

**Investigating the Receipt of Rental Subsidies Using
the Survey of Program Dynamics: 1993 and 2001**

By

Tracy A. Loveless and John J. Hisnanick ♦

♦ This paper reports the results of research and analysis undertaken by Census Bureau staff. It has undergone a more limited review than official Census Bureau publications. This paper is released to inform interested parties of research and to encourage discussion. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.

This study is an update of an earlier report that looked at changes in receipt of rental subsidies between 1993 and 1999.¹ This study expands that analysis to 2001 by using the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) third longitudinal file (TLF).² The focus of this study is government-sponsored programs that provide either direct or indirect rental assistance for low-income families.³ This assistance can take the form of housing vouchers given to families by which payments are made directly to a private landlord, of reduced rent for households living in government owned and operated properties, or of a reduced interest rate for building owners.⁴ In addition, the study compares receipt of a rental subsidy with participation in the food stamp and cash public assistance programs.⁵

The SPD TLF collected information from more than 29,000 individuals and covers the periods 1993-1994 and 1996-2001. The SPD provides information on the demographic

1 See – SPD-2003-1: “Receipt of Rental Subsidies: 1993 and 1999,” October 2003.

2 The population represented (the population universe) is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States in 1993.

3 Throughout this report, “rental assistance” refers to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) housing assistance programs, which include the following: public housing -- low-income housing that is operated by a local housing authority; Section 8 -- a rent subsidy that gives an eligible person some choice about where to live; privately owned subsidized housing -- the government provides subsidies directly to the property owner who then applies the subsidies to the rents that are charged to low-income tenants.

4 Under the Federal Housing Authority’s (FHA) “below market-interest rate” programs, the amount of interest paid on the mortgage by the project owner is reduced so that the owner can charge rents that can be afforded by families and individuals of low and moderate income. The FHA pays the mortgage lender the difference between the interest payment required at the market rate and the lower interest payment made by the owner.

5 Cash public assistance programs refer to any means-tested payments received from government programs, such as general assistance, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

characteristics, labor force activity, and income sources and amounts, as well as program participation (including rental assistance programs, food stamps, and cash public assistance receipt) and the well-being of recipients and their households. (See Text Box: *Survey of Program Dynamics Rental Assistance Questions*.)⁶

Text Box: *Survey of Program Dynamics rental assistance questions:*

The SPD asks renters:

“Is this a public housing project owned by a local housing authority or other public agency?” (YES/NO)

“Are you paying lower rent because the federal, state, or local government is paying part of the cost?” (YES/NO)

In the following discussion, the data are analyzed both cross-sectionally and longitudinally. The cross-sectional analysis provides insights on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of renters at two distinct points in time, 1993 and 2001. The subsequent longitudinal analysis provides insight on changes that occurred between 1993 and 2001 in the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of renters.⁷

⁶ A more complete description of the SPD and its longitudinal public-use data files is available at the SPD website < www.census.gov/sipp/spd > and in the *SPD Users' Guide*, also available on-line at that site.

⁷ Throughout this report the term “renter” refers to the reference person in the household. The reference person is one of the people in whose name the home is rented. If a married couple jointly rents the home, either the husband or wife may be listed as the reference person

CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF RENTAL SUBSIDY

This first analysis of the SPD TLF looks at the data at two distinct points in time, 1993 and 2001, and provides an overview of the characteristics of renters receiving and not receiving a rental subsidy.

While the number of renters increased 25 percent from 24 million in 1993 to 30 million in 2001, the percentage receiving a rental subsidy decreased from 17.0 percent in 1993 to 14.9 percent in 2001.⁸ When compared with renters who did not receive a subsidy, those who received a subsidy in either of these two years share several characteristics: they were more likely to have low household income, be a single woman with children, be a nonworker, and receive cash public assistance and food stamps (see Table 1).

The median household income of renters who received a rental subsidy was not different in 2001 from 1993. By comparison, renters who did not receive a subsidy had a 9 percent higher median income in 2001 (\$33,553) than similar renters in 1993 (\$29,668).⁹ In both 1993 and 2001, differences in median household income between renters who did and did not receive a subsidy may be associated with employment

⁸ The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from the actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

⁹ The 1993 median household income was adjusted to 2001 dollars by the Consumer Price Index Research Series Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS).

status. In both years, about 3 in 5 of renters who received a subsidy were nonworkers compared with 1 in 5 of those not receiving a subsidy.

About 79.6 percent of renters who received a subsidy in 1993 were not married compared with 83.5 percent who were not married in 2001.¹⁰ In addition, about 1 in 5 renters who received a rental subsidy in 1993 and 2001 had two or more children.

Between 1993 and 2001, the proportion of renters receiving both a rental subsidy and cash public assistance declined -- from 34.8 percent to 15.1 percent. The same pattern occurred for participation in the food stamp program -- from 55.6 percent among renters who received a rental subsidy in 1993 to 40.6 percent in 2001.

LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF RENTAL SUBSIDY

This section analyzes the longitudinal aspect of the data – findings made possible because the data in 1993 and 2001 are from the same individuals – by separating individuals in the SPD TLF into three groups.¹¹ Group 1 (*stayers*) comprises renters who received a rental subsidy in both 1993 and 2001.¹² Group 2 (*leavers*) are renters who received a rental subsidy in 1993 but not in 2001. Group 3 (*entrants*) consists of

10 Not married consists of those who are widowed, divorced, or never married. In 1993, 29.8 percent of renters who received a rental subsidy were “never married” compared with 35.0 percent in 2001.

11 As often occurs in longitudinal surveys, the SPD experienced a reduction in sample through attrition. This loss in sample, however, was accounted for in the development of longitudinal weights. Details on these procedures are available at the SPD website www.census.gov/sipp/spd and in the *SPD Users Guide*.

12 “Stayers” may have had years without rental subsidy in the 1994-2000 period.

renters who did not receive a rental subsidy in 1993 but did so in 2001. Across all three groups, women were more likely than men to receive a rental subsidy (see Tables 2, 3, and 4).

The main differences among the groups appear in the changes in their median income between 1993 and 2001. For leavers, median household income rose from \$13,462 in 1993 to \$35,230 in 2001. For stayers and entrants, median household income remained statistically unchanged during this same time (see Figure 1).

The rental assistance program is a means-tested program that uses household income and size to determine eligibility for participation. Therefore, changes in marital status, family composition, and employment can affect participation.

In 1993 leavers (24.1 percent) and entrants (26.6 percent) were more likely to be married than stayers. These percentages remained statistically unchanged in 2001 (see Figure 2).

In 1993, stayers, leavers, and entrants were equally as likely to have had no children in the household: 65.4 percent, 68.8 percent, and 60.7 percent, respectively (see Table 5).

In 2001, stayers and entrants (66.6 percent and 68.1 percent) were more likely than leavers (45.3 percent) to have had no children in the household.¹³

¹³ The differences between stayers and entrants was not statistically significant.

Figure 3 summarizes work status and participation in the rental subsidy program.¹⁴ For stayers, statistically the same proportion were nonworkers in 1993 and 2001 – 72.1 percent and 62.2 percent, respectively. Similarly for entrants, statistically the same proportion were nonworkers in 1993 and 2001 – 52.5 percent and 61.0 percent. By comparison, 51.1 percent of leavers in 1993 and 32.9 percent in 2001 were nonworkers.

RENTAL SUBSIDY PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND FOOD STAMP PARTICIPATION

Smaller percentages of each group – stayers, leavers, and entrants – received cash public assistance and food stamps in 2001 than in 1993 (see Figure 4). Leavers experienced the largest decline in receipt of public assistance, from 27.6 percent in 1993 to 5.3 percent in 2001. The percentage of stayers and entrants receiving public assistance declined, from 37.2 percent to 12.5 percent and from 29.9 percent to 10.8 percent, respectively (see Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3).

Food stamp participation declined between 1993 and 2001 for the three groups (see Figure 5). For leavers, the proportion declined from 51.4 percent to 18.6 percent, while that of stayers declined from 60.7 percent to 44.2 percent. The proportion of entrants receiving food stamps was 50.6 percent in 1993 and 39.5 percent in 2001.

¹⁴ Work status refers to working at the time of the survey in one of the following four categories: full-time, full-year; part-time, full-year; full-time, part-year; and part-time, part-year. See footnote 1 in Table 1 for the respective definitions of working status.

SURVEY OF PROGRAM DYNAMICS (SPD) PUBLIC-USE FILE

The SPD third longitudinal public-use file, containing data from 1992 through 2001, was released in the spring of 2004. For further information, visit the SPD Web page at [<www.sipp.census.gov/spd/>](http://www.sipp.census.gov/spd/).

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Statistics from surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level. This means the 90-percent confidence interval for the difference between the estimates being compared does not include zero. Nonsampling errors in surveys may be attributed to a variety of sources, such as how the survey was designed, how respondents interpret questions, how able and willing respondents are to provide correct answers, and how accurately the answers are coded and classified. The Census Bureau employs quality control procedures throughout the production process including the overall design of surveys, the wording of questions, review of the work of interviewers and coders, and statistical review of reports to minimize these errors. The Survey of Program Dynamics weighting procedure uses ratio estimation, whereby sample estimates are adjusted to independent estimates of the national population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin in 1993. This weighting partially corrects for bias due to undercoverage, but biases may still be present when people who are missed by the survey differ from those interviewed in ways other than their age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. The survey also does not represent immigrants who entered the U.S.

after 1993. How this weighting procedure affects other variables in the survey is not precisely known. All of these considerations affect comparisons across different surveys or data sources.

For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates including standard errors and confidence intervals, go to www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/s&a96_040501.pdf or contact Dennis Sissel of the Census Bureau's Demographic Statistical Methods Division at 301-763-5922 or on the Internet at charles.d.sissel@census.gov. For information on the content of the paper, contact John Hisnanick, Chief, Longitudinal Income Statistics Branch at 301-763-2295 or on the Internet at john.j.hisnanick@census.gov.

Table 1
Characteristics of Renters: 1993 and 2001

Characteristic	1993				2001			
	Received a Rental Subsidy	Margin of error (-/+)	Did Not Receive a Rental Subsidy	Margin of error (-/+)	Received a Rental Subsidy	Margin of error (-/+)	Did Not Receive a Rental Subsidy	Margin of error (-/+)
Renters (thousands)	3,999	57.5	19,558	281.1	4,486	54.1	25,605	308.9
Percent of Total	17.0	1.4	83.0	1.4	14.9	1.2	85.1	1.2
Median Household Income (2001 dollars)	\$ 11,866	\$264	\$ 29,668	\$598	\$ 11,760	\$732	\$ 33,553	\$1,665
Race and Hispanic origin								
White	64.4	4.4	80.1	1.7	56.9	4.3	77.9	1.5
Non-Hispanic	54.1	4.6	69.9	1.9	45.6	4.4	68.6	1.7
Black	32.5	4.4	14.4	1.5	38.7	4.3	17.1	1.4
Other	3.1	1.6	5.0	0.9	4.5	1.8	5.0	0.8
Hispanic (any race)	15.2	3.3	12.7	1.4	14.7	3.1	11.9	1.2
Gender								
Male	26.4	4.1	54.5	2.1	23.6	3.7	47.5	1.8
Female	73.6	4.1	45.5	2.1	76.4	3.7	52.5	1.8
Marital Status								
Married, spouse present	19.8	3.7	36.7	2.0	13.2	3.0	27.0	1.6
Married, spouse absent	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.5	3.4	1.6	1.8	0.5
Widowed	18.4	3.6	7.0	1.1	18.2	3.4	6.6	0.9
Divorced	22.2	3.9	17.8	1.6	23.0	3.7	21.6	1.5
Separated	9.2	2.7	6.8	1.1	7.3	2.3	4.8	0.8
Never Married	29.8	4.2	30.3	1.9	35.0	4.2	38.1	1.8
Age								
Under 25 years old	11.3	2.9	11.6	1.3	10.1	2.6	13.6	1.3
25-34 years old	25.4	4.0	35.8	2.0	22.7	3.7	32.4	1.7
35-44 years old	20.4	3.7	23.7	1.8	15.2	3.1	21.2	1.5
45-54 years old	10.8	2.9	12.0	1.4	13.9	3.0	15.0	1.3
55-64 years old	9.4	2.7	7.3	1.1	10.1	2.6	8.1	1.0
65 and older	22.7	3.9	9.6	1.2	28.0	3.9	9.8	1.1
Number of Children in Household								
None	57.7	4.6	67.7	2.0	61.6	4.3	71.9	1.7
1	19.2	3.7	15.7	1.5	17.9	3.4	15.6	1.3
2	11.9	3.0	11.1	1.3	12.8	2.9	8.4	1.0
3 or more	11.2	2.9	5.6	1.0	7.8	2.4	4.1	0.7
Work Status¹								
Full-time, full-year	19.4	3.7	55.5	2.1	22.4	3.7	59.4	1.8
Part-time, full-year	5.5	2.1	7.1	1.1	8.2	2.4	8.3	1.0
Full-time, part-year	7.5	2.4	12.6	1.4	8.6	2.5	9.9	1.1
Part-time, part-year	9.9	2.8	6.1	1.0	8.7	2.5	4.8	0.8
Nonworker	57.8	4.6	18.7	1.6	52.2	4.4	17.6	1.4
Percent of households receiving public assistance								
Percent of households receiving public assistance	34.8	4.4	10.0	1.3	15.1	3.1	2.1	0.5
Percent of households receiving food stamps								
Percent of households receiving food stamps	55.6	4.6	17.0	1.6	40.6	4.3	8.4	1.0

Note: Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding. Demographic characteristics are of the reference person in whose name the home is rented.
 1. Worker are placed in one of the four following categories: full-time, full-year -- worked 35 or more hours per week for 50 or more weeks in the year; part-time, full-year -- worked less than 35 hours per week for 50 or more weeks in the year; full-time, part-year -- worked 35 or more hours per week and less than 50 weeks per year; part-time, part-year -- worked less than 35 hours per week and less than 50 weeks in the year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics, Third Longitudinal File.

Table 2

Characteristics of Renters Who Reported Receiving a Rental Subsidy in 1993 (Stayers)

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent of total	Margin of error (-/+)
Total	1,622	100.0	(X)
Race and Hispanic origin			
White	934	57.6	7.2
Non-Hispanic	813	50.1	7.3
Black	641	39.5	7.1
Other	47	2.9	2.5
Hispanic (any race)	278	17.2	5.5
Gender			
Male	316	19.5	5.8
Female	1,306	80.5	5.8

(X) = Not Applicable

Note: Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics, Third Longitudinal File.

Table 3

**Characteristics of Renters Who Reported Receiving a Rental Subsidy in 1993
But Not in 2001 (Leavers)**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent of total	Margin of error (-/+)
Total	2,694	100.0	(X)
Race and Hispanic origin			
White	1,950	72.4	5.1
Non-Hispanic	1,669	61.9	5.5
Black	686	25.5	4.9
Other	58	2.1	1.6
Hispanic (any race)	391	14.5	4.0
Gender			
Male	834	31.0	5.2
Female	1,860	69.1	5.2

(X) = Not Applicable

Note: Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics third longitudinal file.

Table 4

**Characteristics of Renters Who Did Not Receive a Rental Subsidy in 1993
But Did in 2001 (Entrants)**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent of total	Margin of error (-/+)
Total	860	100.0	
Race and Hispanic origin			
White	613	71.3	9.1
Non-Hispanic	434	50.5	10.0
Black	212	24.7	8.6
Other	34	4.0	3.9
Hispanic (any race)	194	22.6	8.4
Gender			
Male	236	27.4	8.9
Female	624	72.6	8.9

(X) = Not Applicable

Note: Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics third longitudinal file.

Table 5

Selected Characteristics of Renters Receiving a Rental Subsidy in 1993 or 2001

Characteristic	Stayers		Leavers		Entrants	
	1993	2001	1993	2001	1993	2001
Total	1,622		2,694		860	
Median household income (2001 dollars)	\$ 9,417	\$ 8,979	\$ 13,462	\$ 35,230	\$ 14,375	\$ 11,760
Marital Status						
Married, spouse present	8.4	8.3	23.0	40.6	24.5	28.5
Married, spouse absent	0.0	2.8	1.1	0.0	2.1	1.7
Widowed	22.2	23.8	19.5	7.3	19.6	23.4
Divorced	19.5	23.7	24.1	27.7	18.8	24.5
Separated	9.6	4.6	8.3	3.7	10.2	4.5
Never Married	40.3	36.8	24.0	20.7	24.9	17.4
Age						
Under 25 years old	5.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	9.1	0.0
25-34 years old	22.8	8.8	26.0	15.0	14.0	11.5
35-44 years old	19.7	21.2	20.8	38.0	12.6	15.0
45-54 years old	11.9	19.4	11.6	22.9	19.3	14.7
55-64 years old	14.3	11.0	7.4	11.5	17.6	17.6
65 and older	26.2	39.6	25.1	12.6	27.5	41.2
Number of Children in Household						
None	65.4	66.6	60.7	45.3	68.8	68.1
1	15.4	10.8	19.3	18.7	10.2	11.0
2	8.4	15.0	12.4	22.6	15.8	14.5
3 or more	10.8	7.6	7.7	13.4	5.3	6.4
Work Status¹						
Full-time, full-year	10.0	16.0	25.6	45.4	14.1	22.0
Part-time, full-year	5.5	10.7	5.1	6.0	3.2	5.1
Full-time, part-year	4.7	2.9	9.1	13.8	17.8	4.7
Part-time, part-year	7.7	8.2	9.1	2.0	12.4	7.3
Nonworker	72.1	62.2	51.1	32.9	52.5	61.0

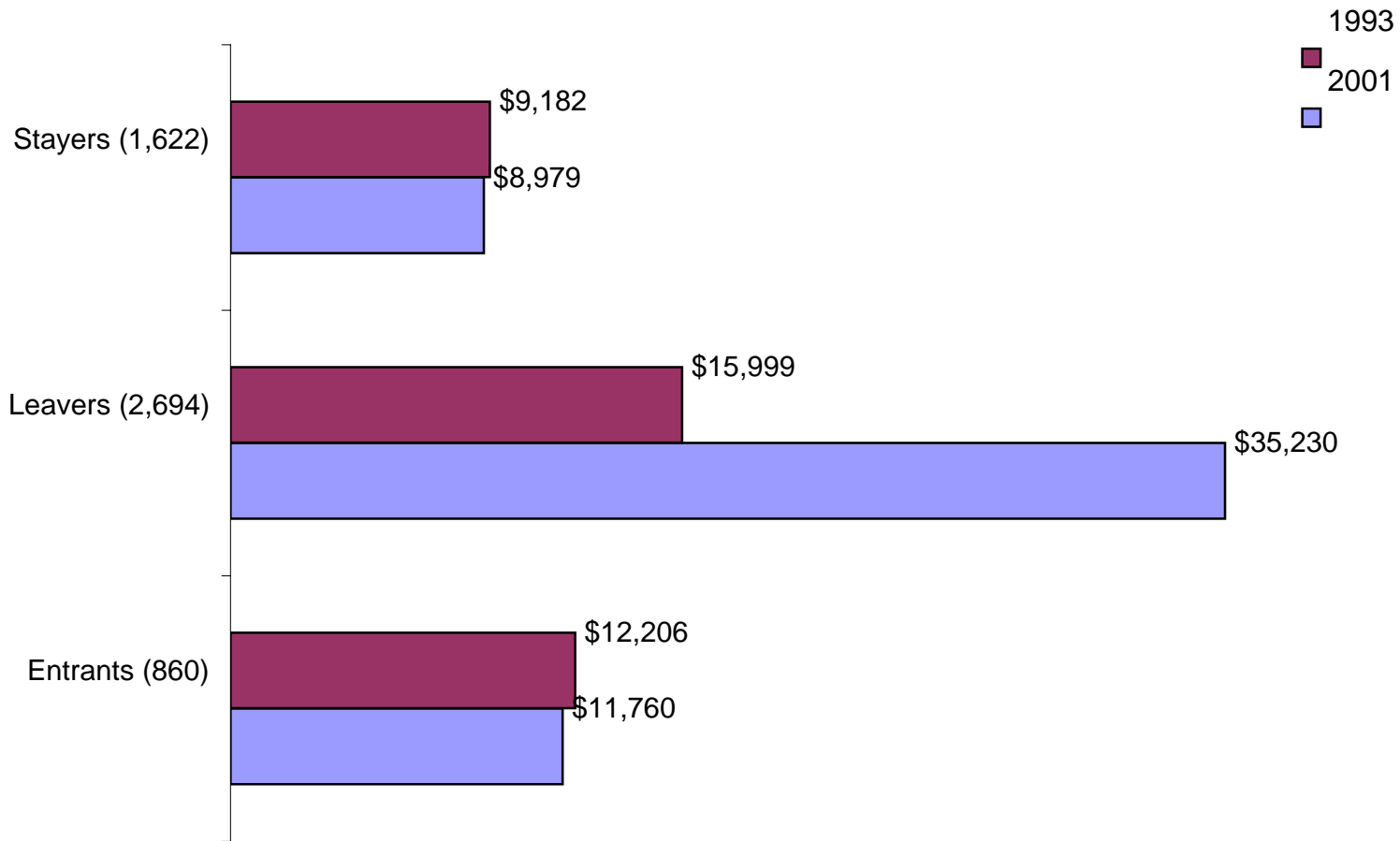
Note: Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Demographic characteristics are of the householder.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics Third Longitudinal File.

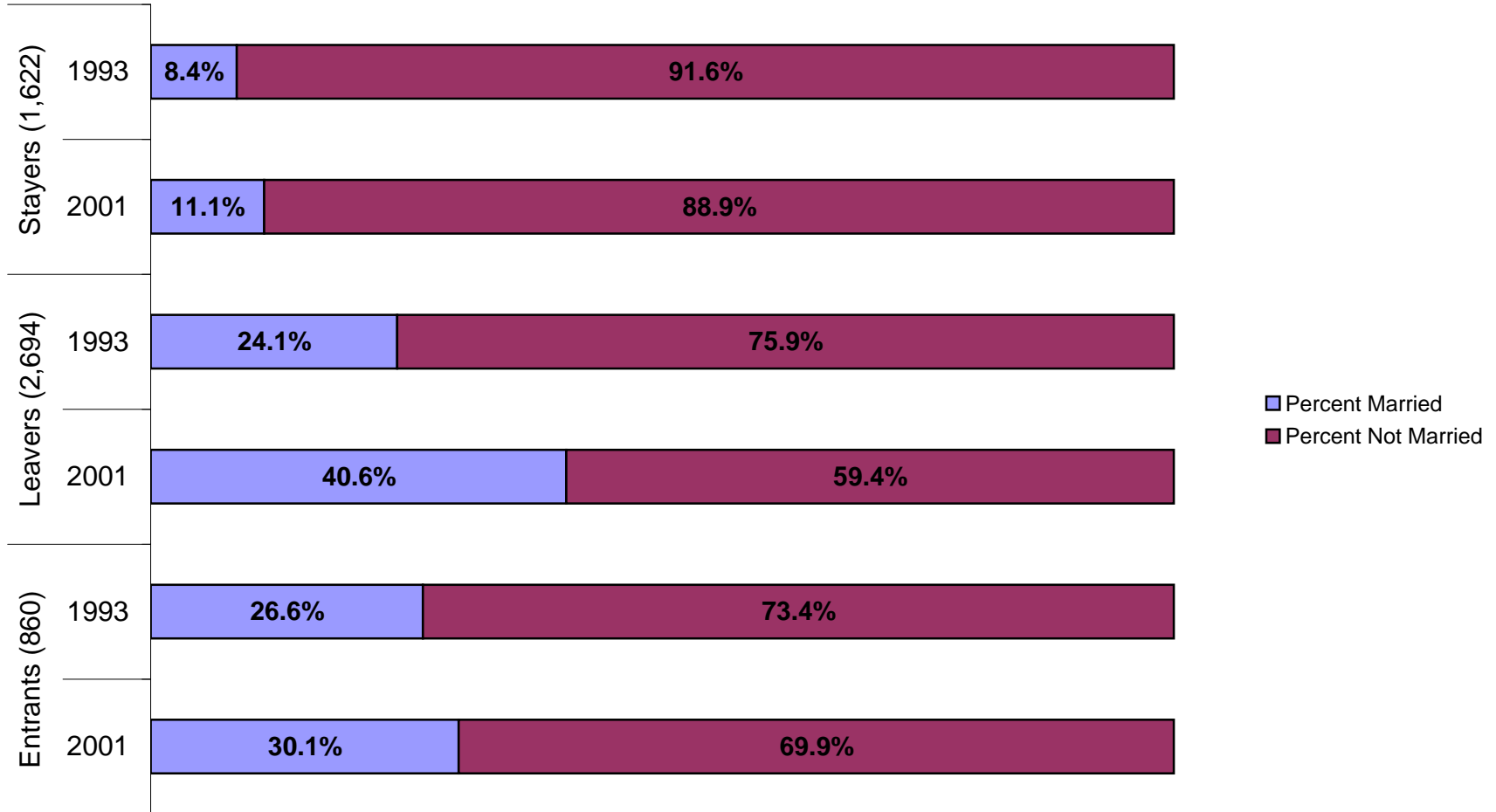
1. See footnote 1 in Table 1 for definitions of work status.

Figure 1. Median Income of Stayers, Leavers, and Entrants in 1993 and 2001 (2001 dollars)



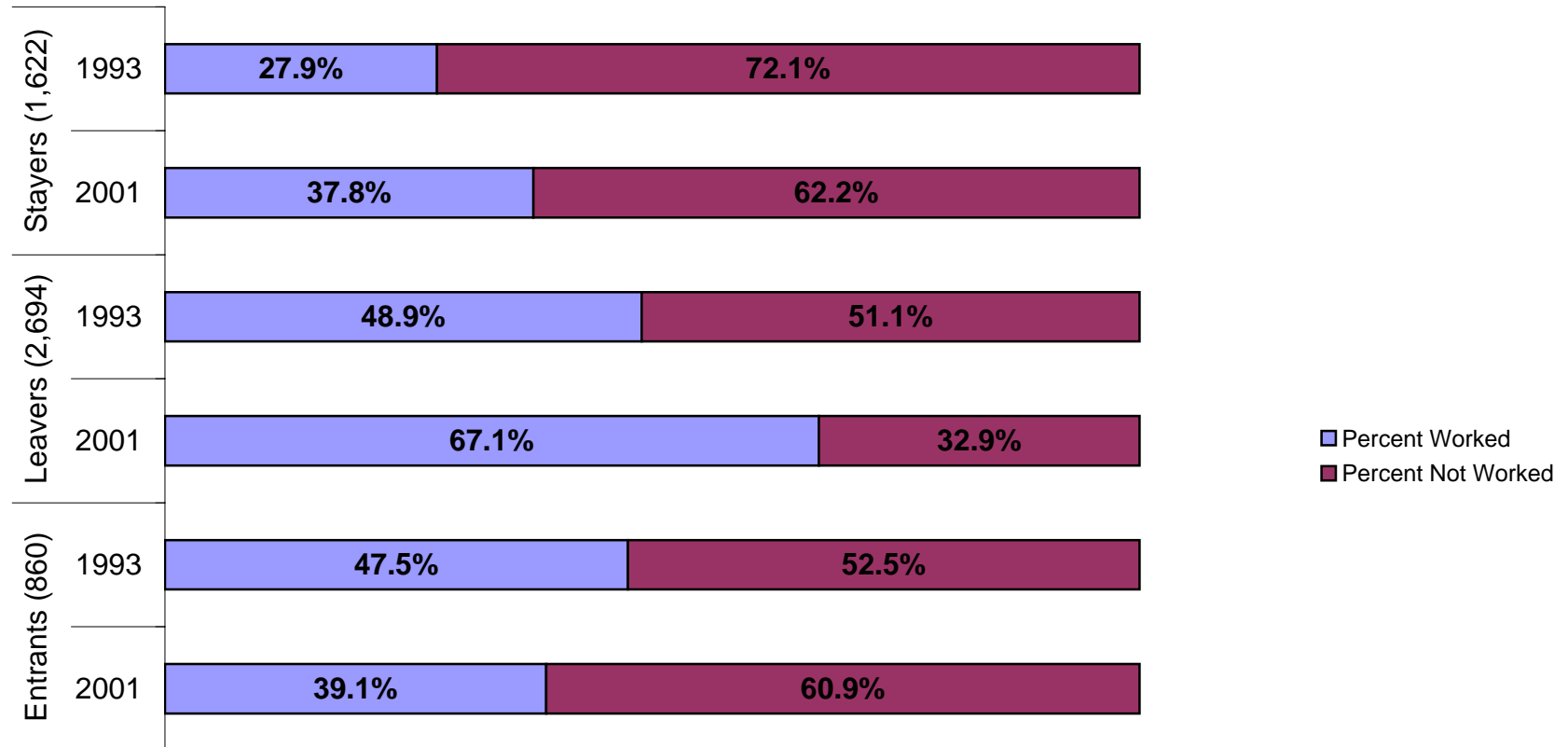
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics, Third Longitudinal File.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Renters Receiving a Rental Subsidy: 1993 and 2001
(Numbers in thousands)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics, Third Longitudinal File.

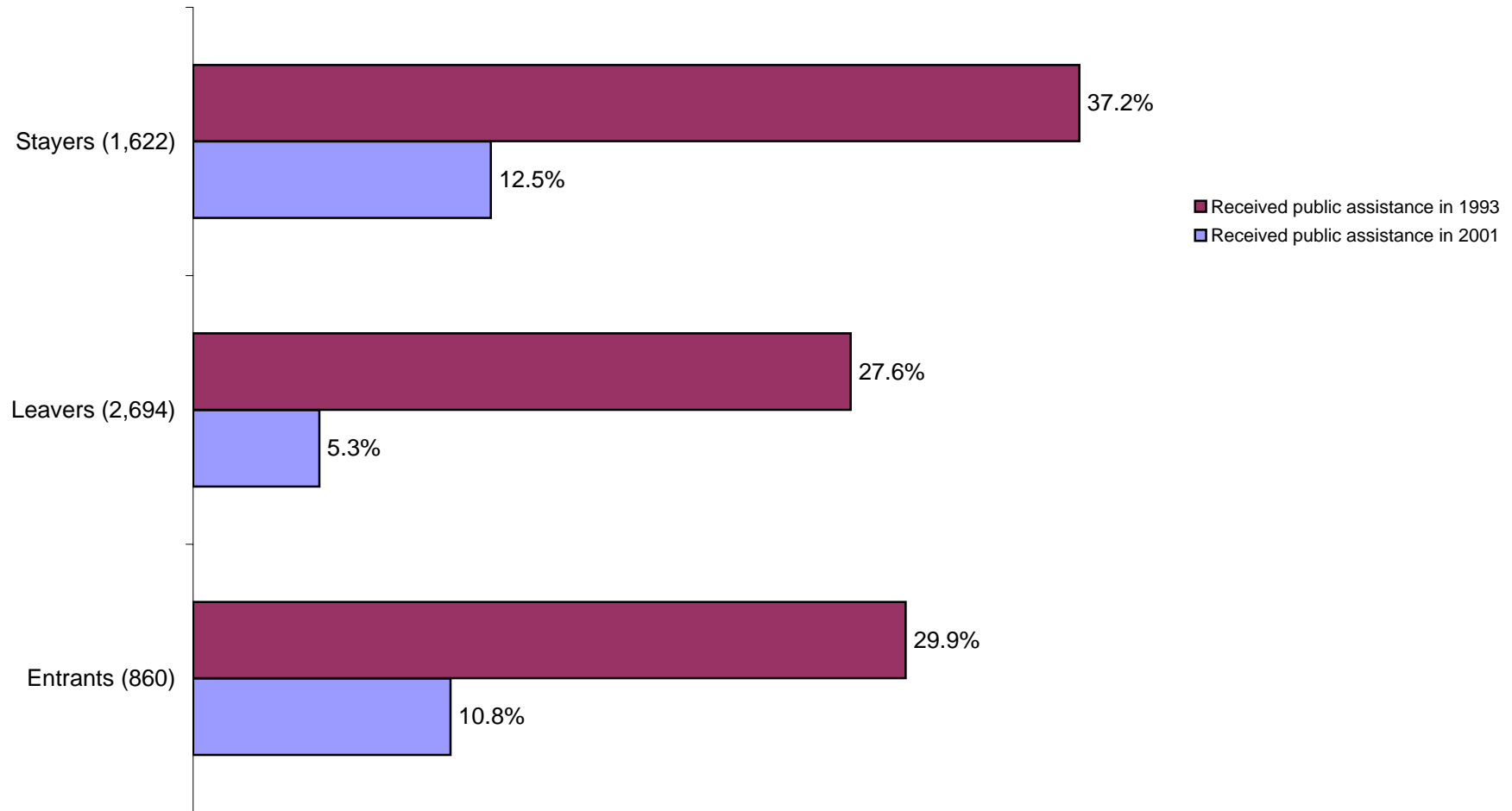
Figure 3. Work Status of Stayers, Leavers, and Entrants: 1993 and 2001 (*Numbers in thousands*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics, Third Longitudinal File.

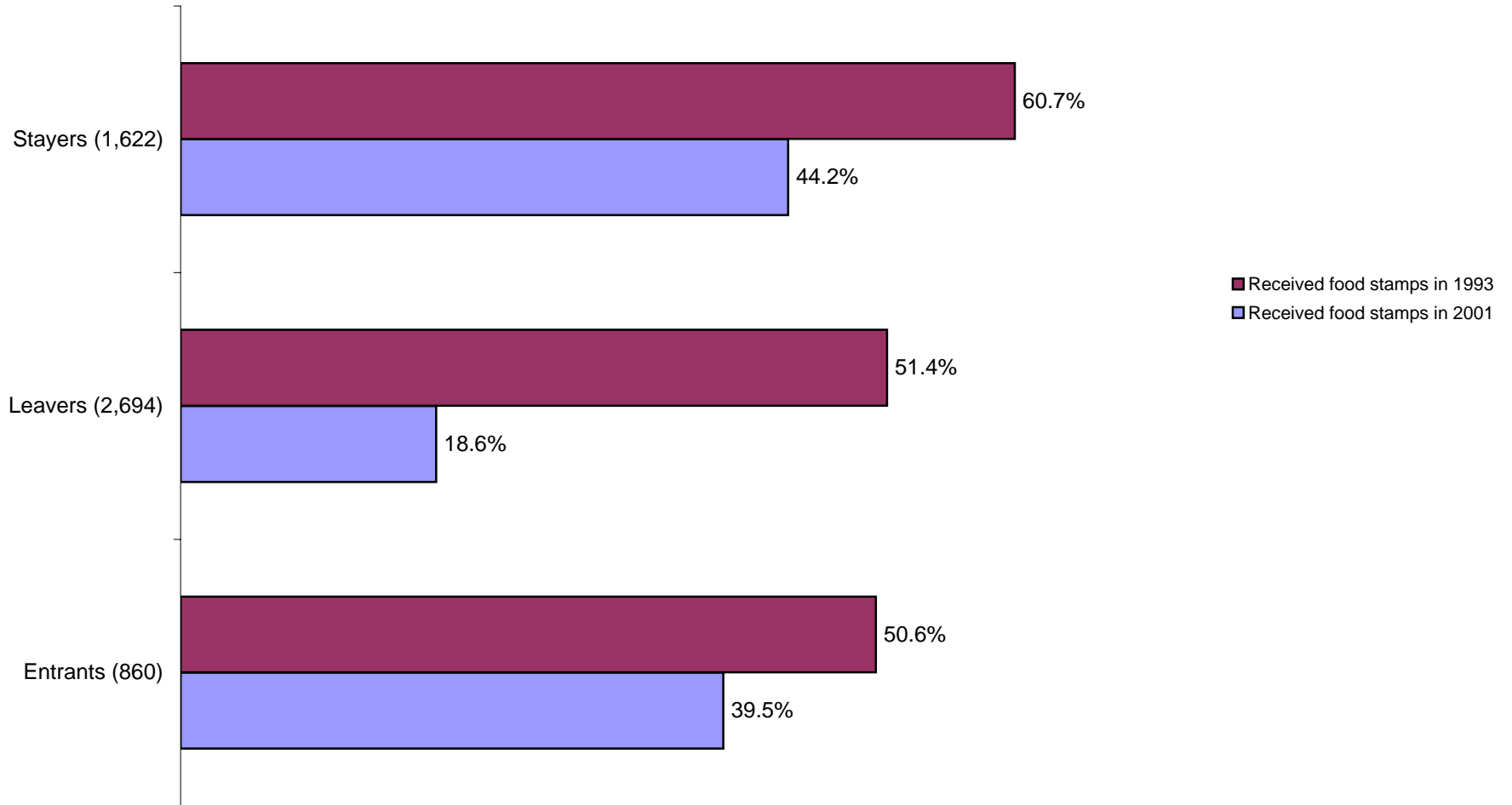
"Worked" refers to work status at the time of the survey. See Footnote 1, Table 1 for complete definitions of work status.

Figure 4. Percentage of Stayers, Leavers, and Entrants Who Also Received Public Assistance: 1993 and 2001
(Numbers in thousands)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics, Third Longitudinal File.

Figure 5. Percentage of Stayers, Leavers, and Entrants Who Also Received Food Stamps: 1993 and 2001
(Numbers in thousands)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics, Third Longitudinal File.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A-1

Characteristics of Renters Who Reported Receiving a Rental Subsidy in Both 1993 and 2001, by Year (Stayers)

Received a rental subsidy in both 1993 and 2001

Characteristic	1993 (000s)	Percent	Margin of error (-/+)	2001 (000s)	Percent	Margin of error (-/+)
Total	1,622	100.0	-	1,622	100.0	-
Median household income (2001 dollars)	\$7,805	(X)	\$456	\$8,979	(X)	\$1,068
Marital Status						
Married, spouse present	136	8.4	4.0	134	8.3	4.0
Married, spouse absent	0	0	0.0	46	2.8	2.4
Widowed	361	22.2	6.1	387	23.8	6.2
Divorced	316	19.5	5.8	385	23.7	6.2
Separated	156	9.6	4.3	74	4.6	3.0
Never Married	653	40.3	7.2	597	36.8	7.0
Age						
Under 25 years old	83	5.1	3.2	0	0.0	0.0
25-34 years old	370	22.8	6.1	142	8.8	4.1
35-44 years old	320	19.7	5.8	343	21.2	6.0
45-54 years old	193	11.9	4.7	315	19.4	5.8
55-64 years old	232	14.3	5.1	179	11.0	4.6
65 and older	425	26.2	6.4	642	39.6	7.1
Number of Children in Household						
None	1,060	65.4	6.9	1,080	66.6	6.9
1	250	15.4	5.3	176	10.8	4.5
2	136	8.4	4.0	243	15.0	5.2
3 or more	176	10.8	4.5	123	7.6	3.9
Work Status¹						
Full-time, full-year	163	10.0	4.4	259	16.0	5.3
Part-time, full-year	89	5.5	3.3	173	10.7	4.5
Full-time, part-year	76	4.7	3.1	48	2.9	2.5
Part-time, part-year	125	7.7	3.9	133	8.2	4.0
Nonworker	1,169	72.1	6.5	1,009	62.2	7.1
Percent of households receiving public assistance						
	603	37.2	7.1	203	12.5	4.8
Percent of households receiving food stamps						
	984	60.7	7.1	717	44.2	7.2

(X) = Not Applicable

Note: Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding. Demographic characteristics are of the reference person who rents. See footnote 1 in Table 1 for definitions of work status.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics Third Longitudinal File.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A-2

**Characteristics of Renters Who Reported Receiving a Rental Subsidy in 1993
But Not in 2001, by Year (Leavers)**

Received a rental subsidy in 1993 but not in 2001

Characteristic	1993 (000s)	Percent	Margin of error (-/+)	2001 (000s)	Percent	Margin of error (-/+)
Total	2,694	100.0	-	2,964	100.0	-
Median household income (2001 dollars)	\$ 13,462	(X)	\$531	\$ 35,230	(X)	\$5,961
Marital Status						
Married, spouse present	620	23.0	4.8	762	40.6	5.3
Married, spouse absent	30	1.1	1.2	0	0	0.0
Widowed	525	19.5	4.5	137	7.3	2.8
Divorced	649	24.1	4.8	520	27.7	4.8
Separated	224	8.3	3.1	70	3.7	2.0
Never Married	646	24.0	4.8	389	20.7	4.4
Age						
Under 25 years old	247	9.2	3.3	0	0.0	0.0
25-34 years old	700	26.0	5.0	282	15.0	3.9
35-44 years old	560	20.8	4.6	713	38.0	5.2
45-54 years old	312	11.6	3.6	430	22.9	4.5
55-64 years old	199	7.4	3.0	216	11.5	3.4
65 and older	675	25.1	4.9	237	12.6	3.6
Number of Children in Household						
None	1,635	60.7	5.5	850	45.3	5.4
1	520	19.3	4.5	352	18.7	4.2
2	333	12.4	3.7	425	22.6	4.5
3 or more	206	7.7	3.0	251	13.4	3.7
Work Status¹						
Full-time, full-year	689	25.6	4.9	852	45.4	5.4
Part-time, full-year	137	5.1	2.5	112	6.0	2.6
Full-time, part-year	244	9.1	3.2	259	13.8	3.7
Part-time, part-year	246	9.1	3.3	37	2.0	1.5
Nonworker	1,378	51.1	5.7	618	32.9	5.1
Percent of households receiving public assistance						
	743	27.6	5.1	99	5.3	2.4
Percent of households receiving food stamps						
	1,384	51.4	5.7	350	18.6	4.2

(X) = Not Applicable

Note: Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding. Demographic characteristics are of the reference person who re 1. See footnote in Table 1 for definitions of work status.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics Third Longitudinal File.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A-3

**Characteristics of Renters Who Did Not Receive a Rental Subsidy in 1993
But Did in 2001, by Year (Entrants)**

Did not receive a rental subsidy in 1993, but did in 2001

Characteristic	1993		Margin of error (-/+)	2001		Margin of error (-/+)
	(000s)	Percent		(000s)	Percent	
Total	860	100.0	-	860	100.0	-
Median household income (2001 dollars)	\$14,375	(X)	\$531	\$11,760	(X)	\$5,961
Marital Status						
Married, spouse present	211	24.5	8.6	245	28.5	9.0
Married, spouse absent	18	2.1	2.9	14	1.7	2.6
Widowed	168	19.6	7.9	201	23.4	8.5
Divorced	162	18.8	7.8	211	24.5	8.6
Separated	87	10.2	6.1	39	4.5	4.2
Never Married	214	24.9	8.7	150	17.4	7.6
Age						
Under 25 years old	78	9.1	5.8	0	0	0.0
25-34 years old	120	14.0	6.9	99	11.5	6.4
35-44 years old	108	12.6	6.6	129	15.0	7.1
45-54 years old	166	19.3	7.9	126	14.7	7.1
55-64 years old	151	17.6	7.6	152	17.6	7.6
65 and older	237	27.5	8.9	354	41.2	9.9
Number of Children in Household						
None	592	68.8	9.3	585	68.1	9.3
1	88	10.2	6.1	95	11.0	6.3
2	135	15.8	7.3	125	14.5	7.1
3 or more	45	5.3	4.5	55	6.4	4.9
			0.0			
Work Status¹						
Full-time, full-year	122	14.1	7.0	190	22.0	8.3
Part-time, full-year	27	3.2	3.5	44	5.1	4.4
Full-time, part-year	153	17.8	7.7	40	4.7	4.2
Part-time, part-year	106	12.4	6.6	62	7.3	5.2
Nonworker	452	52.5	10.0	524	61.0	9.8
Percent of households receiving public assistance						
	258	29.9	9.2	93	10.8	6.2
Percent of households receiving food stamps						
	435	50.6	10.0	339	39.5	9.8

(X) = Not Applicable

Note: Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding. Demographic characteristics are of reference person who rer 1. See footnote 1 in Table 1 for definitions of work status.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Program Dynamics Third Longitudinal File.