIPP-based estimates of these characteristics over time would lead to meaningful bias of estimates of program dynamics.

In summary, our analysis of sample loss in the 2004 SIPP panel leads us to conclude that there is some evidence of bias from sample loss, but such bias is not a significant concern. While over one-third of the Wave 1 sample is not included in the full panel analysis file, the full panel weights appear to adequately correct for this sample loss when we examine key characteristics for January 2004. Indeed, the correction is an improvement from that in the 2001 SIPP panel. Moreover, the SIPP estimates tend to track ASEC estimates relatively closely over the course of the SIPP panel.

It should still be stressed that while there is no large bias in the characteristics we examined, it is still a concern that the full panel is substantially smaller than the original 2004 panel sample. Having a smaller set of observations leads to reduced precision in the estimates of participation patterns and in estimates of what factors affect entry and exit. Several aspects of the 2004 panel work to our advantage, however. First, the sample sizes are larger at the start of the 2004 panel than at the start of the 2001 panel. Second, the panel did not suffer from a large-scale cut between Waves 1 and 2 as did the 2001 panel. Third, there was a smaller rate of sample loss in the 2004 panel, (once the Census Bureau's 2001 panel sample cut is excluded from the 2001 sample loss calculation). Thus, while we have reduced precision levels using the full panel relative to using the month 1 cross-section, this reduction is smaller here than in prior studies of SNAP dynamics.

Table A.5 Comparison of Percent Distribution of Population Characteristics, SIPP and ASEC, 2004-2006[1]

	Jan 2004 SIPP vs. Mar 2004 ASEC			Jan 2005 SIPP vs. Mar 2005 ASEC			Jan 2006 SIPP vs. Mar 2006 ASEC		
	SIPP [a]	ASEC	SIPP Minus ASEC	SIPP	ASEC	SIPP Minus ASEC	SIPP	ASEC	SIPP Minus ASEC
Age									
Under 19	27.0	26.9	0.1	26.7	26.7	0.0	26.6	26.5	0.1
19 - 39	28.9	29.1	-0.1	28.3	28.8	-0.6	27.7	28.7	-1.0
40 - 64	32.1	32.0	0.1	32.7	32.4	0.3	33.1	32.7	0.4
65 +	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.3	12.1	0.2	12.6	12.1	0.5
Gender									
Male	48.8	49.0	-0.1	48.7	49.0	-0.4	48.6	49.1	-0.5
Female	51.2	51.0	0.1	51.3	51.0	0.4	51.4	50.9	0.5
Marital Status									
Married	42.3	42.1	0.2	42.4	42.0	0.4	42.2	41.8	0.4
Divorced	7.9	7.6	0.4	7.9	7.7	0.3	8.0	7.8	0.2
Separated	1.5	1.6	-0.1	1.4	1.7	-0.3	1.4	1.7	-0.3
Widowed	5.0	4.8	0.2	4.9	4.8	0.2	4.9	4.7	0.2
Never Married	43.3	44.0	-0.7	43.3	43.9	-0.6	43.5	44.0	-0.4
Race/Ethnicity									
White Non-Hispanic	67.7	67.6	0.1	67.8	67.1	0.7	67.9	66.7	1.2
Black Non-Hispanic	12.1	12.1	0.0	12.1	12.1	0.0	12.2	12.1	0.0
Hispanic	14.0	14.0	-0.1	13.8	14.4	-0.6	13.7	14.7	-1.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.2	4.1	-0.8	3.2	4.2	-1.0	3.2	4.2	-1.1
American Indian	3.0	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.2	0.8	3.1	2.3	0.8
Participants of Gov't Assistance Programs									
TANF									
All Adults and Children	1.9	2.1	-0.2	2.0	1.8	0.3	1.8	1.8	0.0
SNAP									
All Adults and Children	8.2	7.2	1.0	9.2	7.6	1.7	9.5	7.8	1.7
All Children [b]	4.1	5.6	-1.5	4.9	5.8	-0.9	5.1	5.9	-0.8

Table A.5, *continued*

	Jan 2004 SIPP vs. Mar 2004 ASEC			Jan 2005 SIPP vs. Mar 2005 ASEC			Jan 2006 SIPP vs. Mar 2006 ASEC		
	SIPP [a]	ASEC	SIPP Minus ASEC	SIPP	ASEC	SIPP Minus ASEC	SIPP	ASEC	SIPP Minus ASEC
Participants of Gov't Assistance Programs, *cont'd*									
SSI									
All Adults	2.0	1.8	0.2	2.4	1.8	0.5	2.5	1.8	0.7
Social Security									
All Adults	14.7	14.1	0.6	15.3	14.1	1.2	15.6	14.1	1.6
Veterans Disability Payments	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.3
WIC	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.2	0.9
Persons In Families of this Type									
Two Parent Families	64.6	64.0	0.6	65.4	63.5	1.9	65.4	63.2	2.1
Families headed by Single Female	23.3	23.3	0.0	23.3	23.4	-0.1	23.5	23.5	0.0
Families headed by Single Male	12.1	12.8	-0.7	11.4	13.1	-1.7	11.2	13.3	-2.2

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel and March 2004-2006 ASEC

Notes:

[a] SIPP estimates generated using eight-wave panel weights.

[b] Mar ASEC estimates of SNAP children were based on HFOODNO * HSUP-WGT.

B. Seam Bias

In the SIPP, the "seam effect" reflects the tendency of individuals to report changes in status on seams—the months that represent the start or end of each four-month reference period. This has important implications for the study of participation dynamics, which is focused primarily on individuals' reported changes in program participation. The seam effect can affect the estimated duration of participation spells as well as the timing of program entry and exit relative to other changes. In this section, we examine patterns of seam reporting to determine which transitions are affected. Unfortunately, on a given seam month, it is not possible to determine which reported transitions are "real" and which actually occurred in a different month. Therefore, we must conduct the analysis of participation dynamics in a way that does not rely on the short-term timing of transitions.

Table A.6 shows the distribution of key transition events by the months that those transitions are reported in the SIPP.[4] For most events, the transitions disproportionately occur on seam months. For example, 69.3 percent of reported entries into SNAP occur on the first month of a reference period (the left seam). Similarly, 46.6 percent of exits occur on the left seam. If there were no bias, we would expect each seam to account for about 25 percent of reported transitions.[5] Hence, this suggests that individuals who enter SNAP in a given wave tend to report that they started receiving SNAP benefits in the first month of that wave, and individuals who exit in a given wave also tend to report that they exited in the first month of that wave. All else being equal, this would have the effect of lengthening estimated spell durations. While the percent of reported entries at the left seam is slightly larger than in the 2001 panel (69.3 percent in 2004 versus 67.5 percent in 2001), the percent of reported exits at the left seam is much smaller (46.6 percent in 2004 versus 73.8 percent in 2001). The net effect may be an improvement in the reporting of transition events.

[4] Left seams from Wave 1 and right seams from Wave 8 are excluded from the estimates in Table A.6. In Wave 1, the left-seam transitions cannot be observed since there are no data on the month prior to the left seam. In Wave 8, while right-seam transitions can be observed for some of the sample, our longitudinal panel weights are representative through Wave 8 of the sample only.

[5] Because the SIPP sample is split into 4 random rotation groups, with each rotation group having a different four-month reference period, seasonal bias or other factors would not affect the distribution of transition events across reference months.

Table A.6 Distribution of Transition Events by Reference Month [a,b,c]

Transition Event	Total	Percent of Transitions from Prior Month to Indicated Month			
		Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4
SNAP					
Entry	30,497,124	69.3	7.8	10.2	12.7
Exit	25,388,310	46.6	22.1	14.6	16.6
Employment among Persons 16 and Over					
Entry	91,249,690	45.6	17.1	17.7	19.6
Exit	82,297,555	43.1	17.9	19.3	19.6
More than 5% Change in Income among Persons 16 and Older					
Earnings	775,754,126	55.9	14.0	14.1	16.0
TANF	9,137,706	66.9	12.2	9.4	11.5
SSI	25,525,713	86.2	5.4	3.7	4.6
Household Composition					
Different Household (Total)	91,909,075	29.2	23.1	23.2	24.5
Different Household (Adult)	67,910,066	28.9	22.9	23.3	24.9
Different Household (Child Under 15)	23,999,010	29.9	23.9	22.8	23.4

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes:

[a] Left-censored spells, spells beginning in Wave 1, and newborns upon entry are excluded from the entry estimates.

[b] Right-censored spells and spells ending in Wave 8 are excluded from the exit estimates.

[c] Changes in income and household composition in Wave 1 are excluded.

Transitions in other events that could affect SNAP entry and exit also are subject to seam bias. For example, among all individuals just less than half of job entries and exits occur on the left-seam. Additionally, individuals disproportionately report changes in earnings of more than 5 percent on left seams. The seam effect for changes in earnings is less than that of changes in TANF or SSI. For TANF, 66.9 percent of changes greater than 5 percent are reported on the left seam, while for SSI, 86.2 percent of changes greater than 5 percent are reported on the left seam. Changes in household size appear to be only slightly affected by seam reporting when we examine trends for all individuals.

To determine whether patterns of seam reporting are associated with characteristics of the SIPP household, Table A.7 compares left seam reporting of transition events for different subgroups. For individuals who report receipt of SNAP at some point during the 2004 panel, rates of seam reporting reflect those of the population as a whole. However, when we limit the analysis to individuals whose household respondent for the wave changed (and only examining those waves where the household respondent is different), seam reporting for most transitions approaches 100 percent. The seam effect is higher for both SNAP entries and exits when a proxy responds for the individual than for all individuals. Finally, the seam effect is higher for records where the entire month is imputed, relative to the full sample.

Table A.7 Rates of Seam Reporting For Select Subgroups, 2004 SIPP Panel [a,b,c]

Transition Event	All Individuals	Adults Receiving SNAP Benefits During Panel	Individuals in Households with Change in Household Respondent	Interview Status (Adults only)		
				Interview (Self)	Proxy	Individual's Month Imputed
SNAP						
Entry	69.3	69.9	93.4	7,934,787	72.7	89.8
Exit	46.6	47.4	91.7	3,972,087	53.6	70.5
Employment among Persons 16 and Over						
Entry	45.6	44.0	96.1	20,354,727	45.8	56.2
Exit	43.1	41.9	96.8	17,183,742	46.5	70.3
More than 5% Change in Income among Persons 16 and Older						
Earnings	55.9	52.4	97.6	246,051,837	58.5	63.6
TANF	66.9	65.9	97.2	4,732,601	75.5	84.3
SSI	86.2	86.1	98.8	14,604,675	87.2	91.0
Household Composition						
Different Household (Total)	29.2	28.4	43.1	13,455,787	29.4	35.8
Different Household (Adult)	28.9	28.4	41.8	13,447,333	29.1	35.7
Different Household (Child Under 15)	29.9	29.9	49.4	8,454	70.9	100.0

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes:

[a] Left-censored spells, spells beginning in Wave 1, and newborns upon entry are excluded from the entry estimates.

[b] Right-censored spells and spells ending in Wave 8 are excluded from the exit estimates.

[c] Changes in income and household composition in Wave 1 are excluded.

The extent of seam bias in the 2004 SIPP panel constrains our ability to examine how program participation is affected by the timing of other events. Because of seam reporting, an observed transition could have occurred in the reported month or in any other month of a wave. Indeed, it is even possible that a trigger event that precedes a SNAP transition is reported after that transition is reported. As a result, as in prior SNAP dynamics analyses, our analysis accounts for the SIPP seam effect. We use trigger "windows" of 4 and 8 months to capture transition events that may have been reported on a seam. Finally, we conduct a sensitivity analysis excluding those groups with the largest seam bias (namely, individuals in households where the respondent changed in the wave, and individuals whose information was imputed).

IV. DATA INCONSISTENCIES

In this section, we provide a summary of key inconsistencies we identified in the 2004 SIPP panel data. Inconsistencies may reflect reporting errors or data processing errors, and using data with errors could lead to biased estimates of participation dynamics. We examine two types of inconsistencies. First, we describe cross-sectional inconsistencies, where some information for a respondent or household conflicts with other information in the same month. Second, we describe longitudinal inconsistencies, where a respondent's information in one month is inconsistent with information provided in a subsequent month.

Key findings from the analysis of data inconsistencies include:

- As in the 2001 panel, we have found conflicting information for some individuals about whether or not the individual was employed in a given month. We assessed the implications of using the same recode of the SIPP's employment summary variable in 2004 as we used in 2001 and continued to use it in 2004.

- Some SNAP and TANF assistance units have conflicting information on the amount of benefits received in that unit. Moreover, in some cases, it is difficult to determine whether the one unit observed in the SIPP actually represents two separate assistance units. We developed an algorithm to resolve these inconsistencies based on a set of simple assumptions.

- Underreporting of program participation is significantly greater in Wave 1 than in Wave 2. One possible explanation of this behavior is that respondents are "learning" how to respond accurately to the survey instrument. This could bias estimates of participation spells that are active in the first wave, as well as estimates of spells that start in the second wave.

A. Cross-Sectional Inconsistencies

There are two key cross-sectional inconsistencies we identified in the 2004 SIPP data. The first is a set of inconsistencies that arise in determining which individuals are employed, unemployed, and out of the labor force in a given month. The second is a set of inconsistencies that arise in the formation of SNAP and TANF assistance units in the SIPP data.

1. Employment Status Indicators

In 2006, using the 2001 SIPP panel, Mathematica identified a number of problems with key variables that determine employment status. The problems led some individuals to have conflicting information on whether they were employed, and if so, the number of hours that they worked. Mathematica worked with Census Bureau staff to investigate these issues and determined that there were multiple reasons for these inconsistencies. As a result, for many of these inconsistencies it was difficult to determine which variables should be trusted and which should be ignored or modified. After a comprehensive assessment of the SIPP's employment status summary variable, RMESR, and other variables such as hours worked and job start and end dates, Mathematica decided on a recoding procedure that preserved the employment status value from RMESR for most of the sample, but recoded it using additional information from the "usual hours worked per week" variable RMHRSWK to form a new employment summary measure EMPCAT.

Using the 2004 panel we cross-tabulated in month 1 of the panel the employment summary variable EMPCAT with the SIPP employment summary variable RMESR and usual hours worked per week variable RMHRSWK to identify how many sample members would have their employment status recoded if EMPCAT was used in place of RMESR in the current study. We found that:

- Except for one person, all sample members (about 69.5 percent of the sample) that would be categorized as employed using RMESR continue to be categorized as employed using EMPCAT. The one individual categorized as employed using EMPCAT but unemployed using RMESR has (1) an RMESR value that indicates that they did not have a job all month and spent at least one but not all weeks on layoff or looking for work; and (2) a RMHRSWK value that indicates he or she worked 1 to 34 hours at least one week but not all weeks and worked 0 hours the remaining weeks.

- Using EMPCAT, 3.0 percent of the unweighted sample, or a set of 3,253 individuals, is unemployed in month 1. Using RMESR, 2.3 percent, or a set of 2,539 individuals, is unemployed in this month. The individuals coded as unemployed using EMPCAT, but not using RMESR, reported usually working 0 hours per week in the month.

- All sample members that would be coded as out of the labor force using RMESR continue to be categorized as out of the labor force using EMPCAT. This makes up about 27.6 percent of the sample.

The employment status variables are important to our analysis because we investigate the role that changes in employment status have on program entry and exit. Based on this tabulation (and similar tabulations in other months of the panel), we utilize EMPCAT in place of RMESR to define monthly employment measures. We believe all except one of the sample members affected by this choice of variable can reasonably be considered unemployed given that they reported working zero hours in a usual week in the month. This also maintains comparability with the results in Cody et al. (2007) based on the analysis of the 2001 SIPP panel.

2. Assistance Unit Formation Problems

In some cases, individuals who are members of the same SNAP or TANF assistance unit have information that conflicts with other members of that unit.[6] In terms of SNAP units, we identified a handful of cases with one of two inconsistencies:

(1) The program unit had extra SNAP benefits. In each SNAP unit, the SIPP is only supposed to record the amount of benefits on one person's record – that of the unit reference person. However, in some units, the benefit amount is assigned to multiple people—the unit reference person as well as one or more non-reference persons. Often, the individuals in the same unit have SNAP benefits of different amounts. It is unclear why these inconsistencies occur. It could be that the benefit amount assigned to non-reference persons is superfluous (and should be ignored), that the unit's benefits have been pro-rated across multiple unit members (and should be summed across members of the unit), or that the unit has been incorrectly formed (and should be split into two units).

[6] In this section, we refer to "assistance units" as those members of a dwelling unit that receive benefits under the same case. We use the term "household" to refer to the SIPP household.

(2) **The SNAP unit reference person was a participant in another SNAP unit.** The SIPP records include "pointers" that indicate, for each individual, which other household member is their SNAP unit reference person. In some households, some members point to one individual as the unit reference person, who in turn points to another individual as the unit reference person. This second reference person is also covered by SNAP and points to him/herself as the reference person of his/her unit. In these cases, it could be that there is only one SNAP unit and the first set of pointers is erroneous. Alternatively, it could be that the household has multiple units with two reference persons, and the pointer on the first reference person is erroneous.

Each month, between 1.6 and 5.3 percent of SNAP households (unweighted) has one of these two inconsistencies (Table A.8). Similar problems exist for TANF units, where the same SIPP procedures for identifying unit reference persons and income are used. For TANF units, the rates of inconsistencies are higher than for SNAP units—ranging from 3.4 to 6.9 percent of TANF units (unweighted) each month.

The percentage of SNAP units with inconsistencies is fairly constant at around 1.6 percent from month 1 to month 4, then jumps to 4.6 percent in month 5 and remains fairly constant (ranging from 4.0 to 5.3 percent) from month 5 onward. Concerned about the jump between Waves 1 and 2, which is larger than the jump we saw in the 2001 SIPP panel, we performed additional diagnostic tabulations on the cases with inconsistencies. We concluded that the introduction of dependent interviewing in the 2004 panel, in conjunction with changes in interview status from "self" to "proxy" between waves, may be responsible for the largest proportion of the inconsistencies—the reporting of two SNAP benefit amounts within one SNAP unit.

As an example, consider an actual case that we observed in the data in which a household contains a married couple. In the first wave, both persons 101 and 102 respond as "self", with person 101 identifying him- or herself as the SNAP unit head and thus is coded as the sole recipient of the SNAP benefit amount. In Wave 2, person 102 responds as "self" and also serves as a proxy for person 101 who does not respond. In this wave, person 102 identifies him- or herself as the SNAP unit head and is coded with the benefit amount. Then, according to the order of questions in the SIPP interviewer's manual, the dependent interviewing causes the SIPP interviewer to ask about the previous participation of person 101 before asking who is covered in person 102's SNAP unit. The interviewer asks "[Person 101] was getting SNAP benefits before, are they still?" Person 102 responds in the affirmative that person 101 is still receiving SNAP, and the interviewer proceeds to ask questions about the level of benefits of person 101. Finally, after attributing a benefit amount to person 102 and person 101 (which is sometimes reported as the same amount and sometimes not), the interviewer asks who is covered by the benefit in Wave 2 and person 102 responds they both are. The result is that person 101 and 102 are both coded as being in the unit headed by person 102, but both of them have a positive benefit amount when there should only be one benefit amount per unit.

The effect of dependent interviewing on the increase in inconsistencies between Wave 1 and 2 appears to be compounded by an increase use of proxy respondents in Wave 2. The increase in the use of proxy respondents may be due to Wave 1 interviews being conducted in person and Wave 2 interviews being conducted by telephone, as the SIPP tries to do only one in-person interview per year (and Wave 1 interviews are always in person).

Table A.8 Frequency of within-Unit Inconsistencies for SNAP and TANF, 2004 SIPP Panel, Unweighted

Reference Month	Households with SNAP	Percentage of SNAP Households with Problems	Households with TANF	Percentage of TANF Households with Problems
1	3,245	1.6%	645	3.6%
2	3,311	1.6%	644	3.4%
3	3,382	1.6%	659	3.5%
4	3,435	1.6%	676	3.8%
5	3,407	4.6%	661	5.7%
6	3,343	4.0%	625	6.2%
7	3,369	4.2%	624	5.9%
8	3,392	4.0%	622	5.5%
9	3,362	5.2%	620	5.2%
10	3,317	4.7%	600	4.7%
11	3,330	4.4%	589	4.4%
12	3,343	4.4%	581	4.5%
13	3,395	4.9%	580	4.5%
14	3,340	4.6%	565	4.4%
15	3,341	4.3%	565	4.4%
16	3,346	4.2%	558	4.8%
17	3,362	5.0%	564	6.9%
18	3,306	4.5%	538	6.7%
19	3,291	4.3%	537	6.7%
20	3,315	4.1%	543	6.6%
21	3,405	5.0%	542	6.3%
22	3,375	4.4%	521	6.1%
23	3,394	4.2%	524	5.7%
24	3,399	4.2%	525	6.3%
25	3,417	5.3%	523	4.6%
26	3,335	4.6%	505	5.0%
27	3,317	4.4%	494	4.7%
28	3,305	4.1%	494	4.7%
29	3,228	5.1%	497	4.2%
30	3,157	4.5%	470	4.3%
31	3,153	4.4%	465	4.1%
32	3,138	4.3%	460	4.3%

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

These inconsistencies are a concern in part because they could affect our estimates of the number of SNAP units experiencing certain events, and they could affect our estimates of potential TANF trigger events. We developed basic assumptions to resolve these inconsistencies. In units where multiple individuals have income, we assume that there is only one program unit (not multiple units for each person with income), and we assume that the only income to be counted is that of the designated reference person. In cases where one reference person points to another reference person, we again assume that there is only one program unit, and that the individual that points to him/herself is the reference person of the unit.

B. Longitudinal Inconsistencies

In this section, we discuss differences in underreporting of program participation between Wave 1 and Wave 2, our approach to handling participation spells that are censored by transitions into and out of the SIPP universe (and discuss a small number of inconsistent records that are observed), and how we handle extremely short participation spells.

1. Differences between Wave 1 and Wave 2 Responses

In the 2004 Panel (as well as in the 2001 and 1996 Panels), patterns of responses between Waves 1 and 2 suggest a "learning" of the SIPP instrument. Underreporting of program participation is substantially larger in Wave 1 than Wave 2. It could be that individuals in Wave 1 are more likely to underreport—intentionally or unintentionally—because they are not familiar with the interview procedures; then as they learn the procedures, they provide more accurate information. This type of response pattern has two key implications for the analysis of participation dynamics. First, it would lead to an under-representation of participation spells in the first wave of the SIPP (and the participants that report may be systematically different from the participants that do not report). Second, it would lead to an overcount of new spells in the second wave of the SIPP. Unfortunately, this problem cannot be fixed in the data. Instead, we can at best use sensitivity analysis to explore how our estimates of participation dynamics might be affected by the differences between Wave 1 and Wave 2 responses.

Table A.9 shows how underreporting of program participation is consistently larger in Wave 1 than Wave 2. For each wave, we examine the number of participants in the common month of that wave. [7] For example, the number of individuals reporting SNAP receipt in the common month of Wave 1 (January 2004) is 14.8 percent below administrative totals for that month, while the number in the common month of Wave 2 (May 2004) is only 9.7 percent below administrative totals. The difference between Wave 1 and Wave 2 is larger for SNAP and TANF than for employment.

[7] The common month refers to the one month of each Wave that is common to each SIPP rotation group. Using the common month allows us to simplify the analysis to reflect one month of each Wave.

Table A.9 Difference in Participation Levels between Waves 1 and 2 of the 2004 SIPP Panel

Transition Event	January 2004 SIPP (Wave 1)	January 2004 Administrative Data	January 2004 Percent Difference	May 2004 SIPP (Wave 2)	May 2004 Administrative Data	May 2004 Percent Difference	Difference in Wave 1 and Wave 2 Differences
SNAP Participants							
Total	19,493,044	22,869,339	-14.8	21,498,317	23,817,622	-9.7	-5.0
Adult	10,386,132	11,240,416	-7.6	11,680,169	11,809,981	-1.1	-6.5
Children (under age 18)	9,106,912	11,628,923	-21.7	9,818,148	12,007,641	-18.2	-3.5
TANF Participants							
Total	3,279,271	4,758,264	-31.1	3,469,136	4,687,755	-26.0	-5.1
Mothers	972,767	1,152,179	-15.6	965,392	1,129,221	-14.5	-1.1
Children (under age 6)	2,306,505	3,606,085	-36.0	2,503,744	3,558,534	-29.6	-6.4
Employment	128,418,606	151,880,200	-15.4	134,383,726	151,880,200	-11.5	-3.9

Source: Decision Demographics, tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel; the 2004 SNAP QC data, exclusive of Guam and the Virgin Islands; the March 2004 ASEC data (for employment "administrative" estimates). TANF estimates, exclusive of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/caseload_current.htm

Notes:

SIPP Estimates generated using cross-sectional weights. Employment reflects all individuals with earnings and is compared with estimates from the CPS. The CPS estimates represent "ever-had" earnings during the previous year.

The increase in reported SNAP participation between Waves 1 and 2 can be the result of a number of factors. It could be that individuals who are present in both waves report participation at higher rates in Wave 2. However, it could also be the case that individuals who enter the SIPP sample in Wave 2 (for instance, individuals that move into a SIPP household) are disproportionately SNAP participants. Finally, it could be that weighting adjustments in Wave 2 disproportionately increase the weights of SNAP participants.

Table A.10 decomposes the observed change in SNAP participation from wave to wave by these various factors. For each wave, we estimate the number of SNAP participants in the common month (using cross-sectional weights). The estimated number of participants increased by 2.0 million between January and May 2004, increased by 759 thousand between May and September 2004, increased by 623 thousand between September 2004 and January 2005, and increased by 482 thousand between January 2005 and May 2005. We decompose these changes into three categories: (1) changes in reporting of SNAP participation status among individuals present in the common months of the current and previous wave, (2) reporting among individuals who are present in the current wave but were not in the SIPP sample in the common month of previous wave,[8] and (3) residual growth. Residual growth

[8] Individuals are considered absent from the SIPP sample in a common month even if they were present in other months of that or prior Waves. For example, an individual can respond in Wave 2, not respond in Wave 3 and respond again in Wave

is the difference between the observed change and the sum of the first two categories. This growth can be explained by changes made to individuals' weights across waves to account for movement of other individuals into and out of the SIPP sample.

The estimates in Table A.10 support the theory that individuals are learning the SIPP survey between Waves 1 and 2. The large increase in participation between Waves 1 and 2 is driven by a relatively large number of people who did not report participation in Wave 1 but reported participation in Wave 2. It does not appear that the change is driven by SNAP participants entering the SIPP sample in Wave 2, or by weighting adjustments between the two waves. The number of individuals present in both waves that report participation in Wave 2 but not Wave 1 (4.7 million) is higher than the analogous number observed in subsequent Waves (between 3.3 and 3.8 million). At the same time, the number reporting SNAP participation in Wave 1 but not Wave 2 (3.1 million) is more consistent with the analogous number observed in subsequent Waves (3.1 million to 3.2 million). The net increase due to changes in reporting status among individuals present in both Waves is 1.6 million, higher than the net increase observed in later waves.

4. For this analysis, we would consider that individual absent from the sample in Wave 3. Note that there are 157,742 (weighted) individuals in Wave 2 who were not present in the common month of Wave 1. These individuals were present in at least one other month of Wave 1 besides the common month.

Table A.10 Decomposition of Changes in SNAP Participation Estimates across the Common Months of Waves 1 through 5 in the 2004 SIPP

	Jan. 2004	May 2004	Sept. 2004	Jan. 2005	May 2005
Total Participants in Wave	19,499,943	21,524,129	22,283,027	22,906,394	23,388,476
Net Increase Over Prior Wave		2,024,186	758,898	623,367	482,082
Decomposition of Change					
In SNAP Now but Not in Prior Wave		4,703,331	3,752,364	3,633,309	3,274,338
Not in SNAP Now but Was in Prior Wave		3,085,339	3,159,764	3,213,709	3,082,983
Net increase in reporting		1,617,991	592,600	419,600	191,355
Participants Not in Sample Prior Wave, Not New to Sample This Wave[2]		157,742	990,727	1,339,603	1,215,884
Participants, New to Sample This Wave		334,319	338,156	312,172	387,570
Subtotal		492,061	1,328,883	1,651,774	1,603,454
Combined net growth		2,110,052	1,921,483	2,071,374	1,794,809
Residual growth		-85,866	-1,162,585	-1,448,007	-1,312,727
SNAP Reporting Rates					
Percent Not in Sample Prior Wave, Not New This Wave with SNAP		20.1	8.3	8.8	8.1
Percent New to Sample This Wave with SNAP		9.1	10.5	9.8	11.6

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes:

1. A positive residual growth would suggest a relatively greater increase in weights among participants than nonparticipants. The observed negative residual growth implies a smaller increase in weights among participants than among nonparticipants.
2. There are 157,742 (weighted) individuals in Wave 2 who were not present in the common month of Wave 1. These individuals were present in at least one other month of Wave 1 besides the common month.

A small number of SNAP participants in Wave 2 are individuals that were not in sample in the common month of Wave 1 but were not new to the sample in Wave 2. In other words, there are observations for these individuals for a different month of Wave 1. As would be expected, analogous numbers of participants in later waves are larger because there is more of an opportunity for individuals to leave the sample and return. The number of SNAP participants that are new to the SIPP sample in Wave 2 is consistent with the number observed in later waves.

In short, there appears to be some factor that leads individuals to underreport program participation in Wave 1, and correct that underreporting in Wave 2. This could lead to biased estimates of program participation dynamics if the spells that are unreported in Wave 1—in particular, spells that begin in Wave 1 but are unreported—are systematically different than those spells that are reported. In our analysis, we test the sensitivity of our results to whether or not Wave 1 spells are included.

V. COMPARISONS OF SIPP CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP PARTICIPANTS WITH ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

We compared the characteristics of SNAP participants in the SIPP with the characteristics of participants in administrative data. The results show that SIPP-based estimates of SNAP participants are similar to those in the SNAP-QC data. Table A.11 compares characteristics of SNAP participants in the SIPP with characteristics in the SNAPQC administrative data for calendar years 2004 through 2006.[9] In general, the SIPP data align closely to the SNAPQC data. However, there are some notable differences:

- The age distribution of SNAP participants in the SIPP is inconsistent with the distribution in the SNAP QC data. In the SIPP, there are proportionately more SNAP adults and fewer SNAP children than in the SNAP QC. This is a known problem with the SIPP data. It is due, in part, to the fact that the SIPP unit formation procedures do not permit child-only SNAP units to exist. Instead, the SIPP forces adults to be part of the SNAP unit. This problem exists in the 1996 and 2001 SIPP panels since the prevalence of child-only units increased after many adult non-citizens became categorically ineligible for SNAP in 1997. Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine which units should be child-only units. After reviewing the 2001 panel in 2006, we requested that the Census Bureau make changes to their programs, but any changes would not have been in time to affect the 2004 panel. The differences between SIPP and SNAP QC are smaller, however, in the 2004 panel than in the 2001 panel for both adults and children. SIPP data have proportionately more Hispanic participants and proportionately fewer white SNAP participants than the QC data. This may be due, in part, to the fact that ineligible noncitizen adults are grouped into child-only units by the SIPP unit formation procedures.
- SIPP data have proportionately fewer households with zero earnings than SNAP QC data. This may reflect several factors. The difference could reflect a tendency of SNAP participants to report income to the SIPP but not to the SNAP QC. Additionally, seam bias and other SIPP factors could lead to high earnings and SNAP benefits in the same month for some participants.
- The proportion of individuals in SNAP households with TANF ranges from 3 to 4 percentage points lower in the SIPP than in the SNAP QC. In the 2001 panel, TANF receipt ranged from 4 to 8 percentage points lower in the SIPP than in the SNAP QC.

[9] Because May 2006 is the last month in the eighth wave for which all four rotation groups have data, we estimated the monthly average for 2006 from January to May 2006.

Table A.11 SNAP Participants by Characteristics in Administrative Data and in the SIPP

	Monthly Average, 2004			Monthly Average, 2005			Monthly Average, 2006[a]		
	SNAP QC	SIPP	Difference	SNAP QC	SIPP	Difference	SNAP QC	SIPP	Difference
Age									
0-4	17.0	14.8	-2.3	17.0	14.0	-3.0	17.0	13.4	-3.5
5-17	33.1	30.2	-3.0	32.8	30.1	-2.7	32.2	29.8	-2.4
18-59	41.7	45.9	4.2	41.8	46.2	4.4	42.1	46.5	4.4
60+	8.1	9.2	1.1	8.4	9.7	1.3	8.8	10.3	1.6
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity									
White Non-Hispanic	43.0	38.4	-4.6	43.4	38.1	-5.3	42.5	36.9	-5.6
Black Non-Hispanic	33.1	31.9	-1.3	32.6	31.3	-1.3	33.4	31.9	-1.5
Hispanic	19.4	22.7	3.3	19.8	23.0	3.2	19.4	23.6	4.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.5	1.7	-0.8	2.2	2.1	-0.1	2.5	2.1	-0.5
American Indian	1.5	5.3	3.8	1.5	5.4	3.9	1.7	5.5	3.9
Unknown	0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.5
SNAP Unit Benefit Amount									
$1 - 10	3.0	3.4	0.4	2.9	3.8	0.9	3.5	3.9	0.4
$11-25	1.7	1.9	0.2	1.5	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.7	0.2
$26-$75	7.0	9.2	2.2	6.7	8.6	1.9	6.8	8.8	2.0
$76-$150	19.3	19.3	0.0	17.6	19.3	1.7	11.9	17.9	6.0
$151-$200	7.1	9.4	2.2	8.6	8.8	0.1	14.1	9.6	-4.5
$201-$250	9.0	10.7	1.7	7.7	9.1	1.3	8.2	8.6	0.4
$251-$300	12.8	12.9	0.1	13.3	13.4	0.1	12.5	13.8	1.3
$301-$350	7.2	6.5	-0.7	7.2	6.7	-0.5	6.5	5.3	-1.2
$351-$400	11.5	10.0	-1.5	11.8	10.1	-1.7	11.5	10.8	-0.7
$401-$450	4.4	4.4	0.0	4.2	3.1	-1.1	4.3	3.3	-1.0
$451+	17.1	9.5	-7.5	18.3	12.3	-6.0	19.3	12.7	-6.5

Table A.11, *continued*

	Monthly Average, 2004			Monthly Average, 2005			Monthly Average, 2006[a]		
	SNAPQC	SIPP	Difference	SNAPQC	SIPP	Difference	SNAPQC	SIPP	Difference
SNAP Unit Earnings									
$0	60.3	54.9	-5.5	60.1	52.9	-7.2	59.1	52.9	-6.2
$1-199	2.8	1.7	-1.1	2.9	1.2	-1.7	2.5	1.4	-1.1
$200-399	3.4	2.8	-0.5	3.4	2.5	-0.9	3.6	2.9	-0.6
$400-599	4.4	3.9	-0.5	4.0	3.8	-0.2	4.3	4.0	-0.3
$600-799	5.3	4.7	-0.7	5.2	4.2	-1.0	5.5	3.6	-2.0
$800-999	5.4	4.4	-1.0	5.2	4.3	-1.0	5.3	3.9	-1.4
$1000-1199	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.0	5.8	0.7	5.1	5.3	0.2
$1200-1399	4.3	4.9	0.6	4.7	5.2	0.5	4.3	5.0	0.7
$1400-1599	3.4	3.5	0.1	3.2	3.8	0.6	3.1	3.7	0.6
$1600-1999	3.6	4.7	1.2	4.1	5.2	1.1	4.4	5.9	1.5
$2000-2499	1.3	3.2	1.9	1.7	4.3	2.5	2.1	4.5	2.4
$2500+	0.6	6.0	5.5	0.4	7.0	6.6	0.7	6.9	6.2
SNAP Unit TANF Benefits									
$0	79.1	82.0	2.9	80.6	84.2	3.6	82.2	85.3	3.1
$1-25	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
$26-$75	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
$76-$150	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4
$151-$200	1.5	2.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.6
$201-$250	1.8	1.8	-0.1	1.7	1.5	-0.2	1.8	1.3	-0.4
$251-$300	2.2	2.2	0.0	1.9	1.7	-0.2	1.8	1.4	-0.3
$301-$350	1.7	1.9	0.2	1.6	1.0	-0.6	1.4	0.8	-0.6
$351-$400	2.3	1.3	-1.0	2.0	1.2	-0.8	2.2	1.4	-0.8
$401-$450	1.3	1.2	-0.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.1	-0.3
$451+	1.4	0.9	-0.5	1.6	0.7	-0.9	1.4	1.1	-0.2
Covered by TANF [b,c]									
Total	20.9	18.0	-2.9	19.4	15.8	-3.6	17.8	14.7	-3.1
Adult	7.0	7.4	0.4	6.4	6.9	0.5	6.0	6.6	0.6
Child	14.0	10.6	-3.4	13.0	8.9	-4.1	11.8	8.1	-3.7

Table A.11, *continued*

	Monthly Average, 2004			Monthly Average, 2005			Monthly Average, 2006[a]		
	FSPQC	SIPP	Difference	FSPQC	SIPP	Difference	FSPQC	SIPP	Difference
Covered by SSI[2]									
Total	12.4	14.4	2.0	12.7	14.9	2.1	13.0	14.9	1.9
Adult	11.0	12.5	1.5	11.3	13.0	1.7	11.5	13.1	1.6
Child	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.3

Source: Decision Demographics, tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel; the 2004 SNAP QC data, exclusive of Guam and the Virgin Islands; from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/caseload_current.htm

Notes:

[a] Through May.

[b] Imputed adult/child among persons with missing age in SNAP QC.

[c] TANF assigned to all persons in the SNAP unit.

VI. TOPICAL MODULE DATA

We examined data from the principal SIPP topical modules that are used in our analysis: data on recipiency history from Wave 1 and data on employment history from Wave 1. Due to confidentiality restrictions imposed on the 2004 data, we conducted this analysis within the Census Bureau and only the summary data have been published. This section presents our assessment of the data in these topical modules.

The Wave 1 Recipiency History Topical Module (RHTM) items on SNAP underwent significant redesign prior to the 2004 SIPP. Some data were collected throughout the 2004 panel, and other SNAP items in the RHTM were improved, although the net effect on dynamics analysis is small. The RHTM data continue to be useful for dynamics analysis. Data from the employment history appear useful for our analysis.

1. Recipiency History

In this section, we first outline factors that may have changed the nature of the 2004 RHTM compared with the 2001 panel and earlier panels, and then present the results of tests carried out on the data similar to those performed with the 2001 data.

The Census Bureau redesigned the RHTM in response to a series of recommendations from the SIPP Continuous Instrument Improvement Group. Moore (2007) provided a complete report on the changes and their impacts on data quality. As in the 2001 panel, the recipiency history topical module occurs in Wave 1, only four months after the first reference month of the panel. The RHTM redesign resequenced the questions, putting SNAP questions at the end to allow probes for categorical eligibility for SNAP based on questions about AFDC/TANF. The redesign also changed the nature of the SNAP start month and year questions, and slightly adjusted the universe for the RHTM to compensate for previous minor omissions due to CAPI branching issues, and probed for SNAP start dates that came before a recipient's 18th birthday.

<u>Resequencing and Inclusion in Core</u>
Individuals in Wave 1 who reported in the SIPP core questionnaire that they received SNAP in the first reference month (month one) were subsequently asked in the topical module to provide the month and year in which their SNAP recipiency began, probing for "left-censored" SNAP spells that began prior to the SIPP panel. Moore notes that as part of the 1996 redesign, these questions were moved from the RHTM to the SIPP core questionnaire. Not noted by Moore is the fact that these month and year started SNAP items have been repeated in every wave of the 2004 and 2008 SIPP panels. Whenever new respondents were found (e.g., new spouses, newborns, new members of splinter households, etc.) in 2004 Waves 2-12 Core interviews, and they reported SNAP receipt in the first reference month, they were asked when that spell of SNAP began. These Wave 2-12 response data, however, were neither edited nor published. The Census Bureau did provide these additional data for us to use within the Bureau. However, they could not be employed in our dynamics analysis since that analysis universe is limited to those who have a *Wave 1-8* longitudinal panel weight, thus omitting any respondent who was absent in Wave 1.

Rephrasing

Another possibly significant change has to do with the phrasing of the left-censored start date for spells active in month 1, changing the focus from the initial application date to the initial receipt date. Moore outlines those changes as follows:

In the 2001 panel, these questions were of the following form (e.g., for Food Stamps):

> >FBEG120< (2001)
> When did [NAME/you] ***apply*** for the Food Stamps you ***received***?
>
> CIIG's review (SIPP Continuous Instrument Improvement Group, 1998) found the 2001 approach questionable on two main grounds. First, it did not really focus on or attempt to make clear to respondents the central concept of interest – the start of the spell of receipt that continued into the wave 1 reference period. And second, it offered no hint that its intent was to capture the respondent's past receipt as an adult, and not as a child beneficiary, or as a child covered by benefits received by a parent. Thus, CIIG recommended major changes to these items, the intent of which was to clarify – and, in the case of the "as an adult" criterion, make explicit – these key concepts. This was accomplished in a series of up to four questions, as follows:
>
> >FBEG120< (2004)
> When did [NAME/you] ***start receiving*** Food Stamps?
> *(if the reported date is before the person's 18th birthday, ask FBEG120A; otherwise, skip to FBEG120B)*
>
> >FBEG120A< (2004)
> When did [NAME/you] start receiving Food Stamps on [his/her/your] own, or in [his/her/your] own name?
>
> >FBEG120B< (2004)
> And [has/have] [NAME/you] received Food Stamps every month since then?
> *(if "yes," then end the series, as the spell start date has been established; otherwise, continue with FBEG120C)*
>
> >FBEG120C< (2004)
> When did [NAME/you] start receiving Food Stamps CONTINUOUSLY, every month [.../through [month]]?

If respondents accurately noted the question phrasing subtleties concerning application and receipt dates in the 2001 and 2004 panels, then the 2001 spells could be expected to be somewhat longer due to the gap between the application and receipt dates. This is explored further below.

No Top-Coding

Another factor that may affect SNAP spell length is a lack of top-coding on the Census internal versions of year initiated SNAP. Top-coding affects public-use datasets; however, due to confidentiality restrictions on month data in the RHTM, we assessed the data using Census *internal* datasets in the analysis of a number of RHTM variables. The following is a list of internal variables included; the month variables are exclusively internal, the year variables are equivalent to their public use counterparts but not top-coded, and the year allocation flags are identical in the public use data.

EFBG120Y Year started SNAP receipt for active month 1 spells
AFBG120Y Allocation flag for EFBG120Y

EFBG120M Month started SNAP receipt for active month 1 spells
AFBG120M Month applied for EFBG120M

EFSSTRYR Year first received SNAP
AFSSTRYR Allocation flag for EFSSTRYR

EFSSTRMN Month first received SNAP
AFSSTRMN Allocation flag for EFSSTRMN

EFRMRMN Month ... started the job or business
AFRMRMN Allocation flag for EFRMRMN

ELSTWRKM Month last worked at a paid job or business
ALSTWRKM Allocation flag for ELSTWRKM

EPRVJBMN Month last worked at a paid job or business
(Before first reference month)
APRVJBMN Allocation flag for EPRVJBMN

Two variables--EFBG120Y Year started SNAP receipt for active month 1 spells, and EFSSTRYR Year first received SNAP could be affected by lack of top-coding. However, only the top three percent of cases are top-coded in the public use files. Also, the change does not affect the medians or percentiles reported in the dynamics analysis life tables.

Allocation of reference person dates to others in the SNAP unit

RHTM history questions were asked only of sample members age 18+ authorized to receive the benefits (SNAP "reference persons") in any month of the reference period. The left-censored start date questions were restricted to those with active month 1 SNAP spells. In this study, which uses the individual as the unit of analysis, we need to identify the start dates of left-censored spells for *all* members of recipient households (including both SNAP reference persons and other household members). We adopted the same approach employed by Gleason, et al. as well as Cody, et al. to determine the start date of a left-censored spell for an individual who was not the SNAP reference person but who lived in the same household as the SNAP reference person during the first panel month. In general, this approach assigns parents' start dates to children, and assumes adults in the SNAP household had the same start date as the reference person unless they moved in after the reference person's start date.[10]

[10] Specifically, the four rules are: (1) If the individual was a child of a SNAP reference person and less than age 18, the child's start date was the start of the reference person's spell if the spell began after the child was born, and the child's birth date otherwise. (2) If the individual was more than age 18, we determined when the individual and the SNAP reference person moved into their current residence using information in the Wave 2 topical module. The spell start date of the individual was then calculated using information on the calendar order of the move dates and the spell start date. For example, if the individual moved into his or her month 1 address after the reference person did but before the reference person's spell started, the spell start date of the individual was set to the start date of the reference person's spell. In some instances, we also used Wave 2 topical module information on the prior residence of household members before they moved into their current address. (3) If the individual was a child of an adult in the household who was not a reference person but has SNAP, the start date of the child was the start date of the parent (as calculated using rule 2) if the child was born before that start date. (4) If the individual was a child

Results of Testing

Gleason, et al. found evidence that the RHTM data were problematic in the 1991 SIPP, while Cody, et al. found fewer problems with the 2001 data. Gleason, et al. attributed the problems to the fact that, for the 1991 SIPP panel, the recipiency history data were collected in Wave 2, eight months *after* the first month of the panel, and decided to exclude the month 1 spells from the main spell analysis. In contrast, Cody, et al. found that the 2001 recipiency history data were markedly better than the 1991 data and suitable for analysis for all waves. Our analysis, detailed below, finds that while some problems persist, the data for Waves 1-8 of the 2004 SIPP panel appear to be sufficient for dynamics research.

All of the RHTM data in Tables A.12-21 are reported only for panel members to whom we have assigned a Wave 1-8 longitudinal panel weight with the addition of newborns who join SIPP households during the study period. Those newborns, who appear in any table that is not limited to Wave 1 spells, have been assigned their parents' or a surrogate's weight. Some tables include both weighted and unweighted data for those with longitudinal weights so that the sufficiency of the sample can be assessed. Other tables show only weighted results.

Table A.12 shows some basic parameters of the 2004 SIPP sample of SNAP recipients, emphasizing the extent to which the start date of the month 1 spell is missing or imputed. We found an unweighted sample of just over 5,000 active SNAP spells in month 1, substantially more than the 2,700 found in 2001, which ensures an adequate sample size. Reference persons and other members of the SNAP units increased by 85 percent, corresponding directly to the total persons increase. Table A.12 shows that all of the SNAP reference persons have information available about when they began receiving SNAP, although those data were imputed for one-third of them. Of SNAP reference persons who had imputed start dates, nearly 70 percent had only an imputed start month, having provided the starting year (this represents those for whom only month is imputed divided by all those for whom date is imputed). Another way to look at the reporting is that only ten percent of reference persons required full imputation of SNAP starting date.

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unrelated to any household member, then we used rule 2 if the child was at least age 15, and rule 1 otherwise. We used this procedure because the residence history questions were not asked of children who were less than age 15.

Table A.12 Extent of Missing and Imputed Start Dates of Month 1 Spells by SNAP Reference Person Status

	Number						Percentages					
	All Persons		SNAP Reference Persons		Other Members of the SNAP Unit		All Persons		SNAP Reference Persons		Other Members of the SNAP Unit	
	Weighted	Sample Size	Weighted	Sample Size	Weighted	Sample Size	Weighted	Sample Size	Weighted	Sample Size	Weighted	Sample Size
SNAP Participants in Month 1	19,094,136	5,070	7,892,927	2,143	11,201,209	2,927	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Begin Date Provided	18,238,654	4,874	7,892,927	2,143	10,345,728	2,731	95.5	96.1	100.0	100.0	92.4	93.3
Missing Begin Date	855,481	196	0	0	855,481	196	4.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	7.6	6.7
SNAP Participants in Month 1 with Begin Date Provided	18,238,654	4,874	7,892,927	2,143	10,345,728	2,731	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imputed Begin Date	5,549,304	1,465	2,612,728	711	2,936,576	754	30.4	30.1	33.1	33.2	28.4	27.6
SNAP Participants in Month 1 with Imputed Begin Date	5,549,304	1,465	2,612,728	711	2,936,576	754	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only Month is Imputed	2,839,564	752	1,814,110	488	1,025,453	264	51.2	51.3	69.4	68.6	34.9	35.0

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of Wave 1 of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Table A.12 also shows that we were unable to assign a start date to 7.6 percent of other members of SNAP units compared to 6.1 percent in the 2001 panel. This is either because we don't know when the person moved into the month 1 SNAP household or we don't know, with certainty, the order of the move dates and the spell start date. Spell dates for household members who were not reference persons were imputed either because their pre-panel residence information was imputed or because the spell start dates of the SNAP reference person were imputed. Imputation patterns among the other members of SNAP units for whom we have provided start dates are similar to those of the reference persons, with most having only the month imputed. This similarity is expected since other unit members were assigned data from reference persons.

Since the Census Bureau only collects start dates from the SNAP reference person and we assigned start dates to all others in SNAP units through the process described above, our analysis of underlying data quality is focused primarily SNAP reference persons—their imputations were done by the Census Bureau and are present in the original dataset. The imputations of Other Members of the SNAP Unit were carried out by us, based largely on the reference person data. Generally, the reference person left-censored start date information is of high quality and demonstrates reasonable patterns. Table A.13 presents the elapsed length of the month 1 spells, as of month 1, for SNAP reference persons. Over 93 percent of reference persons have valid spell lengths.

Table A.13 Elapsed Length of Month 1 Spells and Imputation Status

	SNAP Reference Persons		
	Weighted Estimate	Sample Size	Weighted Percent
All Persons			
Number of Elapsed Years Spell Was in Progress (up to month 1)	7,892,927	2,143	100.0
Less than Zero (began after month 1)	521,664	126	6.6
Zero (began in month 1)	384,625	87	4.9
Less than 1 Year	2,378,174	612	30.1
1 Year	855,753	232	10.8
2 Years	513,253	143	6.5
3 Years	467,423	133	5.9
4 Years	484,365	120	6.1
5 Years	262,435	80	3.3
More than 5 Years	2,025,235	610	25.7

Table A.13, *continued*

Imputed Begin Date			
Number of Elapsed Years Spell Was in Progress (up to month 1)	2,612,728	711	100.0
Less than Zero (began after month 1)	287,122	67	11.0
Zero (began in month 1)	3,214	1	0.1
Less than 1 Year	377,174	102	14.4
1 Year	269,815	72	10.3
2 Years	184,912	53	7.1
3 Years	145,951	40	5.6
4 Years	179,210	47	6.9
5 Years	106,014	28	4.1
More than 5 Years	1,059,316	301	40.5
Nonimputed Begin Date			
Number of Elapsed Years Spell Was in Progress (up to month 1)	5,280,199	1,432	100.0
Less than Zero (began after month 1)	234,542	59	4.4
Zero (began in month 1)	381,411	86	7.2
Less than 1 Year	2,000,999	510	37.9
1 Year	585,937	160	11.1
2 Years	328,340	90	6.2
3 Years	321,473	93	6.1
4 Years	305,155	73	5.8
5 Years	156,421	52	3.0
More than 5 Years	965,919	309	18.3
Only Imputed Begin Month			
Number of Elapsed Years Spell Was in Progress (up to month 1)	1,814,110	488	100.0
Less than Zero (began after month 1)	244,052	53	13.5
Zero (began in month 1)	3,214	1	0.2
Less than 1 Year	185,393	52	10.2
1 Year	205,423	53	11.3
2 Years	145,159	40	8.0
3 Years	102,030	26	5.6
4 Years	131,667	36	7.3
5 Years	93,486	25	5.2
More than 5 Years	703,687	202	38.8

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of Wave 1 of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

About 7 percent of the SNAP reference persons' month 1 spells started after month 1, resulting in a negative elapsed duration. This is the same level documented by Cody, et al., while Gleason, et al. found about 10 percent of reference persons having negative durations in the 1991 panel. Negative durations occur when the SIPP-core-based questions reveal that an individual was receiving SNAP in month 1, but the response to the question about the starting date of the month 1 spell was *after month 1*. Negative durations are explored further in Table A.14.

As documented in the analysis of Table A.12, 70 percent of imputations are of month only, since the respondents provided a year response. Table A.13's bottom panel, which shows elapsed years for month-only imputations, suggests that respondents have difficulty remembering the specific

starting month for spells that began further in the past. The modal category of month-only imputations, at 39 percent, is those who have been on SNAP more than five years. About 56 percent of month-only imputations have been on SNAP for three years or more, compared with only 33 percent of non-imputed cases.

Table A.14 explores patterns among the seven percent of reference persons who have negative durations. About half of those who have a negative duration provided the illogical answer themselves, suggesting that a within-instrument logic test could potentially eliminate some errors. Among those with an imputed begin date, 85 percent only had the month imputed. However, it appears that the SIPP month imputation routine has problems that have persisted from the 2001 panel into 2004. In both panels, about 95 percent of imputations set the start date well after Wave 1; in fact, the month of December (regardless of rotation group) accounted for the vast majority of negative spells, while only one record in either SIPP had an imputed start month equal to month 1 (see Table A.13 panels 2 and 4). Cody, et al. suggested that perhaps the Census Bureau meant to impute December of the previous year, but did not alter the year variable. Although the time for revising the instrument logic and imputation routines for the 2008 SIPP Wave 1 RHTM has already passed, we are providing this information to the SIPP staff to help improve procedures for the 2014 Re-engineered SIPP panel.

Table A.15 returns to an analysis of *normal* SIPP spells that began before the 2004 panel—left-censored spells—comparing elapsed durations of *all* persons with those of SNAP reference persons. Among the SNAP reference persons whose month 1 spells began before month 1, 23 percent have been in progress for 6 months or less, and 35 percent have been in progress for 1 year or less, patterns very similar to those from 2001. At the other extreme of duration, 29 percent have been in progress for more than 6 years, virtually the same as 2001. The median elapsed time for reference persons was 2.3 years, and the mean elapsed time was 5.3 years, both over 10 percent higher than they were in 2001 when the median was 2.1 and mean 4.8. The large difference between the mean and median reflects the predominance of long spells. Some of the growth in the mean spell could be due to the lack of top-coding in internal 2004 data, but it does not seem out of range compared to the growth in the median. As expected, the elapsed spell durations were greater for reference persons than for all persons because some household members join SNAP households after the spell starts.

Table A.14 Month 1 Spells that Began after Month 1 and Imputation Status

	SNAP Reference Persons		
	Weighted Estimate	Sample Size	Weighted Percent
All Persons			
Spell Began After Month 1 (negative elapsed length)	521,664	126	100.0
1 month after Month 1	113,234	28	21.7
2 months after Month 1	58,311	15	11.2
3 months after Month 1	64,310	17	12.3
After Wave 1	285,809	66	54.8
Imputed Begin Date			
Spell Began After Month 1 (negative elapsed length)	287,122	67	100.0
1 month after Month 1	7,066	2	2.5
2 months after Month 1	0	0	0.0
3 months after Month 1	0	0	0.0
After Wave 1	280,056	65	97.5
Nonimputed Begin Date			
Spell Began After Month 1 (negative elapsed length)	234,542	59	100.0
1 month after Month 1	106,168	26	45.3
2 months after Month 1	58,311	15	24.9
3 months after Month 1	64,310	17	27.4
After Wave 1	5,753	1	2.5
Only Imputed Begin Month			
Spell Began After Month 1 (negative elapsed length)	244,052	53	100.0
1 month after Month 1	7,066	2	2.9
2 months after Month 1	0	0	0.0
3 months after Month 1	0	0	0.0
After Wave 1	236,986	51	97.1

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of Wave 1 of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Table A.15 Elapsed Length of Month 1 Spells Beginning Before Month 1

	All Persons		SNAP Reference Persons	
	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Number of Elapsed Years				
0.5 or less	24.0	24.0	22.7	22.7
> 0.5 - 1.0	13.7	37.8	12.4	35.1
> 1.0 - 1.5	7.5	45.3	7.5	42.7
> 1.5 - 2.0	4.8	50.1	4.3	47.0
> 2.0 - 3.0	8.5	58.6	7.2	54.2
> 3.0 - 4.0	7.5	66.0	7.1	61.3
> 4.0 - 5.0	5.8	71.9	6.0	67.4
> 5.0 to 6.0	3.7	75.6	3.7	71.0
> 6.0 to 10	10.2	85.8	10.4	81.4
More than 10	14.2	100.0	18.6	100.0
Median	2.0		2.3	
Mean	4.4		5.3	

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of Wave 1 of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Emulating Cody, et al. as well as Gleason, et al., we used five "in-sample" methods to assess the accuracy of the recipiency history information. The results of this analysis are discussed below. This analysis, presented in Tables A.16 through 21, is based on SNAP spells among all persons.

1. **Compare the proportion of spells that began in month 1 with the proportion of spells that began in other panel months.** First, we determine whether the proportion of month 1 spells that began in month 1 is similar to the proportion of ongoing spells that began in each of the other panel months (Table A.16). If the Wave 1 topical module information is accurate, then the month 1 proportions should be similar to the proportions in the other panel months, particularly those that correspond to the first month of each wave (e.g. months 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, and 29). The proportion of month 1 spells starting in month 1 is 5.3 percent, substantially lower than the average 13.1 percent observed in the first months of other waves. The corresponding figures for 2001 panel are the same at 5.3 percent of month 1, while 16.3 percent of cases began in first months of later waves, so the 2004 data show some improvement. This still suggests that the recipiency history data do not accurately identify which spells start in month 1. If we assume spells with a negative elapsed duration actually started *in* Month 1, the percent starting in month 1 increases to 11.3 percent, much closer to the average observed in other waves, although given the imputation patterns discussed above, this is probably an incorrect assumption.

2. **Compare spell durations by start month.** We compared the cumulative duration of non-left-censored month 1 spells (spells with zero elapsed duration in month 1) to four other samples, including:

   - Non-left-censored spells that started after month 1

- Non-left-censored spells that started in month 5
- Month 1 spells that began after month 1 (i.e. negative elapsed duration)
- Month 1 spells that began one to six months prior to the first panel month (i.e. left-censored elapsed duration of one to six months)

Non-left-censored spells starting in month 1 have somewhat longer participation spells than non-left-censored spells starting after month 1 (Table A.17). The median spell duration for month 1 spells with zero duration is 10 months, compared with 8 for non-left censored spells starting after month 1. Non-left censored spells starting in month 5 as well as those of negative duration also have a median length of 10. These medians are fairly close to one another given their different universes, closer than those of either Cody, et al. or Gleason, et al.

In the analysis conducted by Gleason, et al., with the 1991 panel, the difference between month 1 spells and other spells was substantially greater (Table A.18). The median spell length for month 1 spells with zero elapsed duration was 28 months compared with 8 months for other non-left censored spells. This led Gleason, et al. to conclude the data on spells with zero elapsed duration in month 1 were not usable.

Given that we find smaller disparities than even the 2001 panel data, we conclude the cases starting in month 1 could be added to the analysis of participation spells, following the 2001-based practice. Any bias present in the month 1 spells is not likely to affect overall estimates when these observations are combined with spells starting in subsequent months, particularly given the relatively small unweighted number of such spells: 223 vs. 8,164. Nor are the negative elapsed durations likely to affect overall estimates disproportionately. The 2004 left-censored spells with durations of 1 to 6 months as of month 1 had longer median length (19 months) than Cody, et al. at 14 months, but not as long as Gleason, et al. at 23 months for 1991.

Table A.16 SNAP Spells Beginning in that Panel Month as a Percentage of on-Going Spells

Panel Month	On-Going SNAP Spells Weighted	SNAP Spells that Began in this Month Weighted	SNAP Spells that Began in this Month Weighted
Month 1[a]			
Excluding Negative Durations	17,103,716	910,274	5.3
Including Negative Durations	18,238,654	2,045,212	11.2
Month 2	19,530,931	652,346	3.3
Month 3	20,005,992	683,666	3.4
Month 4	20,288,019	675,329	3.3
Month 5	22,113,502	3,706,650	16.8
Month 6	21,467,043	248,528	1.2
Month 7	21,315,809	434,824	2.0
Month 8	21,337,411	671,263	3.1
Month 9	22,104,877	2,864,597	13.0
Month 10	21,736,244	397,537	1.8
Month 11	21,799,812	659,601	3.0
Month 12	21,858,577	663,241	3.0
Month 13	22,929,466	2,819,279	12.3
Month 17	23,463,029	2,944,386	12.5
Month 21	23,472,666	3,058,548	13.0
Month 25	23,996,255	3,028,845	12.6
Month 29	23,680,708	2,709,042	11.4
Average, Months 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, and 29	23,108,643	3,018,764	13.1

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes:

[a] Month 1 spells that were reported to have started after the first panel month were assumed to be non-left-censored spells that began in month 1.

Table A.17 Weighted Cumulative Exit Rate for Five Samples of Spells, by Duration

	Non-Left-Censored Spells				Left Censored Spell
Duration of Spell (in Months)	Month 1 Spells with Zero Elapsed Duration	Non-Left Censored Spells Starting After Month 1	Non-Left Censored Spells Starting in Month 5	Month 1 Spells with Negative Elapsed Durations	Month 1 Spells with Elapsed Durations of 1 to 6 Months
1	5.0	6.3	4.6	2.7	0.0
2	6.1	12.4	7.3	6.4	1.0
3	9.9	18.0	9.9	10.6	2.6
4	20.8	32.4	31.7	21.8	4.2
5	25.1	37.4	37.5	28.6	9.7
6	34.5	41.8	38.5	29.4	13.5
7	36.7	45.4	42.0	35.9	19.2
8	46.4	**50.7**	46.8	48.1	21.8
9	49.1	52.8	49.2	49.2	27.8
10	**50.8**	54.6	**50.7**	**50.8**	31.5
11	52.9	57.1	52.7	52.5	35.0
12	55.1	61.2	58.3	53.5	37.3
13	55.1	62.7	58.9	56.5	39.4
14	55.1	63.7	60.8	57.7	41.5
15	55.7	64.9	61.1	58.7	43.8
16	60.7	67.0	65.3	59.0	44.5
17	61.2	68.1	66.6	59.0	46.3
18	62.2	68.8	66.6	59.9	47.5
19	62.2	69.6	66.8	60.2	**51.1**
20	66.0	71.9	69.9	62.4	51.8
21	66.0	73.3	70.2	62.6	52.5
22	66.0	74.1	70.5	62.6	54.1
23	66.0	74.6	70.9	62.6	55.4
24	67.2	75.9	72.9	64.4	57.1
25	68.6	77.0	74.0	65.3	57.7
26	68.6	77.3	74.1	65.3	58.5
27	69.4	77.9	74.7	65.3	59.6
28	69.8	79.1		66.3	60.7
29	72.4	79.5		66.3	62.5
30	74.2	79.5		66.3	62.6
Sample Size	223	8,164	897	283	1,028

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes: [a] Median duration bolded.

Table A.18 Median Spell Durations for Five Samples of Non-Left Censored Spells in 2004, 2001, and 1991 SIPP Data

	Month 1 Spells with Zero Elapsed Duration	Non-Left Censored Spells Starting After Month 1	Non-Left Censored Spells Starting in Month 5	Month 1 Spells with Negative Elapsed Durations	Month 1 Spells with Elapsed Durations of 1 to 6 Months
2004 SIPP Data	10	8	10	10	19
2001 SIPP Data (Cody, et al.)	12	8	8	19	14
1991 SIPP Data (Gleason, et al.)	28	8	8	16	23

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel; Cody, et al.; Gleason, et al.

3. **Compare spell durations by elapsed pre-panel time.** We compared the cumulative duration *during the panel* of left-censored month 1 spells (spells that that started prior to the panel). We compare these durations across five subgroups defined by their duration prior to the panel:

   - Month 1 spells with an elapsed duration of 1 to 6 months
   - Month 1 spells with an elapsed duration of 7 to 12 months
   - Month 1 spells with an elapsed duration of 13 to 24 months
   - Month 1 spells with an elapsed duration of more than 24 months
   - All month 1 spells that began before month 1 (all left-censored spells)

   The results show that left-censored spells with longer pre-panel durations have longer durations within the panel (Table A.19). The median spell length during the panel for spells with elapsed pre-panel durations of 1 to 6 months is 17 months; the median spells for pre-panel durations of 7 to 12 months and 13 to 24 months are 29 and 30 months, while the median for spells with pre-panel durations of more than 24 months is more than 30 months. This pattern is expected since people with spells that were in progress for a long time prior to the start of the panel are less likely to stop participating.

   The 2004 panel spells for these groups are significantly longer (five to 13 or more months longer) than for the 2001 panel in every category. The median of all left-censored spells in 2001 was 24 months, whereas in 2004, half of the cases had not yet departed by the 30-month mark. This marks a partial return to patterns found by Gleason, et al. that pertain to the 1991 panel. In the Gleason, et al. study, the median within-panel duration of spells with elapsed durations of 1 to 6 months was 23 months, and spells for the other subgroups were longer still.

Table A.19 Weighted Cumulative Exit Rates for Month 1 Left-Censored Spells by Panel Month and Elapsed Duration [a]

Duration of Spell (in Months)	Month 1 Spells with Elapsed Durations of 1 to 6 Months	Month 1 Spells with Elapsed Durations of 7 to 12 Months	Month 1 Spells with Elapsed Durations of 13 to 24 Months	Month 1 Spells with Elapsed Durations of More than 24 Months	All Left-Censored Spells
1	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.8
2	5.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.6
3	7.7	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.8
4	17.4	7.5	8.1	7.1	9.7
5	24.5	12.1	8.9	8.1	12.7
6	26.5	15.1	10.5	9.1	14.3
7	30.1	17.1	12.9	10.1	16.2
8	35.1	20.4	19.2	13.1	20.1
9	37.8	22.2	22.7	13.6	21.8
10	39.7	24.8	24.1	14.0	22.9
11	40.2	25.1	26.1	14.9	23.8
12	43.0	27.0	28.5	17.6	26.3
13	45.1	29.1	30.6	18.8	28.0
14	45.7	30.6	31.4	19.2	28.6
15	45.7	31.4	32.5	19.5	29.1
16	48.4	32.1	35.3	22.6	31.7
17	**50.4**	34.8	37.9	23.8	33.4
18	52.5	35.0	38.6	24.0	34.2
19	53.7	35.0	39.7	24.3	34.7
20	56.4	39.0	42.1	27.4	37.8
21	57.2	41.4	42.8	28.7	39.0
22	58.2	41.7	43.5	28.8	39.5
23	58.7	41.7	43.5	30.0	40.2
24	59.9	43.4	46.2	32.3	42.2
25	61.0	44.3	46.8	33.3	43.1
26	61.8	44.3	47.8	33.9	43.8
27	62.7	44.6	48.2	34.0	44.1
28	63.1	48.9	49.3	36.0	45.9
29	64.2	**50.0**	49.6	36.5	46.6
30	64.6	51.7	**50.0**	36.5	47.0
Sample Size	1,028	559	533	2,248	4,368

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes: [a] Median duration bolded.

4. **Examine "artificial" cohort of left-censored spells.** We compared a cohort of left-censored spells in month 1 with a cohort of "artificial" left-censored spells. The artificial left-censored spells were created from all active spells in month 12 that started between panel months 2 and 12. We compared the duration (subsequent to month 12) of the artificial cohort spells to the duration (subsequent to month 1) of month 1 spells that were reported to begin 1 to 11 months before the panel. The

distributions of spell durations should be similar for the two samples if the start dates in the topical module are accurate.

The duration of artificial left-censored spells is shorter than the duration of month 1 left censored spells (Table A.20). For the artificial cohort, the median spell length is 20 months, and for the month 1 cohort, the median spell length is 26 months. This is a differential of six months between the two cohorts, halfway between the differentials found by Cody, et al. and Gleason, et al.

In the 1991 data, Gleason, et al. found that the artificial cohort spells were shorter than the Wave 1 cohort spells by nine months, and concluded that individuals in the Wave 1 cohort were under-reporting their pre-panel duration. The nine-month disparity between the artificial and month 1 cohorts represents median spells for the artificial cohort of 15 months and the median spells for the month 1 cohort of 24 months.

With the 2001 panel, Cody, et al. found the smallest differential, and in the opposite direction: the median spell for the 2001 artificial cohort was 21 months and the median spell for the month 1 cohort was 18. Buoyed by the similarity between the two cohorts, Cody, et al. concluded that the 2001 data quality was good. The distinct historic and economic contexts of the three panels, and indeed of the two individual cohorts within each panel, have the potential to create significant differentiation in addition to whatever unique qualities the SIPP instruments may have created. With results from three panels available, it appears that the 2004 patterns are within a reasonable range.

Table A.20 Weighted Cumulative Exit Rates for Artificial and Month 1 Left-Censored Spells

Duration of Spell	Artificial Left-Censored Spells	Month 1 Left Censored Spells with Elapsed Durations of 1 to 11 months
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.5	0.6
3	0.9	1.7
4	1.8	2.7
5	5.4	6.3
6	10.3	8.8
7	13.5	12.6
8	17.5	14.3
9	19.6	18.3
10	22.8	21.0
11	26.9	23.7
12	33.9	26.0
13	36.6	29.3
14	38.8	31.7
15	41.2	34.0
16	45.3	36.2
17	46.9	37.6
18	48.0	38.9
19	48.9	41.8
20	**52.8**	42.7
21	55.1	44.0
22	56.4	45.5
23	57.3	47.2
24	59.5	48.7
25	61.4	49.7
26	61.8	**50.5**
27	62.9	51.4
28	64.9	52.5
29	65.6	54.2
30	65.6	54.7
Sample Size	1,790	1,541

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes: [a] Median duration bolded.

5. **Compare elapsed duration with subsequent duration.** Finally, we compare the cumulative elapsed spell duration of month 1 spells that began before month 1 with the cumulative spell duration of these spells during the panel. Assuming that the distribution of SNAP spell durations has not changed over time and that the economic and policy climates were constant, these spells should be, on average, in the middle of their spells in month 1. Thus, the backward and forward spell duration distributions should be similar if this "stationarity" assumption is valid and if the Wave 1 topical module recipiency history information is accurate.

The 2004 panel forward spell durations are shorter than backward spell durations (Table A.21). About 26 percent cases had exited their forward spells within one year, whereas only 22 percent of spells track backwards for one year or less. The differential rises to over ten percentage points by 30 months, when 47 percent of forward spells had ended and only 36 percent of spells track backwards for 30 months or less. Neither forward nor backward durations reach the median level of spells within 30 months.

Cody, et al. also found forward spells to be shorter than backward. The median duration of 2001-panel forward spells (24 months) was shorter than the median of backward spells (more than 30 months). Both these findings are counter to what was observed in the 1991 data by Gleason, et al. Gleason, et al. found that the forward durations were longer than the backward durations, which they said added support for their conclusion that respondents reported their pre-panel durations to be shorter than they actually were.

Conclusion

These five in-sample approaches to assessing the topical module data demonstrate that the recipiency history data could be materially different from within-panel measures of SNAP participation begin dates. The recall demands for within-panel measures are limited to the immediate past four months, the SIPP reference period, and even within that short time respondents display considerable seam bias in their responses. For the RHTM, however, the majority of left-censored spells required greater recall on the part of respondents. One effect of the recall demands is evident in the rising level of month-only imputations with rising left-censored spell length—respondents simply cannot remember back that far. Also, when comparing backward with forward spells, we can expect that the backward spells—all left-censored—are not measured as accurately as the forward spells.

While spells with negative elapsed duration probably are mainly caused by imputation error, there are still some spells that appear to be the result of reporting problems. One solution would be to treat spells with negative elapsed duration as spells that start in month 1. Doing so would increase the proportion of spells starting in month 1 to be more in line with the proportion of spells starting in the first month of other waves. Table A.17 showed that spells with negative elapsed duration in the 2004 panel have nearly the same median duration as other non-left censored spells. That, and the fact that they are a minority of such spells (3.5 percent), means that their inclusion is unlikely to bias results.

Spells with zero elapsed duration are also potentially problematic. The proportion of spells active in month 1 that are reported to start in month 1 is small relative to the proportions starting in the first month of subsequent waves. Part of this disparity may be attributed to the fact that Wave 1 participation is under-reported in general. Nevertheless, given the small number of such spells, and that the median durations of these spells is virtually the same as for spells starting in later months, we included these spells in the dynamics analysis.

Two changes in the character of the SNAP RHTM data also had the potential to bias the results: the lack of top-coding and the change in phrasing in favor of SNAP receipt date rather than application date. Overall length of spells increased in 2004 compared with 2001, however both the median and mean spell length increased by about ten percent. Had the lack of top-coding had a significant effect, the mean spell length would have increased more than the median. The change in phrasing should have resulted in 2004 spells being shorter than 2001 spells, other things being equal. Any change due to phrasing change probably would have been small, limited to the gap between application and receipt among successful SNAP applicants in 2001. If there was such a depressing influence on the change in spell length from 2001 to 2004, it cannot be identified—perhaps the ten percent overall increase in spell length between the two panels would have been higher otherwise.

Overall, the results of this evaluation place the 2004 RHTM data within a normal range of what can be expected from the 2001 and 1991 data, and the data appear to be reliable and not in need of adjustment.

Table A.21 Weighted Forward and Backward Spell Duration Distributions of Month 1 Left-Censored Spells

Duration of Spell	Backward Elapsed Duration (Cumulative Distribution)	Forward (Within Panel) Cumulative Exit Rates
1	0.8	0.8
2	1.4	1.6
3	2.3	2.8
4	9.0	9.7
5	10.8	12.7
6	12.1	14.3
7	13.4	16.2
8	17.0	20.1
9	18.0	21.8
10	18.8	22.9
11	19.7	23.8
12	21.9	26.3
13	22.9	28.0
14	23.3	28.6
15	23.6	29.1
16	26.0	31.7
17	27.1	33.4
18	27.4	34.2
19	27.7	34.7
20	29.9	37.8
21	30.9	39.0
22	31.0	39.5
23	31.7	40.2
24	33.5	**42.2**
25	34.1	43.1
26	34.5	43.8
27	34.6	44.1
28	35.7	45.9
29	36.1	46.6
30	36.1	47.0
Sample Size	4,368	4,368

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

Notes: Median duration bolded.

2. Employment History

In the Wave 1 topical module, respondents are asked about their employment history. Individuals who are unemployed in the first month of the panel are asked about any previous employment. In the 2001 panel there was some evidence that the information was biased, showing lower rates of historic employment for individuals in month 1 than later in the panel. There is no such bias apparent in the 2004 panel, so the employment history data should be useful in constructing measures of "usual circumstances."

Table A.22 examines the proportion of individuals unemployed in month 1 that were employed six and 12 months prior. It also shows analogous rates for individuals unemployed in months 12, 24 and 32. In general, the proportions with prior employment for the month 1 unemployed and for unemployed individuals later in the panel are comparable and within an expected range of variation. There is a small proportion (3.1 percent) of month 1 unemployed individual for whom employment history cannot be determined. Given the falling unemployment rates during the period as measured by the CPS, we might expect to find rising proportions employed in the past six or 12 months. While this is true for percent employed all of the previous six months among employed adults, the other employment series fluctuate somewhat. Since the CPS and SIPP are independent instruments and the unemployment rate is not directly comparable with the employment measures over the past six and 12 months, this can be expected.

We believe that the employment history topical module data provide a sound basis for creating measures of usual circumstances. For instance, for a given individual, we can determine whether being unemployed month 6 was typical or not typical relative to the past year by combining their employment information during the first 5 months with either (a) the start date of their job(s) in month 1 (reported in the core data), if employed, or (2) their employment history from the topical module data). These estimates can be used to assess the relationship between usual circumstances and participation dynamics.

Table A.22 Distribution of Adults by Employment History

	Percent of Adults			
	2004 SIPP Month 1 Full Panel Weights	2004 SIPP Month 12 Full Panel Weights	2004 SIPP Month 24 Full Panel Weights	2004 SIPP Month 32 Full Panel Weights
Average Unemployment Rate (CPS)	5.9	5.5	4.9	4.4
Total Not Employed Adults (Age 18-75)	63,629,346	59,394,785	59,036,322	58,521,043
Percent Employed within Previous 6 Months	15.9	19.7	18.5	15.3
Percent Employed within Previous 12 Months	23.5	25.0	26.8	25.1
Don't Know	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Employed Adults (Age 18-75)	135,786,722	138,282,664	138,558,462	140,087,470
Percent Employed All of Previous 6 Months	NA	89.5	89.6	90.6
Percent Employed All of Previous 12 Months	NA	82.4	81.8	82.3

Source: Decision Demographics tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

VII. GAPS IN SNAP PARTICIPATION

This section presents the results of our assessment of "gaps" in SNAP participation in the 2004 SIPP panel. We examine the incidence of gaps of different sizes; the lengths of spells prior to and following the gaps; characteristics associated with having a gap; and other data features related to gaps. The analysis was conducted to help inform the decision of whether to recode one-month gaps, or even two-month gaps, in participation by "closing them up."

Incidence of Gaps and Distribution across Reference Months

In the 2004 SIPP panel, 2.7 million families participating in SNAP had a one- or two-month gap in their participation spell (686 families, unweighted) (Table A.23). This makes up 7 percent of all families participating in SNAP. The number with at least one one-month gap (1.6 million) is larger than the number with at least one two-month gap (1.2 million). (Because some families have both a one- and a two-month gap within the panel, these numbers sum to an amount greater than the 2.7 million families. No families have three or more one-month gaps or three or more two-month gaps, though some have a mix of one- and two-month gaps.

Table A.23 Percentage of SNAP Persons with One- and Two-Month Gaps

Percentages					Weighted Counts					Unweighted Counts				
Number of One-Month Gaps	Number of Two-Month Gaps				Number of One-Month Gaps	Number of Two-Month Gaps				Number of One-Month Gaps	Number of Two-Month Gaps			
	0	1	2	3+		0	1	2	3+		0	1	2	3+
0	93.06	2.61	0.13	0.00	0	36,205,545	1,014,983	50,346	0	0	9110	264	15	0
1	3.57	0.33	0.02	0.00	1	1,387,415	126,904	9,415	0	1	343	33	6	0
2	0.21	0.08	0.00	0.00	2	81,329	31,170	0	0	2	19	6	0	0
3+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3+	0	0.00	0	0	3+	0	0	0	0

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

The majority of one-month gaps (68 percent) occur in the fourth month of the wave (Table A.24)—the month for which we expect the most accurate reporting. Each SIPP interview takes place in the month following the end of the wave. So, for example, the Wave 1 interview takes place in what could be referred to as month 5. The respondent is most likely to report the month 4 information accurately because it was only one month prior to the interview.

Table A.24 Distribution of One-Month and Two-Month Gaps within the Reference Period

	Weighted Number	Percentage
One-Month Gaps		
Gap at month 1	113,768	7
Gap at month 2	263,719	15
Gap at month 3	181,286	10
Gap at month 4	1,189,959	68
Two-Month Gaps		
Gap at month 1	153,446	12
Gap at month 2	524,121	41
Gap at month 3	575,074	44
Gap at month 4	39,938	3

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

On the other hand, the information reported for the beginning of the next wave is likely to be the least accurate, which could lead to over-reporting of one-month gaps. Continuing with the example above, even if a person reports SNAP participation in months 1 to 3 of Wave 1, and no SNAP participation in month 4 of Wave 1, their interview for month 5 (month 1 of Wave 2) does not occur until four months later. If the respondent returned to SNAP in the middle of Wave 2, they may erroneously report participation for all months of Wave 2. (The seam bias analysis clearly shows that people do tend to report in this way.) Therefore, it may be that a gap did, in fact, begin in the fourth reference month, but it may be less likely that the gap truly ended after one month. The gaps in months 1 to 3, however, are likely to have been accurately reported, as they do not occur on a seam month.

Most two-month gaps occur in the middle (months 2 and 3) or the end (months 3 and 4) of the wave (Table A.24). Forty-one percent of two-month gaps start in month 2 and 44 percent start in month 3. If we use the same argument above, that recall bias is present in the data, then the two-month gaps starting in month 2 should be the most accurate, as the start and end date do not occur on a seam month of the wave. The two-month gaps starting in month 3 would suffer from the same recall problem, namely that while the gap start months is accurate, the end months (month 4) might be inaccurate if recall bias affected responses for the next wave.

Taken as a whole, Table A.24 provides fairly reassuring evidence that the start months of one- and two-month gaps are being reported accurately, though it is uncertain whether the end months are accurate as well.

Duration of Participation Spells With and Without Closing Gaps

To assess the implication of closing gaps on the average spell length of SNAP participation for participants with gaps, we estimate lengths of SNAP spells prior to and following the gap. We then close the gap and re-estimate the average spell length. We first focus on one-month gaps and then describe whether closing up two-month gaps yields similar conclusions (Table A.25).

Table A.25 Duration of Spells with Gaps and Once Gaps are Closed

	One-Month Gap	Two-Month Gap
Length of spell prior to gap		
Average if not left-censored	5.7	7.3
Percent left-censored	34.3	47.8
Length of spell following gap		
Average	7.2	7.8
Average if not right-censored	6.2	5.4
Percent right-censored	64.2	69.8
Length of spell if gap closed [a]		
Average	19.7	22.8
Average if not left-censored	15.0	18.9
Average if not right-censored	14.5	15.9
Average if not left- or right-censored	10.8	14.7
Percent right- or left-censored	75.5	79.7

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.
Notes: [a] The second column contains estimates for closing both one and two-month gaps.

The average length of spells preceding the gap, among non-left-censored spells, is 5.7 months. A non-left-censored spell is one that begins after the respondent's first month in the panel. We focus on non-left-censored spells because they comprise the majority of SNAP spells prior to the gap, with 65.7 percent of these spells being non-left-censored, and because spell lengths for left-censored spells can only be estimated using SIPP topical module data that are confidential, and that are somewhat different in nature than the monthly, within-panel observations of SNAP participation.

The average length of spells following the gap is 7.2 months. While all spells following the gap are by definition not left-censored because they begin in the month after the gap, almost two-thirds of them are right-censored, meaning that the respondent exits the SIPP panel while still participating in SNAP. The average length of the non-right-censored spells following the gap is 6.2 months. The shorter average spell length among non-right-censored spells reflects the fact that the end of the SIPP panel is more likely to interrupt longer spells that extend past the panel period, rather than spells that are completed within the SIPP panel period.

The average spell length, among non-left-censored spells, once the gap is closed is 15.0 months. We note that all non-left-censored spells prior to the gap remain non-left-censored spells once the gap is closed. Thus, closing one-month gaps more than doubles the average spell length of non-left-censored spells for individuals with one month gaps. This is a sizable difference, but the impact on the average spell length among all SNAP participants, including those without gaps, is much smaller because less than 4 percent of participants have one-month gaps.

The average length of non-left-censored spells prior to the gap of 5.7 months is interesting because it is approximately equal to a certification period of 6 months, which was the certification period for about 40 percent of SNAP participating households in 2005 and over half of households with earnings or with children.[11] This finding supports the idea that one-month gaps truly reflect churning as states have described, with cases being closed due to failure to recertify and participants re-entering shortly after re-applying.

For participants with two-month gaps, the average is 7.3 months prior to the gap (among non-left-censored spells), 7.8 months following the gap (including both right-censored and non-right-censored spells), and 18.9 months once both the two-month gaps and the one-month gaps are closed. While the increase in the length of the spell once the gap is closed is similar in magnitude to the one-month gap case, the length of the spell prior to the two-month gap is longer than the spell length prior to the one-month gap. This may suggest that there are different types of participants with two-month gaps than with one-month gaps.

Characteristics of Participants with and Without Gaps

Tabulating characteristics of SNAP participants with and without participation gaps of one to two months shows that individuals with gaps are more likely to have characteristics associated with shorter recertification periods (Table A.26). For example, individuals with gaps disproportionately live in families without elderly members as opposed to families with elderly members. We find that 94 percent of individuals with a one-month gap live in families without elderly members, compared to 81 percent of individuals without gaps. And, the certification period for households without elderly members is 10 months while the certification period for households with elderly members is 20 months.[12]

[11] Barrett, Allison. "Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Fiscal Year 2005." Alexandria, VA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, September 2006.
[12] Barrett, Allison. "Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Fiscal Year 2005." Alexandria, VA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, September 2006.

Table A.26 Characteristics of Persons with and without Gaps

	No Gaps	One 1-Month Gap	One 2-Month Gap	Multiple Gaps
Total persons	36,205,545	1,387,415	1,014,983	299,164
Average percentage of months in SIPP panel spent participating in SNAP	56.0	68.0	73.0	61.0
Average family benefit	$184	$199	$224	$244
Percent in families with children	71.0	80.0	86.0	81.0
Percent in families without children	29.0	20.0	14.0	19.0
Percent in families with elderly	17.0	7.0	6.0	7.0
Percent in families without elderly	83.0	93.0	94.0	93.0
Percent in families of size 1	15.0	14.0	12.0	17.0
Percent in families of size 2	16.0	17.0	14.0	8.0
Percent in families of size 3 or more	69.0	69.0	74.0	75.0
Percent in families with earned income	59.0	60.0	66.0	79.0
Percent in families without earned income	41.0	40.0	34.0	21.0
Percent in families with unearned income	71.0	67.0	71.0	38.0
Percent in families without unearned income	29.0	33.0	29.0	62.0
Percent in families with SSI	10.0	7.0	7.0	2.0
Percent in families without SSI	90.0	93.0	93.0	98.0
Percent in families with Social Security	23.0	17.0	9.0	14.0
Percent in families without Social Security	77.0	83.0	91.0	86.0
Percent in families with unemployment compensation	4.0	3.0	2.0	6.0
Percent in families without unemployment compensation	96.0	97.0	98.0	94.0
Percent in families with TANF	11.0	11.0	24.0	12.0
Percent in families without TANF	89.0	89.0	76.0	88.0
Percent in families with income increase in gap month	--	20.0	25.0	27.0
Percent in families with income increase in month prior to gap	--	26.0	26.0	42.0
Percent in families with income at or below poverty	52.0	58.0	60.0	58.0
Percent in families with income above poverty	48.0	42.0	40.0	42.0

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.

We find this same relationship for most other subgroups: characteristics associated with gaps are also associated with shorter certification periods. This includes families with children, with earned income, without SSI, and without Social Security. However, we find little association between living in a family with TANF or unemployed compensation and experiencing a gap.

The percentage of individuals with an increase in family income at or just prior to the break in participation is slightly higher among individuals with a two-month gap than a one-month gap (Table A.26). It is also higher among individuals with multiple gaps (of either one- or two-month) than a single one- or two-month gap.

Timing of Changes in Individuals' Family Characteristics

In Table A.27 we compare how characteristics of participating individuals differ before, during, and after the gap. We determine how often an individual with a one- or two-month gap in participation experiences a change in his or her family characteristics around the time of the gap (before the gap to within the gap, before the gap to after the gap, or within the gap to after the gap). This information is presented in the first column of Table A.27. This compares to the percentage of individuals that experience such changes within a participation spell (indicating the change may not lead to a break in participation) in the second column or during a longer gap in participation of three or more months in the third column.

Table A.27 Timing of Changes in Family Characteristics (Percent)

Characteristics	In Families with 1- or 2-Month Gap Experiencing Change Across Gap [a]	Families with no Gap that had Change within Spell	In Families with 3- or More Month Gap Experiencing Change Across Longer Gap [a]
Increase in family size	4.5	15.6	23.6
Decrease in family size	5.4	11.6	22.5
No change in family size	90.6	78.1	59.7
Increase in benefit level	28.2	21.1	29.8
Decrease in benefit level	28.2	19.4	28.6
No change in benefit level	69.9	73.7	66.6
Increase in number of children	4.0	11.9	14.4
Decrease in number of children	3.1	11.6	18.2
No change in number of children	93.0	80.3	71.1
Increase in number of elderly	0.1	2.9	4.2
Decrease in number of elderly	0.2	1.4	3.9
No change in number of elderly	99.7	96.2	92.0
Increase in earned income	22.7	52.4	65.0
Decrease in earned income	30.2	46.6	59.6
No change in earned income	56.7	41.2	26.0
Increase in unearned income	27.1	55.2	66.6
Decrease in unearned income	24.3	50.6	54.5
No change in unearned income	57.1	36.8	23.6

Table A.27, *continued*

Characteristics	In Families with 1- or 2-Month Gap Experiencing Change Across Gap a	Families with no Gap that had Change within Spell	In Families with 3- or More Month Gap Experiencing Change Across Longer Gap a
Increase in SSI	8.3	16.6	21.0
Decrease in SSI	3.4	13.1	14.6
No change in SSI	88.9	81.3	74.5
Increase in Social Security Income	4.8	17.9	21.3
Decrease in Social Security Income	4.4	12.5	15.5
No change in Social Security Income	91.0	79.4	72.8
Increase in unemployment compensation	5.5	6.0	11.7
Decrease in unemployment compensation	0.5	6.5	5.7
No change in unemployment compensation	94.0	92.3	85.8
Increase in TANF	5.3	12.3	14.0
Decrease in TANF	9.1	12.5	13.3
No change in TANF	88.5	84.7	79.8

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.
Notes: [a] Characteristic changes across any two of the three time periods: before gap, within gap, following gap.

We learn from the table that changes in circumstances are common within spells. Twelve to 15 percent of individuals in families with no gaps in participation have a change within the spell in the number of family members or the number of children. Forty-five to 55 percent of these individuals have a change within the spell in earned or unearned income.

However, changes are even more prevalent, around the gap, for individuals in families with a relatively long gap in participation (three or more months). We generally accept that individuals with these long gaps are truly experiencing a gap in participation. Around 55 to 65 percent of these individuals have a change in earned income or a change in unearned income; close to one-quarter have a change in the family size.

If the individuals in families with shorter gaps were also exiting and re-entering because of changes in circumstances, we would expect to see a relatively high prevalence of these changes in the first column. In other words, we would expect them to look more like the people with longer gaps than the people with shorter gaps. However, only about 5 percent of these individuals have changes in family size and 23 to 30 percent have changes in earned income or changes in unearned income. We must note that the opportunities for such changes are fewer for individuals in families with these shorter gaps relative to individuals in the other two columns—the changes are measured over at most four months (one month before the gap, up to two months of the gap, and one month after the gap) for individuals in the first column. The changes can be captured over longer periods in the other columns. Although the difference in the number of months over which the changes can be captured is so different across columns, the percentages

of changes in circumstances for the individuals in families with one- and two-month gaps as to suggest that a change in circumstances is not the cause of their participation gap.

Amount of Income Change Around Participation Gap

Because many individuals in the panel experience changes in income throughout the panel, it is useful to look at the magnitudes of changes in selected variables. Table A.28 presents the magnitude of income changes just prior to a one- or two-month gap in participation (from two months before the gap to one month before the gap), at the gap (from the month prior to the gap to the month(s) of the gap), or after the gap (the last month of the gap to the first month of the new spell).

Table A.28 is the first table to indicate that some of the individuals with gaps in participation may actually be gaps related to changes in circumstances. In particular, we see that 40.2 percent of individuals experience a change in earnings just before the gap, 30.9 percent at the gap, and 43.9 percent at the end of the gap. Major changes at any time during these months could trigger SNAP exits and entry, although changes of a few dollars would probably not lead to an exit or entry. In fact, we see that about half of the gaps with changes in earnings were changes of at least $400. The distribution of magnitudes for changes in other income types is more widely distributed, often with the highest percentages of changes at the smallest and highest amounts.

Table A.28 Amount of Income Change around Participation Gap

	Percent of Gaps with Individuals Experiencing Change in Month Income Amount [a]		
Change in Monthly Income	Month Prior to Gap	Month(s) of Gap	Month Following Gap
Earned Income	40.2	30.9	43.6
$1-200	9.4	8.2	12.7
$201-400	8.3	6.9	4.3
$401+	22.5	15.8	26.6
Unearned Income	26.8	29.8	37.9
$1-200	16.0	15.2	17.6
$201-400	1.4	7.8	7.2
$401+	9.4	6.8	13.1
SSI	3.3	3.7	7.1
$1-200	1.4	1.4	2.1
$201-400	0.2	0.2	0.4
$401+	0.2	0.5	0.9
Social Security	3.3	2.8	6.5
$1-200	1.3	1.3	3.4
$201-400	0.0	0.2	0.0
$401+	1.9	1.3	3.1
Unemployment Compensation	2.6	1.3	6.0
$1-200	0.2	0.4	0.5
$201-400	1.0	0.5	1.8
$401+	1.4	0.5	3.7

Table A.28, *continued*

Change in Monthly Income	Percent Of Gaps With Individuals Experiencing Change In Month Income Amount [a]		
	Month Prior to Gap	Month(s) of Gap	Month Following Gap
TANF	4.7	10.7	6.3
$1-200	1.3	5.5	0.9
$201-400	0.5	3.5	4.1
$401+	2.9	1.7	1.4

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP Panel.
Notes: [a] Individuals experience change from the month prior to the column heading to the month identified in the column heading.

Conclusion

To avoid overestimating the entry rate, researchers conducting the previous studies opted to "close up" one-month gaps (not two-month gaps), assuming that the respondent made a mistake in reporting and did not experience an actual break in participation. Anecdotal evidence from the states, however, indicates that "churning," short-term nonparticipation in the program, is somewhat common.

In assessing whether to close one-month gaps in this current analysis, we focused on three possible explanations for short-term gaps:

1. Individuals had a change in circumstances that led them to exit and then another change that led them to re-enter, within a very short time period
2. Individuals hit the end of their certification period without completing the recertification process, leading them to exit the program; then within a month or two, they reapplied and entered back into the program (what we refer to as churning below).
3. The gap is misreported and participation continued across this period.

If we had found solid evidence that the first case was most prevalent, we would have suggested not closing the gaps, as the exits and entries would then appear real. Aside from the last table, concerning the magnitudes of the changes, however, we did not find much evidence to support this. Table A.27 showed us that individuals with short-term gaps do not seem to experience a similarly high level of changes in circumstances as seen with those with longer gaps.

Thus we were left trying to identify if the gaps are due to churning or misreporting. From Table A.24, we find that most one-month gaps are reported in the last month of the wave – the month we expect to be most accurately reported. Although reporting bias in the next wave may lead to an underrepresentation of the gap, it appears likely that there was a gap. From Table A.25 we see that the gap often occurs about six months into a spell, which is consistent with the six-month certification period of 40 percent of participating households. Then, in Table A.26, we find that individuals who are more likely to have short gaps in participation are also the ones with the

shorter participation spells. In other words, they come up for recertification more often, and have more opportunities to experience a short-term break in participation.

Because the tabulations are consistent with an explanation of churning, and the highest incidence is in a month that we expect to be most accurate, we believe that the gaps may in fact be due to churning rather than misreporting.

The question that remained, then, was whether to close the gaps or not. On one hand, the gaps appear to be true breaks in participation—individuals exited the program and re-entered very quickly. On the other hand, the exits and entries were not triggered by changes in circumstances, but instead by an end of the certification period. If we were to close the one-month gaps, our analysis would include longer single spells and examine trigger events only around their entry before the long spell. If we were not to close the one-month gaps, we would have multiple shorter spells and will include triggers for individuals who did not experience a change in circumstances that led to their entry. In other words, closing the gap would result in longer median participation spells, lower entry rates, and an entry trigger analysis based on a more reasonable set of entries. Not closing the gaps would result in shorter median participation spells and have an entry trigger analysis that has been diluted by families that entered without a change in circumstances. Given the percentage of individuals with gaps in Table A.23, however, this dilution is likely to be minimal.

While methodologically we believe either approach is appropriate and defensible, we decided in consultation with FNS to close the gaps. If states and policymakers generally consider the churners to be longer-term participants, then closing the gaps allows the analysis to focus on entries, durations, and triggers among those who are not simply churning.

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Appendix B

Subgroup Definitions in SNAP Dynamics Research

In this appendix, we provide information about how selected subgroup definitions have evolved across a series four SNAP dynamics research reports.

In Chapter III, we present SNAP dynamics data for the total population and nine subgroups from Burstein 1993; Gleason et al. 1998; Cody et al. 2007; and the current project. The reports use data from SIPP panels that started in 1984, 1991, 2001, and 2004 respectively, and this appendix will refer to each study by the date the SIPP panel started. Some of those subgroups are affected by evolution in their definitions. Poverty status differentials affect all of the 1991 data, including subgroups, while the use of family versus household data affected subgroup determinations starting in 2001.

Universe as defined by the official poverty level

In the 1991 data, the population at risk of SNAP entry was the total population of person-months that was not in the SNAP program. In the 1984, 2001, and 2004 data, there is a further restriction on the universe at risk of entry, which is that it includes only those below 300 percent of poverty level. Poverty status restrictions only affect the at-risk and entering population tabulations. For the life-table analyses of SNAP spells, that makes up the majority of the data presented in Chapter III. All spells are included regardless of the ratio of income to poverty.

Households, families, and subgroup determination

The second distinction has to do with the Census concepts of household or family. The 1984 and 1991 data use the Census household—all persons living in an occupied housing unit—to define and construct subgroups. In 2001 and 2004, however, Census family units are used to define and construct subgroups. The primary family in a SIPP household is defined as including all persons who are related to the head of that household, including members of related subfamilies in the household. It could be argued that members of a family are more likely to pool resources and eat together and form a SNAP unit, and that the family is the more relevant unit of analysis. We present data for four subgroups in Chapter III for whom this is a particularly important issue. The first two subgroups are:

- Single parents
- Children of single parents

The single parents subgroup actually corresponds to two different definitions: in 1984 and 1991 it is adults in *households* with children and one adult, while in 2001 and 2004 it is adults in *families* with children and one adult. Similarly, the children of single parents subgroup corresponds to the following two definitions: in 1984 and 1991 it is children in *households* with

children and one adult, while in 2001 and 2004 it is children in *families* with children and one adult. While a single parent with children is probably the modal formation in these definitions, there are many variations of household and family relationships that can correspond to people age 18 and over being part of the same household or family as people under 18. It is those simple age tests that determine whether a 1984 or 1991 household, or a 2001 or 2004 family, qualifies to be part of these subgroups.

The next two subgroups that we track in Chapter III are:

- Married adults with children
- Children of married adults

In 1986 and 1991, those subgroups were unavailable. Rather, the following two subgroups were provided, based on household-level tests:

- Adults in households with children and multiple adults
- Children in households with children and multiple adults

Married adults with children and children of married adults are *family* constructs that probably comprise the modal categories of households in which multiple adults and children who share a household find themselves. Again, there are many other variations of household and family relationships that can correspond to multiple people age 18 and over being part of the same household as people under 18, and it is those simple tests of age and sharing of a household that determine the subgroup. Thus, the 1986 and 1991 subgroups were more broadly constituted.

In the 2001 and current 2004-based analysis, four mutually-exclusive subgroup definitions have been employed at the *family* level. The first two subgroup titles appear to be close to what was provided in 1986 and 1991 for households, but by separating the married contingent from the others, we actually create two sets of subgroups that are fairly different from each other.

- Adults in *families* with children and multiple adults
- Children in *families* with children and multiple adults
- Adults in *families* with children and a married head
- Children in *families* with children and a married head

Table B.1 provides at-risk population, SNAP entrants, and SNAP entry rates for the above four categories in 2004. It is clear that families with married heads and children account for the majority of the population at risk, but it is also clear that the SNAP entry rates and the percent of entrants accounted for by the families headed by other multiple adults are disproportionately high. The wave-based SNAP entry rates are about four times higher for the multiple adults categories, and the same differentials applied to the 2001-based analysis.

Table B.1 At-Risk Populations, SNAP Entrants, and SNAP Entry Rates, 2004 Panel

Subgroup	At Risk: Income under 300 Percent of Poverty	Percent of All SNAP Entrants	Wave-Based SNAP Entry Rate
Total: All Person-Months	100.0	100.0	2.0
Family Composition			
Adults in families with children and multiple adults	3.4	9.5	5.8
Children in families with children and multiple adults	1.9	7.7	8.2
Adults in families with children and a married head	22.7	15.5	1.4
Children in families with children and a married head	18.6	16.2	1.8

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Notes: At Risk: Not receiving SNAP benefits for at least 2 months and income under 300 percent of poverty at some point during the panel period

Reference Months: 3 to 31

Sample: Person months for entry rates; persons for percent of entrants

[a] Characteristics as of reference month; for wave-based estimates, as of Month 4

Subgroup determinations. At-risk and entrants: person month basis, reference month. Entry rates: last month preceding the wave of entry for wave-based entry rates.

In Chapter III, we limited the 2001 and 2004 data to

- Married adults with children (Adults in families with children and a married head)
- Children of married adults (Children in families with children and a married head)

Therefore, the categories that we label married adults with children, and children of married adults in these time series tables represent different populations for the 1986 and 1991 panel analyses than they do in the 2001 and 2004 panels. The household- versus family-level construct is also relevant for three other subgroups in Chapter III:

- Individuals in childless families without elderly or disabled members
- People living in families with earnings
- People living in families with TANF income

Each of these subgroups is constituted slightly differently at the family level than at the household level. A household may include multiple families, so its characteristics will represent the combination of the families.

Additionally, the first category called “able-bodied childless adults” in 1986, and “individuals in households with only able-bodied prime-age childless adults” in 1991, but both concepts referred to individuals in households that contained no children, elderly, or disabled. The differences for

these groups between the first two and second two studies are minor, especially in comparison to the adults and children subgroup distinctions mentioned above. For those who are interested in contrasting nonelderly disabled adults with nonelderly nondisabled childless adults as individuals, there are new subcategories in the main body of the current study that pertain to those groups defined as individuals.

Appendix C. Raw Regression Coefficients

Table C.1 Regression Coefficients for SNAP Entry Models

Explanatory Variable	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables Estimate	Sig	Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Trigger Events And Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Single-Adult Families With Children Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-4.3652	***	-4.6819	***	-4.9731	***	-4.6587	***
Gender								
Male	-0.3135	***	-0.2155	***	-0.2204	***	-0.3841	***
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	-0.4629	***	-0.2120	***	-0.2063	***	-0.1132	
Black, non-Hispanic	0.2692	***	0.1431	**	0.1439	**	0.0530	
Other	0.1335	*	0.1666	**	0.1669	**	0.0983	
Age								
30-49 years old	-0.0552		0.0054		-0.0077		-0.1515	
50-64 yeards old	-0.3924	***	-0.2740	***	-0.2849	***	-0.4670	
65 and older	-1.1937	***	-0.9261	***	-0.9571	***	0.1952	
U.S. Citizenship	0.7251	***	0.6423	***	0.6319	***	0.2111	
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	0.0473		0.0824		0.1065		0.1436	
12	-0.1962	***	-0.0714		-0.0567		0.1444	
13 and above	-0.8204	***	-0.5248	***	-0.5138	***	-0.3406	
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	-0.0533	***	-0.0834	***	-0.0282		-0.0974	
Number of adults age 60+	0.0298		0.0233		0.0453		.	
Number of children under 6	0.2346	***	0.2095	***	0.2033	***	0.3103	***
Number of children 6-17	0.0925	***	0.1188	***	0.1330	***	0.1228	**
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.5679	***	-0.3501	***	-0.3396	***	.	
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	-0.1759	***	-0.0782	*	-0.0552		0.3738	**
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	1.1616	***	0.7989	***	1.0096	***	0.5190	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	0.0176		0.0621		0.1182		0.5232	*
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	-0.0940	*	-0.0501		-0.0864	*	-0.5712	***
1.5 to less than 2.0	-0.4763	***	-0.3173	***	-0.3548	***	-0.7855	***
2.0 and above	-1.5508	***	-0.9665	***	-1.0194	***	-1.1989	***
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	.		-0.2909	***	-0.2878	***	-0.1941	*
Net worth greater than $25,000	.		-0.8203	***	-0.8337	***	-0.7826	***
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	1.0104	***	0.5985	***	0.6239	***	0.6637	***
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	.		0.0034		-0.0372		0.1441	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	.		1.1686	***	1.1814	***	1.0288	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	.		0.2112	***	0.2215	***	0.0173	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.1 Regression Coefficients for SNAP Entry Models

Explanatory Variable	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables Estimate	Sig	Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Trigger Events And Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Single-Adult Families With Children Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	.		0.3890	***	0.3964	***	0.2973	**
High out of pocket medical costs	.		-0.2409	***	-0.2318	***	-0.3756	
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.7081	***	0.7067	***	0.6765	***	0.4173	***
Income change within family	0.1463	***	0.2478	***	0.2076	***	0.2368	**
Marital Status change within family	0.2581		0.6487	**	0.3178		-0.2417	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.6792	***	0.6321	***	0.5367	***	0.3332	**
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		0.3926		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		0.4243	**	.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		0.0577	*	.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		1.6049	***	.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		-0.7952	**	.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		-0.3753	**	.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		-0.5931		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		-1.2745	***	.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	0.0577	***	0.0724	***	0.0409	**	0.0040	
20th percentile wage	-0.1549	***	-0.2208	***	-0.1676	***	-0.0531	
Region of Residence								
Northeast	0.2130	***	0.1019		0.0537		-0.1040	
MidAtlantic	0.3390	***	0.4487	***	0.4149	***	0.0310	
Midwest	0.5171	***	0.6475	***	0.6535	***	0.1812	
Southeast	0.4907	***	0.6334	***	0.6487	***	0.3450	*
Southwest	0.5174	***	0.6777	***	0.6959	***	0.5929	**
Mountain Plains	0.6114	***	0.6572	***	0.6676	***	0.4059	
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	0.1398		0.0621		0.1896	**	0.3500	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.0519		-0.0833		0.0397		0.0743	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	0.1063		-0.0301		0.0819		0.0448	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	0.0094		-0.0416		0.0211		-0.0269	
Simplified Reporting	0.1366		0.1505		0.1902	*	-0.0328	
Outreach expenditures	0.8126	***	0.8673	***	0.9148	***	0.3485	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.1 Regression Coefficients for SNAP Entry Models

Explanatory Variable	Multiple-adult Families with Children Estimate	Sig	Families With Elderly Members Estimate	Sig	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults Estimate	Sig	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-4.3074	***	-5.8805	***	-4.4128	***	-6.0670	***
Gender								
Male	-0.2920	***	0.0207		-0.3567	***	-0.1353	*
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	-0.0916		-0.8251	***	0.3345	**	-0.2580	*
Black, non-Hispanic	0.1115		-0.6662	***	0.3415	**	0.2723	*
Other	0.0376		0.1984		0.5100	**	0.3667	**
Age								
30-49 years old	-0.1860	***	0.3535	*	-0.1047		0.3232	***
50-64 yeards old	-0.2033	*	0.0261		-0.4518	***	0.1585	
65 and older	-0.7431	***	-0.3561	*	.		.	
U.S. Citizenship	0.5298	***	0.8422	***	0.0746		1.1505	***
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	0.1290		-0.0382		0.1995		-0.1271	
12	-0.0717		-0.2105		0.1422		-0.1298	
13 and above	-0.4827	***	-0.6060	***	-0.0552		-0.7187	***
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	-0.0640	*	0.3679	***	0.0812		0.0142	
Number of adults age 60+	0.0839		-0.0626		0.1800	*	0.2882	***
Number of children under 6	0.1610	***	.		0.0654		.	
Number of children 6-17	0.1261	***	.		0.1778	***	.	
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.2449	***	-0.0767		-0.0063		-0.6028	***
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	0.0043		-0.1447		0.0487		-0.1857	*
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	1.2810	***	1.3946	***	0.0810		1.0948	***
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	0.2432		0.0323		0.0108		0.0733	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.0726		-0.1004		-0.2158	*	-0.2855	**
1.5 to less than 2.0	-0.2273	**	-0.3975	***	-0.4975	***	-0.3198	**
2.0 and above	-0.9228	***	-1.1702	***	-1.2780	***	-1.0853	***
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	-0.2573	***	-0.5222	***	-0.3610	***	-0.2285	**
Net worth greater than $25,000	-0.9572	***	-0.5496	***	-0.7612	***	-0.7720	***
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	0.4788	***	0.2895		0.4767	***	2.0376	***
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	0.1057		-0.0155		-0.0165		-0.6792	***
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	1.1681	***	1.3273	***	0.6715	***	1.3948	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	0.3001	***	-0.0688		-0.0161		-0.1696	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.1 Regression Coefficients for SNAP Entry Models

Explanatory Variable	Multiple-adult Families with Children Estimate	Sig	Families With Elderly Members Estimate	Sig	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults Estimate	Sig	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	0.4817	***	0.0085		0.0313		0.3449	***
High out of pocket medical costs	-0.1714	**	-0.1762		-0.5491	***	-0.2220	*
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.5651	***	0.6697	***	0.4024	***	0.8948	***
Income change within family	0.1462	**	0.1692		0.1396		0.3210	***
Marital Status change within family	0.3604		-0.0796		-0.1730		0.7082	*
Family composition change wtihin family	0.3953	***	0.5794	**	0.4194	***	0.8268	***
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	0.0275		0.0828	*	-0.0199		0.0856	**
20th percentile wage	-0.2220	***	-0.3095	***	-0.0778		-0.1999	**
Region of Residence								
Northeast	-0.1862		1.0056	***	0.3265	*	0.0729	
MidAtlantic	0.6536	***	0.7401	***	0.7146	***	0.4180	**
Midwest	0.7030	***	1.4538	***	1.0356	***	0.7075	***
Southeast	0.7474	***	1.2232	***	0.7970	***	0.4435	***
Southwest	0.7209	***	1.1308	***	0.5796	***	0.6581	***
Mountain Plains	0.8428	***	0.9683	***	0.9877	***	0.5614	***
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	0.2482	*	0.6598	**	0.1055		0.0634	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.1629		0.3341		0.0391		-0.1166	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	0.1251		0.5608	*	-0.2153		0.0651	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	-0.2441		0.5400	*	-0.0772		0.3223	
Simplified Reporting	0.0532		0.8648	**	0.0025		0.4830	*
Outreach expenditures	1.0574	***	1.0695	***	0.8228	**	1.1239	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.1 Regression Coefficients for SNAP Entry Models

Explanatory Variable	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children		Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children		Individuals In Families With Earnings		Individuals In Families Without Earnings	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-4.2898	***	-5.1514	*	-5.2199	***	-4.5273	***
Gender								
Male	-0.3160	***	-0.0146		-0.1943	***	-0.2778	***
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	-0.0963		-0.0309		-0.2010	***	-0.2073	**
Black, non-Hispanic	0.0819		1.0127	*	0.1805	**	0.1218	
Other	0.0572		-0.2441		0.1789	*	0.1420	
Age								
30-49 years old	-0.2397	***	0.0127		-0.0736		0.1238	
50-64 yeards old	-0.2953	***	-0.1816		-0.3174	***	-0.2256	**
65 and older	-0.7778	***	1.5494		-0.5611	***	-1.0218	***
U.S. Citizenship	0.5391	***	-0.0921		0.6749	***	0.5284	***
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	0.3145	**	-0.4090		0.1708	*	0.0056	
12	0.0593		0.1340		-0.0012		-0.1744	*
13 and above	-0.3704	***	-0.3574		-0.4994	***	-0.5266	***
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	-0.0812	***	-0.4900	***	-0.0590	**	0.0672	
Number of adults age 60+	0.1105		0.4262		0.0474		0.0152	
Number of children under 6	0.1619	***	0.3126	**	0.2102	***	0.1904	***
Number of children 6-17	0.1049	***	0.2227	**	0.1755	***	-0.0124	
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.2469	***	-0.5627	**	-0.3321	***	-0.2965	***
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	0.0848		0.0528		-0.0922		0.0078	
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	1.0536	***	1.6119	**	1.0840	***	1.0719	***
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	0.4148	***	-0.7689		-0.0262		0.2021	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	-0.0932		-0.4193		-0.0861		-0.0187	
1.5 to less than 2.0	-0.3409	***	-0.7605	**	-0.2953	***	-0.5440	***
2.0 and above	-1.0796	***	-1.5478	***	-0.9633	***	-1.0538	***
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	-0.2081	***	-0.4335		-0.2685	***	-0.2728	***
Net worth greater than $25,000	-0.9624	***	-0.1602		-0.9509	***	-0.5802	***
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	0.4993	***	1.2722	**	0.8210	***	0.3530	**
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	0.1197		-0.1335		-0.1610	*	0.0345	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	1.0738	***	0.9667	***	1.1413	***	1.2688	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	0.2495	***	-0.6709		0.2283	***	0.1320	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.1 Regression Coefficients for SNAP Entry Models

Explanatory Variable	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children		Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children		Individuals In Families With Earnings		Individuals In Families Without Earnings	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	0.4472	***	1.1325	***	0.4689	***	0.2391	***
High out of pocket medical costs	-0.1843	**	-0.6979		-0.1757	**	-0.3992	***
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.4807	***	0.9623	***	0.7399	***	0.3976	***
Income change within family	0.2181	***	-0.3810		0.1932	***	0.2204	***
Marital Status change within family	0.0102		2.3239	***	0.1901		0.5555	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.3770	***	0.9033	***	0.5301	***	0.5918	***
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	0.0208		-0.0466		0.0695	***	-0.0182	
20th percentile wage	-0.2008	***	0.3538		-0.1810	***	-0.1319	*
Region of Residence								
Northeast	-0.1377		-0.3455		-0.1581		0.3919	***
MidAtlantic	0.3963	***	-0.5005		0.4962	***	0.2225	
Midwest	0.5162	***	0.4996		0.6327	***	0.6430	***
Southeast	0.6203	***	1.2004	***	0.6077	***	0.6511	***
Southwest	0.6102	***	0.7820		0.6732	***	0.7272	***
Mountain Plains	0.6216	***	1.8172	***	0.6568	***	0.6050	***
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	0.2831	**	0.9514	*	0.2748	**	-0.0285	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.1583		0.2557		0.1771	*	-0.2553	*
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	0.1815		-0.2271		0.1413		-0.0857	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	-0.1647		-2.3588	***	0.1201		-0.1468	
Simplified Reporting	0.0960		-2.2367	***	0.2701	**	0.0438	
Outreach expenditures	0.8104	***	-0.4025		0.9233	***	0.8536	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.1 Regression Coefficients for SNAP Entry Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI		Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI		Individuals In Families With TANF Income		Individuals In Families With No TANF Income	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-3.4617	***	-5.4661	***	-0.0220		-5.1979	***
Gender								
Male	-0.1286	**	-0.2732	***	-0.1265		-0.2146	***
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	-0.2076	**	-0.1866	**	-0.1186		-0.2205	***
Black, non-Hispanic	-0.0545		0.2814	***	0.1541		0.1465	**
Other	0.2894	**	0.0905		0.2691		0.1442	*
Age								
30-49 years old	0.1121		-0.0715		-0.1416		-0.0053	
50-64 yeards old	-0.2151	**	-0.2690	***	-0.8913	***	-0.2441	***
65 and older	-0.9045	***	-0.6411		-2.5868	***	-0.8893	***
U.S. Citizenship	0.1129		0.6498	***	0.3642		0.6454	***
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	-0.0114		0.1537		0.2262		0.0901	
12	-0.1414		-0.0361		0.0766		-0.0758	
13 and above	-0.4092	***	-0.5685	***	-0.2040		-0.5367	***
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	0.1191	***	-0.1188	***	-0.1644	*	-0.0231	
Number of adults age 60+	0.0535		-0.4419	***	0.3276	**	0.0258	
Number of children under 6	0.0840	*	0.2434	***	0.2657	***	0.2074	***
Number of children 6-17	0.1363	***	0.1454	***	-0.1256		0.1552	***
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.1164	*	-0.3930	***	0.0134		-0.3619	***
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	-0.1299	*	-0.0174		-0.3245		-0.0577	
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	0.6954	***	1.0265	***	0.4747		1.0602	***
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	-0.1835		0.1760		-0.0864		0.0811	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	-0.1724	**	-0.0769		0.1297		-0.1181	**
1.5 to less than 2.0	-0.4948	***	-0.2998	***	-0.1552		-0.3794	***
2.0 and above	-1.0290	***	-1.0120	***	-0.5503	*	-1.0293	***
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	-0.3871	***	-0.2411	***	-0.3801	*	-0.2750	***
Net worth greater than $25,000	-0.6715	***	-0.9116	***	-0.0217		-0.8712	***
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	0.4613	***	0.6610	***	.		.	
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	-0.0225		0.2803	*	0.2237		-0.0376	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	0.9460	***	1.2172	***	0.6867	***	1.1881	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	0.0240		0.2370	***	-0.0692		0.2179	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.1 Regression Coefficients for SNAP Entry Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI		Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI		Individuals In Families With TANF Income		Individuals In Families With No TANF Income	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	0.0435		0.6157	***	0.4420	**	0.3800	***
High out of pocket medical costs	-0.4040	***	-0.1307	*	-0.5000		-0.2237	***
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.5099	***	0.7423	***	0.6538	***	0.6604	***
Income change within family	0.2612	***	0.1803	***	-0.2048		0.2405	***
Marital Status change within family	0.1496		0.3891		0.3386		0.3293	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.4321	***	0.5430	***	0.9390	***	0.5088	***
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	-0.0087		0.0781	***	-0.1421		0.0514	**
20th percentile wage	-0.2631	***	-0.1070	**	-0.3853	**	-0.1547	***
Region of Residence								
Northeast	0.3444	***	-0.1154		-0.4193		0.1115	
MidAtlantic	0.4387	***	0.4394	***	0.1109		0.4726	***
Midwest	0.8753	***	0.5226	***	0.0893		0.6839	***
Southeast	0.7214	***	0.6120	***	-0.0594		0.7069	***
Southwest	0.6611	***	0.7192	***	0.8426	*	0.7308	***
Mountain Plains	0.6740	***	0.6593	***	0.2526		0.7206	***
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	0.3833	**	0.0940		-0.3174		0.2123	**
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.2173		-0.0336		-0.1617		0.0568	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	0.2623		0.0162		-0.6157		0.1262	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	0.2539		-0.0871		0.4616		0.0041	
Simplified Reporting	0.1752		0.1661		0.2318		0.1968	*
Outreach expenditures	0.7310	***	0.8826	***	0.2751		0.9695	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.1 Regression Coefficients for SNAP Entry Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-3.6886	***	-2.9536		-2.3532	**	-4.8185	***
Gender								
Male	-0.2268	***	-0.2297		-0.3310	***	-0.1865	***
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	-0.0747		-0.3897		-0.2995	***	-0.3212	***
Black, non-Hispanic	0.2956	***	-0.1739		0.1367		0.0618	
Other	0.2253	***	-0.3546		-0.0315		0.1061	
Age								
30-49 years old	-0.0210		-0.3607		-0.1923	**	0.0781	
50-64 yeards old	-0.2986	***	-1.0742	***	-0.4991	***	-0.2013	***
65 and older	-0.9387	***	-3.4923	***	-1.2667	***	-0.8467	***
U.S. Citizenship	0.7002	***	0.6583		0.6372	***	0.6205	***
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	0.1319	*	-0.3974		-0.0498		0.1536	*
12	-0.0620		-0.5331		-0.3091	**	0.0215	
13 and above	-0.5381	***	-0.9091	**	-0.7985	***	-0.4170	***
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	-0.0326		-0.4468	***	-0.0543		-0.0091	
Number of adults age 60+	0.0318		0.3645		0.2715	***	-0.0197	
Number of children under 6	0.2104	***	0.3309	***	0.3750	***	0.1563	***
Number of children 6-17	0.1426	***	0.0205		0.1427	***	0.1370	***
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.3301	***	0.0252		-0.2595	***	-0.3682	***
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	-0.0341		-0.3579		-0.0938		-0.0464	
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	1.0957	***	-0.1620		0.8877	***	0.9923	***
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	0.1602		-0.7161		0.2033		0.0727	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	-0.0972	*	0.3525		-0.2348	**	-0.0502	
1.5 to less than 2.0	-0.3397	***	-0.8207	**	-0.3966	***	-0.3405	***
2.0 and above	-1.0107	***	-1.7116	***	-0.9971	***	-1.0366	***
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	-0.2648	***	-0.1634		-0.4560	***	-0.2513	***
Net worth greater than $25,000	-0.8318	***	-1.2623	***	-0.9913	***	-0.7733	***
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	0.5372	***	1.5108	***	0.1747		0.7179	***
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	-0.0437		0.1744		0.2286	*	-0.1004	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	1.1343	***	0.8584	***	1.0651	***	1.2180	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	0.2203	***	0.4106		0.2364	**	0.2133	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.1 Regression Coefficients for SNAP Entry Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	0.4198	***	0.3247		0.2568	***	0.4412	***
High out of pocket medical costs	-0.2222	***	-0.0016		-0.0822		-0.2659	***
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.6794	***	0.7298	***	0.5577	***	0.7103	***
Income change within family	0.2128	***	-0.2584		0.2323	***	0.2036	***
Marital Status change within family	0.2458		1.1690		0.3626		0.3011	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.5415	***	0.5272	**	0.5799	***	0.5317	***
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	0.0502	**	-0.0393		-0.0189		0.0540	**
20th percentile wage	-0.3026	***	0.0332		-0.2568	***	-0.2330	***
Region of Residence								
Northeast	.		.		-0.2735		-0.0377	
MidAtlantic	.		.		-0.5855	**	0.5702	***
Midwest	.		.		-0.1475		0.8268	***
Southeast	.		.		-0.4907	**	0.8059	***
Southwest	.		.		-0.6347	***	1.1477	***
Mountain Plains	.		.		-0.0316		0.8364	***
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	0.5069	***	-0.0920		.		.	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.2047	**	-0.9061	*	.		.	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	0.3692	***	-0.2141		.		.	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	0.3761	***	-0.8106	**	.		.	
Simplified Reporting	.		.		0.3729		0.2428	**
Outreach expenditures	0.0174		0.0224		-0.0215		1.3357	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables Estimate	Sig	Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Trigger Events And Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Single-Adult Families With Children Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-6.5292	***	-6.6074	***	-5.9935	***	-3.6112	*
Gender								
Male	0.2568	***	0.2734	***	0.1969	***	0.7245	***
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	0.1770	**	0.1619	**	0.1518	**	0.2188	
Black, non-Hispanic	0.0462		0.0215		0.0423		0.2903	
Other	-0.2096	*	-0.2332	**	-0.1970	*	0.2425	
Age								
30-49 years old	0.0709		0.0892		0.0594		0.1336	
50-64 yeards old	0.0988		0.1304		0.0780		0.6116	
65 and older	0.2824	**	0.3220	**	0.2835	**	-0.8866	
U.S. Citizenship	0.0761		0.0742		0.0764		-0.2069	
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	0.3480	***	0.3433	***	0.3118	***	0.6012	
12	0.3494	***	0.3451	***	0.3118	***	0.4133	
13 and above	0.5004	***	0.5015	***	0.4572	***	0.6684	
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	0.0361		0.0259		0.0184		-0.9771	
Number of adults age 60+	0.0471		0.0426		0.0099		.	
Number of children under 6	0.0461		0.0478		0.0392		-0.1774	
Number of children 6-17	-0.0263		-0.0298		-0.0121		-0.2943	***
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.1223	**	-0.1199	*	-0.2003	***	-0.4791	
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	0.3037	***	0.2707	***	0.1308	*	0.0862	
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	-0.0382		-0.0811		-0.1386		-0.0789	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	0.1262		0.1061		0.0562		0.3898	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.0329		0.0399		-0.0129		0.1836	
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.2237	***	0.2188	***	0.2122	***	0.3428	
2.0 and above	0.3635	***	0.3663	***	0.3166	***	0.5295	**
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	.		.		0.1064	*	-0.0569	
Net worth greater than $25,000	.		.		-0.0483		0.1200	
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	0.2121	*	0.1990	*	0.2703	**	-0.0814	
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	.		.		0.1116		-0.0443	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	.		.		-0.5622	***	-0.3730	**
Receipt of alimony or child support	.		.		-0.0191		0.4401	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables Estimate	Sig	Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Trigger Events And Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Single-Adult Families With Children Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	.		.		-0.2069	***	-0.1156	
High out of pocket medical costs	.		.		0.1626	*	-0.4452	
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.3540	***	0.3709	***	0.3359	***	0.1208	
Income change within family	0.4394	***	0.5185	***	0.4363	***	0.5195	***
Marital Status change within family	-0.3048		-0.6811	*	-0.3775		-0.7014	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.1661	***	0.1640	**	0.1989	***	0.1696	
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		0.2446		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		0.9937	***	.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		-0.0675		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		0.2356		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		-0.2960		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		-0.7548	***	.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		0.7619	**	.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		-0.2441		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	-0.0019		0.0007		-0.0023		0.0291	
20th percentile wage	0.1768	***	0.1691	***	0.1887	***	0.0280	
Region of Residence								
Northeast	-0.1774	*	-0.1679		-0.0844		-0.9011	***
MidAtlantic	-0.1076		-0.0913		-0.1052		-0.6481	*
Midwest	-0.1650	*	-0.1605	*	-0.1626	*	-0.3045	
Southeast	-0.0754		-0.0677		-0.1365		-0.7133	**
Southwest	0.5456	***	0.5496	***	0.4238	***	0.1353	
Mountain Plains	-0.0850		-0.0835		-0.0966		0.0021	
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	-0.1012		-0.1124		-0.1686		0.0316	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.0783		0.0685		0.0392		0.1254	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	-0.0644		-0.0788		-0.1382		-0.4584	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	0.1594		0.1575		0.1625		0.7937	*
Simplified Reporting	-0.1822		-0.1728		-0.1977		-0.0328	
Outreach expenditures	-		-		-		-	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables		Burstein Variables		Trigger Events And Burstein Variables		Single-Adult Families With Children	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics								
Spell duration 1-4 months	0.9622	***	1.1044	***	0.9072	***	0.3156	
Spell duration 5-8 months	0.6484	***	0.6793	***	0.6414	***	0.9382	***
Spell duration 9-12 months	0.2891	**	0.2848	**	0.3012	**	0.2275	
Spell duration 13-16 months	-0.1146		-0.1098		-0.0993		-0.1446	
First SNAP Spell Ever	0.1869	***	0.1920	***	0.1471	***	0.2022	
Spell Start year 2004	0.5347	***	0.5178	***	0.5728	***	0.4324	
Spell Start year 2005	0.6969	***	0.6928	***	0.7088	***	0.3686	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Multiple-adult Families with Children Estimate	Sig	Families With Elderly Members Estimate	Sig	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults Estimate	Sig	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-6.3061	***	-9.4005	***	-4.5108	***	-5.5523	***
Gender								
Male	0.1059		-0.0014		0.4119	***	0.3313	**
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	0.1366		0.0421	***	-0.1177		0.0558	
Black, non-Hispanic	0.0466		0.1996	***	-0.1406		-0.1017	
Other	-0.4906	**	-0.4290	***	-0.0591		-0.4938	
Age								
30-49 years old	0.0599		0.1901	***	-0.1317		0.2489	
50-64 yeards old	0.1124		0.1764	***	-0.3155		0.3477	*
65 and older	0.8810	***	0.3209	***	.		.	
U.S. Citizenship	0.0561		0.1088	***	-0.2335		-0.0070	
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	0.3068	*	0.2488	***	0.3648		-0.1994	
12	0.2808	*	0.1732	***	0.4059		-0.2235	
13 and above	0.4551	***	0.1919	***	0.4911	*	0.0561	
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	-0.0127		-0.0817	***	-0.0047		0.1449	*
Number of adults age 60+	0.0225		0.3133	***	0.1085		-0.0248	
Number of children under 6	0.0651		.		0.0873		.	
Number of children 6-17	0.0246		.		-0.1479	*	.	
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.1375		-0.3034	***	0.3121	*	-0.6562	***
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	0.0366		0.5308	***	0.4516	**	0.3861	*
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	-0.1605		-0.3595	***	-0.4004	*	0.3249	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	-0.1377		0.3230	***	0.2104		0.4060	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	-0.1056		0.1952	***	0.1924		-0.3603	*
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.1706		0.5800	***	-0.2216		0.0883	
2.0 and above	0.4293	***	0.5344	***	-0.5294	**	0.0400	
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	0.1838	*	-0.2264	***	-0.0890		0.2961	*
Net worth greater than $25,000	-0.1472		0.2382	***	0.1300		-0.3699	**
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	0.3517	**	-1.3549	***	0.2102		-0.4282	
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	0.3147	*	-0.1314	***	0.4767	***	0.0095	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	-0.6472	***	-0.7694	***	-0.1633		-0.6460	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	-0.1102		0.2922	***	0.1790		-0.7774	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Multiple-adult Families with Children Estimate	Sig	Families With Elderly Members Estimate	Sig	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults Estimate	Sig	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	-0.1576		-0.2408	***	-0.1561		-0.1748	
High out of pocket medical costs	0.1873		0.4408	***	0.1866		0.1484	
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.3204	***	1.2162	***	0.5399	***	0.1900	
Income change within family	0.4082	***	0.2546	***	0.6459	***	0.6349	***
Marital Status change within family	-0.9269		-10.9268		1.0254	*	-0.7459	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.1750	*	0.1051	***	0.0281		0.4228	***
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	-0.0612		0.1553	***	-0.0214		0.0210	
20th percentile wage	0.2740	***	0.3661	***	-0.0601		0.1831	
Region of Residence								
Northeast	0.0272		0.2589	***	-0.2159		0.1339	
MidAtlantic	-0.3548	**	0.4841	***	0.3319		0.2050	
Midwest	-0.0649		-0.3893	***	-0.4242		-0.3413	
Southeast	-0.1527		0.1778	***	0.0596		-0.0360	
Southwest	0.3918	**	0.9758	***	0.4079		0.1513	
Mountain Plains	-0.1756		-0.2294	***	-0.2197		-0.0009	
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	-0.1935		-1.6161	***	0.3913		0.2405	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	-0.0129		-1.0984	***	0.6294		0.4098	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	-0.2209		-1.0372	***	0.5657		0.3192	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	0.1059		-1.0241	***	0.4182		0.7021	
Simplified Reporting	-0.1675		1.5172	***	-0.1598		-0.3398	
Outreach expenditures	-		-		-		-	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Multiple-adult Families with Children		Families With Elderly Members		Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults		Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics								
Spell duration 1-4 months	0.9657	***	0.8727	***	0.3181		0.5753	**
Spell duration 5-8 months	0.6695	***	-0.2289	***	0.0231		0.1018	
Spell duration 9-12 months	0.5022	**	0.1218	***	0.0156		-0.2384	
Spell duration 13-16 months	0.2094		-0.5225	***	-0.8896	**	-0.6778	*
First SNAP Spell Ever	0.1187		-0.0533	***	0.2930	**	-0.0238	
Spell Start year 2004	0.6978	***	1.0755	***	0.9809	***	0.3151	
Spell Start year 2005	0.7283	***	1.3534	***	1.2938	***	0.6033	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children		Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children		Individuals In Families With Earnings		Individuals In Families Without Earnings	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-5.7862	***	-30.4707		-6.6931	***	-4.5316	***
Gender								
Male	0.1823	**	1.9470	***	0.2291	***	0.1513	
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	0.1317		0.6753		0.1675	*	0.0690	
Black, non-Hispanic	0.0307		-1.7119		0.0717		-0.0584	
Other	-0.3032	*	-1.0014		-0.2156		-0.2017	
Age								
30-49 years old	0.0291		0.1496		0.0718		-0.0493	
50-64 yeards old	0.1941		1.6974		0.2303	**	-0.2707	*
65 and older	0.8790	***	2.3247		0.8939	***	-0.2407	
U.S. Citizenship	0.1076		-18.7373		0.2365	*	-0.4301	**
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	0.3293	*	1.3195		0.2827	*	0.3517	*
12	0.2858	*	0.8949		0.2920	**	0.2746	
13 and above	0.4478	***	1.9852	**	0.4431	***	0.4199	**
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	0.0234		0.9623	**	0.0177		0.0789	
Number of adults age 60+	0.0299		-0.9296		-0.0033		0.0688	
Number of children under 6	0.0202		0.2205		0.0717		-0.1254	
Number of children 6-17	-0.0137		0.3944		-0.0170		0.0578	
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.0439		-1.6364	**	-0.2126	***	-0.1898	
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	0.0782		-2.0242	**	0.1956	**	0.0718	
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	-0.1604		-1.5896	**	-0.1177		-0.1716	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	-0.0366		-1.1409		0.0857		0.0529	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.0602		-1.9243	**	-0.0504		0.1388	
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.2960	***	-1.0035		0.1627		0.3661	**
2.0 and above	0.5578	***	-1.4981		0.2787	***	0.4240	**
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	0.1099		0.8821		0.1061		0.1483	
Net worth greater than $25,000	-0.0923		-0.4663		-0.1022		0.0764	
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	0.2440	*	-0.6032		0.3156	**	0.1208	
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	0.1444		1.4958		0.0470		0.2133	*
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	-0.5143	***	-0.1948		-0.5939	***	-0.5357	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	0.0163		1.2597		-0.0265		-0.0537	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children		Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children		Individuals In Families With Earnings		Individuals In Families Without Earnings	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	-0.1059		0.6755		-0.1757	**	-0.2866	***
High out of pocket medical costs	0.0604		-0.5253		0.0098		0.3932	***
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.2804	***	1.0410		0.2922	***	0.3992	***
Income change within family	0.5104	***	-0.6493		0.4376	***	0.4268	***
Marital Status change within family	-0.2815		.		-0.4161		-0.3052	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.0964		1.2430	***	0.2045	***	0.1926	*
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	-0.0317		0.1864		0.0130		-0.0496	
20th percentile wage	0.1874	**	0.3789		0.2449	***	0.0813	
Region of Residence								
Northeast	-0.1925		-16.4818		-0.0099		-0.1807	
MidAtlantic	-0.3236	**	7.2340	**	-0.1470		0.0913	
Midwest	-0.1229		0.8973		-0.1624		-0.1392	
Southeast	-0.3112	**	3.4289	*	-0.0672		-0.2418	
Southwest	0.2749	*	1.5783		0.3811	***	0.6369	***
Mountain Plains	-0.2327		0.8394		-0.0937		-0.0832	
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	-0.1691		4.5227		-0.0884		-0.2817	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.0763		3.6744		0.0644		0.0393	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	-0.1692		3.4843		-0.0693		-0.3794	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	0.4263	*	0.1832		0.1491		0.2387	
Simplified Reporting	-0.3432		14.7855		-0.2650		-0.1248	
Outreach expenditures	-		-		-		-	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children		Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children		Individuals In Families With Earnings		Individuals In Families Without Earnings	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics								
Spell duration 1-4 months	0.8883	***	-0.6583		1.0355	***	0.6192	***
Spell duration 5-8 months	0.7741	***	0.3760		0.8626	***	0.2121	
Spell duration 9-12 months	0.4708	**	0.6014		0.3048		0.2666	
Spell duration 13-16 months	0.2598		-16.2087		0.0661		-0.3465	
First SNAP Spell Ever	0.1173		-0.2430		0.1245	*	0.2430	**
Spell Start year 2004	0.5305	***	2.6974	**	0.4789	***	0.8868	***
Spell Start year 2005	0.6472	***	2.0241	*	0.5621	***	1.1640	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI		Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI		Individuals In Families With TANF Income		Individuals In Families With No TANF Income	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-7.1390	***	-5.3542	***	-0.4523		-6.1831	***
Gender								
Male	0.1000		0.2687	***	0.5274		0.1811	***
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	0.1935		0.0495		-0.3482		0.1690	**
Black, non-Hispanic	0.1463		-0.0637		-0.1046		0.0862	
Other	-0.0320		-0.3381	**	-0.7643		-0.1806	
Age								
30-49 years old	0.0289		0.1053		0.6159		0.0400	
50-64 yeards old	-0.1941		0.2922	**	0.7124		0.0405	
65 and older	0.1491		-1.2939		0.6478		0.2177	
U.S. Citizenship	-0.0026		0.1250		0.5598		0.0433	
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	0.3515	**	0.2878	*	0.8854		0.3434	***
12	0.2740	*	0.3807	**	0.0973		0.3549	***
13 and above	0.3923	**	0.5500	***	0.1252		0.4960	***
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	0.0419		0.0125		-0.0415		0.0281	
Number of adults age 60+	0.0182		-0.1260		0.3795		0.0268	
Number of children under 6	-0.0515		0.0711		0.1911		0.0210	
Number of children 6-17	0.1026	**	-0.0734	**	-0.0403		-0.0256	
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	0.0279		-0.2937	***	-1.0809	**	-0.1819	***
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	0.3134	***	-0.0156		0.6943	*	0.1061	
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	-0.3610	**	-0.1586		-0.3726		-0.1692	*
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	-0.0500		0.0820		1.2786	**	-0.0556	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.0480		-0.0724		0.4111		-0.0181	
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.1963		0.2075	*	-0.3675		0.2369	***
2.0 and above	0.1712		0.3998	***	0.0264		0.2982	***
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	0.0565		0.1240		1.1449	***	0.0850	
Net worth greater than $25,000	0.1026		-0.1284		-0.8275	**	-0.0311	
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	0.1666		0.3259	**	.		.	
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	0.1618		-0.1260		-0.0895		0.1109	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	-0.4770	***	-0.6174	***	-0.8093	**	-0.5417	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	0.0063		-0.0212		-0.5456		-0.0099	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI		Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI		Individuals In Families With TANF Income		Individuals In Families With No TANF Income	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	-0.1134		-0.3617	***	-0.0768		-0.2103	***
High out of pocket medical costs	0.1373		0.2084		0.3143		0.1588	
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.3354	**	0.3471	***	0.0924		0.3494	***
Income change within family	0.4558	***	0.4395	***	0.7142	**	0.4317	***
Marital Status change within family	0.6455		-0.8056	**	18.8802		-0.4190	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.2183	**	0.1901	**	0.4857		0.1897	***
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	-0.0092		-0.0158		-0.0520		-0.0040	
20th percentile wage	0.2375	***	0.1740	**	-0.2471		0.1991	***
Region of Residence								
Northeast	0.1036		-0.1995		0.1824		-0.0711	
MidAtlantic	-0.0514		-0.1642		0.6866		-0.1478	
Midwest	-0.1134		-0.1366		-0.6888		-0.1463	
Southeast	-0.3966	**	0.0483		0.2053		-0.1391	
Southwest	0.7948	***	0.2276	*	0.4335		0.4381	***
Mountain Plains	-0.3154		0.0037		-1.3033		-0.0784	
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	-0.5452	*	0.0545		0.0061		-0.1513	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	-0.1646		0.1255		-0.1013		0.0555	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	-0.3443		-0.0758		-1.5376		-0.0669	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	0.0135		0.2568		0.7200		0.1424	
Simplified Reporting	0.2818		-0.3758		-1.2162		-0.1856	
Outreach expenditures	-		-		-		-	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI		Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI		Individuals In Families With TANF Income		Individuals In Families With No TANF Income	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics								
Spell duration 1-4 months	1.0914	***	0.7240	***	-0.0081		0.9339	***
Spell duration 5-8 months	0.4510	**	0.7006	***	-0.8926		0.7036	***
Spell duration 9-12 months	0.6166	***	0.0946		-0.1102		0.3297	**
Spell duration 13-16 months	-0.1019		-0.0814		-15.7031		-0.0128	
First SNAP Spell Ever	0.2631	***	0.1104		-0.3478		0.1566	***
Spell Start year 2004	0.7971	***	0.4496	***	-0.3812		0.6458	***
Spell Start year 2005	1.1072	***	0.4710	***	0.4832		0.7639	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting		Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting		Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility		Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-4.8344	***	-40.8936		-6.5328	***	-5.8156	***
Gender								
Male	0.1846	***	0.3063		0.1397		0.2163	***
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	0.0551		-0.2274		0.0271		0.0571	
Black, non-Hispanic	-0.0616		-1.5310		-0.2291		-0.0164	
Other	-0.2697	**	-0.6336		-0.1467		-0.3313	**
Age								
30-49 years old	0.0610		0.4575		-0.0053		0.1303	*
50-64 yeards old	0.0775		0.0474		0.1368		0.1143	
65 and older	0.2726	*	5.1316	**	0.2582		0.3528	**
U.S. Citizenship	0.0275		2.7481		-0.0129		0.0335	
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	0.2971	**	1.2013		-0.1519		0.5086	***
12	0.3121	***	1.2208		-0.1431		0.4694	***
13 and above	0.4764	***	1.0109		0.0111		0.6428	***
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	0.0090		1.0188	*	0.1167	**	0.0027	
Number of adults age 60+	0.0268		-0.5045		0.0634		-0.0170	
Number of children under 6	0.0451		0.7428		0.1225	*	-0.0002	
Number of children 6-17	-0.0130		0.3564		-0.0766		-0.0101	
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.1996	***	-1.3165	*	-0.3754	***	-0.1569	**
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	0.1266	*	1.4197	*	0.2168		0.1123	
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	-0.1620	*	2.2604	**	-0.4137	**	-0.0950	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	0.0540		2.7834	**	-0.0730		0.1058	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.0110		0.9233		-0.0939		0.0360	
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.1902	**	2.0667	*	0.0166		0.2280	**
2.0 and above	0.3155	***	1.4437	*	0.3921	***	0.3047	***
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	0.1161	*	-1.4110		0.0171		0.1013	
Net worth greater than $25,000	-0.0766		0.7991		-0.0400		-0.0608	
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	0.2410	**	-3.4235		0.3573		0.2981	**
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	0.1253		0.6440		-0.2543		0.2130	*
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	-0.6182	***	-0.0509		-0.4395	***	-0.5996	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	-0.0523		-0.7733		0.1986		-0.1129	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	-0.1994	***	-1.3098	*	-0.0508		-0.2559	***
High out of pocket medical costs	0.1876	*	0.1786		0.0781		0.1729	
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.3575	***	0.9843	*	0.5193	***	0.2936	***
Income change within family	0.4234	***	0.4714		0.2398	**	0.5338	***
Marital Status change within family	.		.		-0.8377		-0.2039	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.1803	***	1.3003	**	0.1771		0.1975	***
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	-0.0091		0.1308		-0.1443	**	0.0332	
20th percentile wage	0.0471		-0.5182		0.2616	**	0.1567	**
Region of Residence								
Northeast	.		.		-0.1902		-0.1161	
MidAtlantic	.		.		0.2485		-0.2295	*
Midwest	.		.		0.0041		-0.2554	**
Southeast	.		.		-0.1597		-0.0855	
Southwest	.		.		0.2782		0.5013	***
Mountain Plains	.		.		1.6624	*	-0.1536	
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	-0.1223		17.4329		.		.	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	-0.0250		16.7187		.		.	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	-0.1873		16.0208		.		.	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	-0.0259		18.3188		.		.	
Simplified Reporting	.		.		0.5412		-0.2066	
Outreach expenditures	-		-		-		-	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting		Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting		Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility		Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics								
Spell duration 1-4 months	0.9197	***	-2.1111	**	1.3968	***	0.7304	***
Spell duration 5-8 months	0.6396	***	-1.6710	*	1.3298	***	0.4143	***
Spell duration 9-12 months	0.3159	**	-2.3376	**	0.8537	***	0.1299	
Spell duration 13-16 months	-0.0919		-1.7606		0.3804		-0.2479	
First SNAP Spell Ever	0.1262	**	-0.2081		0.3607	***	0.1024	
Spell Start year 2004	0.5473	***	19.3418		0.4173	**	0.6206	***
Spell Start year 2005	0.7012	***	19.4869		0.4836	**	0.8001	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals in Their First Spell Ever Estimate	Sig	Individuals NOT in Their First Spell Ever Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-4.0009	***	-7.2293	***
Gender				
Male	0.1318		0.2185	***
Race and Ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	0.1240		0.1789	*
Black, non-Hispanic	0.2307		0.0140	
Other	-0.2517		-0.1501	
Age				
30-49 years old	-0.0881		0.1019	
50-64 yeards old	0.0003		0.0929	
65 and older	0.0481		0.4186	**
U.S. Citizenship	0.0021		0.1316	
Highest Grade Completed				
9-11	0.3332		0.2724	*
12	0.4726	**	0.2438	*
13 and above	0.5325	***	0.4018	***
Family Size				
Number of adults age 18-59	-0.0500		0.0532	*
Number of adults age 60+	0.0685		-0.0317	
Number of children under 6	0.0913		0.0216	
Number of children 6-17	0.0675		-0.0341	
Martital Status				
Cureently Married	-0.3670	***	-0.1498	*
Economic Characteristics of Individuals				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	-0.0125		0.2014	**
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	-0.0054		-0.1905	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	0.2015		0.0510	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level				
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.1595		-0.0713	
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.2739	*	0.2132	**
2.0 and above	0.4889	***	0.2571	***
Net Worth				
Positive net worth	0.3412	***	-0.0016	
Net worth greater than $25,000	0.0478		-0.0725	
Other Sources of Income				
Receipt of TANF	0.0734		0.3167	**
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	0.3373	*	0.0144	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	-0.5674	***	-0.5615	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	-0.3191	*	0.1082	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals in Their First Spell Ever Estimate	Sig	Individuals NOT in Their First Spell Ever Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	-0.2541	**	-0.1918	**
High out of pocket medical costs	-0.0092		0.2718	**
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)				
Entry Trigger Events				
Employment Change within family	0.2568	*	0.3839	***
Income change within family	0.6391	***	0.3343	***
Marital Status change within family	-0.3472		-0.4846	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.1949	*	0.2012	***
Usual Circumstances Before Entry				
Mean employment change within family	.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*				
State unemployment rate	-0.0331		0.0163	
20th percentile wage	-0.0139		0.3289	***
Region of Residence				
Northeast	-0.3379		-0.0141	
MidAtlantic	-0.0411		-0.1463	
Midwest	-0.2902	*	-0.0851	
Southeast	-0.1003		-0.1705	
Southwest	0.3382	*	0.4789	***
Mountain Plains	-0.1422		-0.0807	
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*				
Broad-based categorical eligibility	0.2813		-0.4208	**
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.2237		-0.1022	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	0.3061		-0.3818	*
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	0.4989	*	-0.0623	
Simplified Reporting	-0.3304		-0.0860	
Outreach expenditures	-		-	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.2 Regression Coefficients for Duration of SNAP Participation Spell Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals in Their First Spell Ever		Individuals NOT in Their First Spell Ever	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics				
Spell duration 1-4 months	0.7539	***	0.9134	***
Spell duration 5-8 months	0.4551	**	0.7084	***
Spell duration 9-12 months	-0.0972		0.4819	***
Spell duration 13-16 months	-0.4071		0.0432	
First SNAP Spell Ever	.		.	
Spell Start year 2004	0.2806		0.6858	***
Spell Start year 2005	0.6657	***	0.7077	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables Estimate	Sig	Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Trigger Events And Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Single-Adult Families With Children Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-5.0953	***	-2.4223	**	-5.3622	***	-11.0761	***
Gender								
Male	-0.1502	**	-0.2007	*	-0.1088		-0.4970	*
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	-0.1232		-0.5090	***	-0.0772		0.2169	
Black, non-Hispanic	0.3166	***	0.0573		0.2500	**	0.1360	
Other	0.1689		-0.5060	**	0.1305		0.1768	
Age								
30-49 years old	-0.1081		-0.2246	*	-0.0502		0.1920	
50-64 yeards old	-0.3329	***	-0.6310	***	-0.2614	**	-0.1960	
65 and older	-0.4584	**	-0.5402	*	-0.3935	*	2.5621	
U.S. Citizenship	0.2335	*	0.2412		0.1766		0.2305	
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	-0.2617	*	-0.2232		-0.1600		0.5997	
12	-0.3853	***	-0.3728	*	-0.2886	**	0.4972	
13 and above	-0.5750	***	-0.6187	***	-0.4423	***	0.2620	
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	-0.0469		-0.1639	***	-0.0401		0.2487	
Number of adults age 60+	-0.0216		0.0086		0.0183		.	
Number of children under 6	0.1185	***	0.1005		0.1313	***	0.2781	**
Number of children 6-17	0.0714	**	0.0670		0.0873	***	0.0507	
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.1195		-0.1206		-0.1137		.	
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	-0.2645	***	-0.2956	**	-0.1810	**	0.4115	
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	-0.0505		-0.4563	*	0.0604		0.3931	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	-0.1477		-0.0508		-0.0688		0.8025	*
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	-0.0064		0.2142		0.0549		-0.1918	
1.5 to less than 2.0	-0.4386	***	-0.2384		-0.3570	***	-0.7366	**
2.0 and above	-0.3485	***	-0.4590	***	-0.2286	**	-0.4180	
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	.		.		-0.2914	***	-0.1180	
Net worth greater than $25,000	.		.		-0.1597	*	-0.1129	
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	-0.0601		0.3102	*	-0.1534		0.1573	
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	.		.		0.0781		-0.2482	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	.		.		0.476	***	0.5639	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	.		.		-0.0382		-0.015	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables Estimate	Sig	Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Trigger Events And Burstein Variables Estimate	Sig	Single-Adult Families With Children Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	.		.		0.0339		0.2671	
High out of pocket medical costs	.		.		-0.1481		-0.6146	
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.5501	***	1.0004	***	0.5462	***	0.5375	*
Income change within family	0.2064	***	-0.1791		0.2217	***	0.0330	
Marital Status change within family	-0.6971		-13.0939		-0.6817		-10.8951	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.3966	***	0.3409		0.3871	***	0.4414	*
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		0.4564		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		-0.2145		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		0.0270		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		0.1636		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		-3.2948	**	.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		0.8268	*	.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		0.1544		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		0.8271		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	-0.0450		-0.0576		-0.0525		0.0290	
20th percentile wage	0.0304		-0.1292		0.0244		0.3769	**
Region of Residence								
Northeast	-0.1453		0.1052		-0.2854	**	-0.6015	*
MidAtlantic	-0.1397		-0.0094		-0.0943		-0.3939	
Midwest	-0.0280		0.1842		0.0107		-0.6459	**
Southeast	-0.3698	***	-0.1762		-0.3061	**	-0.6621	**
Southwest	-0.1691		-0.3333		-0.0446		0.2471	
Mountain Plains	0.2289		0.5576	**	0.2717	*	-0.2462	
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	0.1092		1.3220	**	0.1325		-0.0067	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.0081		1.0320	*	-0.0173		-0.2114	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	0.0466		1.2329	**	0.0206		-0.0626	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	-0.0133		1.0914	*	-0.0156		-0.0400	
Simplified Reporting	0.1490		0.2029		0.2397		0.5897	
Outreach expenditures	-0.1982		-0.2489		-0.1841		-0.5492	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables		Burstein Variables		Trigger Events And Burstein Variables		Single-Adult Families With Children	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics								
Spell duration 1-4 months	1.7193	***	.		1.6159	***	2.2428	***
Spell duration 5-8 months	1.1645	***	.		1.0920	***	2.0777	***
Spell duration 9-12 months	0.8087	***	.		0.7550	***	1.3096	**
Spell duration 13-16 months	0.2664		.		0.2348		1.1913	*
First SNAP Nonparticipation Spell Ever	-0.1132		0.0447		-0.0823		0.0563	
Spell Start year 2004	1.0310	***	.		1.0716	***	1.0944	***
Spell Start year 2005	0.8990	***	.		0.9076	***	0.8974	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Multiple-adult Families with Children		Families With Elderly Members		Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults		Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-4.4576	***	-16.2068		-4.8456	***	-5.9488	**
Gender								
Male	-0.1351		0.0907		-0.1553		0.0791	
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	-0.1165		-0.1623		0.1461		0.0777	
Black, non-Hispanic	0.2565		0.0227		0.1663		0.6959	*
Other	0.1400		-1.5774	*	0.3160		0.2531	
Age								
30-49 years old	-0.0156		0.2960		-0.3812	*	-0.1104	
50-64 yeards old	-0.3848	*	-0.1796		-0.5343	**	-0.1429	
65 and older	-0.8732	**	-0.6294		.		.	
U.S. Citizenship	0.1948		-2.0898	***	0.7861		1.0742	
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	-0.2703		-0.9391	**	-0.3388		0.5135	
12	-0.2479		-1.4545	***	-0.3500		0.2068	
13 and above	-0.4746	**	-1.3509	***	-0.5845	**	0.2721	
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	0.0055		0.0028		0.0688		0.0703	
Number of adults age 60+	0.0335		-0.4592		0.1038		0.6243	**
Number of children under 6	0.1121	*	.		-0.0678		.	
Number of children 6-17	0.0668		.		0.0960		.	
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	0.0104		0.0956		-0.0834		-0.4927	*
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	-0.3118	***	-0.2280		0.0186		-0.0365	
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	0.1076		0.0362		-0.4315		-0.0710	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	0.0633		-0.3552		-0.0808		0.0046	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.3009	**	-0.6136	*	-0.0644		-0.9382	***
1.5 to less than 2.0	-0.2498		-1.1725	***	-0.1056		-1.1472	***
2.0 and above	-0.2021		-0.6866	**	-1.0137	***	-0.5844	**
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	-0.2554	**	-0.6598	**	-0.2953	*	-0.8270	***
Net worth greater than $25,000	-0.1390		0.0981		-0.1113		0.3099	
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	-0.2829	*	0.6720		-0.0872		-0.4588	
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	0.4732	***	-0.3182		-0.1309		-0.2855	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	0.4259	***	1.0063	***	0.6091	***	0.2333	
Receipt of alimony or child support	0.1259		-13.796		-0.0034		-1.7026	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Multiple-adult Families with Children Estimate	Sig	Families With Elderly Members Estimate	Sig	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults Estimate	Sig	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	-0.0243		-0.8629	***	-0.2997	*	0.0420	
High out of pocket medical costs	-0.3507	**	1.1152	***	0.0578		-0.8492	*
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.6576	***	-0.2995		0.3383		0.1251	
Income change within family	0.1596		0.9036	***	0.1790		0.6780	***
Marital Status change within family	-0.3297		-14.6224		-11.2808		-11.1202	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.1612		1.2244	*	0.7699	***	1.2050	***
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	0.0337		0.0103		-0.1656	*	-0.1606	
20th percentile wage	-0.0821		-0.0965		0.1711		-0.2218	
Region of Residence								
Northeast	-0.6783	***	1.4762	**	-1.2437	***	0.5151	
MidAtlantic	0.3252		1.0465		-0.3253		-1.5871	***
Midwest	0.1579		1.4501	**	0.1888		-0.3088	
Southeast	-0.2099		-0.0148		-0.3959		-1.2108	**
Southwest	-0.1792		0.8147		-0.2322		-0.1397	
Mountain Plains	0.3982	*	1.9847	**	0.2990		0.0302	
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	0.1154		-0.3316		-0.6255		0.8458	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.1117		-0.5190		-0.6259		0.2534	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	0.2098		-0.7378		-1.2620	**	0.7246	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	-0.1387		-0.1600		-0.4996		0.7150	
Simplified Reporting	-0.0623		14.4995		0.0744		1.1568	
Outreach expenditures	-0.0310		2.7989	**	-0.6109		-0.9575	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Multiple-adult Families with Children		Families With Elderly Members		Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults		Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics								
Spell duration 1-4 months	1.3095	***	0.4749		1.4433	***	1.1331	***
Spell duration 5-8 months	0.9646	***	-0.1957		0.9394	**	0.3416	
Spell duration 9-12 months	0.7464	***	-0.7638		0.7329	*	0.2135	
Spell duration 13-16 months	0.0800		-1.3499	**	0.5660		-0.1440	
First SNAP Nonparticipation Spell Ever	-0.0745		0.5161	*	-0.2696		-0.5670	**
Spell Start year 2004	0.8430	***	2.0862	***	0.9527	***	2.0749	***
Spell Start year 2005	0.5464	***	2.6505	***	0.7505	***	2.0828	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children		Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children		Individuals In Families With Earnings		Individuals In Families Without Earnings	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-5.6772	***	-52.2988		-4.8907	***	-6.8638	***
Gender								
Male	-0.2589	**	-0.0872		-0.1009		-0.1162	
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	-0.0211		0.7589		-0.0595		-0.1676	
Black, non-Hispanic	0.2242		13.4291	***	0.2898	**	0.1567	
Other	0.1424		-10.6661		0.0553		0.4057	
Age								
30-49 years old	-0.0072		-1.6546		-0.0733		0.0428	
50-64 yeards old	-0.3937	*	-13.3034	***	-0.4598	***	-0.0239	
65 and older	-0.7022	*	-4.6062		-1.0055	***	-0.2771	
U.S. Citizenship	0.7105	**	-19.1416		0.1994		-0.0264	
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	0.0403		-0.1375		-0.0276		-0.4301	*
12	-0.0662		-0.7423		-0.1783		-0.4921	**
13 and above	-0.3382		-0.5374		-0.3832	**	-0.5110	**
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	-0.0331		-1.8518	*	0.0125		-0.1435	*
Number of adults age 60+	0.0989		-3.2425		0.0463		-0.0271	
Number of children under 6	0.1546	***	-4.9244	***	0.1383	**	0.1547	*
Number of children 6-17	0.0551		-0.4073		0.1098	***	-0.0251	
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.0450		1.4703		-0.0726		-0.1978	
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	-0.1778		-0.0133		-0.1885	*	-0.1423	
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	0.1627		0.2085		-0.1168		0.2065	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	0.2603		-4.6892		-0.0310		-0.0775	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.0873		8.9106	***	0.0523		0.1177	
1.5 to less than 2.0	-0.3225	**	-3.0769		-0.3374	**	-0.5284	*
2.0 and above	-0.3855	***	16.4988	***	-0.1357		-0.9064	***
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	-0.2063	**	-0.0651		-0.3282	***	-0.2330	
Net worth greater than $25,000	-0.1514		4.8373	***	-0.1141		-0.1391	
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	-0.1209		1.9294		-0.1889		0.0356	
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	0.3362	**	-1.1803		0.1693		-0.0469	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	0.4117	***	3.1206	**	0.3935	***	0.7024	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	0.1099		-20.864		0.1222		-0.4193	*

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children		Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children		Individuals In Families With Earnings		Individuals In Families Without Earnings	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	0.0589		-0.6684		0.0645		-0.0746	
High out of pocket medical costs	-0.2481		-26.3918		-0.2843	*	0.2260	
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.5141	***	2.2533		0.5635	***	0.3699	
Income change within family	0.2804	***	-2.2650	*	0.2862	***	0.1023	
Marital Status change within family	-0.6197		13.8192	***	-0.9607		-0.0778	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.2541	*	-1.6632		0.3531	**	0.4487	**
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	0.0076		0.1815		0.0079		-0.1842	***
20th percentile wage	0.0065		2.1395	***	-0.0509		0.1637	
Region of Residence								
Northeast	-0.5937	***	9.3933	**	-0.1479		-0.4204	*
MidAtlantic	-0.0522		-27.1239		0.0175		-0.3667	
Midwest	-0.1270		1.1462		-0.0394		0.1149	
Southeast	-0.3369	**	-24.6189	***	-0.3506	**	-0.2133	
Southwest	-0.2493		4.6048		-0.2061		0.2443	
Mountain Plains	0.0457		13.3405	***	0.1772		0.4743	
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	0.0382		2.4367		0.2830		-0.1041	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	-0.0517		1.1039		0.1172		-0.2391	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	0.0823		2.1758		0.1962		-0.4182	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	-0.2792		32.8208	***	0.0936		-0.2644	
Simplified Reporting	0.0861		16.0995	***	0.0566		0.7286	
Outreach expenditures	-0.1966		1.8177		-0.4557		0.6696	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children		Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children		Individuals In Families With Earnings		Individuals In Families Without Earnings	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics								
Spell duration 1-4 months	1.4273	***	9.7124		1.3728	***	2.4607	***
Spell duration 5-8 months	1.0632	***	11.9319		0.8919	***	1.8889	***
Spell duration 9-12 months	0.6977	***	12.8782		0.6012	***	1.4663	***
Spell duration 13-16 months	0.0618		14.4163		-0.1296		1.3669	***
First SNAP Nonparticipation Spell Ever	-0.0772		-1.4488		-0.1518		0.0107	
Spell Start year 2004	0.8687	***	4.0659		0.9023	***	1.4749	***
Spell Start year 2005	0.6577	***	9.9195	***	0.7844	***	1.2566	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI		Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI		Individuals In Families With TANF Income		Individuals In Families With No TANF Income	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-2.2909	*	-6.4344	***	-4.0606		-5.5648	***
Gender								
Male	-0.1301		-0.0805		-0.4443		-0.0668	
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	-0.4324	**	0.1383		-0.3451		-0.0730	
Black, non-Hispanic	-0.1538		0.5423	***	0.2987		0.2371	*
Other	-0.3431		0.2797		-0.8762		0.1841	
Age								
30-49 years old	-0.1586		-0.0859		-0.3853		-0.0197	
50-64 yeards old	-0.3840	**	-0.3937	*	-1.0469	**	-0.1621	
65 and older	-0.4785	*	-10.7962		0.4113		-0.3545	*
U.S. Citizenship	-0.2375		0.1674		0.9781		0.1161	
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	-0.1738		-0.2030		0.5226		-0.3216	**
12	-0.1927		-0.4309	**	0.3971		-0.4206	***
13 and above	-0.3595	*	-0.5580	***	0.1026		-0.5724	***
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	-0.0821		-0.0356		0.0000		-0.0342	
Number of adults age 60+	-0.0346		-0.1016		-0.3363		0.0266	
Number of children under 6	0.1055		0.1391	**	0.3559	**	0.1321	***
Number of children 6-17	-0.0174		0.1579	***	-0.1907		0.1064	***
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	0.2414	*	-0.2701	**	0.4835		-0.1922	**
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	-0.2904	**	-0.1254		-0.5145		-0.1565	*
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	-0.1363		0.1888		0.0313		0.0353	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	-0.2748		0.0766		-0.6251		-0.0742	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	-0.1133		0.1890		0.5433		0.0158	
1.5 to less than 2.0	-0.4280	**	-0.3062	*	-0.1792		-0.3888	***
2.0 and above	-0.3946	**	-0.0907		-0.2852		-0.2230	**
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	-0.2575	*	-0.3070	***	0.1896		-0.3062	***
Net worth greater than $25,000	-0.1939		-0.1519		-0.4645		-0.1706	*
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	0.0794		-0.2395		.		.	
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	0.0235		0.7311	**	0.7469	**	-0.0043	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	0.4424	***	0.5212	***	1.0023	***	0.4427	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	0.0504		-0.0349		-0.3349		-0.0339	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI		Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI		Individuals In Families With TANF Income		Individuals In Families With No TANF Income	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	-0.2929	**	0.2926	***	-0.0631		0.0265	
High out of pocket medical costs	0.1588		-0.3731	**	-0.0456		-0.1240	
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.2256		0.7463	***	0.1798		0.5857	***
Income change within family	0.3302	**	0.1636		-0.2585		0.3048	***
Marital Status change within family	-1.1500		-0.5864		-12.0552		-0.4862	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.6403	***	0.2945	**	1.0660	***	0.2801	**
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	-0.1007		-0.0338		-0.2807	*	-0.0452	
20th percentile wage	-0.0958		0.0799		-0.0166		0.0354	
Region of Residence								
Northeast	-0.2204		-0.2108		-0.7863		-0.2085	
MidAtlantic	0.2009		-0.1985		0.0971		-0.1012	
Midwest	0.5804	**	-0.2885	*	0.3593		0.0102	
Southeast	-0.0529		-0.4298	**	-0.7547		-0.2540	*
Southwest	0.0308		-0.0409		0.0763		-0.0528	
Mountain Plains	0.7583	***	0.0833		0.3588		0.2981	*
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	-0.4931		0.4228		-0.6920		0.1705	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	-0.5117	*	0.1750		-0.5102		-0.0043	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	-0.7372	**	0.4493		-0.5943		0.0331	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	-0.4165		0.0137		0.0256		-0.1634	
Simplified Reporting	-0.1486		0.4501		0.2918		0.3287	
Outreach expenditures	0.7211		-0.6206	*	0.6242		-0.2599	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI		Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI		Individuals In Families With TANF Income		Individuals In Families With No TANF Income	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics								
Spell duration 1-4 months	1.3574	***	1.7130	***	1.2112	**	1.6353	***
Spell duration 5-8 months	0.8843	***	1.1786	***	0.9808		1.1128	***
Spell duration 9-12 months	0.4452		0.9447	***	-0.1690		0.8159	***
Spell duration 13-16 months	-0.1862		0.4699	*	0.8208		0.1431	
First SNAP Nonparticipation Spell Ever	-0.1026		-0.0925		-0.5817	*	-0.0304	
Spell Start year 2004	1.0549	***	0.9945	***	0.2384		1.1817	***
Spell Start year 2005	1.1013	***	0.7051	***	0.6067		0.9611	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting		Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting		Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility		Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-5.5678	***	-2.5663		-14.3296		-5.6374	***
Gender								
Male	-0.1163		0.5991		-0.3754	***	-0.0439	
Race and Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	-0.0169		-4.9637	***	0.0774		-0.1048	
Black, non-Hispanic	0.2473	**	-2.1826		0.3369		0.3150	**
Other	0.1589		-4.1438	**	-0.2500		0.2563	
Age								
30-49 years old	-0.0342		0.1381		-0.1044		-0.0445	
50-64 yeards old	-0.2370	*	-0.1155		-0.3462		-0.2730	*
65 and older	-0.3352		-3.1712		-1.0529	**	-0.2115	
U.S. Citizenship	0.1087		0.9895		0.5395	*	0.0912	
Highest Grade Completed								
9-11	-0.0989		-2.7109		-0.1310		-0.1610	
12	-0.2397	*	-2.8437		-0.5242	**	-0.2412	
13 and above	-0.3800	***	-3.2401	*	-0.7166	***	-0.3946	**
Family Size								
Number of adults age 18-59	-0.0351		-2.2589	***	-0.0126		-0.0625	
Number of adults age 60+	-0.0079		1.1877	*	0.0713		-0.0595	
Number of children under 6	0.1173	***	-0.0403		0.0551		0.1548	***
Number of children 6-17	0.0975	***	-0.9992	**	0.0138		0.1107	***
Martital Status								
Cureently Married	-0.1388		1.6496		0.0304		-0.1516	
Economic Characteristics of Individuals								
Employment Status								
Currently Employed	-0.1439	*	-0.3468		-0.1231		-0.2228	**
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	0.0650		1.5909		0.0647		0.0489	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	-0.0233		-3.0177	*	0.8430	***	-0.3107	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level								
1.0 to less than 1.5	-0.0019		1.2480		0.0004		0.0783	
1.5 to less than 2.0	-0.3591	***	0.9404		-0.4887	**	-0.3053	**
2.0 and above	-0.2402	**	0.2723		-0.2957		-0.2066	*
Net Worth								
Positive net worth	-0.3038	***	1.0907		-0.7031	***	-0.1759	*
Net worth greater than $25,000	-0.1764	*	-0.7744		-0.0631		-0.1879	*
Other Sources of Income								
Receipt of TANF	-0.1819		2.0817	**	-0.6452	**	-0.0970	
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	0.0556		-0.7685		-0.0874		0.1130	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	0.4915	***	1.9304	**	0.6199	***	0.4468	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	-0.0519		1.1931		-0.0001		-0.085	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility Estimate	Sig	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs								
In fair or poor health	0.0380		0.2110		0.0617		0.0128	
High out of pocket medical costs	-0.1081		1.2954		-0.4779	**	-0.0385	
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)								
Entry Trigger Events								
Employment Change within family	0.5442	***	1.5864	*	0.7307	***	0.4948	***
Income change within family	0.2476	***	-0.7274		0.3751	**	0.1692	*
Marital Status change within family	-1.0786		5.7702	***	-0.1219		-1.1804	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.3849	***	1.7321	*	0.2739		0.4188	***
Usual Circumstances Before Entry								
Mean employment change within family	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.		.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.		.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.		.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.		.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*								
State unemployment rate	-0.0596		-1.0673	***	-0.0742		-0.0679	
20th percentile wage	0.0493		-0.6953		-0.1133		0.0440	
Region of Residence								
Northeast	.		.		-0.0494		-0.4736	**
MidAtlantic	.		.		-0.3536		-0.0419	
Midwest	.		.		0.1305		0.0071	
Southeast	.		.		-0.3602		-0.3279	**
Southwest	.		.		0.1391		-0.2481	
Mountain Plains	.		.		10.2290		0.3571	**
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*								
Broad-based categorical eligibility	0.3929	*	-3.1668	*	.		.	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.1790		-0.7451		.		.	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	0.2517		-1.9342		.		.	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	0.0602		-1.8856		.		.	
Simplified Reporting	.		.		11.2993		0.1121	
Outreach expenditures	-0.5101	*	0.2635		-0.1688		0.8330	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting		Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting		Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility		Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics								
Spell duration 1-4 months	1.5913	***	16.5531		1.0081	***	1.8431	***
Spell duration 5-8 months	1.0633	***	16.4637		0.4322		1.3689	***
Spell duration 9-12 months	0.7358	***	15.2735		-0.2713		1.1235	***
Spell duration 13-16 months	0.2258		-1.4909		-0.2376		0.4314	
First SNAP Nonparticipation Spell Ever	-0.1007		0.0482		0.0333		-0.0866	
Spell Start year 2004	1.0881	***	1.6659		0.8370	***	1.1655	***
Spell Start year 2005	0.9059	***	0.1291		0.6580	**	0.9779	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals in Their First Spell Ever Estimate	Sig	Individuals NOT in Their First Spell Ever Estimate	Sig
Intercept	-5.9113	***	-5.1086	***
Gender				
Male	-0.0190		-0.1624	*
Race and Ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	-0.4327	**	0.0290	
Black, non-Hispanic	0.0164		0.3727	**
Other	-0.0115		0.1356	
Age				
30-49 years old	-0.0318		-0.0903	
50-64 yeards old	-0.4967	**	-0.1232	
65 and older	-0.2384		-0.6767	**
U.S. Citizenship	0.1294		0.3451	*
Highest Grade Completed				
9-11	-0.3132		-0.0989	
12	-0.5663	***	-0.1748	
13 and above	-0.8788	***	-0.2199	
Family Size				
Number of adults age 18-59	-0.0278		-0.0248	
Number of adults age 60+	-0.0632		0.0217	
Number of children under 6	0.0623		0.1730	***
Number of children 6-17	0.0785		0.0821	**
Martital Status				
Cureently Married	-0.5840	***	0.1239	
Economic Characteristics of Individuals				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	-0.4109	***	-0.1164	
Haven't Worked in 1-5 months	-0.2253		0.1241	
Haven't Worked in 6-11 months	-0.4012		0.0272	
Ratio of Familyi Income to Poverty Level				
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.3836	***	-0.1924	*
1.5 to less than 2.0	-0.1462		-0.5185	***
2.0 and above	-0.2573		-0.2823	**
Net Worth				
Positive net worth	-0.3655	***	-0.2403	**
Net worth greater than $25,000	0.0145		-0.1830	
Other Sources of Income				
Receipt of TANF	-0.4606	**	-0.0040	
Receipt of other means-tested cash benefits	-0.1035		0.0936	
Receipt of other means-tested noncash benefits	0.3318	**	0.6255	***
Receipt of alimony or child support	0.0285		-0.0724	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals in Their First Spell Ever Estimate	Sig	Individuals NOT in Their First Spell Ever Estimate	Sig
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	-0.1267		0.0981	
High out of pocket medical costs	-0.4479	*	-0.0857	
Trigger Events and Usual Circumstances (Time Varying)				
Entry Trigger Events				
Employment Change within family	0.9861	***	0.3427	***
Income change within family	0.0759		0.3074	***
Marital Status change within family	1.0144		-12.0417	
Family composition change wtihin family	0.1592		0.5856	***
Usual Circumstances Before Entry				
Mean employment change within family	.		.	
Mean income change within family	.		.	
Average number of marriages in family to date	.		.	
Mean family composition change	.		.	
Mean employment change times employment change trigger	.		.	
Mean income change times income change trigger	.		.	
Average number of marriages in family times marital status trigger	.		.	
Mean family composition change times family composition trigger	.		.	
State and Regional Measures *(Time Varying)*				
State unemployment rate	-0.0460		-0.0497	
20th percentile wage	0.0965		-0.0566	
Region of Residence				
Northeast	0.0107		-0.4354	**
MidAtlantic	0.0167		-0.1130	
Midwest	0.2803		-0.0267	
Southeast	-0.1647		-0.2683	
Southwest	0.3091		-0.1578	
Mountain Plains	0.7319	***	0.1085	
SNAP Policy Variables *(Time Varying)*				
Broad-based categorical eligibility	0.2975		0.0707	
Vehicle (exclude all or most)	0.2345		-0.0448	
Vehicle (exclude one vehicle per unit)	0.3021		-0.0954	
Vehicle (increased vehicle limit above federal rules)	0.2465		-0.0562	
Simplified Reporting	0.1510		0.3584	
Outreach expenditures	-0.5419		0.2212	

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table C.3 Regression Coefficients for Re-Entry to SNAP Participation Models

Explanatory Variable	Individuals in Their First Spell Ever		Individuals NOT in Their First Spell Ever	
	Estimate	Sig	Estimate	Sig
SNAP Spell Characteristics				
Spell duration 1-4 months	2.0878	***	1.3177	***
Spell duration 5-8 months	1.6052	***	0.7823	***
Spell duration 9-12 months	1.1242	***	0.5583	**
Spell duration 13-16 months	0.8513	**	-0.0985	
First SNAP Nonparticipation Spell Ever	.		.	
Spell Start year 2004	0.9042	***	1.1033	***
Spell Start year 2005	1.0087	***	0.8678	***

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
* Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero a the .01 level
Source: Decision Demographics modeling of the 2004 SIPP panel

Appendix D. Regression-Adjusted Tables

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables	Burstein Variables	Single-Adult Families With Children
All Individuals	0.251	0.251	0.924
Gender			
Male	0.211 ***	0.222 ***	0.684 ***
Female	0.287	0.275	0.993
Race			
White, non-Hispanic	0.192 ***	0.218 ***	0.850
Black, non-Hispanic	0.396 ***	0.308 **	0.998
Other, non-Hispanic	0.347 *	0.315 **	1.043
Hispanic	0.304	0.267	0.949
Age			
18 to 29	0.316	0.293	1.025
30 to 49	0.299	0.291	0.885
50 to 64	0.215 ***	0.221 ***	0.651
65 and older	0.097 ***	0.114 ***	1.237
US Citizenship			
Citizen	0.271 ***	0.268 ***	0.940
Noncitizen	0.132	0.144	0.766
Education Level and Employment Status			
Highest Grade Completed			
0 to 8	0.383	0.312	1.018
9 to 11	0.401	0.347	1.169
12	0.316 ***	0.296	1.170
13 and above	0.170 ***	0.189 ***	0.731
Family Composition			
Mean number of adults age 18-59	0.254 ***	0.252	0.923
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	0.241	0.245	0.840
Mean number of adults age 60+	0.252	0.253	0.924
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	0.260	0.264	0.924
Mean number of children less than age 6	0.244 ***	0.244 ***	0.868 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	0.307	0.298	1.172
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	0.247 ***	0.246 ***	0.936 **
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	0.270	0.280	1.053
Marital Status			
Curently Married	0.181	0.205	0.924
Not Curently Married	0.317 ***	0.286 ***	0.924
Economic Characteristics			
Employment Status			
Currently Employed	0.229 ***	0.241	0.996 **
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	0.847 ***	0.675 ***	1.146
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	0.277	0.285	1.150 *
Have not worked at least 12 months	0.272	0.254	0.694
Family Income and Welfare Receipt			
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level			
Less than 1.0	0.547	0.399	1.509
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.499 *	0.367 *	0.867 ***
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.342 ***	0.282 ***	0.703 ***
2.0 and above	0.117 ***	0.146 ***	0.468 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables	Burstein Variables	Single-Adult Families With Children
Net Worth			
Net worth is greater than 0	0.251	0.229 ***	0.854 *
Net worth 0 or negative	0.251	0.304	1.031
Net worth greater than $25,000	0.251	0.152 ***	0.506 ***
Net worth $25,000 or less	0.251	0.346	1.087
Other Sources of Income			
Currently receiving TANF	0.653 ***	0.450 ***	1.677 ***
Currently not receiving TANF	0.242	0.245	0.888
Receive SSI or general assistance	0.251	0.243	1.053
No SSI or general assistance	0.251	0.252	0.916
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.251	0.530 ***	1.647 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.251	0.165	0.604
Receive alimony or child support	0.251	0.305 ***	0.934
No receipt of alimony or child support	0.251	0.246	0.918
Health Status and Medical Costs			
In fair or poor health	0.251	0.327 ***	1.172 **
Health good or better	0.251	0.222	0.880
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	0.251	0.206 ***	0.654
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	0.251	0.258	0.941
Trigger Events and Instability Measures			
Exit Trigger Events			
Employment change within family	0.451 ***	0.437 ***	1.319 ***
No employment change within family	0.225	0.226	0.883
Income change within family	0.270 ***	0.278 ***	1.043 **
No income change within family	0.233	0.227	0.830
Marital status change within family	0.323	0.342	0.731
No marital status change within family	0.251	0.251	0.924
Family composition change within family	0.457 ***	0.400 ***	1.221 **
No family composition change within family	0.234	0.237	0.886
State and Regional Measures			
State Economic Measures			
Mean state unemployment rate	0.246 ***	0.248 **	0.924
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	0.261	0.258	0.927
20th Percentile Wage	0.245 ***	0.244 ***	0.921
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	0.210	0.207	0.875
Region of Residence			
Northeast	0.214 ***	0.172	0.684
Mid-Atlantic	0.243 ***	0.245 ***	0.779
Midwest	0.289 ***	0.310 ***	0.902
Southeast	0.282 ***	0.308 ***	1.056 *
Southwest	0.289 ***	0.323 ***	1.339 **
Mountain Plains	0.317 ***	0.314 ***	1.119
Western	0.174	0.163	0.756

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables	Burstein Variables	Single-Adult Families With Children
SNAP Policy Variables			
Vehicle Rules			
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.269	0.281 **	1.150
State excludes all or most vehicles	0.246	0.243	0.882
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	0.260	0.253	0.857
State vehicle limit above federal rules	0.236	0.238	0.799
State uses federal vehicle rules	0.234	0.233	0.820
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.279	0.289 **	1.191
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	0.243	0.241	0.850
Simplified Reporting			
State offers simplified reporting	0.252	0.253 *	0.923
State does not offer simplified reporting	0.220	0.210	0.953
Program Outreach Expenditures			
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	0.255 ***	0.256 ***	0.929
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	0.257	0.258	0.932
Number of Spell-Month Observations	1,286,603	1,286,603	45,618

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Multiple-Adult Families With Children	Families With Elderly Members	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults
All Individuals	0.306	0.147	0.993
Gender			
Male	0.260 ***	0.148	0.813 ***
Female	0.346	0.145	1.151
Race			
White, non-Hispanic	0.285	0.115 ***	1.030 **
Black, non-Hispanic	0.347	0.134 ***	1.037 **
Other, non-Hispanic	0.323	0.315	1.221 **
Hispanic	0.312	0.259	0.743
Age			
18 to 29	0.347	0.162	1.195
30 to 49	0.290 ***	0.229 *	1.079
50 to 64	0.285 *	0.166	0.769 ***
65 and older	0.168 ***	0.114 *	1.195
US Citizenship			
Citizen	0.331 ***	0.152 ***	0.995
Noncitizen	0.197	0.066	0.925
Education Level and Employment Status			
Highest Grade Completed			
0 to 8	0.372	0.189	0.928
9 to 11	0.422	0.182	1.127
12	0.347	0.153	1.066
13 and above	0.232 ***	0.104 ***	0.879
Family Composition			
Mean number of adults age 18-59	0.308 *	0.127 ***	0.997
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	0.290	0.183	1.079
Mean number of adults age 60+	0.304	0.145	1.009 *
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	0.330	0.137	1.202
Mean number of children less than age 6	0.300 ***	0.147	0.986
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	0.351	0.147	1.051
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	0.304 ***	0.147	0.969 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	0.343	0.147	1.152
Marital Status			
Curently Married	0.279	0.140	0.988
Not Curently Married	0.355 ***	0.151	0.994
Economic Characteristics			
Employment Status			
Currently Employed	0.297	0.131	1.033
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	1.014 ***	0.588 ***	1.066
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	0.375	0.156	0.996
Have not worked at least 12 months	0.295	0.152	0.986
Family Income and Welfare Receipt			
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level			
Less than 1.0	0.448	0.269	1.536
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.481	0.244	1.246 *
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.358 **	0.182 ***	0.946 ***
2.0 and above	0.180 ***	0.085 ***	0.438 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Multiple-Adult Families With Children	Families With Elderly Members	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults
Net Worth			
Net worth is greater than 0	0.283 ***	0.129 ***	0.877 ***
Net worth 0 or negative	0.364	0.217	1.246
Net worth greater than $25,000	0.177 ***	0.114 ***	0.589 ***
Net worth $25,000 or less	0.455	0.197	1.243
Other Sources of Income			
Currently receiving TANF	0.472 ***	0.194	1.523 ***
Currently not receiving TANF	0.296	0.146	0.959
Receive SSI or general assistance	0.335	0.145	0.984
No SSI or general assistance	0.302	0.147	1.000
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.646 ***	0.304 ***	1.219 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.205	0.082	0.632
Receive alimony or child support	0.395 ***	0.137	0.978
No receipt of alimony or child support	0.295	0.147	0.994
Health Status and Medical Costs			
In fair or poor health	0.428 ***	0.147	1.005
Health good or better	0.267	0.146	0.975
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	0.265 **	0.127	0.624 ***
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	0.313	0.151	1.068
Trigger Events and Instability Measures			
Exit Trigger Events			
Employment change within family	0.474 ***	0.265 ***	1.408 ***
No employment change within family	0.273	0.137	0.953
Income change within family	0.325 **	0.164	1.079
No income change within family	0.281	0.138	0.942
Marital status change within family	0.432	0.136	0.839
No marital status change within family	0.305	0.147	0.993
Family composition change within family	0.429 ***	0.254 **	1.434 ***
No family composition change within family	0.292	0.144	0.955
State and Regional Measures			
State Economic Measures			
Mean state unemployment rate	0.304	0.145 *	0.993
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	0.313	0.158	0.974
20th Percentile Wage	0.299 ***	0.142 ***	0.992
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	0.240	0.105	0.920
Region of Residence			
Northeast	0.159	0.154 ***	0.759 *
Mid-Atlantic	0.362 ***	0.119 ***	1.109 ***
Midwest	0.380 ***	0.240 ***	1.513 ***
Southeast	0.396 ***	0.191 ***	1.202 ***
Southwest	0.386 ***	0.175 ***	0.973 ***
Mountain Plains	0.435 ***	0.149 ***	1.445 ***
Western	0.191	0.057	0.551

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Multiple-Adult Families With Children	Families With Elderly Members	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults
SNAP Policy Variables			
Vehicle Rules			
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.344 *	0.182 **	1.087
State excludes all or most vehicles	0.317	0.132	1.019
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	0.305	0.165 *	0.795
State vehicle limit above federal rules	0.212	0.161 *	0.910
State uses federal vehicle rules	0.270	0.095	0.981
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.368 *	0.246 **	1.077
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	0.289	0.129	0.972
Simplified Reporting			
State offers simplified reporting	0.306	0.149 **	0.993
State does not offer simplified reporting	0.291	0.063	0.990
Program Outreach Expenditures			
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	0.314 ***	0.148 ***	1.011 **
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	0.317	0.150	1.019
Number of Spell-Month Observations	426,739	372,005	52,823

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children	Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children
All Individuals	0.154	0.360	0.524
Gender			
Male	0.144 *	0.296 ***	0.520
Female	0.165	0.403	0.527
Race			
White, non-Hispanic	0.126 *	0.336	0.494
Black, non-Hispanic	0.213 *	0.400	1.328 *
Other, non-Hispanic	0.233 **	0.390	0.402
Hispanic	0.163	0.369	0.509
Age			
18 to 29	0.131	0.423	0.516
30 to 49	0.180 ***	0.335 ***	0.522
50 to 64	0.153	0.318 ***	0.432
65 and older	0.131	0.198 ***	2.203
US Citizenship			
Citizen	0.165 ***	0.367 ***	0.482
Noncitizen	0.053	0.216	0.527
Education Level and Employment Status			
Highest Grade Completed			
0 to 8	0.235	0.397	0.578
9 to 11	0.207	0.539 **	0.390
12	0.207	0.421	0.658
13 and above	0.116 ***	0.276 ***	0.410
Family Composition			
Mean number of adults age 18-59	0.154	0.358 ***	0.508 ***
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	0.156	0.330	0.316
Mean number of adults age 60+	0.151 ***	0.359	0.517
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	0.200	0.399	0.778
Mean number of children less than age 6	0.154	0.353 ***	0.521 **
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	0.154	0.413	0.703
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	0.154	0.360 ***	0.506 **
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	0.154	0.399	0.627
Marital Status			
Curently Married	0.100	0.317	0.434
Not Curently Married	0.181 ***	0.403 ***	0.747 **
Economic Characteristics			
Employment Status			
Currently Employed	0.144 *	0.358	0.536
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	0.500 ***	0.910 ***	2.286 **
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	0.186	0.494 ***	0.241
Have not worked at least 12 months	0.173	0.330	0.509
Family Income and Welfare Receipt			
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level			
Less than 1.0	0.292	0.576	0.766
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.221 **	0.526	0.511
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.213 **	0.413 ***	0.367 **
2.0 and above	0.100 ***	0.199 ***	0.169 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children	Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children
Net Worth			
Net worth is greater than 0	0.143 **	0.336 ***	0.459
Net worth 0 or negative	0.179	0.412	0.697
Net worth greater than $25,000	0.100 ***	0.202 ***	0.464
Net worth $25,000 or less	0.213	0.522	0.542
Other Sources of Income			
Currently receiving TANF	1.065 ***	0.564 ***	1.673 **
Currently not receiving TANF	0.151	0.348	0.505
Receive SSI or general assistance	0.082 ***	0.399	0.463
No SSI or general assistance	0.161	0.355	0.526
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.439 ***	0.701 ***	0.920 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.111	0.244	0.361
Receive alimony or child support	0.130	0.438 ***	0.284
No receipt of alimony or child support	0.154	0.344	0.544
Health Status and Medical Costs			
In fair or poor health	0.195 ***	0.496 ***	1.227 ***
Health good or better	0.139	0.321	0.418
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	0.127 *	0.307 **	0.275
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	0.158	0.368	0.542
Trigger Events and Instability Measures			
Exit Trigger Events			
Employment change within family	0.314 ***	0.528 ***	1.121 ***
No employment change within family	0.130	0.331	0.447
Income change within family	0.176 ***	0.395 ***	0.434
No income change within family	0.129	0.319	0.626
Marital status change within family	0.305 *	0.363	4.212 ***
No marital status change within family	0.153	0.360	0.507
Family composition change within family	0.310 ***	0.497 ***	1.119 ***
No family composition change within family	0.138	0.344	0.473
State and Regional Measures			
State Economic Measures			
Mean state unemployment rate	0.152 **	0.359	0.528
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	0.165	0.366	0.505
20th Percentile Wage	0.152 **	0.353 ***	0.540
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	0.125	0.290	0.758
Region of Residence			
Northeast	0.111	0.215	0.272
Mid-Atlantic	0.156 **	0.363 ***	0.233
Midwest	0.207 ***	0.407 ***	0.616
Southeast	0.160 ***	0.451 ***	1.192 ***
Southwest	0.198 ***	0.446 ***	0.806
Mountain Plains	0.180 ***	0.451 ***	2.089 ***
Western	0.104	0.246	0.380

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children	Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children
SNAP Policy Variables			
Vehicle Rules			
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.163	0.410 **	1.387 *
State excludes all or most vehicles	0.136	0.363	0.754
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	0.163	0.371	0.487
State vehicle limit above federal rules	0.209	0.265	0.064 ***
State uses federal vehicle rules	0.153	0.311	0.599
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.161	0.444 **	1.054 *
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	0.151	0.337	0.425
Simplified Reporting			
State offers simplified reporting	0.156 *	0.361	0.495 ***
State does not offer simplified reporting	0.097	0.329	3.828
Program Outreach Expenditures			
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	0.156 ***	0.366 ***	0.523
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	0.158	0.369	0.521
Number of Spell-Month Observations	450,377	441,233	20,070

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Earnings	Individuals In Families Without Earnings	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI
All Individuals	0.221	0.362	0.330
Gender			
Male	0.198 ***	0.310 ***	0.307 **
Female	0.240	0.406	0.349
Race			
White, non-Hispanic	0.191 ***	0.316 **	0.296 **
Black, non-Hispanic	0.278 **	0.436	0.344
Other, non-Hispanic	0.278 *	0.445	0.481 **
Hispanic	0.233	0.387	0.363
Age			
18 to 29	0.244	0.468	0.426
30 to 49	0.227	0.528	0.476
50 to 64	0.179 ***	0.375 **	0.345 **
65 and older	0.140 ***	0.171 ***	0.175 ***
US Citizenship			
Citizen	0.238 ***	0.378 ***	0.331
Noncitizen	0.123	0.225	0.296
Education Level and Employment Status			
Highest Grade Completed			
0 to 8	0.271	0.458	0.396
9 to 11	0.321 *	0.460	0.391
12	0.271	0.386 *	0.345
13 and above	0.166 ***	0.274 ***	0.265 ***
Family Composition			
Mean number of adults age 18-59	0.223 **	0.347	0.302 ***
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	0.210	0.371	0.339
Mean number of adults age 60+	0.222	0.365	0.340
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	0.232	0.371	0.358
Mean number of children less than age 6	0.214 ***	0.351 ***	0.325 *
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	0.263	0.422	0.353
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	0.214 ***	0.363	0.315 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	0.254	0.359	0.359
Marital Status			
Curently Married	0.185	0.291	0.305
Not Curently Married	0.256 ***	0.389 ***	0.342 *
Economic Characteristics			
Employment Status			
Currently Employed	0.214	0.349	0.301 *
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	0.669 ***	0.975 ***	0.672 ***
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	0.229	0.422	0.285
Have not worked at least 12 months	0.235	0.346	0.342
Family Income and Welfare Receipt			
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level			
Less than 1.0	0.376	0.429	0.531
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.346	0.422	0.449 **
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.282 ***	0.252 ***	0.327 ***
2.0 and above	0.146 ***	0.152 ***	0.193 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Earnings	Individuals In Families Without Earnings	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI
Net Worth			
Net worth is greater than 0	0.204 ***	0.330 ***	0.297 ***
Net worth 0 or negative	0.265	0.430	0.434
Net worth greater than $25,000	0.127 ***	0.250 ***	0.228 ***
Net worth $25,000 or less	0.325	0.443	0.442
Other Sources of Income			
Currently receiving TANF	0.478 ***	0.501 **	0.504 ***
Currently not receiving TANF	0.215	0.356	0.321
Receive SSI or general assistance	0.191 *	0.371	0.325
No SSI or general assistance	0.224	0.359	0.332
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.486 ***	0.668 ***	0.503 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.158	0.191	0.198
Receive alimony or child support	0.269 ***	0.408	0.337
No receipt of alimony or child support	0.216	0.359	0.329
Health Status and Medical Costs			
In fair or poor health	0.310 ***	0.413 ***	0.337
Health good or better	0.196	0.327	0.323
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	0.191 **	0.255 ***	0.235 ***
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	0.226	0.378	0.350
Trigger Events and Instability Measures			
Exit Trigger Events			
Employment change within family	0.397 ***	0.514 ***	0.509 ***
No employment change within family	0.193	0.349	0.309
Income change within family	0.240 ***	0.415 ***	0.383 ***
No income change within family	0.199	0.334	0.297
Marital status change within family	0.266	0.618	0.381
No marital status change within family	0.221	0.361	0.329
Family composition change within family	0.349 ***	0.612 ***	0.487 ***
No family composition change within family	0.208	0.344	0.319
State and Regional Measures			
State Economic Measures			
Mean state unemployment rate	0.219 ***	0.362	0.330
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	0.235	0.356	0.327
20th Percentile Wage	0.218 ***	0.359 *	0.323 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	0.182	0.316	0.249
Region of Residence			
Northeast	0.125	0.341 ***	0.273 ***
Mid-Atlantic	0.239 ***	0.289	0.300 ***
Midwest	0.273 ***	0.435 ***	0.459 ***
Southeast	0.266 ***	0.439 ***	0.395 ***
Southwest	0.284 ***	0.472 ***	0.373 ***
Mountain Plains	0.279 ***	0.419 ***	0.378 ***
Western	0.146	0.232	0.195

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Earnings	Individuals In Families Without Earnings	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI
SNAP Policy Variables			
Vehicle Rules			
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.243 **	0.412	0.375 **
State excludes all or most vehicles	0.221 *	0.331 *	0.319
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	0.213	0.390	0.333
State vehicle limit above federal rules	0.209	0.367	0.330
State uses federal vehicle rules	0.185	0.424	0.257
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.272 **	0.354	0.444 **
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	0.208	0.364	0.305
Simplified Reporting			
State offers simplified reporting	0.223 **	0.362	0.331
State does not offer simplified reporting	0.171	0.347	0.279
Program Outreach Expenditures			
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	0.226 ***	0.365 ***	0.334 ***
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	0.228	0.368	0.336
Number of Spell-Month Observations	982,708	303,895	396,681

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI	Individuals In Families With TANF Income	Individuals In Families With No TANF Income
All Individuals	0.221	2.403	0.238
Gender			
Male	0.189 ***	2.222	0.211 ***
Female	0.247	2.502	0.261
Race			
White, non-Hispanic	0.191 **	2.107	0.206 ***
Black, non-Hispanic	0.301 ***	2.722	0.296 **
Other, non-Hispanic	0.250	3.029	0.295 *
Hispanic	0.229	2.356	0.256
Age			
18 to 29	0.236	3.753	0.274
30 to 49	0.220	3.300	0.272
50 to 64	0.182 ***	1.638 ***	0.215 ***
65 and older	0.126	0.313 ***	0.114 ***
US Citizenship			
Citizen	0.241 ***	2.471	0.255 ***
Noncitizen	0.127	1.751	0.135
Education Level and Employment Status			
Highest Grade Completed			
0 to 8	0.286	2.371	0.303
9 to 11	0.333	2.930	0.331
12	0.277	2.548	0.281
13 and above	0.164 ***	1.954	0.179 ***
Family Composition			
Mean number of adults age 18-59	0.220 ***	2.383 *	0.239
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	0.196	2.041	0.234
Mean number of adults age 60+	0.217 ***	2.500 **	0.239
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	0.140	3.383	0.245
Mean number of children less than age 6	0.213 ***	2.359 ***	0.232 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	0.270	3.025	0.285
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	0.217 ***	2.389	0.233 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	0.251	2.122	0.272
Marital Status			
Curently Married	0.177	2.427	0.193
Not Curently Married	0.260 ***	2.396	0.275 ***
Economic Characteristics			
Employment Status			
Currently Employed	0.215	1.981	0.229
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	0.589 ***	4.166	0.677 ***
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	0.259	2.481	0.262
Have not worked at least 12 months	0.218	2.691	0.242
Family Income and Welfare Receipt			
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level			
Less than 1.0	0.352	2.634	0.387
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.327	2.974	0.345 **
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.263 ***	2.276	0.267 ***
2.0 and above	0.130 ***	1.561 *	0.140 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI	Individuals In Families With TANF Income	Individuals In Families With No TANF Income
Net Worth			
Net worth is greater than 0	0.204 ***	2.104 *	0.219 ***
Net worth 0 or negative	0.258	3.007	0.286
Net worth greater than $25,000	0.124 ***	2.368	0.142 ***
Net worth $25,000 or less	0.305	2.417	0.336
Other Sources of Income			
Currently receiving TANF	0.411 ***	1.064	
Currently not receiving TANF	0.216		0.245
Receive SSI or general assistance	0.289 *	2.809	0.231
No SSI or general assistance	0.220	2.279	0.239
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.526 ***	2.873 ***	0.515 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.159	1.497	0.159
Receive alimony or child support	0.270 ***	2.269	0.289 ***
No receipt of alimony or child support	0.214	2.422	0.233
Health Status and Medical Costs			
In fair or poor health	0.355 ***	3.106 **	0.308 ***
Health good or better	0.195	2.052	0.212
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	0.197 *	1.579	0.197 ***
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	0.224	2.536	0.245
Trigger Events and Instability Measures			
Exit Trigger Events			
Employment change within family	0.400 ***	3.972 ***	0.410 ***
No employment change within family	0.194	2.168	0.215
Income change within family	0.239 ***	2.197	0.268 ***
No income change within family	0.201	2.662	0.212
Marital status change within family	0.322	3.287	0.328
No marital status change within family	0.220	2.400	0.238
Family composition change within family	0.350 ***	5.081 ***	0.371 ***
No family composition change within family	0.206	2.143	0.226
State and Regional Measures			
State Economic Measures			
Mean state unemployment rate	0.219 ***	2.374	0.237 **
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	0.236	2.076	0.249
20th Percentile Wage	0.219 **	2.362 **	0.235 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	0.197	1.639	0.202
Region of Residence			
Northeast	0.134	1.638	0.165
Mid-Atlantic	0.231 ***	2.705	0.236 ***
Midwest	0.251 ***	2.651	0.290 ***
Southeast	0.274 ***	2.305	0.296 ***
Southwest	0.304 ***	5.263 *	0.303 ***
Mountain Plains	0.286 ***	3.085	0.300 ***
Western	0.150	2.438	0.148

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI	Individuals In Families With TANF Income	Individuals In Families With No TANF Income
SNAP Policy Variables			
Vehicle Rules			
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.242	2.041	0.268 **
State excludes all or most vehicles	0.214	2.365	0.230
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	0.224	1.536	0.246
State vehicle limit above federal rules	0.203	4.206	0.218
State uses federal vehicle rules	0.221	2.752	0.218
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.237	1.885	0.279 **
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	0.216	2.542	0.227
Simplified Reporting			
State offers simplified reporting	0.222	2.447	0.240 *
State does not offer simplified reporting	0.189	1.967	0.198
Program Outreach Expenditures			
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	0.225 ***	2.413	0.243 ***
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	0.227	2.419	0.245
Number of Spell-Month Observations	889,922	7,040	1,279,563

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting
All Individuals	0.254	0.188
Gender		
Male	0.223 ***	0.168
Female	0.279	0.209
Race		
White, non-Hispanic	0.226	0.173
Black, non-Hispanic	0.326 ***	0.215
Other, non-Hispanic	0.303 ***	0.179
Hispanic	0.244	0.253
Age		
18 to 29	0.298	0.447
30 to 49	0.292	0.318
50 to 64	0.222 ***	0.160 ***
65 and older	0.118 ***	0.014 ***
US Citizenship		
Citizen	0.274 ***	0.203
Noncitizen	0.135	0.107
Education Level and Employment Status		
Highest Grade Completed		
0 to 8	0.318	0.352
9 to 11	0.364 *	0.240
12	0.300	0.212
13 and above	0.188 ***	0.147 **
Family Composition		
Mean number of adults age 18-59	0.256 *	0.199 ***
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	0.246	0.130
Mean number of adults age 60+	0.255	0.203
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	0.262	0.288
Mean number of children less than age 6	0.247 ***	0.176 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	0.303	0.242
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	0.248 ***	0.188
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	0.285	0.191
Marital Status		
Curently Married	0.209	0.191
Not Curently Married	0.288 ***	0.187
Economic Characteristics		
Employment Status		
Currently Employed	0.245	0.168
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	0.744 ***	0.198
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	0.296	0.119
Have not worked at least 12 months	0.253	0.238
Family Income and Welfare Receipt		
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level		
Less than 1.0	0.404	0.323
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.366 *	0.456
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.289 ***	0.144 **
2.0 and above	0.149 ***	0.060 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting
Net Worth		
Net worth is greater than 0	0.234 ***	0.178
Net worth 0 or negative	0.302	0.208
Net worth greater than $25,000	0.154 ***	0.082 ***
Net worth $25,000 or less	0.351	0.281
Other Sources of Income		
Currently receiving TANF	0.416 ***	0.704 ***
Currently not receiving TANF	0.249	0.168
Receive SSI or general assistance	0.245	0.218
No SSI or general assistance	0.255	0.183
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.515 ***	0.308 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.169	0.134
Receive alimony or child support	0.310 ***	0.267
No receipt of alimony or child support	0.248	0.180
Health Status and Medical Costs		
In fair or poor health	0.337 ***	0.235
Health good or better	0.223	0.171
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	0.210 ***	0.188
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	0.261	0.188
Trigger Events and Instability Measures		
Exit Trigger Events		
Employment change within family	0.444 ***	0.341 ***
No employment change within family	0.228	0.169
Income change within family	0.281 ***	0.167
No income change within family	0.229	0.214
Marital status change within family	0.312	0.567
No marital status change within family	0.254	0.186
Family composition change within family	0.408 ***	0.292 **
No family composition change within family	0.240	0.176
State and Regional Measures		
State Economic Measures		
Mean state unemployment rate	0.253 ***	0.190
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	0.266	0.185
20th Percentile Wage	0.249 ***	0.189
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	0.183	0.196
Region of Residence		
Northeast	0.254	0.188
Mid-Atlantic	0.254	0.188
Midwest	0.254	0.188
Southeast	0.254	0.188
Southwest	0.254	0.188
Mountain Plains	0.254	0.188
Western	0.254	0.188

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting
SNAP Policy Variables		
Vehicle Rules		
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.281	0.295
State excludes all or most vehicles	0.232 ***	0.129 **
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	0.273	0.254
State vehicle limit above federal rules	0.276	0.142 **
State uses federal vehicle rules	0.281	0.295
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility		
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.254	0.188
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	0.254	0.188
Simplified Reporting		
State offers simplified reporting	0.252	
State does not offer simplified reporting		0.232
Program Outreach Expenditures		
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	0.254	0.188
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	0.255	0.188
Number of Spell-Month Observations	1,217,374	69,229

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
All Individuals	0.297	0.239
Gender		
Male	0.246 ***	0.215 ***
Female	0.340	0.259
Race		
White, non-Hispanic	0.251 ***	0.201 ***
Black, non-Hispanic	0.384	0.293
Other, non-Hispanic	0.326	0.305
Hispanic	0.336	0.277
Age		
18 to 29	0.400	0.262
30 to 49	0.331 **	0.283
50 to 64	0.245 ***	0.215 ***
65 and older	0.115 ***	0.114 ***
US Citizenship		
Citizen	0.317 ***	0.254 ***
Noncitizen	0.170	0.137
Education Level and Employment Status		
Highest Grade Completed		
0 to 8	0.463	0.276
9 to 11	0.442	0.321 *
12	0.343 **	0.282
13 and above	0.213 ***	0.183 ***
Family Composition		
Mean number of adults age 18-59	0.299	0.239
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	0.284	0.237
Mean number of adults age 60+	0.309 ***	0.238
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	0.401	0.234
Mean number of children less than age 6	0.277 ***	0.234 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	0.400	0.273
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	0.291 ***	0.233 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	0.334	0.267
Marital Status		
Curently Married	0.256	0.191
Not Curently Married	0.330 ***	0.274 ***
Economic Characteristics		
Employment Status		
Currently Employed	0.280	0.230
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	0.723 ***	0.638 ***
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	0.374	0.259
Have not worked at least 12 months	0.306	0.241
Family Income and Welfare Receipt		
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level		
Less than 1.0	0.485	0.379
1.0 to less than 1.5	0.386 **	0.361
1.5 to less than 2.0	0.329 ***	0.271 ***
2.0 and above	0.182 ***	0.136 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
Net Worth		
Net worth is greater than 0	0.258 ***	0.220 ***
Net worth 0 or negative	0.403	0.283
Net worth greater than $25,000	0.163 ***	0.150 ***
Net worth $25,000 or less	0.432	0.322
Other Sources of Income		
Currently receiving TANF	0.350	0.463 ***
Currently not receiving TANF	0.295	0.232
Receive SSI or general assistance	0.361 *	0.219
No SSI or general assistance	0.289	0.242
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.598 ***	0.509 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	0.210	0.153
Receive alimony or child support	0.364 **	0.288 ***
No receipt of alimony or child support	0.290	0.234
Health Status and Medical Costs		
In fair or poor health	0.353 ***	0.321 ***
Health good or better	0.275	0.208
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	0.277	0.189 ***
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	0.300	0.247
Trigger Events and Instability Measures		
Exit Trigger Events		
Employment change within family	0.470 ***	0.426 ***
No employment change within family	0.274	0.213
Income change within family	0.333 ***	0.264 ***
No income change within family	0.266	0.216
Marital status change within family	0.421	0.321
No marital status change within family	0.296	0.238
Family composition change within family	0.490 ***	0.379 ***
No family composition change within family	0.279	0.226
State and Regional Measures		
State Economic Measures		
Mean state unemployment rate	0.297	0.237 ***
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	0.292	0.251
20th Percentile Wage	0.294 **	0.234 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	0.230	0.186
Region of Residence		
Northeast	0.336	0.141
Mid-Atlantic	0.249 **	0.248 ***
Midwest	0.380	0.309 ***
Southeast	0.273 **	0.309 ***
Southwest	0.238 ***	0.431 ***
Mountain Plains	0.298	0.313 ***
Western	0.439	0.140

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.1 Regression-Adjusted Rates of Entering SNAP, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
SNAP Policy Variables		
Vehicle Rules		
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.354	
State excludes all or most vehicles		0.253
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit		0.253
State vehicle limit above federal rules		0.253
State uses federal vehicle rules		0.253
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility		
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	0.354	
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility		0.253
Simplified Reporting		
State offers simplified reporting	0.297	0.239
State does not offer simplified reporting	0.297	0.239
Program Outreach Expenditures		
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	0.297	0.247 ***
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	0.297	0.250
Number of Spell-Month Observations	294,859	991,744

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
All Individuals	8	30.7	50.4	60.7	
Gender					
Male	7	34.4	55.5	66.1	***
Female	10	28.2	47.0	57.2	
Race					
White, non-Hispanic	8	33.0	53.7	64.1	**
Black, non-Hispanic	9	29.8	49.3	59.6	
Other, non-Hispanic	12	24.2	41.3	50.8	*
Hispanic	9	28.7	47.8	58.0	
Age					
18 to 29	9	29.2	48.4	58.6	
30 to 49	8	30.9	50.7	61.0	
50 to 64	8	31.5	51.7	62.0	
65 and older	7	36.3	57.9	68.4	**
US Citizenship					
Citizen	8	30.8	50.6	60.9	
Noncitizen	9	29.0	48.1	58.3	
Education Level and Employment Status					
Highest Grade Completed					
0 to 8	14	22.6	38.9	48.1	
9 to 11	9	30.0	49.7	60.0	***
12	9	30.0	49.7	60.0	***
13 and above	8	33.7	54.8	65.3	***
Family Composition					
Mean number of adults age 18-59	8	30.6	50.3	60.6	
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	8	31.5	51.5	61.9	
Mean number of adults age 60+	8	30.7	50.5	60.8	
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	8	31.8	52.0	62.4	
Mean number of children less than age 6	8	30.7	50.4	60.7	
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	8	31.8	52.0	62.3	
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	8	30.7	50.4	60.7	
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	9	30.0	49.6	59.8	
Marital Status					
Curently Married	9	28.8	47.8	57.9	
Not Curently Married	8	31.7	51.8	62.2	**
Economic Characteristics					
Employment Status					
Currently Employed	7	34.1	55.2	65.8	***
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	11	26.0	44.0	53.9	
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	9	29.7	49.2	59.6	
Have not worked at least 12 months	10	26.8	45.2	55.2	
Family Income and Welfare Receipt					
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level					
Less than 1.0	10	27.3	46.1	56.2	
1.0 to less than 1.5	10	28.1	47.1	57.3	
1.5 to less than 2.0	8	32.6	53.4	64.0	***
2.0 and above	7	36.3	58.2	68.8	***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Net worth 0 or negative	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Net worth greater than $25,000	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Net worth $25,000 or less	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	7	35.8	57.2	67.7 *
Currently not receiving TANF	8	30.4	50.1	60.4
Receive SSI or general assistance	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
No SSI or general assistance	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Receive alimony or child support	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
No receipt of alimony or child support	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	8	30.7	55.8	71.6 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	10	23.8	45.5	60.8 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	13	17.5	34.9	48.4 **
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	19	12.2	25.2	36.1
Spell duration 17 or more months	19	12.2	25.2	36.1
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	8	33.7	54.6	65.1 ***
Spell is not first ever	9	29.2	48.4	58.6
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	9	30.4	49.0	58.9 ***
Spell started in 2005	8	34.4	54.4	64.5 ***
Spell started in 2006	20	19.5	33.2	41.2
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Health good or better	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	6	39.0	60.3	70.7 ***
No employment change within family	9	29.8	48.4	58.4
Income change within family	7	39.1	58.8	68.7 ***
No income change within family	11	28.0	44.2	53.3
Marital status change within family	12	24.0	40.9	50.3
No marital status change within family	8	30.7	50.5	60.8
Family composition change within family	8	33.9	54.2	64.5 ***
No family composition change within family	9	29.8	48.7	58.7

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	8	30.6	50.4	60.7
20th Percentile Wage	8	31.1	50.8	61.0 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	7	35.5	56.7	67.1
Region of Residence				
Northeast	11	26.4	44.7	54.7 *
Mid-Atlantic	10	27.9	47.0	57.1
Midwest	10	26.6	45.1	55.1 *
Southeast	9	28.6	48.0	58.2
Southwest	5	45.3	69.0	79.1 ***
Mountain Plains	9	28.4	47.7	57.9
Western	8	30.4	50.5	60.9
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10	27.9	46.5	56.5
State excludes all or most vehicles	8	32.1	52.4	62.7
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	9	28.7	47.7	57.7
State vehicle limit above federal rules	8	34.2	55.1	65.6
State uses federal vehicle rules	9	30.2	49.8	60.0
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	9	28.9	48.0	58.1
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	31.3	51.3	61.6
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	8	30.6	50.3	60.6
State does not offer simplified reporting	7	35.1	56.4	66.9
Number of Spell-Month Observations	28,339			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Burstein Variables				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
All Individuals	8	30.6	50.4	60.7	
Gender					
Male	8	33.4	54.2	64.8	***
Female	9	28.7	47.7	57.9	
Race					
White, non-Hispanic	8	32.6	53.1	63.6	**
Black, non-Hispanic	9	30.0	49.5	59.8	
Other, non-Hispanic	12	24.7	42.0	51.6	*
Hispanic	9	29.0	48.2	58.3	
Age					
18 to 29	9	29.3	48.6	58.8	
30 to 49	8	30.7	50.6	60.9	
50 to 64	8	31.2	51.2	61.5	
65 and older	7	36.4	58.1	68.6	**
US Citizenship					
Citizen	8	30.8	50.6	60.9	
Noncitizen	9	29.0	48.1	58.2	
Education Level and Employment Status					
Highest Grade Completed					
0 to 8	13	23.2	39.9	49.3	
9 to 11	9	29.9	49.6	59.9	***
12	9	29.9	49.6	59.9	***
13 and above	8	33.5	54.4	65.0	***
Family Composition					
Mean number of adults age 18-59	8	30.6	50.3	60.6	
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	8	31.0	50.9	61.3	
Mean number of adults age 60+	8	30.6	50.4	60.7	
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	8	30.9	50.7	61.0	
Mean number of children less than age 6	8	30.6	50.4	60.7	
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	8	31.6	51.7	62.0	
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	8	30.6	50.4	60.7	
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	9	30.3	50.0	60.3	
Marital Status					
Curently Married	10	27.7	46.2	56.2	
Not Curently Married	8	32.4	52.7	63.2	***
Economic Characteristics					
Employment Status					
Currently Employed	8	32.3	52.8	63.3	*
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	11	26.1	44.1	53.9	
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	8	30.5	50.3	60.7	
Have not worked at least 12 months	9	29.2	48.5	58.7	
Family Income and Welfare Receipt					
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level					
Less than 1.0	10	27.8	46.8	56.9	
1.0 to less than 1.5	10	27.5	46.4	56.5	
1.5 to less than 2.0	8	32.9	53.7	64.3	***
2.0 and above	7	35.5	57.3	67.9	***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Burstein Variables			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	8	31.5	51.6	62.0 *
Net worth 0 or negative	9	29.0	48.1	58.3
Net worth greater than $25,000	9	29.9	49.3	59.5
Net worth $25,000 or less	8	31.0	50.9	61.2
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	7	37.2	59.0	69.6 **
Currently not receiving TANF	9	30.3	50.0	60.2
Receive SSI or general assistance	8	33.1	53.8	64.2
No SSI or general assistance	8	30.4	50.1	60.3
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	12	23.7	41.3	51.2 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	7	36.9	59.7	70.7
Receive alimony or child support	9	30.2	49.8	60.1
No receipt of alimony or child support	8	30.7	50.4	60.7
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	8	30.6	54.9	70.2 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	9	24.8	46.2	61.0 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	13	18.6	36.1	49.3 **
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	19	13.0	26.2	37.0
Spell duration 17 or more months	19	13.0	26.2	37.0
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	8	33.0	53.6	64.1 ***
Spell is not first ever	9	29.4	48.8	59.0
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	9	30.8	49.6	59.4 ***
Spell started in 2005	8	34.2	54.1	64.2 ***
Spell started in 2006	20	19.2	32.7	40.6
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	10	27.0	45.3	55.4 ***
Health good or better	8	31.8	52.0	62.5
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	7	34.4	55.4	65.9 *
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	9	30.3	50.0	60.3
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	7	38.4	59.7	70.1 ***
No employment change within family	9	29.8	48.5	58.5
Income change within family	7	39.0	58.6	68.5 ***
No income change within family	11	28.0	44.3	53.4
Marital status change within family	14	22.6	38.8	48.0
No marital status change within family	8	30.6	50.5	60.8
Family composition change within family	8	34.6	54.9	65.2 ***
No family composition change within family	9	29.7	48.3	58.3

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Burstein Variables			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	8	30.6	50.4	60.7
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	8	30.6	50.3	60.6
20th Percentile Wage	8	31.0	50.7	61.0 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	7	35.8	57.0	67.5
Region of Residence				
Northeast	9	28.9	48.3	58.5
Mid-Atlantic	9	28.4	47.7	57.8
Midwest	10	27.1	45.8	55.8 *
Southeast	10	27.7	46.7	56.7
Southwest	6	42.2	65.4	75.8 ***
Mountain Plains	9	28.6	47.9	58.1
Western	8	30.9	51.1	61.5
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10	27.3	45.8	55.7
State excludes all or most vehicles	8	32.2	52.5	62.9
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	10	28.0	46.8	56.8
State vehicle limit above federal rules	7	35.3	56.7	67.2
State uses federal vehicle rules	8	31.2	51.2	61.6
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10	27.8	46.4	56.4
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	31.7	51.9	62.2
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	8	30.5	50.3	60.5
State does not offer simplified reporting	7	35.4	56.8	67.4
Number of Spell-Month Observations	28,339			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Single-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	10	18.4	47.1	57
Gender				
Male	6	29.6	66.7	77.3 ***
Female	11	16.2	43.0	53.0
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	9	18.7	47.8	57.8
Black, non-Hispanic	8	19.9	50.1	60.3
Other, non-Hispanic	9	19.1	48.6	58.6
Hispanic	12	15.4	41.1	50.4
Age				
18 to 29	11	17.1	44.2	53.8
30 to 49	9	19.1	48.4	58.4
50 to 64	7	28.3	64.1	74.5
65 and older	> 27	7.6	22.1	28.1
US Citizenship				
Citizen	10	18.2	46.6	56.5
Noncitizen	8	21.7	53.3	63.6
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	21	11.4	32.0	39.9
9 to 11	9	19.4	49.4	59.4
12	11	16.5	43.5	53.0
13 and above	8	20.5	51.5	61.8
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	9	18.4	47.3	57.3
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	7.6	22.3	28.3
Mean number of adults age 60+	10	18.4	47.1	57.0
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	10	18.4	47.1	57.0
Mean number of children less than age 6	10	18.4	47.3	57.1
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	12	15.7	41.9	51.2
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	10	18.2	47.0	57.1 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	15	14.0	38.2	47.3
Marital Status				
Curently Married	19	12.1	33.4	41.6
Not Curently Married	10	18.5	47.3	57.2
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	9	18.6	47.5	57.4
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	12	16.1	42.4	51.8
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	7	24.0	57.4	67.8
Have not worked at least 12 months	11	17.2	44.8	54.5
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	12	15.7	42.3	51.8
1.0 to less than 1.5	9	18.4	48.0	58.1
1.5 to less than 2.0	8	21.1	53.1	63.6
2.0 and above	7	24.7	59.4	69.9 **

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Single-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	10	18.0	46.3	56.1
Net worth 0 or negative	9	18.9	48.1	58.1
Net worth greater than $25,000	8	20.0	50.3	60.5
Net worth $25,000 or less	10	18.1	46.5	56.4
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	11	17.2	44.7	54.4
Currently not receiving TANF	10	18.5	47.3	57.2
Receive SSI or general assistance	10	17.7	45.8	55.6
No SSI or general assistance	10	18.4	47.2	57.1
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	11	16.0	43.0	52.7 **
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	8	22.1	54.9	65.5
Receive alimony or child support	8	23.4	56.2	66.4 ***
No receipt of alimony or child support	12	16.1	42.2	51.4
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	13	18.4	35.9	48.8
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	8	30.6	55.0	70.1 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	14	17.0	33.5	46.0
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	20	12.2	24.8	35.0
Spell duration 17 or more months	20	12.2	24.8	35.0
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	8	20.5	51.3	61.5
Spell is not first ever	11	17.2	44.8	54.5
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	9	20.2	49.4	59.1
Spell started in 2005	10	19.1	47.3	56.9
Spell started in 2006	17	13.8	36.4	44.8
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	11	16.9	44.2	53.8
Health good or better	9	18.7	47.8	57.8
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	18	12.8	35.0	43.5
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	9	18.9	48.1	58.2
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	8	20.2	50.3	60.4
No employment change within family	10	18.2	46.4	56.2
Income change within family	8	25.1	55.3	65.2 ***
No income change within family	15	16.2	39.0	47.5
Marital status change within family	24	9.8	28.3	35.5
No marital status change within family	9	18.4	47.6	57.6
Family composition change within family	8	20.9	51.3	61.4
No family composition change within family	10	18.1	45.9	55.5

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Single-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	10	18.3	47.1	57.0
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	9	18.8	48.0	58.0
20th Percentile Wage	10	18.4	47.2	57.1
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	9	18.9	48.0	58.0
Region of Residence				
Northeast	20	11.4	32.0	40.2 ***
Mid-Atlantic	14	14.3	38.8	48.1 *
Midwest	9	19.3	49.3	59.6
Southeast	16	13.5	37.0	46.0 **
Southwest	7	27.8	63.8	74.4
Mountain Plains	7	24.9	59.4	70.0
Western	7	24.9	59.3	70.0
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	11	17.1	44.8	54.6
State excludes all or most vehicles	9	18.5	47.7	57.8
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	22	11.0	31.1	39.1
State vehicle limit above federal rules	6	31.8	69.7	79.8 *
State uses federal vehicle rules	11	16.6	43.8	53.6
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	9	18.8	47.9	57.8
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	10	18.3	46.9	56.7
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	10	18.4	47.1	57.0
State does not offer simplified reporting	9	18.9	48.1	58.1
Number of Spell-Month Observations	4,413			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Multiple-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	8	31.7	51.1	63.3
Gender				
Male	8	33.2	53.1	65.5
Female	9	30.6	49.7	61.8
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	8	34.1	54.3	66.6
Black, non-Hispanic	8	31.8	51.3	63.5
Other, non-Hispanic	16	20.6	35.0	45.3 **
Hispanic	9	30.7	49.8	61.9
Age				
18 to 29	9	29.9	48.9	61.1
30 to 49	8	31.4	50.9	63.2
50 to 64	8	32.7	52.6	65.0
65 and older	4	54.9	77.9	88.2 ***
US Citizenship				
Citizen	8	31.8	51.3	63.5
Noncitizen	9	30.5	49.5	61.6
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	12	24.6	41.3	52.6
9 to 11	8	31.4	51.0	63.2 *
12	8	30.8	50.1	62.3 *
13 and above	7	35.2	55.9	68.3 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	8	31.7	51.1	63.3
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	8	31.4	50.6	62.8
Mean number of adults age 60+	8	31.6	51.0	63.2
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	8	32.2	51.8	64.0
Mean number of children less than age 6	8	31.7	51.1	63.3
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	8	33.3	53.3	65.5
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	8	31.7	51.1	63.3
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	8	32.3	51.9	64.1
Marital Status				
Curently Married	9	30.3	49.1	61.2
Not Curently Married	8	33.6	53.6	66.0
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	8	32.5	52.3	64.6
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	10	27.9	45.9	57.7
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	10	28.4	46.6	58.5
Have not worked at least 12 months	8	31.6	51.1	63.3
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	10	28.1	46.6	58.8
1.0 to less than 1.5	11	25.8	43.3	55.1
1.5 to less than 2.0	8	32.1	52.2	64.7
2.0 and above	6	39.0	61.0	73.5 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Multiple-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	8	33.1	53.0	65.3 *
Net worth 0 or negative	9	28.7	47.0	58.9
Net worth greater than $25,000	9	29.4	47.8	59.8
Net worth $25,000 or less	8	32.9	52.6	64.9
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	6	40.1	62.0	74.3 **
Currently not receiving TANF	8	30.9	50.2	62.4
Receive SSI or general assistance	6	39.4	61.0	73.3 *
No SSI or general assistance	8	31.3	50.4	62.6
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	12	23.2	40.4	52.0 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	6	38.6	61.5	74.2
Receive alimony or child support	9	29.3	47.8	59.8
No receipt of alimony or child support	8	31.9	51.4	63.6
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	7	31.7	56.0	71.8 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	9	25.0	46.3	61.6 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	11	21.8	41.2	55.8 **
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	14	16.9	33.0	46.1
Spell duration 17 or more months	14	16.9	33.0	46.1
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	8	33.9	54.1	66.4
Spell is not first ever	8	31.0	50.2	62.3
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	8	33.6	52.6	64.3 ***
Spell started in 2005	8	34.3	53.6	65.3 ***
Spell started in 2006	19	19.0	31.9	41.0
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	9	28.7	47.0	59.0
Health good or better	8	32.4	52.1	64.5
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	7	36.1	56.9	69.3
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	8	31.4	50.7	62.9
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	6	39.0	59.6	71.8 ***
No employment change within family	9	30.7	48.9	60.8
Income change within family	7	39.3	58.3	69.9 ***
No income change within family	10	28.9	44.9	55.8
Marital status change within family	26	14.6	25.6	33.8
No marital status change within family	8	31.7	51.2	63.4
Family composition change within family	8	34.9	54.5	66.7 *
No family composition change within family	9	30.5	48.8	60.6

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Multiple-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	8	31.8	51.1	63.2
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	9	30.3	49.1	61.1
20th Percentile Wage	8	32.3	51.6	63.7 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	6	39.5	60.8	73.0
Region of Residence				
Northeast	8	33.0	53.1	65.4
Mid-Atlantic	12	24.4	41.0	52.2 **
Midwest	8	30.8	50.0	62.2
Southeast	9	28.7	47.2	59.1
Southwest	6	42.9	65.4	77.4 **
Mountain Plains	10	28.2	46.5	58.3
Western	8	32.3	52.2	64.4
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	9	28.9	47.3	59.3
State excludes all or most vehicles	8	33.3	53.2	65.5
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	10	28.3	46.5	58.3
State vehicle limit above federal rules	7	36.3	57.2	69.6
State uses federal vehicle rules	8	33.6	53.7	66.0
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10	28.4	46.6	58.4
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	33.0	52.9	65.1
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	8	31.6	51.0	63.2
State does not offer simplified reporting	7	35.8	56.5	68.9
Number of Spell-Month Observations	11,574			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families With Elderly Members			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	12	33.7	42.3	50.8
Gender				
Male	12	33.7	42.3	50.8
Female	12	33.7	42.3	50.9
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	12	34.1	42.7	51.7 ***
Black, non-Hispanic	9	38.0	47.4	56.8 ***
Other, non-Hispanic	24	23.8	30.4	37.5 ***
Hispanic	12	33.0	41.5	50.3
Age				
18 to 29	18	28.9	36.5	44.3
30 to 49	12	33.2	41.7	50.1 ***
50 to 64	13	32.9	41.3	49.7 ***
65 and older	10	36.5	45.5	54.4 ***
US Citizenship				
Citizen	12	33.8	42.4	50.9 ***
Noncitizen	15	31.2	39.3	47.5
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	17	29.9	37.8	45.9
9 to 11	11	35.9	44.9	53.8 ***
12	12	34.0	42.7	51.3 ***
13 and above	12	34.4	43.2	51.9 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	12	34.0	42.6	51.0 ***
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	14	32.0	40.3	48.4
Mean number of adults age 60+	12	33.2	42.0	50.7 ***
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	8	41.3	51.4	60.9
Mean number of children less than age 6	12	33.7	42.3	50.8
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	12	33.7	42.3	50.8
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	12	33.7	42.3	50.8
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	12	33.7	42.3	50.8
Marital Status				
Curently Married	18	29.3	37.1	45.1
Not Curently Married	10	36.5	45.7	54.6 ***
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	7	43.4	54.1	64.3 ***
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	25	22.5	29.1	36.3 ***
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	9	37.7	47.6	57.3 ***
Have not worked at least 12 months	16	29.8	38.2	46.8
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	20	26.1	33.4	41.2
1.0 to less than 1.5	15	30.3	38.6	47.2 ***
1.5 to less than 2.0	9	39.9	49.9	59.7 ***
2.0 and above	9	38.7	48.5	58.2 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families With Elderly Members				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	13	32.5	40.9	49.1	***
Net worth 0 or negative	9	38.1	47.5	56.4	
Net worth greater than $25,000	10	36.4	45.5	54.7	***
Net worth $25,000 or less	15	30.7	38.7	47.1	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	11.2	14.6	18.3	***
Currently not receiving TANF	12	34.0	43.0	51.6	
Receive SSI or general assistance	15	31.1	39.2	47.4	***
No SSI or general assistance	12	34.2	42.9	51.5	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	21	24.0	31.1	39.0	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	7	42.6	53.3	63.7	
Receive alimony or child support	8	41.2	51.0	60.3	***
No receipt of alimony or child support	12	33.7	42.3	50.8	
Benefit History					
Current Spell Length					
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	8	33.7	54.8	67.4	***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	23	13.9	25.1	33.1	***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	16	18.8	33.0	42.9	***
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	10.7	19.6	26.2	***
Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	10.7	19.6	26.2	
First Spell					
Spell is first ever	13	32.9	41.3	49.8	***
Spell is not first ever	12	34.2	42.8	51.5	
Spell Start Year					
Spell started in 2004	13	34.5	42.2	49.8	***
Spell started in 2005	8	41.8	50.6	58.9	***
Spell started in 2006	> 27	14.5	18.2	22.1	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	16	30.1	38.0	46.3	***
Health good or better	11	35.8	44.9	53.9	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	7	43.8	54.0	63.6	***
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	13	32.4	40.7	49.2	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	3	67.7	77.3	85.6	***
No employment change within family	14	33.2	40.2	48.3	
Income change within family	9	39.5	48.1	56.8	***
No income change within family	14	33.1	40.7	48.6	
Marital status change within family	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	
No marital status change within family	12	33.8	42.4	50.9	
Family composition change within family	11	36.1	44.9	53.6	***
No family composition change within family	12	33.6	41.8	50.2	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families With Elderly Members			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	12	33.6	42.0	50.7 ***
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	10	37.4	46.5	55.8
20th Percentile Wage	12	34.4	43.0	51.4 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	7	44.1	54.1	63.4
Region of Residence				
Northeast	11	33.9	43.4	52.4 ***
Mid-Atlantic	8	39.7	50.2	59.8 ***
Midwest	> 27	20.5	26.9	33.4 ***
Southeast	13	31.9	41.1	49.8 ***
Southwest	4	53.7	65.7	75.6 ***
Mountain Plains	23	23.3	30.5	37.6 ***
Western	18	28.0	36.2	44.3
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	23	24.3	31.3	38.3 ***
State excludes all or most vehicles	11	35.8	45.3	54.1 ***
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	10	37.4	47.1	56.1 ***
State vehicle limit above federal rules	9	37.7	47.5	56.6 ***
State uses federal vehicle rules	3	67.5	78.9	87.1
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	14.3	19.4	23.8 ***
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	5	47.6	59.7	68.9
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	12	34.2	42.7	51.2 ***
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	9.8	12.6	15.7
Number of Spell-Month Observations	4,891			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	14	20	36.7	48.6
Gender				
Male	10	24.1	43.3	56.6 ***
Female	19	17.0	31.9	43.2
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	15	19.8	36.3	48.1
Black, non-Hispanic	16	19.4	35.7	47.4
Other, non-Hispanic	12	20.8	37.9	50.0
Hispanic	12	21.8	39.6	52.0
Age				
18 to 29	11	22.6	40.9	53.6
30 to 49	13	20.2	37.2	49.2
50 to 64	18	17.3	32.3	43.4
65 and older	11	22.6	40.9	53.6
US Citizenship				
Citizen	14	19.9	36.5	48.3
Noncitizen	10	24.1	43.2	56.1
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	23	14.2	27.0	36.7
9 to 11	15	19.5	36.0	47.7
12	14	20.2	37.1	49.1
13 and above	12	21.7	39.5	51.9 *
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	14	20.0	36.7	48.6
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	14	19.9	36.6	48.4
Mean number of adults age 60+	14	20.0	36.7	48.6
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	12	21.9	39.7	52.1
Mean number of children less than age 6	14	19.9	36.6	48.5
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	12	21.5	39.1	51.4
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	14	20.1	36.9	48.9 *
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	18	17.7	32.9	44.2
Marital Status				
Curently Married	10	24.1	43.2	56.1
Not Curently Married	17	18.6	34.3	45.8 *
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	9	28.4	49.6	63.2 **
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	24	13.9	26.4	36.0 *
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	11	23.4	42.2	55.0
Have not worked at least 12 months	15	19.7	36.2	48.0
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	12	21.1	38.8	51.1
1.0 to less than 1.5	10	24.8	44.5	57.6
1.5 to less than 2.0	18	17.5	32.8	44.0
2.0 and above	24	13.3	25.7	35.0 **

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	15	19.4	35.7	47.5
Net worth 0 or negative	12	20.9	38.2	50.4
Net worth greater than $25,000	12	21.7	39.4	51.7
Net worth $25,000 or less	16	19.4	35.7	47.4
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	11	23.6	42.4	55.2
Currently not receiving TANF	15	19.8	36.4	48.2
Receive SSI or general assistance	10	25.4	45.4	58.7 ***
No SSI or general assistance	19	17.0	32.0	43.1
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	16	19.3	35.6	47.4
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	12	22.2	40.2	52.7
Receive alimony or child support	11	23.1	41.6	54.2
No receipt of alimony or child support	14	19.9	36.5	48.3
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	11	20.0	41.2	55.5
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	14	15.5	33.1	45.8
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	15	15.4	32.9	45.5
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	6.7	15.3	22.4 **
Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	6.7	15.3	22.4
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	11	23.5	42.3	55.2 **
Spell is not first ever	17	18.3	34.1	45.6
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	17	19.2	34.4	45.2 ***
Spell started in 2005	11	25.0	43.3	55.5 ***
Spell started in 2006	> 27	7.9	15.0	20.7
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	17	18.8	34.8	46.5
Health good or better	12	21.5	39.1	51.6
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	11	23.0	41.5	54.2
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	15	19.7	36.2	48.0
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	8	29.8	50.1	63.5 ***
No employment change within family	17	19.2	34.1	45.3
Income change within family	9	30.5	48.7	61.1 ***
No income change within family	21	17.9	30.3	39.9
Marital status change within family	5	43.5	68.9	81.8 *
No marital status change within family	14	19.9	36.5	48.3
Family composition change within family	13	20.4	37.2	49.2
No family composition change within family	15	19.9	36.4	48.3

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	14	20.0	36.7	48.6
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	15	19.6	36.1	47.9
20th Percentile Wage	14	19.8	36.5	48.4
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	17	18.9	34.9	46.5
Region of Residence				
Northeast	19	16.5	31.2	42.2
Mid-Atlantic	9	26.2	46.6	60.3
Midwest	23	13.7	26.3	36.2
Southeast	12	20.9	38.5	51.0
Southwest	9	27.8	49.0	62.9
Mountain Plains	19	16.4	31.1	42.1
Western	13	19.9	36.8	49.1
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	18	17.8	33.2	44.3
State excludes all or most vehicles	12	21.8	39.7	52.0
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	13	20.7	37.9	49.9
State vehicle limit above federal rules	17	18.2	33.9	45.2
State uses federal vehicle rules	25	12.6	24.2	33.1
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10	26.1	46.0	59.4
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	17	18.9	34.8	46.4
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	14	19.9	36.6	48.5
State does not offer simplified reporting	11	22.8	41.2	53.8
Number of Spell-Month Observations	6,470			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	6	41.4	61.5	70
Gender				
Male	5	46.1	67.0	75.3 **
Female	7	36.6	55.9	64.3
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	5	44.2	64.8	73.4
Black, non-Hispanic	6	39.7	59.4	68.1
Other, non-Hispanic	10	29.6	46.5	54.7
Hispanic	6	42.6	62.9	71.5
Age				
18 to 29	7	36.5	55.6	64.2
30 to 49	6	43.5	63.9	72.6
50 to 64	5	46.4	67.3	75.7 *
65 and older	7	36.5	55.6	64.2
US Citizenship				
Citizen	6	41.4	61.5	70.0
Noncitizen	6	41.6	61.7	70.2
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	6	43.9	64.6	73.1
9 to 11	7	38.2	57.8	66.4
12	7	37.5	57.0	65.6
13 and above	5	45.6	66.4	74.9
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	6	41.3	61.6	70.4 *
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	5	45.6	66.5	75.1
Mean number of adults age 60+	6	41.5	61.4	70.0
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	6	40.7	60.6	69.1
Mean number of children less than age 6	6	41.4	61.5	70.0
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	6	41.4	61.5	70.0
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	6	41.4	61.5	70.0
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	6	41.4	61.5	70.0
Marital Status				
Curently Married	11	28.3	44.8	52.6
Not Curently Married	5	45.7	66.4	74.7 ***
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	6	42.9	63.4	72.1 *
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	6	41.1	61.3	70.0
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	6	43.5	64.1	72.7
Have not worked at least 12 months	8	32.4	50.4	58.9
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	6	42.2	62.6	71.1
1.0 to less than 1.5	8	32.5	50.6	58.8 *
1.5 to less than 2.0	5	44.8	65.5	74.0
2.0 and above	6	43.4	63.9	72.4

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	5	44.5	65.1	73.7 *
Net worth 0 or negative	7	36.1	55.1	63.8
Net worth greater than $25,000	8	35.0	53.6	62.0 **
Net worth $25,000 or less	5	45.3	66.0	74.4
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	10	30.4	47.6	55.7
Currently not receiving TANF	6	41.7	61.8	70.4
Receive SSI or general assistance	6	41.7	61.8	70.3
No SSI or general assistance	6	41.4	61.5	70.0
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	10	29.5	47.3	56.1 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	5	47.2	69.0	77.9
Receive alimony or child support	18	22.8	36.9	44.0
No receipt of alimony or child support	6	41.5	61.5	70.1
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	6	41.4	69.2	82.0 **
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	8	29.2	53.4	67.0
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	11	22.1	42.6	55.3
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	17	15.1	30.6	41.1 *
Spell duration 17 or more months	17	15.1	30.6	41.1
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	6	41.1	61.0	69.6
Spell is not first ever	6	41.8	61.8	70.4
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	7	38.8	57.2	65.5
Spell started in 2005	5	47.2	67.0	75.1 ***
Spell started in 2006	10	30.6	46.8	54.7
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	7	37.3	56.5	65.0
Health good or better	6	42.2	62.4	71.0
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	5	45.5	66.1	74.5
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	6	41.2	61.1	69.7
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	5	46.4	66.7	75.1
No employment change within family	6	40.8	60.3	68.8
Income change within family	4	55.2	72.7	80.2 ***
No income change within family	8	36.2	51.5	59.3
Marital status change within family	17	23.4	38.1	45.3
No marital status change within family	6	41.5	61.9	70.4
Family composition change within family	4	51.5	70.8	78.7 ***
No family composition change within family	7	38.9	56.6	64.9

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	6	41.5	61.5	70.1
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	6	42.1	62.2	70.8
20th Percentile Wage	6	41.8	61.6	70.1
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	5	47.2	67.7	76.0
Region of Residence				
Northeast	5	45.6	66.4	74.8
Mid-Atlantic	5	47.7	68.7	77.1
Midwest	8	32.5	50.5	58.8
Southeast	6	40.6	60.6	69.3
Southwest	5	46.1	66.9	75.4
Mountain Plains	6	41.6	61.8	70.4
Western	6	41.6	61.9	70.5
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	7	37.5	56.8	65.3
State excludes all or most vehicles	6	42.3	62.5	71.0
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	6	39.7	59.4	68.0
State vehicle limit above federal rules	4	51.1	72.2	80.2
State uses federal vehicle rules	9	31.3	48.8	57.0
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	5	46.9	67.7	76.1
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	6	39.9	59.7	68.2
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	6	41.2	61.3	69.8
State does not offer simplified reporting	4	51.4	72.5	80.5
Number of Spell-Month Observations	4,261			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	8	29.1	50.6	62.3
Gender				
Male	8	31.8	54.5	66.5 **
Female	9	27.6	48.5	60.2
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	8	31.0	53.2	65.2
Black, non-Hispanic	9	28.6	49.9	61.7
Other, non-Hispanic	12	21.8	39.6	50.2 *
Hispanic	9	27.9	48.9	60.6
Age				
18 to 29	9	27.7	48.8	60.6
30 to 49	9	28.3	49.8	61.6
50 to 64	8	32.2	55.2	67.3
65 and older	4	51.7	77.8	87.7 ***
US Citizenship				
Citizen	8	29.2	50.7	62.5
Noncitizen	9	26.8	47.2	58.8
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	12	22.1	40.1	50.9
9 to 11	8	28.9	50.4	62.2 *
12	9	27.9	49.0	60.7 *
13 and above	8	31.7	54.3	66.3 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	8	29.1	50.5	62.3
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	8	29.6	51.3	63.1
Mean number of adults age 60+	8	29.0	50.5	62.3
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	8	29.7	51.5	63.3
Mean number of children less than age 6	8	29.1	50.6	62.3
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	8	29.6	51.2	63.0
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	8	29.1	50.5	62.3
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	8	28.8	50.1	61.8
Marital Status				
Curently Married	9	28.5	49.7	61.5
Not Curently Married	8	29.5	51.2	63.0
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	8	30.1	52.1	64.0
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	10	24.9	44.5	55.7
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	9	27.5	48.4	60.0
Have not worked at least 12 months	9	28.3	49.6	61.3
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	11	24.1	43.9	55.4
1.0 to less than 1.5	10	25.4	45.8	57.5
1.5 to less than 2.0	8	30.7	53.5	65.7 ***
2.0 and above	6	37.4	62.4	74.6 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	8	30.0	51.8	63.7
Net worth 0 or negative	9	27.5	48.3	59.9
Net worth greater than $25,000	9	27.7	48.4	60.1
Net worth $25,000 or less	8	29.7	51.4	63.3
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	7	34.5	58.1	70.1 *
Currently not receiving TANF	9	28.6	50.0	61.7
Receive SSI or general assistance	8	32.3	55.0	67.0
No SSI or general assistance	8	28.9	50.3	62.0
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	11	23.0	42.5	53.8 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	7	34.6	59.3	71.6
Receive alimony or child support	8	29.4	51.0	62.8
No receipt of alimony or child support	8	29.0	50.5	62.2
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	8	29.1	52.5	68.3 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	9	26.6	48.8	64.4 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	11	20.7	39.5	53.9 **
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	14	17.2	33.6	46.8
Spell duration 17 or more months	14	17.2	33.6	46.8
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	8	31.1	53.4	65.3
Spell is not first ever	9	28.3	49.5	61.3
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	9	29.3	50.0	61.3 ***
Spell started in 2005	8	32.1	53.9	65.4 ***
Spell started in 2006	16	18.9	34.1	43.5
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	9	27.2	47.8	59.4
Health good or better	8	29.5	51.2	63.1
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	8	30.4	52.4	64.3
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	8	29.0	50.4	62.2
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	7	35.1	58.0	69.8 ***
No employment change within family	9	28.3	48.7	60.2
Income change within family	7	38.1	59.4	70.5 ***
No income change within family	11	25.8	42.7	52.9
Marital status change within family	12	23.2	41.8	52.7
No marital status change within family	8	29.1	50.6	62.4
Family composition change within family	8	30.8	52.6	64.4
No family composition change within family	9	28.6	49.4	61.0

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	8	29.1	50.6	62.3
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	9	28.4	49.5	61.2
20th Percentile Wage	8	29.4	50.9	62.6 **
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	7	34.0	57.1	69.0
Region of Residence				
Northeast	9	27.3	48.3	59.9
Mid-Atlantic	11	24.5	44.1	55.4 **
Midwest	8	28.8	50.5	62.3
Southeast	10	24.8	44.5	55.8 **
Southwest	6	38.9	63.9	75.7 *
Mountain Plains	9	26.4	47.0	58.5
Western	8	31.7	54.6	66.6
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10	25.2	44.9	56.3
State excludes all or most vehicles	8	30.7	52.8	64.8
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	10	25.2	44.9	56.3
State vehicle limit above federal rules	6	39.7	64.6	76.5 *
State uses federal vehicle rules	8	28.9	50.3	62.1
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10	26.3	46.6	58.0
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	30.1	52.0	63.9
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	8	28.8	50.3	62.1
State does not offer simplified reporting	6	37.4	61.8	73.8
Number of Spell-Month Observations	14,919			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	8	23.8	51.4	63.8
Gender				
Male	4	52.6	86.1	93.9 ***
Female	17	15.9	37.4	48.2
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	5	40.4	74.5	86.3
Black, non-Hispanic	> 27	6.9	18.4	24.2
Other, non-Hispanic	21	12.6	31.4	40.7
Hispanic	7	26.8	56.7	69.7
Age				
18 to 29	9	21.1	47.2	59.4
30 to 49	8	23.5	51.3	64.0
50 to 64	4	56.2	88.7	96.0
65 and older	3	70.1	95.8	99.1
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Noncitizen	8	25.7	56.4	68.0
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	18	15.2	34.6	46.2
9 to 11	6	37.3	69.9	83.5
12	7	28.9	58.3	72.7
13 and above	4	51.8	85.1	94.4 **
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	8	23.2	53.0	67.2 **
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	5	41.1	78.6	90.0
Mean number of adults age 60+	8	24.1	51.6	64.3
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	11.6	27.9	36.6
Mean number of children less than age 6	8	24.3	51.9	63.5
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	7	28.3	58.2	70.1
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	8	25.6	53.7	67.7
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	6	33.1	65.0	78.7
Marital Status				
Curently Married	18	13.8	34.9	47.1
Not Curently Married	5	42.3	78.1	90.4 **
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	17	15.7	39.0	49.9 **
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	8	21.5	50.1	62.6 **
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	6	28.9	62.2	75.0
Have not worked at least 12 months	4	52.3	87.6	95.3
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	5	39.7	73.9	86.5
1.0 to less than 1.5	> 27	10.9	28.0	37.5 **
1.5 to less than 2.0	9	21.7	49.0	62.6
2.0 and above	17	15.2	37.0	48.7

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	6	29.9	62.0	74.8
Net worth 0 or negative	17	15.6	37.9	48.6
Net worth greater than $25,000	12	17.3	40.7	52.3
Net worth $25,000 or less	8	24.6	53.8	66.6
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	18	15.9	36.2	46.9
Currently not receiving TANF	8	25.0	52.5	65.3
Receive SSI or general assistance	4	54.9	87.2	95.0
No SSI or general assistance	9	23.1	49.3	61.3
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	9	22.1	48.5	61.0
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	8	25.4	54.1	67.0
Receive alimony or child support	5	49.0	82.1	91.6
No receipt of alimony or child support	9	23.0	49.0	60.8
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	18	23.8	36.8	42.4
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	5	45.3	65.1	72.6
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	4	50.6	71.1	78.5
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	9	21.4	46.7	58.8
Spell is not first ever	8	25.5	53.6	66.3
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	6	36.3	67.2	78.4 **
Spell started in 2005	9	23.4	47.9	58.8 *
Spell started in 2006	> 27	4.4	10.1	13.1
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	6	35.5	68.0	80.4
Health good or better	9	22.6	49.0	61.2
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	17	16.2	38.0	48.4
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	8	24.1	52.3	64.5
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	5	44.6	77.3	87.4
No employment change within family	9	23.3	49.1	60.0
Income change within family	11	16.4	40.6	54.0
No income change within family	7	26.5	58.8	73.7
Marital status change within family	8	23.8	51.4	63.8
No marital status change within family	8	23.8	51.4	63.8
Family composition change within family	5	44.1	72.8	85.2 ***
No family composition change within family	12	19.7	38.2	50.0

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	8	23.1	50.5	63.0
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	8	26.4	55.9	68.6
20th Percentile Wage	8	24.7	52.8	65.2
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	6	32.0	63.6	76.2
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mid-Atlantic	1	100.3	100.0	100.0 **
Midwest	8	20.6	51.8	67.1
Southeast	3	73.6	98.0	99.8 *
Southwest	6	32.1	69.9	84.7
Mountain Plains	8	19.8	50.2	65.4
Western	20	10.5	29.9	40.8
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	4	50.6	79.5	87.2
State excludes all or most vehicles	6	38.8	64.2	72.0
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	6	36.5	60.7	68.3
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	7.7	11.5	13.5
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	6.7	9.9	11.8
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	2	87.9	99.6	100.0
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	20	15.1	36.4	45.0
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	8	24.1	51.6	64.0
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Spell-Month Observations	859			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Earnings				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
All Individuals	7	34.1	56.3	65.3	
Gender					
Male	6	37.5	60.9	70.0	***
Female	8	31.6	53.1	62.0	
Race					
White, non-Hispanic	7	36.4	59.3	68.3	*
Black, non-Hispanic	7	33.9	56.1	65.0	
Other, non-Hispanic	10	27.0	46.6	55.0	
Hispanic	8	32.1	53.6	62.5	
Age					
18 to 29	8	31.8	53.6	62.4	
30 to 49	7	33.6	56.0	64.9	
50 to 64	6	37.9	61.4	70.4	**
65 and older	4	58.1	82.5	89.3	***
US Citizenship					
Citizen	7	34.6	57.0	66.0	*
Noncitizen	9	28.8	49.1	57.7	
Education Level and Employment Status					
Highest Grade Completed					
0 to 8	11	26.3	45.6	54.0	
9 to 11	8	32.9	54.9	63.8	*
12	8	33.1	55.2	64.1	**
13 and above	7	37.1	60.4	69.3	***
Family Composition					
Mean number of adults age 18-59	7	34.1	56.4	65.3	
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	7	34.6	57.0	65.9	
Mean number of adults age 60+	7	34.1	56.4	65.3	
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	7	34.0	56.2	65.1	
Mean number of children less than age 6	7	34.2	56.4	65.3	
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	7	36.1	58.9	67.8	
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	7	34.1	56.3	65.2	
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	7	33.7	55.7	64.6	
Marital Status					
Curently Married	8	31.0	52.1	60.9	
Not Curently Married	7	36.4	59.3	68.3	***
Economic Characteristics					
Employment Status					
Currently Employed	7	35.5	58.3	67.3	**
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	9	27.9	47.8	56.4	
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	8	32.7	54.6	63.5	
Have not worked at least 12 months	8	30.6	51.7	60.5	
Family Income and Welfare Receipt					
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level					
Less than 1.0	8	30.8	52.3	61.2	
1.0 to less than 1.5	8	29.6	50.6	59.4	
1.5 to less than 2.0	7	34.9	57.8	66.8	
2.0 and above	6	38.0	61.8	70.8	***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Earnings			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	7	35.0	57.6	66.5
Net worth 0 or negative	8	32.3	54.0	62.8
Net worth greater than $25,000	8	32.4	54.0	62.8
Net worth $25,000 or less	7	35.0	57.4	66.3
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	6	42.4	66.6	75.4 **
Currently not receiving TANF	7	33.7	55.9	64.8
Receive SSI or general assistance	7	35.3	57.9	66.8
No SSI or general assistance	7	34.1	56.3	65.2
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	11	25.3	45.2	54.0 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	6	40.1	65.2	74.5
Receive alimony or child support	7	33.5	55.6	64.4
No receipt of alimony or child support	7	34.2	56.4	65.4
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	7	34.1	59.4	74.3 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	8	29.9	53.5	68.5 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	13	18.8	36.2	49.3
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	16	15.2	30.0	41.6
Spell duration 17 or more months	16	15.2	30.0	41.6
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	7	36.3	59.2	68.2 *
Spell is not first ever	8	33.0	55.0	63.9
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	7	34.8	56.3	64.9 ***
Spell started in 2005	7	37.0	59.1	67.8 ***
Spell started in 2006	14	23.8	40.8	48.4
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	8	30.5	51.6	60.4 **
Health good or better	7	34.9	57.5	66.5
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	7	34.4	56.7	65.6
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	7	34.1	56.3	65.2
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	6	41.3	64.5	73.3 ***
No employment change within family	8	33.3	54.5	63.3
Income change within family	6	42.9	64.1	72.4 ***
No income change within family	9	31.0	49.3	57.3
Marital status change within family	12	24.6	42.9	51.0
No marital status change within family	7	34.1	56.5	65.4
Family composition change within family	6	38.4	60.9	69.7 ***
No family composition change within family	8	33.0	54.0	62.6

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Earnings			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	7	34.1	56.3	65.3
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	7	34.4	56.8	65.7
20th Percentile Wage	7	34.6	56.8	65.6 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	6	41.3	65.1	73.8
Region of Residence				
Northeast	7	33.9	56.2	65.1
Mid-Atlantic	8	30.5	51.6	60.4
Midwest	8	30.1	51.1	59.8
Southeast	8	32.4	54.3	63.1
Southwest	5	44.8	69.5	78.1 ***
Mountain Plains	8	31.8	53.4	62.2
Western	7	34.1	56.6	65.5
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	8	31.6	52.9	61.8
State excludes all or most vehicles	7	35.5	58.1	67.1
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	8	32.1	53.6	62.4
State vehicle limit above federal rules	6	37.7	61.0	69.9
State uses federal vehicle rules	7	33.8	55.9	64.8
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	8	32.5	54.2	63.0
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	7	34.8	57.2	66.1
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	7	33.9	56.2	65.1
State does not offer simplified reporting	6	41.1	65.2	74.0
Number of Spell-Month Observations	16,379			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Earnings			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	12	24.5	39.9	52.6
Gender				
Male	11	26.4	42.6	55.7
Female	12	23.4	38.2	50.6
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	11	25.8	41.8	54.8
Black, non-Hispanic	12	23.2	38.1	50.5
Other, non-Hispanic	16	20.6	34.2	45.8
Hispanic	12	24.4	39.7	52.4
Age				
18 to 29	11	26.7	43.1	56.3
30 to 49	11	25.7	41.6	54.6
50 to 64	15	21.4	35.3	47.3 *
65 and older	14	22.0	36.1	48.2
US Citizenship				
Citizen	12	24.0	39.1	51.8 **
Noncitizen	8	33.6	52.4	66.5
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	18	19.0	31.7	42.9
9 to 11	11	25.5	41.3	54.4 *
12	12	23.9	39.1	51.8
13 and above	10	26.9	43.4	56.7 **
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	12	24.5	39.7	52.5
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	11	26.1	42.0	55.1
Mean number of adults age 60+	12	24.6	40.0	52.7
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	11	26.0	42.0	55.1
Mean number of children less than age 6	12	24.5	39.9	52.6
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	14	22.1	36.4	48.5
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	12	24.5	39.9	52.6
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	11	25.7	41.6	54.5
Marital Status				
Curently Married	14	21.8	35.8	47.9
Not Curently Married	11	25.5	41.2	54.2
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	11	26.5	42.7	55.9
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	14	21.7	35.8	47.7
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	11	26.1	42.2	55.2
Have not worked at least 12 months	12	25.0	40.6	53.4
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	12	23.1	37.7	50.2
1.0 to less than 1.5	11	25.8	41.8	54.8
1.5 to less than 2.0	9	30.9	48.8	62.7 **
2.0 and above	8	32.3	50.7	64.7 **

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Earnings			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	11	25.6	41.5	54.5
Net worth 0 or negative	13	22.7	37.2	49.6
Net worth greater than $25,000	11	25.6	41.4	54.4
Net worth $25,000 or less	12	24.1	39.2	51.8
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	11	26.9	43.3	56.5
Currently not receiving TANF	12	24.4	39.7	52.4
Receive SSI or general assistance	10	28.3	45.2	58.7 *
No SSI or general assistance	12	23.9	38.9	51.4
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	16	20.4	34.2	46.2 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	8	31.6	50.1	64.4
Receive alimony or child support	12	23.6	38.5	51.0
No receipt of alimony or child support	12	24.6	40.0	52.8
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	9	24.5	46.0	61.3 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	13	17.4	34.2	47.5
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	13	18.2	35.7	49.3
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	24	10.5	21.7	31.3
Spell duration 17 or more months	24	10.5	21.7	31.3
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	10	27.7	44.6	58.0 **
Spell is not first ever	13	22.7	37.5	49.8
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	13	23.6	37.4	49.1 ***
Spell started in 2005	10	29.5	45.7	58.5 ***
Spell started in 2006	> 27	10.8	18.0	24.8
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	15	21.0	34.7	46.6 ***
Health good or better	11	26.6	42.8	56.2
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	8	32.3	50.7	64.7 ***
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	12	23.7	38.7	51.3
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	8	32.6	50.3	63.9 ***
No employment change within family	12	23.8	38.1	50.2
Income change within family	9	31.9	48.3	61.3 ***
No income change within family	15	22.7	35.6	46.8
Marital status change within family	18	19.0	31.7	42.9
No marital status change within family	12	24.5	40.0	52.7
Family composition change within family	10	27.9	44.0	57.1 *
No family composition change within family	12	23.9	38.3	50.6

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Earnings			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	12	24.6	40.0	52.6
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	12	23.7	38.6	51.0
20th Percentile Wage	12	24.7	40.0	52.7
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	11	26.4	42.4	55.5
Region of Residence				
Northeast	15	21.1	35.3	47.5
Mid-Atlantic	11	26.4	43.1	56.6
Midwest	13	21.8	36.5	48.8
Southeast	16	20.0	33.7	45.5
Southwest	6	39.9	60.9	75.1 ***
Mountain Plains	12	22.9	38.0	50.7
Western	12	24.5	40.4	53.5
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	16	20.5	34.0	45.6
State excludes all or most vehicles	11	26.7	43.1	56.3
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	18	18.9	31.5	42.6
State vehicle limit above federal rules	9	31.2	49.3	63.1
State uses federal vehicle rules	11	25.9	41.9	54.9
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility				
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility				
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting				
State does not offer simplified reporting	10	27.1	43.5	56.8
Number of Spell-Month Observations	11,960			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	10	31.7	46.2	58.6
Gender				
Male	9	33.0	47.9	60.6
Female	10	30.6	44.8	57.1
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	9	33.3	48.3	61.0
Black, non-Hispanic	9	32.2	46.8	59.4
Other, non-Hispanic	11	28.0	41.4	53.3
Hispanic	11	28.7	42.3	54.4
Age				
18 to 29	9	31.9	46.5	59.1
30 to 49	9	32.6	47.4	60.1
50 to 64	12	27.4	40.7	52.5
65 and older	8	35.6	51.3	64.2
US Citizenship				
Citizen	10	31.7	46.2	58.6
Noncitizen	10	31.7	46.2	58.7
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	13	25.1	37.6	49.0
9 to 11	9	33.0	48.1	60.9 **
12	10	31.2	45.7	58.2 *
13 and above	9	34.1	49.4	62.3 **
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	10	31.5	45.9	58.4
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	9	32.5	47.2	59.8
Mean number of adults age 60+	10	31.7	46.2	58.6
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	9	32.1	46.7	59.2
Mean number of children less than age 6	10	31.7	46.2	58.7
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	10	30.5	44.6	56.9
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	10	31.3	45.8	58.2 **
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	9	33.8	49.0	61.8
Marital Status				
Curently Married	9	32.1	46.8	59.3
Not Curently Married	10	31.5	45.9	58.3
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	8	37.3	53.7	67.0 ***
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	18	22.0	33.5	44.2 **
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	11	28.3	42.2	54.5
Have not worked at least 12 months	10	29.5	43.7	56.2
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	11	29.4	43.3	55.5
1.0 to less than 1.5	10	30.5	44.8	57.2
1.5 to less than 2.0	9	34.2	49.5	62.3
2.0 and above	9	33.5	48.7	61.4

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	9	32.1	46.7	59.2	
Net worth 0 or negative	10	30.7	45.0	57.3	
Net worth greater than $25,000	9	33.2	48.1	60.8	
Net worth $25,000 or less	10	30.7	44.9	57.3	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	8	35.6	51.1	64.0	
Currently not receiving TANF	10	31.4	45.9	58.3	
Receive SSI or general assistance	8	34.9	50.2	63.0	
No SSI or general assistance	10	30.9	45.1	57.4	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	12	26.6	40.0	52.1	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	7	38.3	55.1	68.5	
Receive alimony or child support	10	31.8	46.4	58.8	
No receipt of alimony or child support	10	31.7	46.2	58.6	
Benefit History					
Current Spell Length					
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	8	31.7	55.7	70.6	***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	13	18.8	36.0	48.9	**
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	11	21.7	40.7	54.4	***
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	23	11.5	23.1	32.6	
Spell duration 17 or more months	23	11.5	23.1	32.6	
First Spell					
Spell is first ever	8	36.3	52.1	65.0	***
Spell is not first ever	10	29.8	43.8	55.9	
Spell Start Year					
Spell started in 2004	11	30.2	43.2	54.8	***
Spell started in 2005	8	38.1	53.1	65.5	***
Spell started in 2006	> 27	15.5	23.2	30.8	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	10	29.9	43.9	56.2	
Health good or better	9	32.6	47.4	60.1	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	8	34.8	50.1	62.9	
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	10	31.4	45.8	58.2	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	7	39.8	55.5	68.4	**
No employment change within family	10	31.1	44.7	56.9	
Income change within family	7	41.5	56.1	68.1	***
No income change within family	12	29.7	41.6	52.5	
Marital status change within family	5	49.4	67.2	79.7	
No marital status change within family	10	31.6	46.0	58.4	
Family composition change within family	8	36.2	51.2	63.8	**
No family composition change within family	10	30.8	44.3	56.3	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	10	31.7	46.2	58.6
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	10	31.5	45.9	58.3
20th Percentile Wage	9	32.3	46.7	59.0 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	7	38.4	54.4	67.1
Region of Residence				
Northeast	9	33.4	49.2	62.5
Mid-Atlantic	10	29.6	44.4	57.2
Midwest	11	28.2	42.5	55.1
Southeast	16	22.4	34.5	45.7 **
Southwest	4	53.3	72.1	84.3 ***
Mountain Plains	14	24.0	36.7	48.3
Western	10	30.8	46.0	59.0
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	13	25.4	37.9	49.1 *
State excludes all or most vehicles	9	34.1	49.4	62.0
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	11	29.8	43.8	55.8
State vehicle limit above federal rules	7	38.8	55.2	68.1
State uses federal vehicle rules	7	38.5	54.7	67.6
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	17	23.1	34.8	45.4 *
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	35.4	51.0	63.6
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	10	31.9	46.3	58.8
State does not offer simplified reporting	13	25.6	38.0	49.3
Number of Spell-Month Observations	11,956			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	8	30	53	62
Gender				
Male	7	33.8	58.5	67.7 ***
Female	9	27.4	49.5	58.4
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	8	31.4	55.1	64.2
Black, non-Hispanic	8	28.7	51.3	60.3
Other, non-Hispanic	12	23.0	42.6	50.9 **
Hispanic	8	30.2	53.5	62.5
Age				
18 to 29	8	28.0	50.4	59.3
30 to 49	8	30.5	53.8	62.9
50 to 64	7	35.1	60.2	69.4 **
65 and older	> 27	9.0	18.2	22.6
US Citizenship				
Citizen	8	30.2	53.4	62.4
Noncitizen	9	27.4	49.3	58.1
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	14	21.4	40.1	48.2
9 to 11	9	27.1	49.1	57.9 *
12	8	29.2	52.1	61.1 **
13 and above	7	33.3	57.8	67.0 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	8	29.9	53.0	62.0
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	8	30.2	53.4	62.4
Mean number of adults age 60+	8	29.9	53.0	62.0
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	9	27.1	48.8	57.6
Mean number of children less than age 6	8	30.0	53.0	62.0
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	8	31.7	55.4	64.5
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	8	29.8	52.8	61.8 **
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	8	28.1	50.3	59.3
Marital Status				
Curently Married	10	25.9	47.1	55.7
Not Curently Married	7	32.6	56.7	65.9 ***
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	8	30.2	53.4	62.4
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	9	27.0	48.7	57.4
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	7	32.6	56.6	65.8
Have not worked at least 12 months	8	30.6	53.9	62.9
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	9	27.0	49.2	58.2
1.0 to less than 1.5	10	25.5	46.9	55.7
1.5 to less than 2.0	7	31.8	56.2	65.5 *
2.0 and above	6	36.8	62.7	72.0 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	8	31.0	54.5	63.6
Net worth 0 or negative	8	28.2	50.4	59.3
Net worth greater than $25,000	9	27.8	49.9	58.7
Net worth $25,000 or less	8	30.8	54.1	63.2
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	6	37.9	63.6	72.6 **
Currently not receiving TANF	8	29.6	52.5	61.5
Receive SSI or general assistance	9	27.1	48.9	57.7
No SSI or general assistance	8	30.0	53.1	62.1
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	12	21.8	41.9	50.6 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	6	35.8	62.3	71.9
Receive alimony or child support	8	29.5	52.4	61.4
No receipt of alimony or child support	8	30.0	53.1	62.1
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	8	30.0	53.4	68.4 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	8	29.4	52.6	67.6 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	14	17.8	34.3	46.9
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	16	15.2	29.8	41.3
Spell duration 17 or more months	16	15.2	29.8	41.3
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	8	31.6	55.4	64.5
Spell is not first ever	8	29.0	51.7	60.6
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	8	31.2	53.9	62.6 ***
Spell started in 2005	8	31.7	54.6	63.4 ***
Spell started in 2006	14	21.7	39.7	47.3
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	12	23.4	43.4	51.9 ***
Health good or better	8	31.3	55.1	64.3
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	7	34.8	59.6	68.7
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	8	29.6	52.5	61.5
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	6	37.7	62.5	71.4 ***
No employment change within family	8	29.0	50.8	59.5
Income change within family	6	37.7	60.4	69.0 ***
No income change within family	11	26.9	45.8	53.8
Marital status change within family	24	15.2	29.8	36.3 **
No marital status change within family	8	30.0	53.3	62.3
Family composition change within family	7	33.6	57.2	66.2 **
No family composition change within family	8	29.0	50.8	59.6

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	8	30.0	53.0	62.0
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	8	29.6	52.5	61.4
20th Percentile Wage	8	30.3	53.3	62.2 **
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	7	34.6	59.1	68.2
Region of Residence				
Northeast	10	25.7	46.8	55.5
Mid-Atlantic	9	26.4	48.0	56.7
Midwest	9	27.0	48.9	57.7
Southeast	8	31.2	55.0	64.1
Southwest	7	35.8	61.0	70.2 *
Mountain Plains	8	30.2	53.5	62.5
Western	8	30.1	53.4	62.4
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	8	29.0	51.7	60.7
State excludes all or most vehicles	8	30.7	54.0	63.1
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	10	26.2	47.4	56.1
State vehicle limit above federal rules	7	33.9	58.5	67.6
State uses federal vehicle rules	9	27.8	49.9	58.8
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	8	30.9	54.3	63.4
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	29.6	52.5	61.5
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	8	29.7	52.7	61.7
State does not offer simplified reporting	6	39.3	65.4	74.5
Number of Spell-Month Observations	16,383			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With TANF Income			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	8	41.3	50.3	61.3
Gender				
Male	5	49.6	60.5	72.5
Female	11	35.5	44.5	55.5
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	10	37.8	46.0	56.6
Black, non-Hispanic	7	44.2	53.3	64.4
Other, non-Hispanic	20	28.2	34.7	43.6
Hispanic	6	47.0	56.5	67.7
Age				
18 to 29	17	31.6	39.1	48.7
30 to 49	5	47.4	57.4	68.6
50 to 64	4	50.2	60.4	71.6
65 and older	5	48.3	58.4	69.6
US Citizenship				
Citizen	8	42.9	52.6	64.4
Noncitizen	18	29.2	36.5	46.5
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	10	37.1	45.6	56.4
9 to 11	4	61.4	72.2	83.0
12	9	39.5	48.5	59.6
13 and above	9	40.3	49.3	60.5
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	8	41.4	50.3	61.3
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	9	40.3	49.0	59.9
Mean number of adults age 60+	8	41.4	50.7	61.9
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	4	51.9	62.3	73.8
Mean number of children less than age 6	9	40.8	49.9	61.4
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	6	46.0	55.8	67.6
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	8	41.7	50.5	61.6
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	9	40.6	49.3	60.3
Marital Status				
Curently Married	21	25.6	30.6	38.4
Not Curently Married	4	51.0	59.7	71.1 **
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	5	48.5	60.3	72.6 *
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	22	22.6	30.0	38.9
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	3	65.8	77.7	88.0 **
Have not worked at least 12 months	12	30.3	39.4	50.1
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	9	40.9	49.2	59.9
1.0 to less than 1.5	4	52.1	61.6	72.8
1.5 to less than 2.0	17	31.9	38.8	48.2
2.0 and above	9	41.6	50.0	60.7

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With TANF Income				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	4	53.6	64.7	76.2	***
Net worth 0 or negative	22	25.0	32.0	40.8	
Net worth greater than $25,000	18	28.9	35.6	45.3	**
Net worth $25,000 or less	5	49.6	59.3	71.5	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	4	50.4	69.2	84.7	
Currently not receiving TANF					
Receive SSI or general assistance	9	39.4	48.1	59.0	
No SSI or general assistance	8	41.7	50.7	61.9	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	12	32.3	41.0	52.4	**
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	4	54.6	66.2	78.5	
Receive alimony or child support	19	29.0	36.1	45.2	
No receipt of alimony or child support	8	42.2	51.5	62.6	
Benefit History					
Current Spell Length					
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	6	41.3	59.4	69.2	
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	16	21.7	33.7	41.1	
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	7	38.7	56.2	65.9	
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	
First Spell					
Spell is first ever	12	34.5	42.4	52.4	
Spell is not first ever	7	43.3	52.5	63.6	
Spell Start Year					
Spell started in 2004	17	29.5	36.9	47.4	
Spell started in 2005	4	51.6	62.3	74.9	
Spell started in 2006	9	38.5	47.6	59.6	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	9	39.9	48.7	59.7	
Health good or better	8	41.9	51.0	62.2	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	5	49.7	59.6	71.0	
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	8	41.1	50.0	61.0	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	7	43.6	52.6	63.8	
No employment change within family	9	41.1	49.9	60.8	
Income change within family	4	57.2	65.5	75.4	**
No income change within family	11	37.7	44.1	53.0	
Marital status change within family	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No marital status change within family	8	41.3	50.3	61.3	
Family composition change within family	4	51.5	61.1	72.6	
No family composition change within family	10	38.4	46.5	57.2	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With TANF Income			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	8	41.3	50.2	61.2
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	9	39.9	48.6	59.5
20th Percentile Wage	8	41.3	50.4	61.3
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	11	35.1	43.2	53.3
Region of Residence				
Northeast	6	45.3	55.0	66.7
Mid-Atlantic	4	59.6	70.4	81.5
Midwest	22	24.8	30.9	39.6
Southeast	6	45.9	55.7	67.4
Southwest	4	52.3	62.7	74.4
Mountain Plains	> 27	15.1	18.9	24.7
Western	9	40.5	49.4	60.8
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	6	45.5	56.0	70.0
State excludes all or most vehicles	8	42.5	52.7	66.6
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	14.1	18.2	25.3
State vehicle limit above federal rules	3	66.0	77.4	88.9
State uses federal vehicle rules	6	45.3	55.8	69.8
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	8	41.5	50.5	61.5
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	41.3	50.3	61.3
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	9	40.2	49.2	60.4
State does not offer simplified reporting	3	73.8	83.9	92.3
Number of Spell-Month Observations	1,372			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With No TANF Income			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	8	30	50.4	60.7
Gender				
Male	8	32.5	53.9	64.4 ***
Female	9	28.2	48.0	58.1
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	8	31.9	53.0	63.4 **
Black, non-Hispanic	8	29.9	50.3	60.6
Other, non-Hispanic	12	24.1	41.9	51.4
Hispanic	9	27.9	47.5	57.6
Age				
18 to 29	9	29.2	49.2	59.4
30 to 49	8	30.1	50.5	60.8
50 to 64	8	30.1	50.6	60.8
65 and older	7	34.5	56.5	66.9
US Citizenship				
Citizen	8	30.1	50.5	60.8
Noncitizen	9	29.1	49.1	59.3
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	14	22.0	38.8	48.0
9 to 11	9	29.2	49.4	59.7 ***
12	9	29.4	49.8	60.1 ***
13 and above	8	32.8	54.5	65.0 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	8	30.0	50.3	60.6
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	8	30.6	51.2	61.6
Mean number of adults age 60+	8	30.0	50.4	60.7
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	8	30.7	51.3	61.6
Mean number of children less than age 6	8	30.0	50.4	60.7
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	8	30.5	51.1	61.4
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	8	30.0	50.4	60.7
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	9	29.4	49.6	59.8
Marital Status				
Curently Married	10	27.4	46.6	56.6
Not Curently Married	8	31.6	52.6	62.9 ***
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	8	31.7	52.8	63.2
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	11	25.4	43.9	53.7 *
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	9	27.9	47.5	57.6
Have not worked at least 12 months	9	29.1	49.3	59.5
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	10	27.4	46.9	57.1
1.0 to less than 1.5	10	27.0	46.3	56.4
1.5 to less than 2.0	8	33.0	54.7	65.3 ***
2.0 and above	7	34.5	56.8	67.4 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With No TANF Income			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	8	30.7	51.4	61.7
Net worth 0 or negative	9	28.7	48.6	58.7
Net worth greater than $25,000	9	29.5	49.7	59.9
Net worth $25,000 or less	8	30.3	50.7	61.0
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF				
Currently not receiving TANF	8	29.9	50.1	60.3
Receive SSI or general assistance	8	32.5	53.8	64.2
No SSI or general assistance	8	29.8	50.1	60.3
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	12	23.3	41.5	51.4 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	7	35.9	59.3	70.2
Receive alimony or child support	8	29.8	50.1	60.3
No receipt of alimony or child support	8	30.1	50.4	60.7
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	8	30.0	54.4	69.7 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	9	25.0	46.8	61.8 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	13	18.2	35.7	49.0 **
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	18	13.4	27.2	38.3
Spell duration 17 or more months	18	13.4	27.2	38.3
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	8	32.5	53.8	64.2 ***
Spell is not first ever	9	28.7	48.7	58.8
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	8	30.6	50.1	59.8 ***
Spell started in 2005	8	33.5	54.0	63.9 ***
Spell started in 2006	22	17.9	31.2	38.7
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	10	26.4	45.3	55.2 ***
Health good or better	8	31.1	52.1	62.5
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	7	33.6	55.3	65.7
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	8	29.7	50.0	60.2
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	7	38.1	60.1	70.5 ***
No employment change within family	9	29.2	48.4	58.4
Income change within family	7	38.2	58.4	68.3 ***
No income change within family	11	27.4	44.2	53.3
Marital status change within family	15	21.3	37.7	46.6
No marital status change within family	8	30.1	50.5	60.8
Family composition change within family	8	33.7	54.7	64.9 ***
No family composition change within family	9	29.1	48.4	58.3

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With No TANF Income			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	8	30.0	50.4	60.7
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	8	29.9	50.3	60.5
20th Percentile Wage	8	30.5	50.8	61.0 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	7	35.5	57.5	67.8
Region of Residence				
Northeast	9	28.5	48.6	58.8
Mid-Atlantic	10	26.8	46.2	56.1
Midwest	10	26.8	46.2	56.2
Southeast	10	27.0	46.4	56.4
Southwest	6	41.7	65.7	76.1 ***
Mountain Plains	9	28.3	48.4	58.6
Western	8	30.1	50.9	61.3
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10	26.8	45.8	55.7
State excludes all or most vehicles	8	31.6	52.5	62.9
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	9	28.7	48.5	58.6
State vehicle limit above federal rules	7	33.7	55.4	65.9
State uses federal vehicle rules	8	30.2	50.7	60.9
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10	27.5	46.8	56.8
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	31.0	51.8	62.1
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	8	29.9	50.3	60.5
State does not offer simplified reporting	7	34.5	56.5	67.0
Number of Spell-Month Observations	26,967			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	8	30.4	50.2	60.6
Gender				
Male	8	33.0	53.8	64.4 ***
Female	9	28.6	47.8	58.0
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	8	31.9	52.3	62.8
Black, non-Hispanic	9	29.2	48.5	58.7
Other, non-Hispanic	12	24.6	42.0	51.6 **
Hispanic	8	30.6	50.5	60.9
Age				
18 to 29	9	29.1	48.5	58.7
30 to 49	8	30.6	50.5	60.8
50 to 64	8	31.0	51.0	61.4
65 and older	7	35.9	57.6	68.1 *
US Citizenship				
Citizen	8	30.5	50.3	60.6
Noncitizen	9	29.8	49.4	59.7
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	13	23.0	39.6	49.0
9 to 11	9	29.3	48.8	59.1 **
12	9	29.7	49.3	59.7 ***
13 and above	8	33.7	54.8	65.4 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	8	30.4	50.2	60.5
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	8	30.6	50.5	60.8
Mean number of adults age 60+	8	30.4	50.3	60.6
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	8	31.1	51.1	61.5
Mean number of children less than age 6	8	30.4	50.2	60.5
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	8	31.5	51.7	62.1
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	8	30.4	50.2	60.6
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	9	30.1	49.8	60.1
Marital Status				
Curently Married	10	27.5	46.1	56.1
Not Curently Married	8	32.2	52.6	63.1 ***
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	8	32.2	52.7	63.2 *
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	11	25.6	43.4	53.2 *
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	8	30.4	50.3	60.7
Have not worked at least 12 months	9	29.1	48.5	58.8
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	10	27.6	46.6	56.7
1.0 to less than 1.5	10	27.8	46.9	57.1
1.5 to less than 2.0	8	32.1	52.8	63.4 **
2.0 and above	7	35.3	57.0	67.7 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	8	31.4	51.6	62.0 *
Net worth 0 or negative	9	28.7	47.8	57.9
Net worth greater than $25,000	9	29.2	48.5	58.7
Net worth $25,000 or less	8	31.0	51.0	61.4
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	7	36.2	57.9	68.5 **
Currently not receiving TANF	9	30.2	49.9	60.2
Receive SSI or general assistance	8	33.3	54.0	64.5
No SSI or general assistance	9	30.2	49.9	60.2
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	12	22.9	40.3	50.2 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	7	37.4	60.5	71.6
Receive alimony or child support	9	29.3	48.7	58.9
No receipt of alimony or child support	8	30.6	50.4	60.8
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	8	30.4	55.0	70.2 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	10	24.3	45.8	60.5 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	13	18.4	36.2	49.5 **
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	19	12.8	26.2	36.8
Spell duration 17 or more months	19	12.8	26.2	36.8
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	8	32.4	53.0	63.5 **
Spell is not first ever	9	29.4	48.9	59.1
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	9	30.3	49.1	58.9 ***
Spell started in 2005	8	34.1	54.2	64.3 ***
Spell started in 2006	20	19.3	32.9	40.9
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	10	26.9	45.4	55.4 ***
Health good or better	8	31.5	51.9	62.4
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	7	34.8	56.0	66.6 *
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	9	30.1	49.8	60.1
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	6	38.8	60.2	70.7 ***
No employment change within family	9	29.6	48.2	58.3
Income change within family	7	38.6	58.3	68.2 ***
No income change within family	11	27.9	44.3	53.5
Marital status change within family	8	30.4	50.2	60.6
No marital status change within family	8	30.4	50.2	60.6
Family composition change within family	8	34.0	54.3	64.7 ***
No family composition change within family	9	29.6	48.4	58.4

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	8	30.5	50.3	60.6
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	9	30.2	50.0	60.2
20th Percentile Wage	8	30.5	50.3	60.6
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	8	31.7	51.9	62.2
Region of Residence				
Northeast	8	30.4	50.2	60.6
Mid-Atlantic	8	30.4	50.2	60.6
Midwest	8	30.4	50.2	60.6
Southeast	8	30.4	50.2	60.6
Southwest	8	30.4	50.2	60.6
Mountain Plains	8	30.4	50.2	60.6
Western	8	30.4	50.2	60.6
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	9	29.2	48.5	58.7
State excludes all or most vehicles	8	31.5	51.7	62.1
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	10	27.7	46.4	56.4
State vehicle limit above federal rules	8	31.5	51.7	62.1
State uses federal vehicle rules	8	32.1	52.5	63.0
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10	28.3	47.3	57.4
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	31.2	51.3	61.7
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	8	30.6	50.3	60.6
State does not offer simplified reporting				
Number of Spell-Month Observations	27,691			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	5	45.4	61.5	69.9
Gender				
Male	5	49.4	66.8	75.8
Female	6	41.3	57.9	66.9
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	4	50.5	67.8	76.7
Black, non-Hispanic	18	21.2	32.1	39.0
Other, non-Hispanic	6	39.9	56.1	65.2
Hispanic	4	56.7	74.0	82.4
Age				
18 to 29	6	40.1	56.2	64.1
30 to 49	4	51.9	69.2	77.2
50 to 64	6	41.2	57.5	65.5
65 and older	1	101.8	100.0	100.0 **
US Citizenship				
Citizen	5	48.7	67.9	75.6
Noncitizen	> 27	5.7	9.3	11.1
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	18	20.8	31.4	37.5
9 to 11	5	47.6	64.7	73.4
12	5	48.1	65.2	74.0
13 and above	5	42.5	59.0	67.8
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	5	46.9	68.1	79.0 *
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	4	73.1	90.1	96.0
Mean number of adults age 60+	5	47.7	62.1	69.9
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	10	35.0	47.5	54.5
Mean number of children less than age 6	5	48.0	64.3	72.8
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	4	67.5	83.0	89.8
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	5	46.4	63.8	72.6
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	4	55.8	73.5	81.9
Marital Status				
Curently Married	17	29.4	38.7	43.3
Not Curently Married	4	59.9	73.1	79.5 *
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	5	48.1	63.9	73.6 *
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	4	71.2	85.3	92.1 **
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	3	83.5	93.8	97.5 **
Have not worked at least 12 months	18	17.5	26.6	32.7
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	13	23.7	38.7	48.8
1.0 to less than 1.5	5	44.2	65.3	76.7
1.5 to less than 2.0	4	75.4	91.7	96.7 *
2.0 and above	4	58.5	79.5	88.7 *

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	7	37.4	52.5	58.3
Net worth 0 or negative	4	72.6	87.1	91.7
Net worth greater than $25,000	4	62.0	79.5	87.5
Net worth $25,000 or less	6	40.8	57.6	66.9
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	9.1	11.6	12.5
Currently not receiving TANF	4	60.0	73.8	80.5
Receive SSI or general assistance	4	61.2	77.3	85.1
No SSI or general assistance	5	43.9	59.7	68.3
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	5	44.9	61.1	69.6
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	5	46.2	62.6	71.1
Receive alimony or child support	11	28.8	43.8	53.3
No receipt of alimony or child support	5	47.4	66.3	76.5
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	5	45.4	57.2	68.4 **
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	4	57.3	69.9	80.6 *
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	8	39.6	50.6	61.5 **
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	4	54.8	67.4	78.3
Spell duration 17 or more months	4	54.8	67.4	78.3
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	6	41.8	57.3	65.4
Spell is not first ever	5	47.2	63.4	71.6
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	5	46.9	64.2	71.7
Spell started in 2005	4	50.7	68.2	75.6
Spell started in 2006	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	18	20.0	30.1	36.8 *
Health good or better	5	49.2	66.3	75.9
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	5	49.9	66.3	74.7
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	5	45.1	61.1	69.5
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	4	67.4	83.4	88.9 *
No employment change within family	6	40.1	56.3	63.0
Income change within family	4	52.7	68.2	75.7
No income change within family	7	40.1	54.3	61.7
Marital status change within family	5	45.4	61.5	69.9
No marital status change within family	5	45.4	61.5	69.9
Family composition change within family	4	68.0	82.6	89.2 **
No family composition change within family	11	32.9	45.5	52.9

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	5	46.4	62.5	70.7
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	5	49.8	66.3	74.4
20th Percentile Wage	5	44.1	61.7	70.8
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	10	31.6	46.8	55.1
Region of Residence				
Northeast	5	45.4	61.5	69.9
Mid-Atlantic	5	45.4	61.5	69.9
Midwest	5	45.4	61.5	69.9
Southeast	5	45.4	61.5	69.9
Southwest	5	45.4	61.5	69.9
Mountain Plains	5	45.4	61.5	69.9
Western	5	45.4	61.5	69.9
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	5	47.8	61.0	70.1
State excludes all or most vehicles	13	30.6	40.6	48.5
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	18.0	24.5	30.0
State vehicle limit above federal rules	4	71.0	84.0	90.5
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	1	100.9	100.0	100.0
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	9	30.3	49.4	60.4
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting				
State does not offer simplified reporting	5	43.4	80.3	90.1
Number of Spell-Month Observations	648			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	8	30.1	51.8	61.6
Gender				
Male	8	32.1	54.7	64.5
Female	8	28.8	50.0	59.7
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	8	31.7	54.1	64.0
Black, non-Hispanic	10	25.9	45.8	55.1
Other, non-Hispanic	9	27.7	48.4	57.9
Hispanic	8	31.1	53.2	63.0
Age				
18 to 29	8	29.4	50.8	60.5
30 to 49	8	29.3	50.6	60.3
50 to 64	7	32.7	55.3	65.2
65 and older	7	35.7	59.4	69.4
US Citizenship				
Citizen	8	30.1	51.8	61.6
Noncitizen	8	30.4	52.2	62.0
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	8	31.9	54.3	64.1
9 to 11	9	28.3	49.3	58.9
12	9	28.5	49.6	59.2
13 and above	8	32.1	54.7	64.5
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	8	29.8	51.5	61.3 **
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	7	32.6	55.4	65.4
Mean number of adults age 60+	8	30.1	51.8	61.6
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	8	31.6	53.9	63.8
Mean number of children less than age 6	8	30.1	51.7	61.5 *
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	7	33.0	55.8	65.7
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	8	30.1	51.8	61.6
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	9	28.3	49.3	59.0
Marital Status				
Curently Married	11	25.2	44.9	54.2
Not Curently Married	7	33.8	57.1	67.1 ***
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	7	33.3	56.5	66.7
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	16	19.9	36.7	45.3 **
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	10	26.5	47.0	56.6
Have not worked at least 12 months	9	28.1	49.3	59.2
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	9	27.6	48.6	58.4
1.0 to less than 1.5	10	25.6	45.7	55.2
1.5 to less than 2.0	9	28.0	49.2	59.0
2.0 and above	6	37.3	61.8	71.9 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	8	30.3	52.1	61.8
Net worth 0 or negative	8	29.9	51.5	61.2
Net worth greater than $25,000	8	29.5	50.9	60.6
Net worth $25,000 or less	8	30.4	52.2	62.0
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	6	39.1	63.6	73.5
Currently not receiving TANF	8	29.9	51.6	61.3
Receive SSI or general assistance	11	25.0	44.4	53.6
No SSI or general assistance	8	30.6	52.6	62.4
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	11	24.2	43.8	53.2 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	7	34.3	58.2	68.4
Receive alimony or child support	7	34.5	57.7	67.7
No receipt of alimony or child support	8	29.6	51.1	60.8
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	8	30.1	53.0	67.8 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	8	28.6	50.8	65.5 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	13	19.3	36.3	49.2 ***
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	20	12.7	24.9	34.9
Spell duration 17 or more months	20	12.7	24.9	34.9
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	7	36.1	60.3	70.2 ***
Spell is not first ever	9	27.4	48.3	57.8
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	8	30.8	51.9	61.3 **
Spell started in 2005	8	32.4	54.1	63.6 **
Spell started in 2006	15	22.0	38.9	47.2
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	8	29.2	50.5	60.2
Health good or better	8	30.4	52.2	62.0
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	8	31.8	54.2	64.1
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	8	30.0	51.6	61.4
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	6	42.7	66.5	76.1 ***
No employment change within family	9	29.1	49.0	58.5
Income change within family	7	34.4	56.2	65.7 **
No income change within family	9	28.6	48.3	57.4
Marital status change within family	26	14.9	28.2	35.2
No marital status change within family	8	30.2	52.2	62.0
Family composition change within family	7	33.5	55.8	65.5
No family composition change within family	9	29.2	49.9	59.4

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	8	29.7	51.5	61.2 **
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	10	26.5	46.8	56.2
20th Percentile Wage	8	30.6	52.2	61.9 **
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	6	37.2	61.0	70.9
Region of Residence				
Northeast	12	23.6	42.7	51.9
Mid-Atlantic	7	33.4	56.9	67.0
Midwest	9	27.6	48.8	58.6
Southeast	11	24.2	43.7	52.9
Southwest	7	34.2	57.9	68.0
Mountain Plains	3	75.8	94.6	98.0 *
Western	9	27.5	48.7	58.4
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	7	34.2	57.9	68.2
State excludes all or most vehicles				
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit				
State vehicle limit above federal rules				
State uses federal vehicle rules				
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	7	34.2	57.9	68.2
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility				
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	8	30.6	52.2	61.9
State does not offer simplified reporting	19	19.7	35.8	43.9
Number of Spell-Month Observations	8,004			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	9	30.8	49.9	60.4
Gender				
Male	8	33.8	54.0	64.8 ***
Female	10	28.6	47.0	57.3
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	8	32.1	51.8	62.4
Black, non-Hispanic	9	30.3	49.4	59.8
Other, non-Hispanic	13	23.6	39.6	49.1 **
Hispanic	9	30.7	49.9	60.4
Age				
18 to 29	10	28.5	46.9	57.1
30 to 49	8	31.6	51.1	61.6 *
50 to 64	8	31.2	50.6	61.1
65 and older	7	37.3	58.5	69.3 **
US Citizenship				
Citizen	9	30.8	50.0	60.4
Noncitizen	9	30.0	48.9	59.3
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	17	20.4	34.9	43.8
9 to 11	8	30.9	50.2	60.8 ***
12	9	29.9	49.0	59.5 ***
13 and above	8	34.2	54.7	65.5 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	9	30.8	49.9	60.3
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	9	30.8	50.0	60.4
Mean number of adults age 60+	9	30.8	49.9	60.3
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	9	30.4	49.3	59.8
Mean number of children less than age 6	9	30.8	49.9	60.4
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	9	30.8	49.9	60.3
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	9	30.8	49.9	60.4
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	9	30.5	49.6	60.0
Marital Status				
Curently Married	10	28.4	46.5	56.8
Not Curently Married	8	32.0	51.6	62.2 **
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	8	32.1	51.8	62.4
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	10	27.3	45.1	55.3
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	8	32.0	51.6	62.2
Have not worked at least 12 months	9	29.4	48.1	58.5
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	10	27.8	46.1	56.4
1.0 to less than 1.5	10	28.6	47.2	57.6
1.5 to less than 2.0	8	33.2	53.5	64.3 **
2.0 and above	7	35.2	56.1	66.9 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	8	31.6	51.0	61.6
Net worth 0 or negative	9	29.2	47.7	58.0
Net worth greater than $25,000	9	29.8	48.5	58.9
Net worth $25,000 or less	8	31.2	50.5	61.0
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	7	37.9	59.3	70.0 **
Currently not receiving TANF	9	30.4	49.4	59.8
Receive SSI or general assistance	7	35.7	56.3	67.0 *
No SSI or general assistance	9	30.4	49.3	59.7
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	12	23.5	40.6	50.8 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	7	37.7	60.2	71.5
Receive alimony or child support	10	28.4	46.6	56.9
No receipt of alimony or child support	8	31.0	50.2	60.8
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	8	30.8	55.2	70.4 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	10	23.9	44.9	59.5 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	13	18.8	36.5	49.8
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	18	13.4	27.1	38.0
Spell duration 17 or more months	18	13.4	27.1	38.0
First Spell				
Spell is first ever	8	32.4	52.1	62.7
Spell is not first ever	9	29.9	48.7	59.1
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	9	30.4	48.5	58.4 ***
Spell started in 2005	8	34.9	54.4	64.6 ***
Spell started in 2006	22	18.2	30.6	38.3
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	11	26.3	43.8	53.9 ***
Health good or better	8	32.2	52.0	62.7
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	7	34.7	55.2	65.9
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	9	30.5	49.5	59.9
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	7	37.4	57.9	68.6 ***
No employment change within family	9	30.0	48.2	58.4
Income change within family	6	41.3	60.1	70.1 ***
No income change within family	12	27.6	42.7	51.7
Marital status change within family	11	26.2	43.5	53.4
No marital status change within family	9	30.8	49.9	60.4
Family composition change within family	8	34.7	54.3	64.9 ***
No family composition change within family	9	29.8	47.9	58.0

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	9	30.6	49.8	60.3
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	8	31.4	50.9	61.5
20th Percentile Wage	8	31.1	50.2	60.6 **
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	7	35.0	55.4	66.0
Region of Residence				
Northeast	9	29.3	48.4	58.8
Mid-Atlantic	11	26.8	44.8	54.9 *
Midwest	11	26.2	44.0	54.0 **
Southeast	9	30.0	49.4	59.9
Southwest	5	45.9	69.1	79.4 ***
Mountain Plains	10	28.5	47.2	57.5
Western	8	32.1	52.2	62.9
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility				
State excludes all or most vehicles	8	32.3	52.2	62.9
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	8	32.3	52.2	62.9
State vehicle limit above federal rules	8	32.3	52.2	62.9
State uses federal vehicle rules	8	32.3	52.2	62.9
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility				
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	32.3	52.2	62.9
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	9	30.6	49.7	60.2
State does not offer simplified reporting	7	35.8	56.6	67.3
Number of Spell-Month Observations	20,335			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In First Spell Ever			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	7	36.8	56.6	64.7
Gender				
Male	7	38.7	59.0	67.2
Female	8	35.2	54.6	62.7
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	7	37.4	57.5	65.7
Black, non-Hispanic	6	40.4	61.1	69.3
Other, non-Hispanic	11	28.2	45.3	52.8
Hispanic	8	34.2	53.4	61.4
Age				
18 to 29	7	37.6	57.6	65.7
30 to 49	8	35.3	54.7	62.7
50 to 64	7	37.6	57.6	65.7
65 and older	7	39.0	59.2	67.4
US Citizenship				
Citizen	7	36.8	56.6	64.7
Noncitizen	7	36.8	56.5	64.6
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	13	26.2	42.7	49.9
9 to 11	8	34.0	53.3	61.3
12	7	37.7	57.9	66.0 **
13 and above	6	39.3	60.0	68.1 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	7	36.9	56.8	64.9
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	7	35.6	55.1	63.2
Mean number of adults age 60+	7	36.8	56.6	64.7
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	7	38.7	58.9	67.1
Mean number of children less than age 6	7	36.9	56.7	64.8
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	6	39.4	59.8	67.9
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	7	36.9	56.6	64.7
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	7	38.7	58.9	67.0
Marital Status				
Curently Married	9	30.5	48.4	56.3
Not Curently Married	6	40.0	60.5	68.8 ***
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	7	36.4	56.1	64.3
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	7	36.6	56.4	64.5
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	6	42.4	63.3	71.5
Have not worked at least 12 months	7	36.8	56.6	64.7
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	9	31.1	49.5	57.6
1.0 to less than 1.5	8	35.1	54.8	63.1
1.5 to less than 2.0	7	38.1	58.6	67.0 *
2.0 and above	5	44.3	65.9	74.2 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In First Spell Ever				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	6	39.7	60.3	68.5	***
Net worth 0 or negative	9	30.8	49.0	56.8	
Net worth greater than $25,000	7	37.7	57.7	65.8	
Net worth $25,000 or less	7	36.4	56.1	64.2	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	7	38.7	59.0	67.1	
Currently not receiving TANF	7	36.8	56.5	64.6	
Receive SSI or general assistance	5	45.7	66.9	74.9	*
No SSI or general assistance	7	36.1	55.6	63.7	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	11	28.1	46.2	54.1	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	6	42.9	65.1	73.5	
Receive alimony or child support	10	29.3	47.0	54.7	*
No receipt of alimony or child support	7	37.3	57.4	65.6	
Benefit History					
Current Spell Length					
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	6	36.8	61.5	75.7	***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	8	29.4	51.5	65.8	**
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	14	18.6	34.9	47.0	
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	20	14.1	27.2	37.6	
Spell duration 17 or more months	20	14.1	27.2	37.6	
First Spell					
Spell is first ever	7	34.7	56.1	64.8	
Spell is not first ever					
Spell Start Year					
Spell started in 2004	9	32.0	50.0	57.9	
Spell started in 2005	6	42.4	62.9	71.1	***
Spell started in 2006	14	25.6	41.2	48.4	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	8	31.7	50.1	58.1	**
Health good or better	7	38.3	58.6	66.8	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	7	36.6	56.3	64.4	
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	7	36.8	56.6	64.7	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	6	43.4	64.1	72.1	*
No employment change within family	7	36.2	55.5	63.4	
Income change within family	4	51.0	69.5	76.5	***
No income change within family	10	32.7	48.1	54.9	
Marital status change within family	11	28.3	45.4	53.0	
No marital status change within family	7	36.8	56.7	64.9	
Family composition change within family	6	41.3	61.5	69.5	*
No family composition change within family	7	35.9	55.0	62.9	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In First Spell Ever			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	7	36.9	56.6	64.7
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	7	36.0	55.5	63.5
20th Percentile Wage	7	36.8	56.5	64.7
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	7	36.4	56.1	64.2
Region of Residence				
Northeast	10	29.6	47.7	55.5
Mid-Atlantic	7	37.1	57.5	65.8
Midwest	9	30.8	49.3	57.2 *
Southeast	7	35.5	55.5	63.7
Southwest	5	48.1	70.2	78.2 *
Mountain Plains	8	34.4	54.1	62.3
Western	7	38.2	58.9	67.2
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	7	37.0	56.8	64.9
State excludes all or most vehicles	8	35.5	54.8	63.0
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	7	37.7	57.6	65.8
State vehicle limit above federal rules	6	43.1	64.1	72.3 *
State uses federal vehicle rules	10	29.9	47.5	55.3
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	6	42.8	63.9	72.0
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	35.1	54.5	62.5
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	7	36.6	56.4	64.5
State does not offer simplified reporting	5	46.0	67.5	75.5
Number of Spell-Month Observations	8,830			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals Not In First Spell Ever			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	9	27.6	47.3	58.8
Gender				
Male	8	30.6	51.7	63.4 ***
Female	10	25.7	44.6	55.8
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	8	30.1	50.9	62.6 *
Black, non-Hispanic	10	26.4	45.6	56.8
Other, non-Hispanic	12	23.0	40.6	51.2
Hispanic	10	26.1	45.1	56.4
Age				
18 to 29	10	25.9	44.9	56.0
30 to 49	9	28.1	48.1	59.6
50 to 64	9	27.9	47.8	59.2
65 and older	7	35.8	58.6	70.5 **
US Citizenship				
Citizen	9	27.8	47.7	59.1
Noncitizen	11	25.0	43.5	54.6
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	13	21.8	38.7	49.2
9 to 11	9	27.3	47.0	58.4 *
12	10	26.7	46.1	57.5 *
13 and above	8	30.3	51.2	63.0 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	9	27.5	47.2	58.6 *
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	9	28.7	48.9	60.5
Mean number of adults age 60+	9	27.6	47.3	58.7
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	10	26.9	46.3	57.6
Mean number of children less than age 6	9	27.6	47.3	58.7
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	9	28.1	48.0	59.5
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	9	27.7	47.4	58.8
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	10	26.9	46.3	57.6
Marital Status				
Curently Married	10	25.6	44.4	55.5
Not Curently Married	9	28.9	49.2	60.7 *
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	8	30.1	51.1	62.9 **
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	13	21.9	38.9	49.4
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	10	26.7	46.2	57.6
Have not worked at least 12 months	10	25.6	44.6	55.9
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	10	25.7	44.9	56.2
1.0 to less than 1.5	11	24.3	42.7	53.7
1.5 to less than 2.0	8	30.5	51.7	63.6 **
2.0 and above	8	31.6	53.2	65.1 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals Not In First Spell Ever			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	9	27.6	47.3	58.7
Net worth 0 or negative	9	27.7	47.4	58.8
Net worth greater than $25,000	10	26.6	45.7	57.0
Net worth $25,000 or less	9	28.1	48.0	59.5
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	7	34.8	57.2	69.1 **
Currently not receiving TANF	10	27.2	46.8	58.1
Receive SSI or general assistance	9	27.9	47.8	59.2
No SSI or general assistance	9	27.6	47.3	58.7
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	13	21.6	39.0	50.0 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	7	33.9	57.0	69.4
Receive alimony or child support	8	29.8	50.4	62.1
No receipt of alimony or child support	10	27.4	46.9	58.3
Benefit History				
Current Spell Length				
Spell duration 4 or fewer months	8	27.6	50.8	65.9 ***
Spell duration 5 to 8 months	10	23.4	44.2	58.8 ***
Spell duration 9 to 12 months	12	19.3	37.5	51.1 ***
Spell duration 13 to 16 months	18	13.1	26.5	37.4
Spell duration 17 or more months	18	13.1	26.5	37.4
First Spell				
Spell is first ever				
Spell is not first ever	9	28.5	48.1	59.6
Spell Start Year				
Spell started in 2004	9	29.7	49.1	60.0 ***
Spell started in 2005	9	30.2	49.8	60.8 ***
Spell started in 2006	24	16.7	29.6	37.8
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	11	24.5	42.8	53.9 **
Health good or better	9	28.7	48.9	60.5
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	7	33.6	55.7	67.5 **
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	10	27.2	46.7	58.1
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	7	35.9	57.6	69.4 ***
No employment change within family	10	26.7	45.0	56.0
Income change within family	8	33.4	53.3	64.6 ***
No income change within family	11	25.7	42.5	53.0
Marital status change within family	18	18.5	33.3	42.8
No marital status change within family	9	27.7	47.5	58.9
Family composition change within family	8	31.2	51.5	63.1 ***
No family composition change within family	10	26.7	45.0	56.1

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.2 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Durations and Cumulative Exit Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals Not In First Spell Ever			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	9	27.6	47.3	58.7
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	9	28.0	47.8	59.3
20th Percentile Wage	9	28.2	47.8	59.2 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	7	36.2	58.7	70.5
Region of Residence				
Northeast	10	27.1	46.9	58.3
Mid-Atlantic	11	24.4	42.8	53.8
Midwest	10	25.6	44.6	55.9
Southeast	11	23.9	42.0	52.9
Southwest	6	39.4	63.3	75.1 ***
Mountain Plains	10	25.7	44.8	56.0
Western	9	27.4	47.3	58.8
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	12	23.3	41.1	51.8 **
State excludes all or most vehicles	8	30.1	51.1	62.7
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	11	24.1	42.2	53.1 *
State vehicle limit above federal rules	8	31.1	52.4	64.1
State uses federal vehicle rules	8	32.6	54.4	66.2
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	13	21.6	38.3	48.6 **
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	8	30.4	51.3	62.9
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	9	27.6	47.3	58.7
State does not offer simplified reporting	8	29.5	50.1	61.7
Number of Spell-Month Observations	19,509			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Gender				
Male	> 27	16.9	27.4	33.9 **
Female	26	19.3	30.9	38.0
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	15.9	25.9	32.2
Black, non-Hispanic	17	23.2	36.7	44.8 ***
Other, non-Hispanic	24	20.5	32.8	40.3
Hispanic	> 27	17.7	28.6	35.4
Age				
18 to 29	24	20.3	32.4	39.8
30 to 49	> 27	18.5	29.7	36.7
50 to 64	> 27	15.2	24.7	30.7 ***
65 and older	> 27	13.6	22.2	27.7 **
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	18.7	30.1	37.0 *
Noncitizen	> 27	15.2	24.8	30.8
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	14	25.5	40.0	48.4
9 to 11	24	20.5	32.8	40.2 *
12	> 27	18.4	29.7	36.7 ***
13 and above	> 27	15.6	25.4	31.6 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	> 27	18.3	29.5	36.4
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	17.6	28.4	35.1
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	18.3	29.5	36.4
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	18.0	29.0	35.8
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	18.2	29.3	36.2 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	24	20.2	32.2	39.6
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	> 27	18.3	29.4	36.2 **
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	25	19.4	31.1	38.3
Marital Status				
Curently Married	> 27	17.1	27.6	34.2
Not Curently Married	26	19.0	30.5	37.5
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	16.6	27.0	33.5 ***
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	24	20.0	32.1	39.5
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	18.4	29.7	36.7
Have not worked at least 12 months	23	20.9	33.4	41.0
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	23	20.6	32.9	40.4
1.0 to less than 1.5	24	20.4	32.7	40.2
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	14.0	22.9	28.7 ***
2.0 and above	> 27	15.2	24.8	30.8 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Net worth 0 or negative	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Net worth $25,000 or less	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	17.5	28.3	34.9
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	18.5	29.7	36.6
Receive SSI or general assistance	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
No receipt of alimony or child support	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Benefit History				
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length				
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	12	18.4	36.5	50.5 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	20	11.2	23.3	33.7 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	25	8.0	17.1	25.2 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	4.8	10.4	15.6
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	4.8	10.4	15.6
First Nonparticipation Spell				
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	17.2	27.9	34.5
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	26	19.0	30.5	37.6
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year				
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	24	22.2	34.1	40.9 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	19.8	30.7	37.1 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	8.8	14.1	17.4
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Health good or better	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	12	28.1	42.5	51.1 ***
No employment change within family	> 27	17.7	27.8	34.3
Income change within family	24	21.0	32.7	39.9 ***
No income change within family	> 27	17.5	27.7	34.0
Marital status change within family	> 27	9.8	16.3	20.5
No marital status change within family	> 27	18.4	29.6	36.5
Family composition change within family	15	25.2	39.1	47.4 ***
No family composition change within family	> 27	18.0	28.7	35.4

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Trigger Events But Not Instability Variables			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	18.5	29.7	36.5
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	17.8	28.6	35.3
20th Percentile Wage	> 27	18.4	29.6	36.4
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	26	18.9	30.3	37.3
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	18.1	29.1	35.9
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.0
Midwest	24	20.0	32.0	39.2
Southeast	> 27	14.8	24.2	30.0 ***
Southwest	> 27	17.7	28.5	35.2
Mountain Plains	15	24.8	38.9	47.2
Western	24	20.5	32.7	40.1
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	25	19.6	31.3	38.5
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	17.9	28.9	35.7
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	18.5	29.8	36.7
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	17.6	28.4	35.1
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	17.8	28.7	35.4
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	25	19.7	31.5	38.7
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	17.9	28.9	35.6
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	18.4	29.6	36.5
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	16.2	26.2	32.5
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	18.3	29.5	36.4
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	> 27	18.3	29.4	36.3
Number of Spell-Month Observations	31,210			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Burstein Variables			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	18.3	29.5	36.4
Gender				
Male	> 27	17.3	27.9	34.5
Female	26	19.0	30.5	37.5
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	16.5	26.8	33.2
Black, non-Hispanic	20	21.8	34.8	42.6 **
Other, non-Hispanic	24	19.7	31.7	39.0
Hispanic	> 27	17.6	28.5	35.3
Age				
18 to 29	25	19.6	31.4	38.6
30 to 49	> 27	18.8	30.2	37.1
50 to 64	> 27	15.6	25.4	31.5 **
65 and older	> 27	13.9	22.7	28.3 *
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	18.6	29.9	36.9
Noncitizen	> 27	15.9	25.9	32.1
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	17	23.4	37.0	45.0
9 to 11	24	20.4	32.7	40.1
12	> 27	18.3	29.5	36.4 **
13 and above	> 27	16.0	26.0	32.3 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	> 27	18.3	29.5	36.4
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	17.7	28.6	35.3
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	18.6	30.0	36.9
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	18.2	29.3	36.2 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	24	20.3	32.5	39.9
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	> 27	18.2	29.3	36.2 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	25	19.7	31.5	38.7
Marital Status				
Curently Married	> 27	17.1	27.7	34.3
Not Curently Married	26	18.9	30.4	37.4
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	17.0	27.5	34.1 **
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	23	20.9	33.4	40.9
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	18.7	30.2	37.2
Have not worked at least 12 months	24	19.9	31.9	39.2
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	25	19.6	31.5	38.8
1.0 to less than 1.5	23	20.6	32.9	40.4
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	14.3	23.5	29.3 ***
2.0 and above	> 27	16.1	26.2	32.5 **

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Burstein Variables				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	16.5	26.9	33.3	***
Net worth 0 or negative	22	21.3	33.9	41.6	
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	16.5	26.7	33.1	*
Net worth $25,000 or less	26	18.9	30.4	37.5	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	16.3	26.4	32.7	
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	18.6	29.9	36.9	
Receive SSI or general assistance	25	19.4	31.1	38.2	
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.0	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	20	21.6	34.7	42.7	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	14.3	23.6	29.6	
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	17.8	28.7	35.5	
No receipt of alimony or child support	> 27	18.4	29.6	36.5	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	13	18.3	36.0	49.5	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	20	11.5	23.6	33.8	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	26	8.4	17.6	25.6	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	5.1	11.0	16.3	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	5.1	11.0	16.3	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	17.5	28.3	35.0	
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	18.8	30.2	37.2	
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	23	22.6	34.6	41.5	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	19.6	30.4	36.7	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	8.6	13.9	17.2	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	> 27	18.7	30.1	37.0	
Health good or better	> 27	18.2	29.3	36.1	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	16.3	26.4	32.8	
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	18.5	29.8	36.8	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	12	27.9	42.3	50.9	***
No employment change within family	> 27	17.7	27.8	34.3	
Income change within family	24	21.1	32.9	40.1	***
No income change within family	> 27	17.5	27.5	33.9	
Marital status change within family	> 27	9.9	16.5	20.8	
No marital status change within family	> 27	18.3	29.6	36.5	
Family composition change within family	15	24.9	38.8	47.0	***
No family composition change within family	> 27	18.0	28.7	35.4	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Burstein Variables			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	18.5	29.7	36.5
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	17.6	28.4	35.1
20th Percentile Wage	> 27	18.4	29.5	36.4
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	> 27	18.8	30.1	37.1
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	15.5	25.2	31.3 **
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	18.3	29.5	36.4
Midwest	24	20.0	32.1	39.4
Southeast	> 27	15.2	24.8	30.8 **
Southwest	26	19.1	30.7	37.8
Mountain Plains	15	24.9	39.1	47.4 *
Western	25	19.9	31.8	39.1
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	24	20.1	32.1	39.5
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	17.7	28.5	35.2
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	18.3	29.4	36.3
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	17.7	28.6	35.3
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	17.9	28.9	35.7
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	24	20.0	31.9	39.2
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	17.8	28.7	35.5
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	18.5	29.7	36.6
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	15.0	24.4	30.3
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	18.3	29.5	36.3
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	> 27	18.3	29.4	36.3
Number of Spell-Month Observations	31,210			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Single-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	24	22.1	37.2	43
Gender				
Male	> 27	15.5	26.9	31.4 *
Female	16	23.6	39.5	45.5
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	17	23.4	39.1	45.1
Black, non-Hispanic	25	21.9	36.9	42.6
Other, non-Hispanic	21	22.6	38.0	43.9
Hispanic	> 27	19.5	33.2	38.6
Age				
18 to 29	> 27	20.2	34.5	40.1
30 to 49	16	23.7	39.8	45.9
50 to 64	> 27	17.1	29.6	34.6
65 and older	2	86.7	97.9	99.2
US Citizenship				
Citizen	23	22.3	37.5	43.4
Noncitizen	> 27	18.4	31.5	36.6
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	> 27	15.7	27.3	32.1
9 to 11	13	26.0	43.1	49.6
12	16	24.0	40.1	46.3
13 and above	> 27	19.7	33.7	39.2
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	24	22.2	37.2	43.0
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	12	27.1	44.4	50.9
Mean number of adults age 60+	24	22.1	37.2	43.0
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	24	22.1	37.2	43.0
Mean number of children less than age 6	25	21.6	36.6	42.5 **
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	12	27.0	44.7	51.3
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	24	22.1	37.2	43.0
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	19	23.1	38.6	44.6
Marital Status				
Curently Married	24	22.1	37.2	43.0
Not Curently Married	24	22.1	37.2	43.0
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	17	23.1	38.7	44.8
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	19	22.8	38.2	44.2
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	8	31.5	50.6	57.6 *
Have not worked at least 12 months	> 27	16.4	28.2	33.0
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	14	25.1	41.8	48.1
1.0 to less than 1.5	26	21.4	36.4	42.1
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	13.3	23.5	27.6 **
2.0 and above	> 27	17.7	30.5	35.6

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Single-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	21.1	35.7	41.4
Net worth 0 or negative	17	23.3	38.9	45.0
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	20.4	34.6	40.1
Net worth $25,000 or less	22	22.4	37.6	43.5
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	15	24.6	41.0	47.2
Currently not receiving TANF	26	21.7	36.5	42.3
Receive SSI or general assistance	> 27	18.2	31.1	36.2
No SSI or general assistance	23	22.4	37.6	43.5
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	12	26.1	44.0	50.8 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	16.2	28.7	33.9
Receive alimony or child support	25	21.9	36.9	42.7
No receipt of alimony or child support	24	22.2	37.3	43.2
Benefit History				
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length				
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	12	22.1	39.4	52.3 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	14	19.2	34.9	46.9 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	> 27	9.7	18.5	26.1 **
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	8.7	16.7	23.6 *
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	8.7	16.7	23.6
First Nonparticipation Spell				
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	21	22.7	38.0	43.9
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	26	21.6	36.5	42.2
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year				
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	12	27.9	44.2	50.0 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	24	23.8	38.5	43.7 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	10.9	18.5	21.5
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	12	26.4	43.7	50.1
Health good or better	> 27	21.3	36.0	41.7
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	13.1	23.0	27.1
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	22	22.3	37.6	43.5
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	8	32.9	52.0	58.9 *
No employment change within family	> 27	21.5	35.8	41.4
Income change within family	22	22.5	37.7	43.6
No income change within family	25	21.9	36.8	42.6
Marital status change within family	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
No marital status change within family	24	22.1	37.2	43.1
Family composition change within family	9	30.4	48.6	55.3 *
No family composition change within family	> 27	21.3	35.6	41.1

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Single-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	24	22.1	37.2	43.0
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	21	22.6	38.0	43.9
20th Percentile Wage	24	22.7	37.7	43.4 **
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	9	30.6	49.0	55.5
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	17.9	31.2	36.6 *
Mid-Atlantic	24	21.3	36.6	42.6
Midwest	> 27	17.2	30.1	35.4 **
Southeast	> 27	17.0	29.7	34.9 **
Southwest	7	35.2	56.3	63.7
Mountain Plains	15	24.1	40.8	47.2
Western	9	29.3	48.3	55.3
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	16	23.9	39.9	46.0
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	20.1	34.2	39.7
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	20	22.8	38.3	44.2
State vehicle limit above federal rules	17	23.2	38.9	44.9
State uses federal vehicle rules	16	24.0	40.1	46.2
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	24	22.0	37.0	42.9
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	24	22.1	37.2	43.1
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	23	22.5	37.7	43.5
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	13.5	23.6	27.7
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	24	22.0	37.1	43.0
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	24	21.9	37.0	42.8
Number of Spell-Month Observations	4,743			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Multiple-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	24	18	30.7	38.9
Gender				
Male	26	16.8	28.8	36.6
Female	23	18.9	32.0	40.5
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	15.9	27.5	35.2
Black, non-Hispanic	16	21.9	36.9	46.2
Other, non-Hispanic	20	19.8	33.8	42.6
Hispanic	24	17.6	30.3	38.4
Age				
18 to 29	22	19.1	32.4	40.9
30 to 49	23	18.8	32.0	40.4
50 to 64	> 27	13.6	23.6	30.4 *
65 and older	> 27	8.7	15.4	20.1 **
US Citizenship				
Citizen	24	18.5	31.4	39.8
Noncitizen	> 27	15.6	26.9	34.3
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	14	23.1	38.5	48.1
9 to 11	24	18.4	31.3	39.7
12	23	18.7	31.9	40.3
13 and above	> 27	15.4	26.6	34.0 **
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	24	18.0	30.7	38.9
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	24	18.1	30.8	39.0
Mean number of adults age 60+	24	18.0	30.7	38.9
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	24	18.6	31.6	39.9
Mean number of children less than age 6	24	18.0	30.7	38.9 *
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	21	19.8	33.5	42.2
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	24	18.0	30.6	38.7
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	22	19.0	32.2	40.7
Marital Status				
Curently Married	24	18.1	30.8	39.0
Not Curently Married	24	17.9	30.6	38.7
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	15.7	27.2	34.8 ***
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	15	22.6	37.8	47.3
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	16	21.7	36.6	45.9
Have not worked at least 12 months	19	20.6	34.9	43.9
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	24	18.1	31.0	39.4
1.0 to less than 1.5	14	23.4	39.0	48.7 **
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	14.5	25.3	32.5
2.0 and above	> 27	15.2	26.3	33.8

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Multiple-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	16.7	28.7	36.5 **
Net worth 0 or negative	18	20.8	35.1	44.0
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	16.5	28.3	36.0
Net worth $25,000 or less	23	18.6	31.6	39.9
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	14.6	25.3	32.4 *
Currently not receiving TANF	23	18.7	31.8	40.2
Receive SSI or general assistance	12	25.2	41.6	51.5 ***
No SSI or general assistance	26	16.9	29.0	36.9
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	17	20.9	35.4	44.8 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	14.4	25.2	32.5
Receive alimony or child support	21	19.8	33.5	42.2
No receipt of alimony or child support	24	17.8	30.3	38.4
Benefit History				
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length				
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	13	18.0	35.1	47.7 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	18	13.3	26.7	37.2 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	22	10.9	22.2	31.4 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	5.8	12.3	17.8
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	5.8	12.3	17.8
First Nonparticipation Spell				
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	26	17.2	29.4	37.3
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	24	18.3	31.2	39.5
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year				
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	18	22.7	36.8	45.3 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	17.6	29.2	36.5 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	10.8	18.4	23.4
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	25	17.7	30.3	38.4
Health good or better	24	18.1	30.9	39.1
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	13.7	23.8	30.6 **
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	23	18.6	31.7	40.2
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	10	29.5	45.9	56.1 ***
No employment change within family	> 27	17.1	27.9	35.5
Income change within family	22	19.9	32.9	41.2
No income change within family	> 27	17.3	29.0	36.6
Marital status change within family	> 27	13.5	23.5	30.1
No marital status change within family	24	18.0	30.7	39.0
Family composition change within family	19	20.5	34.5	43.3
No family composition change within family	24	17.9	30.4	38.5

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Multiple-Adult Families With Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	24	17.9	30.6	38.8
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	24	18.4	31.4	39.8
20th Percentile Wage	24	17.9	30.6	38.8
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	26	16.7	28.7	36.5
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	10.2	18.1	23.6 ***
Mid-Atlantic	12	24.6	40.8	50.7
Midwest	17	21.4	36.1	45.3
Southeast	> 27	15.6	27.0	34.5
Southwest	> 27	16.0	27.7	35.4
Mountain Plains	11	26.1	43.0	53.1 *
Western	23	18.7	32.0	40.4
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	24	18.4	31.3	39.5
State excludes all or most vehicles	24	18.3	31.2	39.4
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	20	19.9	33.7	42.3
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	14.7	25.5	32.5
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	16.6	28.5	36.2
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	21	19.5	33.0	41.5
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	25	17.6	30.1	38.2
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	24	18.0	30.6	38.8
State does not offer simplified reporting	23	19.0	32.2	40.6
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	24	18.0	30.7	38.9
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	24	18.0	30.7	38.9
Number of Spell-Month Observations	14,091			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families With Elderly Members			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	17.9	24.8	28.6
Gender				
Male	> 27	18.6	25.7	29.6
Female	> 27	17.3	23.9	27.6
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	16.9	23.8	27.5
Black, non-Hispanic	25	19.7	27.5	31.7
Other, non-Hispanic	> 27	4.8	6.8	8.0 *
Hispanic	25	19.3	27.0	31.2
Age				
18 to 29	25	22.1	30.2	34.5
30 to 49	20	27.5	37.2	42.2
50 to 64	> 27	19.3	26.4	30.2
65 and older	> 27	13.4	18.4	21.2
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	17.4	23.8	27.4 ***
Noncitizen	4	63.0	78.2	84.4
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	9	35.9	49.9	56.7
9 to 11	> 27	18.2	26.3	30.7 **
12	> 27	11.8	17.3	20.3 ***
13 and above	> 27	12.9	18.9	22.1 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	> 27	17.9	24.8	28.6
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	17.9	24.8	28.6
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	17.0	23.7	27.3
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	11.5	16.2	18.7
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	17.9	24.8	28.6
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	> 27	17.9	24.8	28.6
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	> 27	17.9	24.8	28.6
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	> 27	17.9	24.8	28.6
Marital Status				
Curently Married	> 27	18.9	26.2	30.2
Not Curently Married	> 27	17.5	24.3	28.1
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	15.6	21.7	25.1
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	> 27	19.3	26.7	30.8
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	14.0	19.5	22.6
Have not worked at least 12 months	> 27	18.7	26.0	30.0
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	19	26.6	37.0	42.5
1.0 to less than 1.5	> 27	16.5	23.3	27.1 *
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	10.2	14.5	17.0 ***
2.0 and above	> 27	15.5	22.0	25.6 **

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families With Elderly Members				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	14.2	20.5	23.9	**
Net worth 0 or negative	20	24.2	34.2	39.4	
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	19.0	26.2	30.1	
Net worth $25,000 or less	> 27	17.5	24.2	27.9	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	17	29.5	40.0	45.6	
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	17.7	24.5	28.3	
Receive SSI or general assistance	> 27	14.8	20.7	24.1	
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	19.2	26.7	30.9	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	20	23.7	33.8	38.5	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	10.3	15.0	17.3	
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	
No receipt of alimony or child support	> 27	17.9	24.8	28.6	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	17	17.9	30.3	40.9	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	> 27	10.1	17.6	24.6	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	> 27	6.0	10.7	15.2	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	3.4	6.2	8.9	**
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	3.4	6.2	8.9	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	24	23.0	31.6	36.2	*
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	15.2	21.1	24.4	
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	> 27	16.8	22.7	25.6	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	21	26.2	35.0	39.1	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	2.4	3.4	3.8	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	> 27	12.4	17.4	20.4	***
Health good or better	21	24.9	34.3	39.7	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	10	36.2	48.3	54.5	***
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	16.0	22.2	25.5	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	> 27	14.0	19.7	22.8	
No employment change within family	> 27	17.9	25.1	29.0	
Income change within family	17	33.3	42.6	47.5	***
No income change within family	> 27	17.0	22.1	25.0	
Marital status change within family	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	
No marital status change within family	> 27	18.1	25.2	29.0	
Family composition change within family	7	41.7	55.2	61.9	*
No family composition change within family	> 27	17.5	24.3	28.1	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families With Elderly Members			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	17.9	24.7	28.5
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	18.0	25.0	28.8
20th Percentile Wage	> 27	17.7	24.6	28.4
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	> 27	16.4	22.8	26.3
Region of Residence				
Northeast	17	28.5	39.9	46.0 **
Mid-Atlantic	24	20.7	29.5	34.4
Midwest	17	27.9	39.3	45.3 **
Southeast	> 27	8.4	12.3	14.6
Southwest	> 27	17.2	24.7	29.0
Mountain Plains	7	39.7	54.2	61.4 **
Western	> 27	8.6	12.5	14.8
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	19.7	27.1	31.0
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	17.0	23.4	26.9
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	14.2	19.6	22.5
State vehicle limit above federal rules	24	22.5	30.8	35.2
State uses federal vehicle rules	21	25.4	34.6	39.4
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	14.7	20.6	23.8
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	19.3	26.8	30.9
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	18.2	25.2	29.0
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	18.3	25.7	29.6 **
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	> 27	18.8	26.3	30.3
Number of Spell-Month Observations	4,146			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	19	21.2	33.5	41.4
Gender				
Male	22	19.7	31.2	38.7
Female	16	22.4	35.2	43.3
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	19	21.2	33.5	41.4
Black, non-Hispanic	18	21.6	34.1	42.0
Other, non-Hispanic	14	24.4	38.1	46.7
Hispanic	24	18.8	29.9	37.2
Age				
18 to 29	12	27.8	42.7	51.9
30 to 49	20	20.4	32.2	40.0 *
50 to 64	25	17.9	28.5	35.7 **
65 and older	12	27.8	42.7	51.9
US Citizenship				
Citizen	18	21.6	34.1	42.2
Noncitizen	> 27	10.8	17.8	22.6
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	11	28.9	44.4	53.7
9 to 11	17	22.0	34.8	42.9
12	17	21.8	34.5	42.5
13 and above	25	17.9	28.7	35.8 **
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	19	21.3	33.5	41.5
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	16	22.5	35.3	43.5
Mean number of adults age 60+	19	21.3	33.7	41.5
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	16	23.2	36.4	44.7
Mean number of children less than age 6	19	21.3	33.6	41.5
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	21	20.2	31.9	39.5
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	19	21.1	33.4	41.3
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	16	22.9	35.9	44.2
Marital Status				
Curently Married	21	20.2	32.0	39.6
Not Curently Married	18	21.6	34.1	42.1
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	17	22.0	34.8	42.8
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	> 27	15.0	24.3	30.4
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	21	20.3	32.2	39.8
Have not worked at least 12 months	18	21.7	34.3	42.2
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	14	24.5	38.6	47.4
1.0 to less than 1.5	15	23.3	36.8	45.4
1.5 to less than 2.0	16	22.5	35.6	44.1
2.0 and above	> 27	10.1	16.8	21.4 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	23	19.2	30.6	38.0 *
Net worth 0 or negative	14	24.5	38.2	46.8
Net worth greater than $25,000	22	19.7	31.3	38.8
Net worth $25,000 or less	18	21.6	34.1	42.0
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	21	20.0	31.7	39.2
Currently not receiving TANF	18	21.5	33.9	41.8
Receive SSI or general assistance	21	20.2	31.9	39.5
No SSI or general assistance	16	22.5	35.3	43.4
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	15	23.6	37.3	46.1 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	14.0	23.0	29.1
Receive alimony or child support	19	21.2	33.5	41.3
No receipt of alimony or child support	19	21.3	33.5	41.4
Benefit History				
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length				
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	12	21.2	40.0	53.2 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	18	13.7	27.2	37.6 **
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	21	11.4	22.9	32.1 *
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	24	9.8	19.9	28.0
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	24	9.8	19.9	28.0
First Nonparticipation Spell				
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	25	18.3	29.2	36.4
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	16	22.9	35.9	44.3
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year				
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	14	26.6	39.9	47.8 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	20	22.6	34.3	41.5 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	11.7	18.5	22.9
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	24	19.1	30.2	37.6 *
Health good or better	15	24.5	38.0	46.6
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	17	22.2	34.9	43.0
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	19	21.2	33.4	41.3
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	12	27.6	41.9	51.0
No employment change within family	20	21.0	32.6	40.4
Income change within family	16	23.9	36.8	45.0
No income change within family	21	20.6	32.1	39.6
Marital status change within family	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
No marital status change within family	19	21.3	33.6	41.5
Family composition change within family	7	37.2	54.3	64.2 ***
No family composition change within family	22	20.4	31.7	39.2

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Non-Disabled Childless Adults			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	19	21.7	34.0	41.7 *
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	25	18.9	29.9	36.9
20th Percentile Wage	19	21.4	33.7	41.5
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	14	24.6	38.3	46.8
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	8.8	14.7	19.1 ***
Mid-Atlantic	20	20.1	32.2	40.5
Midwest	10	30.4	46.9	57.0
Southeast	22	18.9	30.5	38.4
Southwest	16	21.7	34.6	43.3
Mountain Plains	8	33.1	50.4	60.8
Western	12	26.2	41.1	50.7
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	17	21.6	34.2	42.4
State excludes all or most vehicles	17	21.6	34.2	42.4
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	12.4	20.4	25.8 **
State vehicle limit above federal rules	15	24.0	37.6	46.3
State uses federal vehicle rules	8	35.2	52.8	62.9
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	14.1	23.0	29.1
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	15	24.0	37.6	46.4
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	19	21.3	33.6	41.5
State does not offer simplified reporting	21	20.0	31.7	39.3
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	19	21.1	33.4	41.3
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	19	21.0	33.2	41.1
Number of Spell-Month Observations	5,539			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	2	85.1	96.3	99.8
Gender				
Male	2	85.4	96.4	99.8
Female	2	84.7	96.1	99.7
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	2	83.6	95.6	99.7
Black, non-Hispanic	2	88.5	97.7	99.9 *
Other, non-Hispanic	2	85.2	96.3	99.8
Hispanic	2	82.8	95.3	99.7
Age				
18 to 29	2	85.8	96.6	99.8
30 to 49	2	84.8	96.2	99.7
50 to 64	2	84.5	96.0	99.7
65 and older	2	92.1	98.8	99.9 ***
US Citizenship				
Citizen	2	85.3	96.4	99.8
Noncitizen	2	80.3	94.0	99.5
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	2	84.2	95.9	99.7
9 to 11	2	86.0	96.7	99.8
12	2	86.5	96.9	99.8
13 and above	2	83.9	95.7	99.7
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	2	85.0	96.2	99.8
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	2	89.6	98.0	99.9
Mean number of adults age 60+	2	85.0	96.2	99.7 **
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	2	80.0	93.8	99.5
Mean number of children less than age 6	2	85.1	96.3	99.8 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	2	88.9	97.8	99.9
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	2	85.1	96.3	99.8 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	3	65.1	83.6	97.8
Marital Status				
Curently Married	2	82.9	95.3	99.7
Not Curently Married	2	85.7	96.5	99.8 *
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	2	85.2	96.3	99.8
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	2	85.8	96.6	99.8
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	3	75.9	91.4	99.2
Have not worked at least 12 months	2	85.8	96.6	99.8
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	2	88.3	97.6	99.9
1.0 to less than 1.5	3	77.6	92.5	99.4 ***
1.5 to less than 2.0	2	83.7	95.7	99.7 ***
2.0 and above	2	84.8	96.2	99.8 **

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	2	82.3	95.0	99.6	***
Net worth 0 or negative	2	89.0	97.8	99.9	
Net worth greater than $25,000	2	83.3	95.5	99.7	
Net worth $25,000 or less	2	85.8	96.6	99.8	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	2	85.7	96.5	99.8	
Currently not receiving TANF	2	85.1	96.3	99.8	
Receive SSI or general assistance	2	85.1	96.3	99.8	
No SSI or general assistance	2	85.1	96.3	99.8	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	2	85.1	96.3	99.8	
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	2	85.1	96.3	99.8	
Receive alimony or child support	2	85.1	96.3	99.8	
No receipt of alimony or child support	2	85.1	96.3	99.8	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	2	85.1	96.9	99.4	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	2	81.0	95.3	98.9	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	2	95.2	99.5	100.0	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	2	95.2	99.5	100.0	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	2	95.2	99.5	100.0	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	2	85.6	96.5	99.8	**
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	2	84.5	96.0	99.7	
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	1	99.6	100.0	100.0	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	0.1	0.1	0.4	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	1	98.1	99.9	100.0	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	2	86.4	96.8	99.8	
Health good or better	2	84.4	96.0	99.7	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	3	66.1	84.7	98.1	*
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	2	86.6	96.9	99.8	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	2	92.2	98.7	99.9	
No employment change within family	2	84.8	95.8	99.7	
Income change within family	3	78.0	93.4	99.5	***
No income change within family	2	86.3	97.1	99.8	
Marital status change within family	2	87.5	97.3	99.8	
No marital status change within family	2	85.1	96.3	99.8	
Family composition change within family	2	85.4	96.4	99.8	***
No family composition change within family	2	85.1	96.3	99.8	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Families Containing Non-Elderly Disabled Adults			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	2	84.7	95.8	99.7
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	2	90.1	98.0	99.9
20th Percentile Wage	2	85.3	96.4	99.8
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	2	87.3	97.2	99.8
Region of Residence				
Northeast	3	73.6	89.6	98.9
Mid-Atlantic	2	85.8	96.5	99.8 ***
Midwest	2	87.1	97.1	99.8
Southeast	2	85.6	96.4	99.8 **
Southwest	2	85.1	96.2	99.7
Mountain Plains	2	91.3	98.5	99.9
Western	2	86.9	97.0	99.8
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	2	92.8	98.9	100.0
State excludes all or most vehicles	3	74.3	90.3	99.1
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	2	92.9	99.0	100.0
State vehicle limit above federal rules	2	91.5	98.6	99.9
State uses federal vehicle rules	2	85.7	96.5	99.8
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	2	91.3	98.5	99.9
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	2	83.2	95.3	99.7
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	2	85.2	96.3	99.8
State does not offer simplified reporting	2	82.0	94.8	99.6
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	2	85.1	96.3	99.8
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	2	85.1	96.3	99.8
Number of Spell-Month Observations	5,380			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	24	18.8	31.9	39.3
Gender				
Male	> 27	16.1	27.6	34.4 ***
Female	22	20.2	34.0	41.8
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	17.5	29.8	37.0
Black, non-Hispanic	19	21.6	36.1	44.3
Other, non-Hispanic	22	20.1	34.0	41.8
Hispanic	26	17.8	30.4	37.6
Age				
18 to 29	23	19.6	33.1	40.7
30 to 49	24	19.5	32.9	40.5
50 to 64	> 27	13.9	24.0	30.0 *
65 and older	> 27	10.5	18.4	23.2 *
US Citizenship				
Citizen	24	19.1	32.4	39.9 **
Noncitizen	> 27	10.1	17.8	22.5
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	19	21.3	35.8	43.9
9 to 11	17	22.1	36.9	45.2
12	22	20.2	34.0	41.9
13 and above	> 27	15.9	27.4	34.1
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	24	18.8	31.8	39.3
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	26	18.3	31.0	38.3
Mean number of adults age 60+	24	18.9	31.9	39.3
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	21	20.6	34.5	42.3
Mean number of children less than age 6	25	18.7	31.7	39.1 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	19	21.3	35.7	43.8
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	24	18.8	31.8	39.2
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	23	19.8	33.2	40.9
Marital Status				
Curently Married	25	18.4	31.2	38.5
Not Curently Married	24	19.1	32.3	39.8
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	17.3	29.5	36.6
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	16	23.1	38.4	46.9
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	12	25.0	41.2	50.0
Have not worked at least 12 months	22	20.2	34.0	41.8
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	21	20.5	34.5	42.4
1.0 to less than 1.5	17	22.0	36.8	45.2
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	15.4	26.6	33.2 **
2.0 and above	> 27	14.6	25.3	31.6 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	17.6	29.9	37.1 **
Net worth 0 or negative	20	21.0	35.2	43.2
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	17.0	29.0	36.0
Net worth $25,000 or less	24	19.4	32.8	40.3
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	17.3	29.4	36.4
Currently not receiving TANF	24	19.2	32.4	39.9
Receive SSI or general assistance	14	24.0	39.7	48.3 **
No SSI or general assistance	26	18.1	30.7	38.0
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	18	21.7	36.5	45.0 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	15.2	26.3	33.0
Receive alimony or child support	22	20.3	34.1	41.9
No receipt of alimony or child support	25	18.5	31.3	38.6
Benefit History				
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length				
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	13	18.8	36.6	49.8 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	18	13.7	27.5	38.5 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	24	9.8	20.2	28.9 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	5.4	11.4	16.7
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	5.4	11.4	16.7
First Nonparticipation Spell				
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	26	18.0	30.5	37.7
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	24	19.2	32.4	40.0
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year				
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	19	23.2	37.4	44.9 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	19.4	31.8	38.5 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	10.8	18.3	22.6
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	24	19.6	33.0	40.6
Health good or better	25	18.6	31.5	38.8
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	15.5	26.6	33.1
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	24	19.2	32.5	40.0
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	11	27.8	44.1	53.1 ***
No employment change within family	> 27	18.1	30.0	37.0
Income change within family	20	22.3	35.8	43.5 ***
No income change within family	> 27	17.5	28.7	35.3
Marital status change within family	> 27	10.8	19.0	24.0
No marital status change within family	24	18.9	31.9	39.4
Family composition change within family	16	23.0	37.9	46.2 *
No family composition change within family	25	18.6	31.2	38.5

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Citizen Adults And Citizen Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	24	18.8	31.8	39.3
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	24	18.9	32.0	39.5
20th Percentile Wage	24	18.9	31.9	39.3
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	24	19.0	32.0	39.5
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	13.3	23.1	28.9 ***
Mid-Atlantic	19	21.3	35.8	43.8
Midwest	22	20.0	33.8	41.5
Southeast	> 27	16.7	28.6	35.5 **
Southwest	26	18.0	30.7	38.0
Mountain Plains	16	23.2	38.5	46.9
Western	17	22.3	37.2	45.5
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	22	20.0	33.7	41.4
State excludes all or most vehicles	25	18.5	31.4	38.7
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	21	20.8	34.9	42.7
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	15.2	26.1	32.5
State uses federal vehicle rules	24	19.4	32.7	40.2
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	24	19.3	32.6	40.1
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	25	18.7	31.6	39.0
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	24	18.9	31.9	39.4
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	17.5	29.8	36.9
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	25	18.8	31.8	39.2
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	25	18.8	31.7	39.2
Number of Spell-Month Observations	17,272			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
All Individuals	> 27	25.5	32.6	41.5	
Gender					
Male	> 27	24.9	31.8	40.4	
Female	16	26.2	33.4	42.4	
Race					
White, non-Hispanic	12	28.8	39.7	53.0	
Black, non-Hispanic	1	99.3	100.0	100.0	***
Other, non-Hispanic	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Hispanic	> 27	19.1	26.4	36.0	
Age					
18 to 29	4	52.6	68.1	79.4	
30 to 49	10	31.3	46.1	56.9	
50 to 64	> 27	0.4	0.7	0.8	***
65 and older	> 27	10.3	21.5	30.6	
US Citizenship					
Citizen	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Noncitizen	16	26.3	35.2	43.8	
Education Level and Employment Status					
Highest Grade Completed					
0 to 8	14	29.4	36.7	46.6	
9 to 11	16	27.4	34.1	43.4	
12	> 27	19.2	23.7	30.4	
13 and above	> 27	21.8	27.1	34.6	
Family Composition					
Mean number of adults age 18-59	11	23.7	36.9	57.7	*
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	6.8	13.0	29.4	
Mean number of adults age 60+	16	28.1	37.9	45.0	
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	2.8	5.5	6.0	
Mean number of children less than age 6	5	49.4	63.2	77.1	***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	> 27	8.3	12.0	15.2	
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	16	29.0	36.0	43.9	
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	> 27	23.6	29.1	35.5	
Marital Status					
Curently Married	11	32.9	44.5	56.6	
Not Curently Married	> 27	13.1	18.9	24.6	
Economic Characteristics					
Employment Status					
Currently Employed	15	28.0	37.8	46.8	
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	12	31.3	41.9	51.8	
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	0.6	2.0	2.2	
Have not worked at least 12 months	14	28.2	38.1	47.1	
Family Income and Welfare Receipt					
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level					
Less than 1.0	16	16.2	25.9	38.7	
1.0 to less than 1.5	2	91.0	98.9	99.9	***
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	1.2	2.1	5.4	
2.0 and above	1	99.8	100.0	100.0	***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	25.2	32.2	40.9	
Net worth 0 or negative	16	26.2	33.4	42.4	
Net worth greater than $25,000	2	75.6	90.1	96.9	***
Net worth $25,000 or less	> 27	18.4	24.8	32.1	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	4	54.0	67.4	80.3	
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	25.2	31.5	40.5	
Receive SSI or general assistance	> 27	12.1	16.7	21.2	
No SSI or general assistance	15	26.5	35.5	44.6	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	6	43.6	62.1	77.0	**
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	11.3	15.1	22.8	
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	
No receipt of alimony or child support	14	26.5	35.7	46.3	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	> 27	25.5	26.5	27.1	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	3	58.8	62.7	65.0	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	2	69.7	75.3	78.6	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	2	82.6	89.5	93.0	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	2	82.6	89.5	93.0	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	17.0	21.5	26.4	
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	10	36.3	46.0	55.7	
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	> 27	22.2	27.6	31.8	
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	2	77.1	88.8	95.4	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	2.5	2.8	3.0	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	> 27	18.4	23.9	31.8	
Health good or better	14	27.8	36.0	47.1	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	7	36.9	53.3	69.2	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	3	58.6	70.7	82.3	
No employment change within family	> 27	25.3	29.8	37.6	
Income change within family	> 27	4.8	10.0	14.1	*
No income change within family	11	26.9	41.7	54.5	
Marital status change within family	1	99.8	100.0	100.0	***
No marital status change within family	> 27	25.5	32.5	40.9	
Family composition change within family	> 27	7.7	11.1	14.8	
No family composition change within family	15	25.5	34.8	45.1	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Adults In Families With Noncitizen Adults And Citizen Children			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	25.3	32.2	41.2
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	15	27.9	35.5	45.4
20th Percentile Wage	14	27.7	37.2	45.2 ***
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	3	61.6	77.0	86.7
Region of Residence				
Northeast	1	96.4	99.9	100.0 **
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	0.5	0.5	0.5
Midwest	4	60.0	80.3	90.9
Southeast	> 27	4.2	4.5	4.5 ***
Southwest	2	80.1	94.8	98.9
Mountain Plains	1	99.7	100.0	100.0 ***
Western	4	53.6	74.8	86.2
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	10	34.7	46.4	59.6
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	18.6	24.0	32.0
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	11	31.4	41.7	54.2
State vehicle limit above federal rules	1	100.0	100.0	100.0 ***
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	9.0	11.2	14.9
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	4	51.9	67.8	80.4
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	19.9	25.3	33.1
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	11	32.3	42.1	53.3 ***
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	4.3	4.3	4.4
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	27.0	34.4	42.9
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	16	27.3	34.7	43.3
Number of Spell-Month Observations	1,317			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Earnings			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	17	28.2	35.2
Gender				
Male	> 27	16.1	26.8	33.5
Female	> 27	17.6	29.1	36.3
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	15.3	25.7	32.3
Black, non-Hispanic	21	20.7	34.0	42.1 **
Other, non-Hispanic	> 27	16.9	28.2	35.3
Hispanic	> 27	16.1	27.0	33.9
Age				
18 to 29	25	18.5	30.6	38.1
30 to 49	> 27	17.4	28.8	36.0
50 to 64	> 27	12.3	20.8	26.4 ***
65 and older	> 27	7.4	12.8	16.4 ***
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	17.3	28.6	35.8
Noncitizen	> 27	14.5	24.3	30.6
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	22	20.3	33.3	41.3
9 to 11	23	19.8	32.6	40.5
12	> 27	17.4	28.9	36.1
13 and above	> 27	14.5	24.4	30.8 **
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	> 27	17.0	28.1	35.2
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	17.2	28.4	35.5
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	17.0	28.2	35.3
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	26	17.7	29.3	36.5
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	16.8	27.9	35.0 **
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	24	18.9	31.2	38.8
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	> 27	16.8	27.8	34.8 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	25	18.4	30.4	37.8
Marital Status				
Curently Married	> 27	16.3	27.2	34.0
Not Curently Married	> 27	17.4	28.8	36.0
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	16.3	27.1	34.0 *
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	> 27	17.4	28.8	36.0
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	25	18.7	30.8	38.4
Have not worked at least 12 months	24	19.2	31.6	39.3
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	25	18.2	30.1	37.5
1.0 to less than 1.5	24	19.0	31.3	39.0
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	13.5	22.7	28.7 **
2.0 and above	> 27	16.2	26.9	33.8

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Earnings				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	15.2	25.5	32.0	***
Net worth 0 or negative	22	20.3	33.2	41.2	
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	15.7	26.2	32.9	
Net worth $25,000 or less	> 27	17.4	28.8	36.0	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	14.7	24.5	30.9	
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	17.3	28.7	35.8	
Receive SSI or general assistance	24	19.4	31.8	39.5	
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	16.7	27.8	34.7	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	22	19.8	32.7	40.7	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	14.0	23.7	30.0	
Receive alimony or child support	25	18.6	30.6	38.1	
No receipt of alimony or child support	> 27	16.7	27.7	34.7	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	14	17.0	34.0	46.9	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	21	11.0	23.0	32.9	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	26	8.4	17.9	25.9	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	4.2	9.1	13.6	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	4.2	9.1	13.6	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	15.5	25.9	32.6	
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	26	17.7	29.3	36.6	
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	25	20.1	31.9	39.0	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	18.2	29.1	35.6	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	8.9	14.8	18.5	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	26	17.7	29.3	36.5	
Health good or better	> 27	16.8	27.8	34.8	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	13.5	22.7	28.7	*
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	17.4	28.8	36.0	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	13	26.0	40.5	49.4	***
No employment change within family	> 27	16.2	26.1	32.6	
Income change within family	24	20.2	32.0	39.4	***
No income change within family	> 27	15.8	25.4	31.6	
Marital status change within family	> 27	7.1	12.2	15.7	
No marital status change within family	> 27	17.0	28.2	35.3	
Family composition change within family	18	22.5	36.2	44.6	**
No family composition change within family	> 27	16.7	27.4	34.3	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Earnings			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	17.0	28.1	35.2
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	17.1	28.3	35.4
20th Percentile Wage	> 27	16.9	28.1	35.2
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	> 27	16.2	27.0	33.8
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	16.5	27.4	34.2
Mid-Atlantic	24	19.0	31.3	38.8
Midwest	26	18.1	29.9	37.2
Southeast	> 27	13.8	23.1	29.1 **
Southwest	> 27	15.7	26.1	32.7
Mountain Plains	19	21.8	35.4	43.6
Western	25	18.7	30.8	38.3
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	24	18.9	31.1	38.6
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	16.4	27.2	34.0
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	17.5	29.0	36.1
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	16.0	26.7	33.4
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	14.7	24.7	31.0
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	22	20.4	33.4	41.3
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	16.0	26.6	33.3
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	17.0	28.2	35.3
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	16.2	26.9	33.7
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	16.9	28.0	35.1
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	> 27	16.8	27.9	34.9
Number of Spell-Month Observations	21,972			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Earnings			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	21.5	32.7	39.1
Gender				
Male	> 27	20.2	30.9	37.1
Female	25	22.3	33.8	40.4
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	18.7	28.8	34.7
Black, non-Hispanic	16	24.6	37.0	44.1
Other, non-Hispanic	11	29.9	44.3	52.1
Hispanic	> 27	21.6	32.9	39.4
Age				
18 to 29	> 27	22.0	33.3	39.8
30 to 49	24	22.7	34.4	41.1
50 to 64	> 27	21.5	32.7	39.2
65 and older	> 27	17.3	26.7	32.2
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	21.4	32.6	39.1
Noncitizen	> 27	21.9	33.3	39.9
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	11	30.0	44.5	52.5
9 to 11	> 27	21.2	32.4	38.9 *
12	> 27	20.1	30.9	37.2 **
13 and above	> 27	19.8	30.4	36.6 **
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	> 27	21.4	32.7	39.2 *
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	18.9	29.2	35.2
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	21.5	32.6	39.1
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	21.0	31.9	38.3
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	21.3	32.4	38.9 *
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	17	24.2	36.5	43.5
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	> 27	21.5	32.7	39.2
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	> 27	21.0	32.0	38.4
Marital Status				
Curently Married	> 27	18.7	28.6	34.5
Not Curently Married	26	22.1	33.5	40.1
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	19.0	29.1	35.1
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	16	25.4	38.1	45.3
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	20.0	30.6	36.9
Have not worked at least 12 months	> 27	21.4	32.6	39.1
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	25	22.3	34.0	40.7
1.0 to less than 1.5	16	24.6	37.1	44.3
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	14.1	22.1	26.9 *
2.0 and above	> 27	10.0	15.8	19.5 ***

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Earnings			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	19.6	30.2	36.3
Net worth 0 or negative	18	23.9	36.1	43.1
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	19.6	30.0	36.1
Net worth $25,000 or less	26	22.0	33.5	40.1
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	26	22.1	33.5	40.1
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	21.4	32.6	39.0
Receive SSI or general assistance	> 27	20.9	31.8	38.2
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	21.7	33.0	39.5
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	14	26.0	39.4	47.2 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	14.2	22.5	27.6
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	15.6	24.1	29.3 *
No receipt of alimony or child support	25	22.3	33.8	40.5
Benefit History				
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length				
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	11	21.5	39.8	53.8 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	18	13.0	25.4	36.0 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	26	8.8	17.7	25.6 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	8.1	16.2	23.5 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	8.1	16.2	23.5
First Nonparticipation Spell				
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	21.6	32.8	39.3
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	21.4	32.5	39.0
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year				
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	15	28.3	40.6	47.0 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	23.7	34.5	40.3 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	7.7	11.7	14.0
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	> 27	20.7	31.6	37.9
Health good or better	26	22.1	33.5	40.1
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	16	25.5	38.2	45.5
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	21.2	32.2	38.6
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	13	28.7	42.1	49.8
No employment change within family	> 27	21.3	32.0	38.4
Income change within family	24	23.1	34.6	41.3
No income change within family	> 27	21.2	32.0	38.3
Marital status change within family	> 27	20.1	30.7	36.9
No marital status change within family	> 27	21.5	32.7	39.2
Family composition change within family	12	30.3	44.3	52.1 **
No family composition change within family	> 27	21.1	31.8	38.1

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Earnings			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	21.8	33.0	39.4 ***
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	18.6	28.5	34.3
20th Percentile Wage	> 27	21.7	32.9	39.3
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	16	24.8	37.2	44.2
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	15.9	24.7	30.1 *
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	16.7	25.8	31.4
Midwest	16	25.0	37.7	45.0
Southeast	> 27	19.0	29.3	35.4
Southwest	13	27.7	41.4	49.1
Mountain Plains	9	33.1	48.5	56.8
Western	23	22.8	34.6	41.5
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	20	23.6	35.7	42.6
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	21.1	32.2	38.6
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	18.1	27.9	33.7
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	20.7	31.6	37.9
State uses federal vehicle rules	15	25.7	38.6	45.9
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	20.1	30.7	36.9
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	21.9	33.3	39.9
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	21.8	33.1	39.7
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	11.5	18.1	22.1
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	21.6	32.8	39.3
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	> 27	21.7	33.0	39.5
Number of Spell-Month Observations	9,238			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	26	18.8	30.6	37.1
Gender				
Male	> 27	17.6	28.7	35.0
Female	24	19.7	31.9	38.6
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	16.2	26.7	32.6 **
Black, non-Hispanic	23	20.6	33.4	40.4
Other, non-Hispanic	> 27	17.5	28.8	35.0
Hispanic	18	23.4	37.6	45.1
Age				
18 to 29	20	22.5	36.1	43.4
30 to 49	24	19.7	31.9	38.7
50 to 64	> 27	16.2	26.6	32.5 **
65 and older	> 27	14.9	24.6	30.2 *
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	18.7	30.4	36.9
Noncitizen	19	22.8	36.5	43.9
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	20	22.4	36.1	43.4
9 to 11	25	19.3	31.5	38.2
12	25	19.0	31.1	37.7
13 and above	> 27	16.5	27.1	33.1 *
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	26	18.9	30.9	37.4
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	17.6	28.9	35.2
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	18.7	30.5	37.0
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	18.2	29.7	36.1
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	18.6	30.3	36.9
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	24	20.4	33.0	39.9
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	26	18.8	30.6	37.2
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	> 27	18.5	30.2	36.7
Marital Status				
Curently Married	21	21.8	35.0	42.3
Not Curently Married	> 27	17.8	29.0	35.3 *
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	16.2	26.7	32.7 **
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	> 27	18.5	30.3	36.9
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	16.4	27.1	33.1
Have not worked at least 12 months	23	20.8	33.7	40.8
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	20	21.8	35.2	42.5
1.0 to less than 1.5	24	19.8	32.3	39.1
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	15.1	25.0	30.7 **
2.0 and above	> 27	15.5	25.7	31.5 **

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	17.3	28.4	34.6	*
Net worth 0 or negative	21	21.6	34.8	42.0	
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	16.7	27.4	33.4	
Net worth $25,000 or less	24	19.7	32.0	38.8	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	24	20.0	32.3	39.1	
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	18.7	30.4	36.9	
Receive SSI or general assistance	26	19.0	30.9	37.5	
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	18.7	30.4	36.9	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	22	20.9	34.1	41.2	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	14.2	23.8	29.3	
Receive alimony or child support	25	19.6	31.8	38.5	
No receipt of alimony or child support	> 27	18.8	30.5	37.0	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	12	18.8	36.6	50.0	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	20	12.4	25.1	35.6	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	> 27	8.2	17.2	25.0	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	4.5	9.6	14.3	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	4.5	9.6	14.3	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	17.7	28.9	35.2	
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	25	19.3	31.4	38.0	
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	25	21.1	32.9	39.1	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	24	22.0	34.1	40.4	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	8.2	13.3	16.2	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	> 27	16.4	26.9	32.8	**
Health good or better	23	21.1	34.0	41.0	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	22	21.2	34.2	41.3	
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	18.6	30.2	36.7	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	20	22.5	35.8	43.0	
No employment change within family	> 27	18.6	30.0	36.4	
Income change within family	20	23.5	36.2	43.2	**
No income change within family	> 27	17.7	27.9	33.8	
Marital status change within family	> 27	6.6	11.3	14.1	
No marital status change within family	26	18.8	30.8	37.3	
Family composition change within family	10	30.9	47.3	55.8	***
No family composition change within family	> 27	18.3	29.5	35.8	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With Social Security Or SSI			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	26	19.0	30.8	37.3
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	17.4	28.5	34.6
20th Percentile Wage	26	18.7	30.5	37.1
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	> 27	17.2	28.2	34.5
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	13.9	23.1	28.4
Mid-Atlantic	24	20.0	32.5	39.5
Midwest	12	27.4	43.1	51.4 **
Southeast	> 27	16.1	26.6	32.5
Southwest	> 27	17.3	28.4	34.7
Mountain Plains	9	31.4	48.7	57.4 ***
Western	> 27	16.9	27.7	33.9
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	25	18.9	30.9	37.5
State excludes all or most vehicles	26	18.6	30.4	37.0 *
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	15.3	25.3	31.0 **
State vehicle limit above federal rules	24	20.2	32.8	39.8
State uses federal vehicle rules	11	28.4	44.5	52.9
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	13.5	22.4	27.6
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	23	20.7	33.5	40.5
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	18.7	30.5	37.0
State does not offer simplified reporting	22	21.2	34.2	41.3
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	26	19.0	30.9	37.4
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	26	19.1	31.1	37.6
Number of Spell-Month Observations	12,422			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	18	28.8	35.9
Gender				
Male	> 27	17.2	27.7	34.5
Female	> 27	18.5	29.5	36.7
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	16.8	27.1	34.1
Black, non-Hispanic	16	23.7	37.2	45.9 ***
Other, non-Hispanic	26	19.0	30.4	38.0
Hispanic	> 27	14.9	24.2	30.5
Age				
18 to 29	26	19.2	30.5	37.9
30 to 49	> 27	17.8	28.5	35.5
50 to 64	> 27	13.6	22.1	27.8 **
65 and older	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	18.3	29.3	36.5
Noncitizen	> 27	15.9	25.6	32.1
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	14	25.3	39.4	48.2
9 to 11	21	21.4	33.8	41.8
12	> 27	17.6	28.3	35.3 **
13 and above	> 27	15.8	25.5	32.0 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	> 27	18.0	28.8	35.9
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	17.5	28.0	34.9
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	18.0	28.8	35.9
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	16.5	26.5	33.2
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	17.9	28.6	35.7 **
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	24	20.1	32.0	39.7
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	> 27	17.8	28.6	35.6 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	24	20.4	32.4	40.1
Marital Status				
Curently Married	> 27	15.4	25.0	31.3
Not Curently Married	25	19.5	31.1	38.6 **
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	17.0	27.4	34.2
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	19	22.3	35.1	43.2
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	24	20.3	32.2	39.9
Have not worked at least 12 months	26	19.0	30.3	37.7
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	> 27	18.2	29.2	36.4
1.0 to less than 1.5	21	21.4	33.8	41.8
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	13.9	22.6	28.5 *
2.0 and above	> 27	16.8	27.1	33.9

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	16.1	26.0	32.6 ***
Net worth 0 or negative	22	20.9	33.2	41.1
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	16.2	26.1	32.7
Net worth $25,000 or less	> 27	18.5	29.5	36.8
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	15.0	24.2	30.4
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	18.5	29.5	36.6
Receive SSI or general assistance	9	32.3	48.9	58.6 **
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	17.9	28.6	35.6
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	17	22.4	35.5	44.2 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	14.2	23.3	29.7
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	17.6	28.2	35.1
No receipt of alimony or child support	> 27	18.1	29.0	36.1
Benefit History				
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length				
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	13	18.0	35.2	48.0 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	21	11.2	22.9	32.4 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	25	9.0	18.7	26.8 ***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	5.8	12.2	17.8 *
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	5.8	12.2	17.8
First Nonparticipation Spell				
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	17.2	27.6	34.4
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	18.6	29.7	37.0
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year				
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	22	22.9	34.9	42.3 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	17.9	27.8	34.1 ***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	9.5	15.1	18.9
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	20	21.9	34.6	42.6 ***
Health good or better	> 27	17.1	27.4	34.2
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	13.3	21.7	27.4 **
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	18.5	29.6	36.9
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	10	31.4	46.2	55.7 ***
No employment change within family	> 27	17.0	26.3	32.9
Income change within family	26	19.9	31.1	38.5
No income change within family	> 27	17.3	27.3	33.9
Marital status change within family	> 27	10.7	17.6	22.3
No marital status change within family	> 27	18.0	28.8	36.0
Family composition change within family	19	22.8	35.5	43.6 **
No family composition change within family	> 27	17.7	28.2	35.1

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families Without Social Security And SSI			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	18.1	28.9	36.0
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	17.6	28.2	35.1
20th Percentile Wage	> 27	18.1	28.9	36.0
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	26	19.4	30.8	38.2
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	17.5	28.1	35.0
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	17.7	28.4	35.4
Midwest	> 27	16.4	26.4	33.0 *
Southeast	> 27	14.5	23.4	29.5 **
Southwest	24	20.3	32.2	39.8
Mountain Plains	19	22.5	35.4	43.6
Western	23	21.0	33.2	41.0
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	23	20.9	33.1	40.9
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	16.9	27.2	33.9
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	22	21.4	33.8	41.7
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	14.7	23.8	29.9
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	14.5	23.5	29.5
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	16	23.4	36.7	45.1
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	16.3	26.4	33.0
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	18.3	29.2	36.4
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	12.3	20.1	25.4
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	17.9	28.7	35.8 *
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	> 27	17.9	28.6	35.6
Number of Spell-Month Observations	18,788			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With TANF Income			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	25	24.1	34.8	37.7
Gender				
Male	> 27	18.6	27.3	29.7
Female	20	26.3	37.9	41.1
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	19.6	29.0	31.5
Black, non-Hispanic	13	31.9	45.6	49.1
Other, non-Hispanic	> 27	12.6	18.9	20.6
Hispanic	22	25.7	37.4	40.4
Age				
18 to 29	15	29.5	42.7	46.1
30 to 49	> 27	22.1	32.6	35.3
50 to 64	> 27	12.8	19.2	21.0 **
65 and older	7	39.0	54.8	58.7
US Citizenship				
Citizen	23	25.0	36.5	39.4
Noncitizen	> 27	11.2	16.8	18.3
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	> 27	19.1	28.0	30.5
9 to 11	16	28.5	41.0	44.3
12	21	26.0	37.6	40.7
13 and above	> 27	20.7	30.3	32.9
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	25	24.1	34.8	37.7
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	25	24.1	34.8	37.7
Mean number of adults age 60+	24	24.4	35.5	38.3
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	18.7	27.6	29.9
Mean number of children less than age 6	25	23.3	34.1	37.0 **
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	14	30.4	43.6	47.1
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	24	24.0	34.9	37.9
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	> 27	20.7	30.3	33.0
Marital Status				
Curently Married	13	31.8	45.1	48.5
Not Curently Married	> 27	22.3	32.4	35.1
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	20.0	29.7	32.1
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	14	30.3	43.8	47.0
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	18.2	27.3	29.5
Have not worked at least 12 months	15	29.6	42.9	46.1
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	> 27	22.7	33.3	36.2
1.0 to less than 1.5	11	33.8	48.0	51.7
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	19.7	29.1	31.7
2.0 and above	> 27	18.1	26.8	29.2

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With TANF Income			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	22	25.9	37.2	40.1
Net worth 0 or negative	> 27	22.4	32.5	35.1
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	17.9	26.4	28.6
Net worth $25,000 or less	22	25.8	37.3	40.2
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	19.0	31.3	34.7
Currently not receiving TANF				
Receive SSI or general assistance	8	35.1	50.3	53.9 **
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	20.2	30.2	32.7
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	16	27.0	40.2	43.6 ***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	11.8	18.3	20.1
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	19.2	28.1	30.5
No receipt of alimony or child support	24	25.0	36.0	38.9
Benefit History				
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length				
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	14	24.1	37.2	46.8 **
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	19	20.1	31.4	40.0
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	> 27	7.5	12.1	15.9
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	23	17.7	27.8	35.7
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	23	17.7	27.8	35.7
First Nonparticipation Spell				
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	17.4	25.7	27.9 *
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	17	27.4	39.5	42.6
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year				
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	> 27	21.9	31.6	34.3
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	16	28.9	41.1	44.3
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	18.0	26.3	28.6
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	> 27	23.4	33.8	36.6
Health good or better	24	24.5	35.4	38.3
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	23.3	33.8	36.6
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	24	24.1	34.9	37.8
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	19	27.4	38.9	42.0
No employment change within family	> 27	23.9	34.3	37.1
Income change within family	> 27	20.8	31.2	33.9
No income change within family	21	25.4	37.6	40.7
Marital status change within family	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
No marital status change within family	24	24.1	35.1	37.9
Family composition change within family	5	46.3	61.8	65.6 ***
No family composition change within family	> 27	22.4	31.7	34.1

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With TANF Income			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	23.8	34.3	37.0 *
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	19.1	27.8	30.1
20th Percentile Wage	25	24.1	34.8	37.7
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	26	23.8	34.4	37.2
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	14.3	21.3	23.3
Mid-Atlantic	15	28.6	41.3	44.9
Midwest	10	34.4	48.8	52.8
Southeast	> 27	14.6	21.8	24.0
Southwest	16	28.2	40.7	44.3
Mountain Plains	10	34.4	48.8	52.8
Western	18	26.7	38.7	42.1
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	19.3	28.5	31.0
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	22.3	32.7	35.5
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	20.9	30.7	33.4
State vehicle limit above federal rules	12	32.9	47.0	50.7
State uses federal vehicle rules	13	32.4	46.2	49.9
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	15.4	22.9	25.0
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	18	26.6	38.6	41.8
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	24	24.5	35.5	38.4
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	19.6	28.6	31.0
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	24	24.3	35.1	37.9
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	24	24.4	35.3	38.1
Number of Spell-Month Observations	2,702			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With No TANF Income			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.3
Gender				
Male	> 27	17.1	28.0	35.1
Female	> 27	18.1	29.5	37.0
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	15.9	26.3	33.2
Black, non-Hispanic	21	20.9	33.7	42.0 *
Other, non-Hispanic	24	19.9	32.4	40.4
Hispanic	> 27	17.0	27.9	35.2
Age				
18 to 29	26	18.5	30.1	37.7
30 to 49	> 27	18.2	29.6	37.1
50 to 64	> 27	16.1	26.4	33.2
65 and older	> 27	13.5	22.4	28.5 *
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	17.9	29.2	36.6
Noncitizen	> 27	16.1	26.5	33.4
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	13	25.0	39.8	49.0
9 to 11	25	19.1	31.2	39.0 **
12	> 27	17.6	28.8	36.2 ***
13 and above	> 27	15.4	25.4	32.1 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.3
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	17.2	28.2	35.4
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	17.7	29.0	36.3
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	18.1	29.6	37.1
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	17.6	28.8	36.1 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	24	19.7	32.0	39.9
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	> 27	17.6	28.7	36.0 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	25	19.2	31.2	39.0
Marital Status				
Curently Married	> 27	15.8	26.1	32.8
Not Curently Married	26	18.7	30.5	38.1 **
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	16.6	27.3	34.4 *
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	24	19.6	31.9	39.8
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	17.9	29.2	36.7
Have not worked at least 12 months	25	19.1	31.0	38.8
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	25	19.1	31.2	39.0
1.0 to less than 1.5	24	19.4	31.6	39.4
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	13.6	22.6	28.7 ***
2.0 and above	> 27	15.7	26.0	32.8 **

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With No TANF Income				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	15.9	26.3	33.1	***
Net worth 0 or negative	22	20.7	33.6	41.8	
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	15.8	26.0	32.8	*
Net worth $25,000 or less	26	18.3	29.9	37.5	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF					
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	18.4	29.9	37.3	
Receive SSI or general assistance	> 27	17.6	28.8	36.2	
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.3	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	20	20.9	34.0	42.5	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	14.2	23.7	30.2	
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	17.3	28.2	35.5	
No receipt of alimony or child support	> 27	17.8	29.0	36.4	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	13	17.7	35.4	49.3	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	20	11.1	23.2	33.6	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	25	8.4	17.9	26.4	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	4.4	9.7	14.6	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	4.4	9.7	14.6	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	17.4	28.5	35.7	
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	17.9	29.2	36.6	
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	22	22.7	35.1	42.6	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	18.8	29.5	36.1	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	7.8	12.8	16.0	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	> 27	18.0	29.4	36.8	
Health good or better	> 27	17.6	28.7	36.0	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	16.0	26.4	33.2	
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	17.9	29.2	36.6	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	12	27.8	42.6	51.9	***
No employment change within family	> 27	17.0	27.1	34.0	
Income change within family	23	21.6	33.6	41.4	***
No income change within family	> 27	16.6	26.3	32.9	
Marital status change within family	> 27	11.5	19.2	24.5	
No marital status change within family	> 27	17.7	29.0	36.3	
Family composition change within family	19	22.2	35.4	43.8	**
No family composition change within family	> 27	17.5	28.4	35.6	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In Families With No TANF Income			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	17.8	29.1	36.4
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	17.1	28.0	35.2
20th Percentile Wage	> 27	17.7	29.0	36.3
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	> 27	18.3	29.8	37.3
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	15.7	25.9	32.6
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	17.3	28.3	35.5
Midwest	25	19.0	30.9	38.6
Southeast	> 27	15.1	24.9	31.5 *
Southwest	> 27	18.0	29.4	36.8
Mountain Plains	15	24.2	38.6	47.5 *
Western	26	18.9	30.7	38.3
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	24	20.0	32.4	40.3
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	17.2	28.2	35.4
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	17.8	29.0	36.4
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	14.9	24.7	31.2
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	17.3	28.3	35.5
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	24	19.7	32.0	39.9
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	17.0	27.9	35.1
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	17.9	29.1	36.5
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	13.3	22.2	28.1
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.2
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	> 27	17.6	28.8	36.1
Number of Spell-Month Observations	28,508			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.2
Gender				
Male	> 27	17.0	27.5	34.2
Female	26	18.8	30.3	37.4
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	16.7	27.2	33.8
Black, non-Hispanic	22	21.0	33.6	41.3 **
Other, non-Hispanic	24	19.4	31.3	38.7
Hispanic	> 27	16.9	27.6	34.3
Age				
18 to 29	25	19.1	30.7	38.0
30 to 49	> 27	18.5	29.9	37.0
50 to 64	> 27	15.5	25.3	31.6 *
65 and older	> 27	14.2	23.3	29.2
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	18.2	29.4	36.5
Noncitizen	> 27	16.6	26.9	33.5
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	19	22.1	35.2	43.2
9 to 11	23	20.3	32.6	40.2
12	> 27	18.0	29.2	36.2 *
13 and above	> 27	15.9	26.0	32.4 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.2
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	17.5	28.4	35.2
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.2
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	17.9	29.0	36.0
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	17.9	29.0	36.0 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	24	19.9	31.9	39.4
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	> 27	18.0	29.0	36.0 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	24	19.5	31.4	38.7
Marital Status				
Curently Married	> 27	16.6	27.0	33.6
Not Curently Married	26	18.8	30.3	37.4
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	17.0	27.6	34.3 *
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	23	20.3	32.6	40.2
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	26	18.8	30.4	37.6
Have not worked at least 12 months	25	19.2	31.0	38.3
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	24	19.6	31.6	39.0
1.0 to less than 1.5	24	19.6	31.5	39.0
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	14.3	23.5	29.5 ***
2.0 and above	> 27	15.9	26.0	32.4 **

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	16.2	26.5	33.0	***
Net worth 0 or negative	21	21.1	33.8	41.6	
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	16.0	26.2	32.6	*
Net worth $25,000 or less	26	18.7	30.2	37.4	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	15.7	25.6	31.9	
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	18.4	29.7	36.7	
Receive SSI or general assistance	26	18.8	30.3	37.5	
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	17.9	29.0	35.9	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	19	21.5	34.6	42.8	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	14.0	23.2	29.3	
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	17.4	28.2	35.0	
No receipt of alimony or child support	> 27	18.2	29.4	36.4	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	13	18.1	35.7	49.3	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	20	11.3	23.3	33.5	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	26	8.3	17.5	25.7	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	5.1	11.0	16.4	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	5.1	11.0	16.4	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	17.1	27.7	34.5	
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	26	18.7	30.1	37.2	
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	23	22.6	34.7	41.7	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	19.3	30.0	36.4	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	8.5	13.7	17.0	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	> 27	18.5	29.8	36.9	
Health good or better	> 27	17.9	28.9	35.9	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	16.6	27.0	33.5	
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	18.2	29.4	36.5	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	12	27.5	41.8	50.6	***
No employment change within family	> 27	17.4	27.5	34.1	
Income change within family	24	21.2	33.0	40.3	***
No income change within family	> 27	17.1	27.0	33.4	
Marital status change within family	> 27	6.7	11.4	14.5	
No marital status change within family	> 27	18.1	29.3	36.3	
Family composition change within family	15	24.5	38.4	46.7	***
No family composition change within family	> 27	17.7	28.4	35.2	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Simplified Income Reporting			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	18.2	29.4	36.4
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	17.3	28.0	34.7
20th Percentile Wage	> 27	18.1	29.3	36.2
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	26	18.9	30.5	37.6
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.2
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.2
Midwest	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.2
Southeast	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.2
Southwest	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.2
Mountain Plains	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.2
Western	> 27	18.1	29.2	36.2
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	22	21.0	33.5	41.2 *
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	17.4	28.3	35.0
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	18.6	30.0	37.0
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	15.7	25.6	31.9
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	14.9	24.4	30.4
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	17	23.3	37.0	45.1 *
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	16.7	27.1	33.7
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	18.2	29.4	36.4 ***
State does not offer simplified reporting				
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	18.0	29.1	36.1 *
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	> 27	17.9	29.0	35.9
Number of Spell-Month Observations	30,164			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	26.5	40.1	43.3
Gender				
Male	9	33.0	49.6	53.5
Female	> 27	22.1	34.6	37.5
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	15.3	27.1	30.0 ***
Black, non-Hispanic	3	68.7	89.6	93.5
Other, non-Hispanic	12	27.3	45.6	50.2 **
Hispanic	1	97.1	99.9	100.0
Age				
18 to 29	> 27	28.3	42.4	47.3
30 to 49	11	30.8	45.8	50.8
50 to 64	> 27	26.3	39.7	44.3
65 and older	> 27	2.0	4.2	4.7
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	30.1	44.0	47.6
Noncitizen	> 27	15.6	23.1	25.1
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	2	82.8	96.6	98.2
9 to 11	> 27	25.2	42.3	46.2
12	> 27	23.0	39.0	42.7
13 and above	> 27	17.1	29.8	32.8 *
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	5	44.8	62.5	66.2 ***
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	16.5	22.4	23.5
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	27.3	40.8	44.5 *
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	4	51.5	70.8	75.9
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	26.9	40.5	43.7
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	> 27	26.1	39.5	42.6
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	4	50.3	72.3	77.1 **
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	9	32.2	49.7	53.8
Marital Status				
Curently Married	5	49.1	70.0	75.2
Not Curently Married	> 27	16.5	28.0	31.0
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	24.1	40.5	44.6
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	3	66.4	86.7	90.8
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	2.4	4.7	5.2 *
Have not worked at least 12 months	9	30.5	49.3	54.1
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	> 27	15.9	25.8	28.1
1.0 to less than 1.5	8	37.7	55.7	60.0
1.5 to less than 2.0	11	31.3	47.5	51.4
2.0 and above	> 27	19.6	31.3	34.0

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
Net Worth				
Net worth is greater than 0	8	34.9	52.7	57.0
Net worth 0 or negative	> 27	16.0	26.3	28.8
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	19.3	29.1	31.1
Net worth $25,000 or less	> 27	31.6	46.6	49.7
Other Sources of Income				
Currently receiving TANF	3	62.6	82.3	87.4 **
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	19.9	31.3	34.9
Receive SSI or general assistance	> 27	17.1	26.2	28.3
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	29.2	43.6	47.0
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	7	40.6	63.0	68.5 **
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	12.5	20.8	22.9
Receive alimony or child support	5	49.0	67.2	71.4
No receipt of alimony or child support	> 27	25.0	36.8	39.6
Benefit History				
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length				
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	12	26.5	41.0	50.7
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	14	25.0	38.8	48.1
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	> 27	9.9	16.1	20.5
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0
First Nonparticipation Spell				
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	27.1	40.8	44.0
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	26.2	39.6	42.8
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year				
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	7	42.6	63.6	67.5
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	17.0	27.9	29.9
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	15.4	25.5	27.3
Health Status and Medical Costs				
In fair or poor health	> 27	29.4	44.3	47.9
Health good or better	> 27	25.6	39.0	42.2
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	4	50.2	70.3	74.3
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	24.4	37.5	40.3
Trigger Events and Instability Measures				
Exit Trigger Events				
Employment change within family	3	59.2	75.2	79.7 *
No employment change within family	> 27	25.6	35.6	38.6
Income change within family	> 27	17.3	30.4	33.1
No income change within family	10	29.1	48.2	52.1
Marital status change within family	1	100.0	100.0	100.0 ***
No marital status change within family	> 27	26.5	38.5	41.6
Family composition change within family	3	63.1	80.1	84.3 *
No family composition change within family	> 27	26.0	36.6	39.6

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Simplified Income Reporting				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
State and Regional Measures					
State Economic Measures					
Mean state unemployment rate	8	38.5	50.0	52.0	***
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	22.1	28.8	29.9	
20th Percentile Wage	> 27	26.9	40.9	44.3	
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	> 27	16.3	25.7	27.9	
Region of Residence					
Northeast	> 27	26.5	40.1	43.3	
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	26.5	40.1	43.3	
Midwest	> 27	26.5	40.1	43.3	
Southeast	> 27	26.5	40.1	43.3	
Southwest	> 27	26.5	40.1	43.3	
Mountain Plains	> 27	26.5	40.1	43.3	
Western	> 27	26.5	40.1	43.3	
SNAP Policy Variables					
Vehicle Rules					
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	10.1	17.3	19.1	*
State excludes all or most vehicles	4	50.1	72.6	77.9	
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	26.0	41.8	45.9	
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	26.9	43.0	47.2	
State uses federal vehicle rules	3	66.1	87.5	91.6	
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility					
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	4.5	8.2	9.2	*
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	6	42.6	64.3	70.5	
Simplified Reporting					
State offers simplified reporting					***
State does not offer simplified reporting	5	45.7	70.0	79.3	
Program Outreach Expenditures					
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	26.2	39.9	43.2	
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	> 27	26.2	40.0	43.2	
Number of Spell-Month Observations	1,046				

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
All Individuals	24	20.8	32	36.9	
Gender					
Male	> 27	16.9	26.4	30.6	***
Female	20	23.2	35.5	40.7	
Race					
White, non-Hispanic	24	20.4	31.5	36.4	
Black, non-Hispanic	17	25.2	38.3	43.9	
Other, non-Hispanic	> 27	15.4	24.2	28.1	
Hispanic	26	19.1	29.6	34.3	
Age					
18 to 29	20	23.3	35.5	40.7	
30 to 49	23	21.3	32.8	37.7	
50 to 64	> 27	17.4	27.1	31.3	
65 and older	> 27	9.2	14.7	17.2	**
US Citizenship					
Citizen	22	21.4	33.0	38.1	*
Noncitizen	> 27	13.5	21.3	24.8	
Education Level and Employment Status					
Highest Grade Completed					
0 to 8	12	30.1	45.1	51.4	
9 to 11	14	27.2	41.2	47.2	
12	25	19.7	30.7	35.6	**
13 and above	> 27	16.7	26.3	30.6	***
Family Composition					
Mean number of adults age 18-59	24	20.8	32.0	36.9	
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	24	20.5	31.7	36.5	
Mean number of adults age 60+	24	20.8	32.1	37.0	
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	21	22.1	33.9	39.0	
Mean number of children less than age 6	24	20.7	31.9	36.8	
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	22	21.7	33.3	38.3	
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	24	20.8	32.0	36.9	
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	23	21.0	32.4	37.3	
Marital Status					
Curently Married	23	21.1	32.5	37.5	
Not Curently Married	24	20.6	31.8	36.6	
Economic Characteristics					
Employment Status					
Currently Employed	26	19.2	29.7	34.4	
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	21	22.4	34.4	39.7	
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	7	40.4	58.0	64.8	***
Have not worked at least 12 months	23	21.3	32.8	37.8	
Family Income and Welfare Receipt					
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level					
Less than 1.0	20	22.8	35.0	40.3	
1.0 to less than 1.5	20	22.8	35.0	40.3	
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	15.0	23.7	27.6	**
2.0 and above	> 27	17.8	27.8	32.2	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	16.3	25.8	29.9	***
Net worth 0 or negative	12	29.1	44.0	50.1	
Net worth greater than $25,000	25	19.9	30.8	35.6	
Net worth $25,000 or less	23	21.0	32.4	37.3	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	12.5	19.8	23.0	**
Currently not receiving TANF	22	21.8	33.5	38.5	
Receive SSI or general assistance	25	19.5	30.2	34.9	
No SSI or general assistance	23	21.0	32.3	37.3	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	15	26.5	40.6	46.4	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	15.8	25.1	29.2	
Receive alimony or child support	24	20.8	32.0	36.9	
No receipt of alimony or child support	24	20.8	32.0	36.9	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	12	20.8	39.2	52.9	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	20	12.6	25.0	35.3	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	> 27	6.6	13.5	19.8	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	6.8	13.9	20.3	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	6.8	13.9	20.3	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	23	21.2	32.5	37.5	
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	24	20.6	31.7	36.6	
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	20	24.9	37.0	41.9	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	25	21.5	32.3	36.8	**
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	12.1	18.7	21.6	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	22	21.5	33.1	38.1	
Health good or better	24	20.5	31.6	36.4	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	14.4	22.7	26.5	**
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	22	21.7	33.4	38.6	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	8	35.1	50.3	56.6	***
No employment change within family	26	19.7	29.6	34.2	
Income change within family	18	25.8	37.9	43.1	**
No income change within family	> 27	19.0	28.4	32.6	
Marital status change within family	> 27	18.8	29.1	33.7	
No marital status change within family	24	20.8	32.0	36.9	
Family composition change within family	17	25.6	38.6	44.1	
No family composition change within family	24	20.4	31.4	36.2	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	24	20.9	32.1	37.0
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	25	19.6	30.3	34.9
20th Percentile Wage	24	20.5	31.8	36.7
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	26	18.7	29.1	33.6
Region of Residence				
Northeast	25	19.6	30.3	35.0
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	15.1	23.7	27.5
Midwest	20	22.7	34.8	40.0
Southeast	> 27	15.0	23.5	27.4
Southwest	20	22.9	35.0	40.3
Mountain Plains	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western	24	20.4	31.5	36.4
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	6	40.1	61.2	73.2
State excludes all or most vehicles				
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit				
State vehicle limit above federal rules				
State uses federal vehicle rules				
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	6	40.1	61.2	73.2
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility				
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	11	27.4	43.6	53.2
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	0.3	0.5	0.6
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	24	20.8	32.1	37.0
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	24	20.8	32.1	37.0
Number of Spell-Month Observations	8,112			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	17.5	28.7	36.2
Gender				
Male	> 27	17.1	28.1	35.5
Female	> 27	17.8	29.1	36.7
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	15.1	25.0	32.0
Black, non-Hispanic	20	21.7	35.1	43.9 **
Other, non-Hispanic	23	20.6	33.5	42.1
Hispanic	> 27	16.5	27.3	34.7
Age				
18 to 29	> 27	18.6	30.3	38.2
30 to 49	> 27	17.9	29.2	36.9
50 to 64	> 27	14.6	24.2	30.9 *
65 and older	> 27	15.5	25.5	32.4
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.5
Noncitizen	> 27	16.3	26.8	34.0
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	20	21.8	35.1	43.8
9 to 11	26	19.0	31.0	39.0
12	> 27	17.7	29.0	36.7
13 and above	> 27	15.5	25.6	32.6 **
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	> 27	17.6	28.8	36.3
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	16.6	27.4	34.6
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	17.5	28.6	36.2
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	16.6	27.3	34.5
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	17.4	28.5	36.0 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	24	19.9	32.2	40.5
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	> 27	17.4	28.4	35.9 ***
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	26	19.1	31.0	39.1
Marital Status				
Curently Married	> 27	16.0	26.3	33.4
Not Curently Married	> 27	18.3	29.8	37.6
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	16.1	26.6	33.8 **
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	24	20.4	33.1	41.5
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	14.9	24.7	31.5
Have not worked at least 12 months	25	19.6	31.8	40.0
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	> 27	18.5	30.3	38.2
1.0 to less than 1.5	24	19.8	32.2	40.5
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	14.2	23.5	30.1 **
2.0 and above	> 27	15.5	25.6	32.5 *

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	16.5	27.1	34.4	*
Net worth 0 or negative	26	19.2	31.3	39.3	
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	15.5	25.5	32.5	*
Net worth $25,000 or less	> 27	18.2	29.8	37.6	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	16.3	26.8	33.9	
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	17.7	29.0	36.6	
Receive SSI or general assistance	26	19.0	30.9	38.9	
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	17.2	28.3	35.7	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	22	20.3	33.2	41.9	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	13.7	23.0	29.6	
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	16.4	27.0	34.2	
No receipt of alimony or child support	> 27	17.7	29.0	36.6	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	13	17.5	34.4	47.6	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	20	11.5	23.4	33.6	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	24	9.1	19.0	27.5	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	4.7	10.1	15.0	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	4.7	10.1	15.0	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	16.7	27.4	34.7	
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	18.0	29.4	37.1	
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	24	22.1	34.2	41.9	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	18.8	29.5	36.4	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	7.7	12.6	15.9	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.5	
Health good or better	> 27	17.5	28.6	36.1	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	17.0	27.9	35.3	
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	17.6	28.8	36.3	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	13	25.8	39.9	49.3	***
No employment change within family	> 27	17.0	27.2	34.4	
Income change within family	> 27	19.6	31.2	39.1	*
No income change within family	> 27	16.9	27.2	34.3	
Marital status change within family	> 27	5.9	10.1	13.2	
No marital status change within family	> 27	17.6	28.8	36.3	
Family composition change within family	15	24.5	38.6	47.8	***
No family composition change within family	> 27	17.2	27.9	35.2	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In States Not Offering Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.4
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	16.7	27.4	34.6
20th Percentile Wage	> 27	17.6	28.7	36.2
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	> 27	18.3	29.8	37.5
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	13.0	21.7	27.7 **
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	19.0	31.0	39.0
Midwest	25	19.8	32.2	40.4
Southeast	> 27	14.8	24.5	31.2 **
Southwest	> 27	15.9	26.2	33.3
Mountain Plains	12	26.5	41.9	51.5 **
Western	25	19.7	32.0	40.2
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility				
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.5
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.5
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.5
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.5
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility				
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	17.7	28.9	36.5
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	17.6	28.8	36.3
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	16.0	26.3	33.3
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	17.9	29.2	36.9
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	> 27	18.0	29.4	37.1
Number of Spell-Month Observations	23,098			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In First Spell Ever			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	> 27	17	27.5	33.3
Gender				
Male	> 27	16.8	27.2	33.0
Female	> 27	17.1	27.7	33.5
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	13.6	22.4	27.3 **
Black, non-Hispanic	> 27	20.1	32.3	38.9
Other, non-Hispanic	> 27	19.6	31.6	38.1
Hispanic	> 27	19.8	31.9	38.4
Age				
18 to 29	> 27	18.5	29.7	35.9
30 to 49	> 27	18.0	29.0	35.0
50 to 64	> 27	11.9	19.7	24.0 **
65 and older	> 27	15.0	24.5	29.8
US Citizenship				
Citizen	> 27	17.2	27.9	33.7
Noncitizen	> 27	15.4	25.1	30.5
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	12	26.8	42.0	50.1
9 to 11	25	20.7	33.4	40.3
12	> 27	16.7	27.3	33.3 ***
13 and above	> 27	12.7	21.0	25.9 ***
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	> 27	16.9	27.5	33.2
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	> 27	16.5	26.9	32.5
Mean number of adults age 60+	> 27	17.0	27.5	33.2
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	> 27	16.1	26.1	31.6
Mean number of children less than age 6	> 27	16.9	27.4	33.2
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	> 27	17.8	28.8	34.8
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	> 27	16.9	27.4	33.2
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	> 27	18.1	29.2	35.3
Marital Status				
Curently Married	> 27	11.5	19.0	23.3
Not Curently Married	> 27	19.2	30.9	37.3 ***
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	> 27	14.8	24.4	29.7 ***
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	> 27	17.4	28.4	34.4
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	> 27	14.9	24.6	30.0
Have not worked at least 12 months	25	21.1	33.9	40.7
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	> 27	16.6	27.0	32.7
1.0 to less than 1.5	19	22.9	36.5	43.6 ***
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	14.6	23.9	29.1
2.0 and above	> 27	13.2	21.8	26.6

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In First Spell Ever				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	14.9	24.5	29.8	***
Net worth 0 or negative	26	20.4	32.8	39.5	
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	17.1	27.7	33.6	
Net worth $25,000 or less	> 27	16.9	27.4	33.2	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	> 27	11.7	19.4	23.7	**
Currently not receiving TANF	> 27	17.6	28.5	34.4	
Receive SSI or general assistance	> 27	15.7	25.6	31.0	
No SSI or general assistance	> 27	17.2	27.8	33.7	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	19.3	31.2	37.7	**
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	14.5	23.8	29.1	
Receive alimony or child support	> 27	17.3	28.1	33.9	
No receipt of alimony or child support	> 27	16.9	27.4	33.2	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	14	17.0	33.0	45.7	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	22	11.0	22.3	32.0	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	> 27	7.1	14.6	21.5	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	5.4	11.4	16.9	**
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	5.4	11.4	16.9	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever	> 27	17.9	29.4	35.5	
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever					
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	> 27	18.2	28.6	34.0	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	19.9	31.1	36.8	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	8.1	13.1	15.8	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	> 27	15.7	25.5	31.0	
Health good or better	> 27	17.5	28.3	34.2	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	> 27	11.6	19.3	23.6	*
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	> 27	17.3	28.1	34.0	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	8	35.9	51.9	60.1	***
No employment change within family	> 27	16.3	25.1	30.3	
Income change within family	> 27	17.9	28.6	34.5	
No income change within family	> 27	16.7	26.9	32.6	
Marital status change within family	7	37.8	56.2	64.7	
No marital status change within family	> 27	16.9	27.4	33.1	
Family composition change within family	> 27	19.3	31.0	37.3	
No family composition change within family	> 27	16.9	27.3	33.0	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals In First Spell Ever			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	> 27	17.1	27.6	33.4
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	> 27	16.4	26.6	32.2
20th Percentile Wage	> 27	17.1	27.6	33.3
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	> 27	18.5	29.8	35.9
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	15.4	25.2	30.6
Mid-Atlantic	> 27	15.4	25.3	30.8
Midwest	> 27	19.4	31.3	37.7
Southeast	> 27	13.1	21.7	26.6
Southwest	> 27	19.9	32.0	38.6
Mountain Plains	12	28.0	43.7	51.6 ***
Western	> 27	15.2	25.0	30.4
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	17.6	28.5	34.4
State excludes all or most vehicles	> 27	16.7	27.1	32.8
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	> 27	17.7	28.6	34.5
State vehicle limit above federal rules	> 27	16.9	27.3	33.1
State uses federal vehicle rules	> 27	13.6	22.3	27.1
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	20.6	32.9	39.5
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	> 27	16.0	25.9	31.4
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	> 27	17.1	27.6	33.4
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	15.0	24.4	29.7
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	> 27	16.8	27.3	33.1
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	> 27	16.7	27.2	33.0
Number of Spell-Month Observations	12,603			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals Not In First Spell Ever			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
All Individuals	24	19.2	30.8	38.5
Gender				
Male	> 27	17.6	28.4	35.6 *
Female	23	20.2	32.3	40.2
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	> 27	17.6	28.5	35.9
Black, non-Hispanic	16	23.6	37.3	46.1 **
Other, non-Hispanic	24	19.3	31.1	38.9
Hispanic	> 27	17.2	27.9	35.1
Age				
18 to 29	22	20.6	32.9	41.0
30 to 49	24	19.1	30.7	38.4
50 to 64	25	18.6	29.9	37.4
65 and older	> 27	11.3	18.7	23.9 **
US Citizenship				
Citizen	24	19.6	31.4	39.2 *
Noncitizen	> 27	14.5	23.7	30.0
Education Level and Employment Status				
Highest Grade Completed				
0 to 8	19	22.0	34.9	43.3
9 to 11	23	20.2	32.3	40.3
12	24	18.9	30.4	38.1
13 and above	26	18.2	29.4	36.8
Family Composition				
Mean number of adults age 18-59	24	19.2	30.8	38.5
Mean number of adults age 18-59 plus one	25	18.8	30.2	37.8
Mean number of adults age 60+	24	19.2	30.8	38.5
Mean number of adults age 60+ plus one	24	19.6	31.4	39.1
Mean number of children less than age 6	24	19.0	30.5	38.2 ***
Mean number of children less than age 6 plus one	19	22.0	35.0	43.4
Mean number of children between ages 6-18	24	19.1	30.6	38.3 **
Mean number of children between ages 6-18 plus one	22	20.5	32.6	40.7
Marital Status				
Curently Married	22	20.5	32.8	40.8
Not Curently Married	26	18.5	29.7	37.2
Economic Characteristics				
Employment Status				
Currently Employed	26	18.1	29.2	36.6
Have not worked 1 to 5 months	19	22.2	35.3	43.7
Have not worked 6 to 11 months	22	20.5	32.7	40.7
Have not worked at least 12 months	23	20.0	32.0	39.9
Family Income and Welfare Receipt				
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level				
Less than 1.0	18	22.2	35.4	44.0
1.0 to less than 1.5	24	18.9	30.5	38.2 *
1.5 to less than 2.0	> 27	14.2	23.3	29.6 ***
2.0 and above	> 27	17.5	28.3	35.7 **

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals Not In First Spell Ever				
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less	
Net Worth					
Net worth is greater than 0	> 27	17.6	28.5	35.8	**
Net worth 0 or negative	20	21.7	34.5	42.8	
Net worth greater than $25,000	> 27	17.0	27.5	34.6	
Net worth $25,000 or less	23	19.9	31.9	39.8	
Other Sources of Income					
Currently receiving TANF	24	19.1	30.7	38.4	
Currently not receiving TANF	24	19.2	30.8	38.5	
Receive SSI or general assistance	22	20.5	32.7	40.7	
No SSI or general assistance	25	18.9	30.4	38.0	
Receive WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	15	23.6	37.6	46.8	***
No WIC, Medicaid or housing subsidies	> 27	13.7	22.7	29.1	
Receive alimony or child support	26	18.2	29.3	36.7	
No receipt of alimony or child support	24	19.4	31.1	38.8	
Benefit History					
Current Nonparticipation Spell Length					
Nonparticipation Spell duration 4 or fewer months	12	19.2	37.6	51.2	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 5 to 8 months	20	11.9	24.6	34.8	***
Nonparticipation Spell duration 9 to 12 months	24	9.7	20.3	29.1	**
Nonparticipation Spell duration 13 to 16 months	> 27	5.2	11.2	16.5	
Nonparticipation Spell duration 17 or more months	> 27	5.2	11.2	16.5	
First Nonparticipation Spell					
Spell is first nonparticipation spell ever					
Spell is not first nonparticipation spell ever	25	18.4	29.6	37.2	
Nonparticipation Spell Start Year					
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2004	18	24.4	37.1	44.9	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2005	> 27	20.0	30.9	37.8	***
Nonparticipation Spell started in 2006	> 27	9.1	14.7	18.4	
Health Status and Medical Costs					
In fair or poor health	22	20.3	32.5	40.4	
Health good or better	25	18.7	30.0	37.6	
Out-of-pocket medical costs greater than $1000	26	18.0	29.0	36.3	
Out-of-pocket medical costs $1000 or less	24	19.4	31.0	38.8	
Trigger Events and Instability Measures					
Exit Trigger Events					
Employment change within family	15	24.9	38.5	47.4	***
No employment change within family	26	18.7	29.6	37.0	
Income change within family	19	23.2	35.5	43.6	***
No income change within family	> 27	17.8	27.8	34.7	
Marital status change within family	> 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	
No marital status change within family	24	19.2	31.0	38.7	
Family composition change within family	10	30.1	45.6	55.2	***
No family composition change within family	26	18.6	29.4	36.8	

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

Table D.3 Regression-Adjusted Median SNAP Nonparticipation Durations, and Cumulative Re-entry Rates, by Participant Characteristic

	Individuals Not In First Spell Ever			
	Median	4 Months or Less	8 Months or Less	12 Months or Less
State and Regional Measures				
State Economic Measures				
Mean state unemployment rate	24	19.3	31.0	38.6
Mean state unemployment rate plus one percentage point	26	18.5	29.8	37.2
20th Percentile Wage	24	19.1	30.7	38.4
20th Percentile Wage plus one dollar	26	18.2	29.4	36.8
Region of Residence				
Northeast	> 27	14.8	24.1	30.5 **
Mid-Atlantic	24	19.6	31.4	39.2
Midwest	21	21.1	33.6	41.7
Southeast	> 27	17.1	27.7	34.8
Southwest	25	18.9	30.3	37.9
Mountain Plains	16	23.6	37.2	45.9
Western	20	21.6	34.3	42.6
SNAP Policy Variables				
Vehicle Rules				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	22	20.7	33.1	41.2
State excludes all or most vehicles	25	18.8	30.2	37.8
State excludes one vehicle for SNAP unit	26	18.0	29.0	36.4
State vehicle limit above federal rules	25	18.6	29.9	37.5
State uses federal vehicle rules	24	19.5	31.3	39.1
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility				
State offers broad-based categorical eligibility	23	20.1	32.1	40.0
State does not offer broad-based categorical eligibility	25	18.9	30.4	38.0
Simplified Reporting				
State offers simplified reporting	24	19.4	31.1	38.8
State does not offer simplified reporting	> 27	14.2	23.1	29.3
Program Outreach Expenditures				
Mean outreach expenditures per capita	24	19.2	30.9	38.5
Mean outreach expenditures per capita plus .01	24	19.3	30.9	38.6
Number of Spell-Month Observations	18,607			

* Significantly different from zero at the .10 level
** Significantly different from zero at the .05 level
*** Significantly different from zero at the .01 level

Source: Decision Demographics, weighted tabulations of the 2004 SIPP panel

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Appendix E

Trigger Events and SNAP Dynamics—The Role of Instability in Employment, Income, and Family Composition

Gleason et al. (1998), Cody et al. (2007), and Mabli and Ohls (2011) have found evidence that instability in employment, income, and family composition can alter how trigger events differentially affect the likelihood of an individual entering or exiting SNAP based on that individual's past experience. In this appendix we examine how individuals' usual circumstances affect the association between experiencing entry trigger events and entering SNAP, and experiencing exit trigger events and exiting SNAP.[1]

A. Sample and Methodology

In the main model specification for analyzing SNAP entry in Chapter III we restricted the entry sample to those who have a SNAP nonparticipation spell in or after month 5 of the panel to ensure that the period prior to entry will be long enough to observe possible entry trigger events. When we examine how individuals' usual circumstances affect the association between experiencing entry trigger events and entering SNAP, we further restrict the sample to those who have a SNAP nonparticipation spell in or after month 17 of the panel to ensure that the period prior to entry will be long enough to observe usual circumstances over a 12-month window and trigger events over a four-month window. In that case, individuals in month 17 have their usual circumstance variables defined over months 1 through 12 and their trigger event variables defined over months 13 through 16. Similarly, for individuals in month 22, the trigger event window is measured from month 18 through month 21 and the usual circumstance window is measured from month 6 through month 17.

[1] We do not present results for re-entry due to convergence problems in the estimation procedure.

The same restrictions apply to the duration entry sample from Chapter IV when examining the role of instability in employment, income, and family composition. In that analysis, month 6 was the first sample month for samples used in the main model specification and month 17 is the first sample month in the restricted sample.

The model used to examine instability consists of all the variables included in the main model specifications, plus several instability variables:

- **Usual Circumstances Measures (for SNAP entry)**. We include variables measuring instability in employment, income, or family composition. The definitions of these variables are identical to those in Cody et al. (2007), with the variables counting the number of times members of the individual's family make certain transitions such as changes in employment, income, marital status, and family composition in a twelve-month period. For example, the employment instability variable counts the number of employment transitions that occurred in the individual's family over twelve months and divides by the number of family members in order to account for the possibility that families with more adults may experience more transitions. Similarly, the income instability variable counts the number of income changes that occurred in the individual's family over twelve months and averages by family size. Family composition instability is defined in a similar way as well. The instability variable associated with the marital status entry trigger variable measures the average number of marriages among all family members over their lifetimes.[2] We note that the entry (and exit) trigger variables measure transitions in the direction traditionally associated with entry (and exit) into SNAP, but the usual circumstance variables may not. For example, in the SNAP entry model, the employment trigger indicates whether an individual experienced a job loss in the four-month period because this is a common determinant of entry into SNAP. The usual circumstance variable associated with employment, however, measures employment instability (transitions from employment to unemployment and from unemployment to employment).[3]

- **Usual Circumstances Measures (for SNAP exit)**. The instability measures used in the SNAP duration model are defined similarly to those used in the entry analysis, except that we use a window of varying length, rather than twelve months, to define the instability measures for program exit. The exploratory models in Cody et al. (2007)

[2] The Wave 2 Topical Module history of the SIPP was used to calculate the number of times an individual was married before Wave 2 of the panel. Monthly data in the core wave files was then used to update this measure throughout the remainder of the panel.

[3] Cody et al. (2007) performed extensive exploratory work by estimating multiple specifications of the regression model that differed in the lengths of time over which usual circumstances were defined. In the current study we use the preferred specification from Cody et al. (2007) to estimate all models that include the usual circumstance variables.

examined the length of the window over which instability variables should be measured and concluded that using a window of varying length was preferred to a window of fixed length when analyzing program exit. A "varying window" means that instability in income will be defined only over the length of the SNAP participation spell rather than extending into the period preceding the start of the spell.

B. SNAP Entry

The analysis of trigger events and SNAP entry presented in Chapter III measures the triggers in an absolute sense—that is, it identifies the triggers for an individual regardless of long-term patterns in employment, income, marital status, and family structure. Prior studies of SNAP dynamics such as Gleason et al. (1998) and Cody et al. (2007), however, suggest that some triggers may have more influence on SNAP entry if the trigger's resultant change to the individual's status represents a deviation from the individual's long-term characteristics.

Using the 2004 SIPP panel, we find that the size of the association between losing a job and the probability of entering SNAP is diminished when we control for more longer-lasting conditions, such as greater instability in employment (Table E.1). The regression-adjusted entry rate for individuals with the greatest instability in employment, as measured by having the greatest number of transitions between employment and nonemployment over a 12-month period, is 0.32 percent for those that experience a job loss and 0.31 percent for those without a job loss—a 0.01 percentage point difference. This compares to entry rates of 0.44 percent and 0.22 percent for individuals with the least instability in employment—a 0.22 percentage point difference. Thus, the association experiencing a job loss and entering SNAP is smaller for individuals with greater employment instability.

Table E.1 Regression-Adjusted Monthly Rates of Entry into SNAP, by Participant Trigger Event and Usual Circumstances

	Instability Level in Employment, Income, Marital Status or Family Composition History				
	Low Instability				High Instability
	0	1	2	3	4
Job Loss	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.35	0.32
No Job Loss	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.31
Difference	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.06	0.01
Income Decrease	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29
No Income Decrease	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.32
Difference	0.06	0.04	0.02	-0.01	-0.04
Separation or Divorce	0.46	0.27	0.16	0.09	0.06
No Separation or Divorce	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30
Difference	0.21	0.01	-0.11	-0.19	-0.25
Increase in Family Size	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.51
No Increase in Family Size	0.21	0.29	0.41	0.56	0.77
Difference	0.18	0.13	0.04	-0.08	-0.26

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

Note: Job loss and income decrease statistically significant at 0.05 level for all instability levels. Increase in family size statistically significant at 0.01 for all instability levels.

The size of the association between experiencing a decrease in income and the probability of entering SNAP is also smaller for individuals with greater instability in income. The regression-adjusted entry rate for individuals with a moderate level of instability in income is 0.28 percent for those that experience a decrease in income and 0.26 percent for those without an income decrease—a 0.02 percentage point difference. This compares to entry rates of 0.27 percent and 0.21 percent for individuals with the least instability in income—a 0.06 percentage point difference.

Finally, the same relationship exists for increases in family size and SNAP entry. The size of the association between experiencing an increase in family size or the number of dependents and the probability of entering SNAP is also smaller for individuals with greater instability in family

composition. The regression-adjusted entry rate for individuals with a moderate level of instability in family composition is 0.45 percent for those that experience an increase in family size or the number of dependents and 0.41 percent for those without an increase in family size or the number of dependents—a 0.04 percentage point difference. This compares to entry rates of 0.39 percent and 0.21 percent for individuals with the least instability in family size or the number of dependents—a 0.18 percentage point difference.

C. SNAP Duration

As in the entry analysis, we examine whether some trigger events have more influence on SNAP spell length if the trigger's resultant change to the individual's status represents a deviation from the individual's long-term characteristics. We find that the size of the association between experiencing an increase in income and the probability of exiting SNAP is smaller for individuals with greater instability in income (Table E.2). The regression-adjusted median spell length for individuals with a *moderate* amount of instability in income is 8.8 months for those that experience an increase in income and 7.7 months for those without an increase in income—about a one-month difference. This compares to median spell lengths of 7.9 months and 4.9 months, respectively, for individuals with *less* instability in income—about a three-month difference.

Table E.2 Regression-Adjusted Median Spell Lengths, by Participant Trigger Event and Usual Circumstances

	Instability Level in Employment, Income, Marital Status or Family Composition History				
	Low Instability				High Instability
	0	1	2	3	4
Job gain	8.30	8.20	8.11	8.02	7.93
No Job gain	5.93	6.27	6.63	7.01	7.41
Difference	2.37	1.93	1.48	1.01	0.52
Income increase	7.87	8.30	8.75	9.23	9.72
No income increase	4.90	6.17	7.72	9.62	11.90
Difference	2.97	2.14	1.03	-0.39	-2.18
Marriage	3.41	6.53	12.01	20.85	33.43
No marriage	6.45	6.06	5.70	5.35	5.03
Difference	-3.03	0.46	6.31	15.50	28.41
Decrease in family size	6.94	6.92	6.91	6.90	6.88
No decrease in family size	5.97	6.30	6.65	7.02	7.40
Difference	0.96	0.62	0.26	-0.12	-0.52

Source: 2004 SIPP Panel

Note: Income increase statistically significant at 0.01 level for all instability levels.

Appendix F

Empirical Model

The participation and nonparticipation models estimated in this report can be motivated conceptually by defining a latent variable P* that is the net benefit of participation (see Ratcliffe, McKernan, and Finegold 2008). We assume the net benefit of participation for individual i is related to a set of covariates and an error term by $P_{\mathrm{i,t}}^{*} = \mathrm{B'X_{i,t}} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$ where $X_{i,t}$ is a set of explanatory variables, B is a parameter vector that includes an intercept term, and $\varepsilon_{i,t}$ is an error term that follows a logistic distribution. Since P* is not observed, the dependent variable in the estimation of our entry model is then defined as equal to 1 if the net benefit P*>0 (an individual participates) and is equal to 0 otherwise (an individual does not participate). Thus, the probability of entering the program in month t is defined to be

$$\lambda_{i,t} = \Pr\left(P^* > 0\right) \text{ where } \lambda_{i,t} = \frac{1}{\left(1+\exp\left(\text{-B'X}_{\mathrm{i,t}}\right)\right)}$$

We estimate the logistic regression models of SNAP entry using maximum likelihood estimation. The log likelihood function can be written in terms of the entry probabilities as

$$\log L\left(B\right) = \sum_{i}^{n}\left\{ y_i \log\left[\lambda_{i,t}\prod_{s=1}^{t_i-1}\left(1-\lambda_{i,s}\right)\right] + \left(1-y_i\right)\log\left[\prod_{s=1}^{t_i}\left(1-\lambda_{i,s}\right)\right]\right\}$$

where i=1,…,n indexes individuals in the sample, y equals 1 if individual i enters in month t and equals zero otherwise. The exit model is defined analogously, with the dependent variable set equal to 1 if the individual does not participate and equal to 0 otherwise. Thus, the exit probability is $\lambda_{i,t} = \Pr\left(P^* < 0\right)$. All analyses are weighted using SIPP longitudinal panel weights.