

**Participation in Public Assistance Programs, 1993-1997:
A First Look at the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) Longitudinal Data**

John J. Hisnanick
HHES/LISB, Rm. 1425-3
U.S. Census Bureau

Presented at the contributed session:
The Challenge of Measuring Welfare Reform: Examples from the SPD
The 2002 Joint Statistical Meetings
American Statistical Association
New York, NY
August 11-15, 2002

ABSTRACT

TITLE: Changes in Public Assistance Participation, 1993-1997: A First Look at the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) Longitudinal Data

AUTHOR: John J. Hisnanick

KEYWORDS: Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD), data extraction, public assistance

The Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) will provide policy makers with information on the effectiveness of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996. The first longitudinal file contains fully edited, consistently formatted and longitudinally processed core variables covering the years 1992 through 1997. This paper outlines and discusses methods used in reviewing the first longitudinal file that will facilitate person-level analysis for those who stayed in sample. To highlight these techniques, person-level data was extracted focusing on those individuals who reported receiving public assistance in 1993. Selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of these individuals were reviewed and evaluated for the years 1993 and 1997. In addition, the *SPD: 1st longitudinal file* was merged with the *1993 SIPP longitudinal file* in order to supplement data missing for 1995. The paper then discusses the findings from the SPD longitudinal cohort, as well as findings from the subsample from merging the data files. Selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of individuals are reviewed and evaluated for the years 1993 through 1997. This paper discusses techniques and methods that can be used in supplementing 1995 missing information from the *SPD: 1st longitudinal file*. The benefits from the additional information are not without its associated costs; reduced sample size and increased sample variance.

Participation in Public Assistance Programs, 1993-1997:
A First Look at the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) Longitudinal Data

INTRODUCTION

The Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) will provide policy makers with information on the effectiveness of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996. The first public use file, the *SPD: 1st longitudinal file*, contains fully edited, consistently formatted and longitudinally processed core variables for calendar years 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996 and 1997. All SIPP persons interviewed in the first wave of the 1992 and 1993 panels, and still being interviewed at the end of their panel, were eligible for the SPD sample.¹ The SPD was first conducted in the spring of 1997 by personal interview and was conducted each spring through 2002. The SPD sample consists of households from combining the 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels and only those people from the 1993 panel will have information for 1995. Thus, the SPD sample does not have reported data for 1995.

This limitation of missing data for 1995 can be overcome, but not without a cost. Linking the SPD file with the 1993 SIPP longitudinal file provides 1995 information on participation in public assistance programs, however, the sample size of the SPD longitudinal cohort is cut by more than a half – reducing the efficiency of any estimates because of the increase in the sample variance.

This paper discusses techniques and methods used to merge public use files to supplement missing data from the *SPD: 1st longitudinal file*. In addition,

¹ It is worth noting here that in phase three of SPD, SIPP non-respondents from the 1992 and 1993 panels were brought back into sample to increase the sample size and minimize the impact of sample attrition in the survey.

discussions are presented comparing and contrasting the two approaches when looking at participation in public assistance programs using the SPD data. First, an analysis of public assistance program participation at two different points in time, 1993 and 1997, using the *SPD: 1st longitudinal file* sample is provided.² The findings are then presented from the SPD subsample that results from merging the *1993 SIPP longitudinal* and the *SPD: 1st longitudinal files* and assessing yearly transitions in the participation of public assistance programs, from 1993-1997.

In the following sections, a brief description of the data sources are provided followed by an overview of the methodology employed in constructing the subsample that resulted from linking the SPD and 1993 SIPP longitudinal files. In the concluding section a summary of the paper's findings and its implications for data users are discussed with respect to the two approaches.

DATA

SPD:

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PPWORA) not only ushered in major reforms in the welfare program, but also required the U.S. Census Bureau collect data to evaluate the effectiveness of the legislation: The Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD).³ The Census Bureau

² Participation in public assistance or welfare was determined by how the individual responded to the following question: "During 1993 (1997) did (you/Name) receive any Public Assistance?" – Yes/No. The unedited question attempts to get at identifying those individuals in receipt of cash assistance only, rather than the more inclusive definition focusing on participation in other social welfare programs such as Medicaid, Food Stamps, Supplemental Security Income and Energy Assistance.

³ The specific language of P.L. 104-193 requires and funds a new survey by the Census Bureau, The Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD). The legislation directs the Census Bureau to "continue to collect data

collected seven years of longitudinal data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of a national representative sample of the U.S. population to supplement three years of longitudinal data available from the 1992 and 1993 panels of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The SPD will provide 10 years of data on program eligibility, access and participation, transfer income and in-kind benefits, detailed economic and demographic data on employment and transitions, income and family composition.

The SPD consists of three administrative phases. In the first phase, people from the samples of the 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels were re-contacted and brought them back into the survey. These individuals were interviewed in 1996 using the 1997 Bridge Survey, a modified version of the March 1997 Current Population Survey (CPS), which collected data similar to the CPS income supplement and similar to the data collected in subsequent years of the SPD. Approximately 35,000 households were interviewed using the 1997 Bridge Survey, which included all persons interviewed in the first and last waves of the 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels.

The second phase involved the full implementation of a core set of questions with annual recall for the preceding calendar year on topics such as employment, earnings, income and program participation. The computer-assisted instrument was administered to all persons age 15 years in a sample of

on the 1992 and 1993 panels of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) as necessary to obtain such information as will enable interested people to evaluate the impact on a random national sample of recipients of assistance under state programs funded under this part and other low-income families, and in doing so, shall pay particular attention to the issues of out-of-wedlock birth, welfare dependency, the beginning and end of welfare spells, and the causes of repeat welfare spells, and shall obtain information about the status of children participating in such panels.”

approximately 19,000 households in 1998, which contained children (under 15 years) and an over representation of households with incomes under and near the poverty thresholds. The third phase of SPD, started in 1999, surveyed a sample of approximately 19,000 households through 2002, collecting core data as well as data dealing with such topics as child well-being, health care and child support.

1993 SIPP Longitudinal File:

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) was designed to improve information on the income distribution and economic well-being of the population and on participation and eligibility for a wide range of government social welfare programs, such as Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps, social security, unemployment compensation, Medicare and Medicaid. The SIPP questionnaire contains two sections. The core section includes questions about income sources and amounts, program participation and labor force activity, which are asked on a four-month interview cycle, known as a wave. The topical module section, also asked in every wave, includes one or more modules on selected topics and for certain fixed topics, such as child care expenses, health and disability status, housing costs and financing, and child support.

The *1993 SIPP longitudinal file* is composed of nine waves resulting in 36 months of data. The longitudinal file structure differs from that of the core wave files in that it contains just one record per person, while the core wave files

contain one record per person per month. Because some attributes do not change over the course of a panel, such as race and gender, they appear once for each record. Within each record, the variables correspond to the information that was collected in the core interviews. While most of the core items are included in the longitudinal file, not all constructed variables in the core wave files are included and no items from any of the topical modules are included. For this analysis only individuals with a positive longitudinal weight were included.

Methods for Matching the Two Data Files

In order to account for missing data in the *SPD: 1st longitudinal file*, information regarding public assistance program participation for 1995 was extracted from the 1993 SIPP longitudinal file. The matching process across these two data sources can be briefly summarized as follows.⁴ For both files only people with a positive longitudinal weight are included: for the *1993 SIPP longitudinal file*, if $pnlwgt > 0$; for the *SPD 1st longitudinal file*, $spdlnwgt > 0$. From both longitudinal files, a linking variable must be created that uniquely identifies individuals so that their reported information from both files can be merged. For the 1993 SIPP, panel creating such a variable involves concatenating the panel year (1993), the household identification number (*pp_id*) and the person-level identification number (*pp_pnum*). Similarly, for the SPD longitudinal panel this variable can be created from concatenating the household identification number

⁴ The SAS code that was used in matching individuals across both data files is available upon request from the author.

(pp_id), the person-level identification number (pp_pnum) and the entry address identification number (pp_entry).⁵

Once the two files have been successfully merged and a subsample of people across the panels have been identified, the task then becomes one of manipulating the SIPP person-month data into a format comparable to the annual, retrospective information collected in SPD. Only those variables that correspond with person-months 24 through 35 were evaluated for this paper, focusing on participation in public assistance program for 1995. If an individual received any public assistance over these months the variable *pawyne5* was set to one (or yes), otherwise the variable was set to no (2) or not in universe (0) depending upon the conditions that resulted in negation or exclusion for the corresponding edited variable in SPD. Once the value for the 1995 variable was set it was possible to investigate transitions on-and-off the public assistance rolls from 1993-1997, as well as compare and contrast these findings to a point-in-time analysis looking at 1993 and 1997.

FINDINGS FROM THE SEPARATE ANALYSES

Point in Time Analysis: Public Assistance Participation, 1993 and 1997

Looking at individuals in 1993 and 1997 provides a cross-sectional view of those participating and leaving the public assistance rolls. Such an analysis provides a sufficient number of observations to formulate hypotheses regarding

⁵ The linking variable created in both files maintains respondent confidentiality, while allowing for creating a unique data file for analytical purposes.

the effectiveness of welfare reform, but does not allow a longitudinal look at transitions in public assistance program participation.

Estimates from the sample (see Table 1) show 5.8 million individuals aged 15 and over receiving public assistance in 1993. From this group an estimated 2.0 million reported receiving public assistance in 1997 and approximately 3.8 million reported not receiving public assistance in 1997. Similarly, between 1993 and 1997, approximately 2.1 million individuals who reported either not receiving public assistance or were not in universe for the question in 1993 reported receiving public assistance in 1997.

Table 2 summarizes selected characteristics for individuals who were on the public assistance rolls in both 1993 and 1997, on the rolls in 1993 and off the rolls in 1997, and those who were not on the rolls in 1993 but were on the rolls in 1997. Those who received public assistance in 1993 and 1997 were more likely to be female and a minority. Their age distribution is similar to the age distribution of those who reported receiving public assistance in 1993 but not receiving it in 1997. However, those who reported not receiving public assistance in 1993 but receiving it in 1997 were disproportionately much younger than those who reported receiving public assistance in 1993 and 1997 or those who reported receiving public assistance in 1993 but not receiving it in 1997.

The income of those who reported receiving public assistance in 1993 but not in 1997 was about one-third higher (in real terms) in 1997 (\$19,186) than in 1993 (\$13,923). In contrast, those who reported not receiving public assistance in 1993 but reported receiving it in 1997 experienced a 10.9 percent decline in

their real median annual household income. Individuals who reported receiving public assistance both in 1993 and 1997 experienced an 8.8 percent drop in their real annual household median income.

Factors that could explain changes in median income between 1993 and 1997 were also evaluated. These included such things as changes in an individual's employment or work status and their marital status. Changes were observed in the employment/working status for all groups, with the most notable changes occurring for those individuals who reported receiving public assistance in 1993 but not receiving it in 1997. These individuals experienced a statistically significant increase in full-time, full-year employment while seeing a decline in all the other categories of employment/work status. Similarly, those who reported receiving public assistance in 1993 and in 1997 also experienced a statistically significant increase in all employment/work status categories and a subsequent decline in those reported as being non-workers. It is not surprising, however, that individuals who reported not receiving public assistance in 1993 but reported receiving it in 1997 experienced their largest increase in the category of non-worker -- from 43.3 percent in 1993 to 57.2 percent in 1997.⁶

All groups experienced changes in reported marital status. The most notable change was for individuals who reported receiving public assistance in 1993 but not in 1997 with the share of this group who were married, spouse present increasing 13 percentage points between 1993 and 1997.

⁶ Throughout the following discussion, any reference to the difference in proportions was tested according to established standards and practices of the U.S. Census Bureau. Testing for statistical significance assumes a 90 percent confidence-level and a correlation of 0.35 over time, unless otherwise noted.

For people who reported receiving public assistance in 1993 and 1997, and for people who reported receiving welfare in 1997 but not in 1993, the proportion who were married, spouse present declined and the proportion who were divorced, separated, or married but spouse not present increased, respectively.

About three-fourths of those on public assistance in 1993 and 1997 reported receiving payments for twelve months in each of those years. Under one-half of those who received public assistance in 1993 but not receiving it in 1997 reported receiving payments for twelve months in 1993. More than just over half of those who did not receive public assistance in 1993 but reported receiving it in 1997 reported payments of twelve months in 1997.

Those Who Left the Rolls

Approximately 1.1 million individuals indicated that they received public assistance in 1993 and had never worked but no longer received public assistance in 1997 and were working. For this group, Table 3 compares their family income in 1993 and 1997 to Federal poverty thresholds. In 1993 over seventy-percent of these individuals were at or below established family-level poverty thresholds. For these same individuals in 1997, only slightly more than one-third is below established family poverty thresholds. About 1 in 5 of these individuals were in families whose income in 1997 was at least two and a half times the poverty level.

Participation in Social Welfare Programs

Table 4 examines whether moving off the public assistance rolls in 1997 affected participation in other social welfare programs, such as Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, and Energy Assistance. In 1993, nearly 99 percent of those who reported received public assistance also reported being covered by the Medicaid program, but by 1997 only about one-fourth (26.4 percent) of this group were covered by Medicaid. Similarly, over 90 percent indicated that they received food stamps in 1993, but only slightly more than one-fourth reported receiving food stamps in 1997. The proportion that reported receiving energy assistance dropped from approximately 23 percent in 1993 to slightly under 12 percent in 1997.

Where Were They in 1997

Table 5 shows the occupations in 1997 for the estimated 1.1 million individuals who received public assistance and were not working in 1993 and were working but not receiving public assistance in 1997. More than one-third (36.6 percent) of these individuals were working in service occupations in 1997. Similarly, more than one-fourth (25.3 percent) were working in either administrative support or sales occupations, and nearly one-fifth (19.4 percent) were in health diagnosing occupations or working as operators, fabricators and labors, machine operators, assemblers and inspectors.⁷

⁷ Occupational categories have been collapsed to reflect at least 200,000 individuals from the universe of 1.07 million people.

Several Points in Time: 1993-1997

Merging the *SPD: 1st longitudinal* and the *1993 SIPP longitudinal files* resulted in a subsample of slightly more than 17,770 individuals representing a population of approximately 256.7 million individuals using 1993 population controls.⁸ With regard to continuous participation, approximately 5.9 million individuals were on the public assistance rolls in 1993 with nearly 83 percent also participating in 1994. Similarly, over two-thirds of the 6.3 million people participating in public assistance programs in 1994 also reported participation in 1995, over half participating in 1995 also participated in 1996 and over two-thirds participating in 1996 participated in 1997 (see Figure 1).

Between 1993 and 1994 approximately half a million more people moved onto the rolls than off and between 1994 and 1995 and 1996 and 1997 about an equal number of individuals moved off the rolls as on. The most notable change in participation in public assistance programs occurred between 1995 and 1996 with approximately 3.7 million more people leaving the rolls than entering them (see Figure 1).

For those individuals from the match file, data from three distinct groups were analyzed; those who stayed on the public assistance rolls for 1993-1997; those who never were on the public assistance rolls from 1993-1997; and those

⁸ Re-weighting the reduced sample that resulted from matching the *SPD: 1st longitudinal* and the *1993 SIPP longitudinal files* used the following procedure. A ratio resulting from comparing those in full SPD longitudinal sample to those from the reduced sample was estimated. This value, (2.061), was then used to compute a new sample weight for the reduced sample based upon the SPD first longitudinal weight. Then for selected demographic characteristics, such as gender and race, (white and non-white), ratios were estimated comparing the full SPD longitudinal sample with the reduced sample. These ratios were then used to further adjust the weights for the reduced sample.

who moved on and off the rolls between 1993-1997 (see Table 6). Those individuals on the rolls for all years were younger, more likely to be female, as well as more likely to be a minority than either individuals who were not on rolls or moved on-and-off the rolls during this time period.⁹ Similarly, the observed increase in (real) median income between 1993 and 1997 was not significant for those who stayed on the rolls, but is statistically significant for those who were not on the rolls, as well as those who moved on-and-off the rolls.¹⁰

Looking into factors that could increase household income, even though the increase in median household income was not significant for those on the rolls for all years, the increase in the those working full-time, full-year and part-time, full-year and the subsequent decline in the non-worker category is statistically significant. For those moving on-and-off the public assistance rolls between 1993 and 1997 the observed increase in the full-time, full-year work status and the decline in the non-worker category is significant. It is not surprising, however, that for those not on the public assistance rolls only the increase in the part-time, part-year employment and decrease in the full-time, part-year work status is statistically significant.

Looking at changes in marital status for the three groups, for individuals who stayed on the rolls the differences for all categories that are not statistically significant (see Table 6). For the other two groups the changes in marital status over time is statistically significant: for those not on the rolls the changes in all

⁹ The difference in proportions across the three groups for age, gender, and race/ethnicity is statistically significant at a 90 percent confidence-level.

categories is significant; for those moving on and off the rolls the increases in married, spouse present and spouse absent, as well as the decrease in the never married category is statistically significant.

The merged file does provide useful information at the aggregate level but any additional analyses are limited because of the increase in variance from the reduction in sample size. This trade-off of between additional information at the cost of less efficiency in the estimates is best seen when investigating issues that require a more focused use of the data. For example, an interesting question surrounding welfare reform is assessing individual outcomes for individuals who left the public assistance rolls and did not return. The merged file does facilitate such analyses and, moreover, allows for focusing on those who reported receiving public assistance and were not employed in 1993.

To further illustrate this trade-off an investigation of poverty ranking, continued participation in other social welfare programs and occupations are investigated for three mutually exclusive groups: those on the rolls during 1993-1995, but off the rolls in the subsequent years; those on the rolls for 1993 and 1994, but off the rolls from 1995-1997; and those on the rolls in 1993, but off the rolls from 1994-1997.

An estimated 1.6 million individuals indicated that they received public assistance in 1993-1995 but did not receive it in 1996 and 1997. Of this group over one-third were not working in 1993 but working in 1997 with over three-fourths (76.6 percent) having a family income less than 125 percent of their

¹⁰ The difference in medians is tested at a 90 percent confidence-level and assuming that the correlation over time was 0.35. The difference was not significant for those who stayed on the public assistance rolls,

established poverty threshold in 1993. By 1997 this dropped to slightly over 41 percent, a statistically significant decline (see Table 7). Similarly, more than half a million individuals indicated they received public assistance in 1993 and 1994, but were off the rolls from 1995-1997, with one-third reporting not working in 1993, but subsequently working in 1997. In 1993, eight-out-of-ten reported a family income below 125 percent of their poverty threshold; however, by 1997 this declined only slightly more than 8 percent, a statistically significant change (see Table 8). Lastly, an estimated 630,000 individuals indicated they received public assistance in 1993 but did not received it in 1994-1997. Of this group, under 10 percent were not working in 1993 but were in 1997, and all reported that their family income was below 125 percent of their poverty threshold. By 1997 only slightly more than 57 percent were reporting this poverty ranking, but this change was not statistically significant (see Table 9).

Turning to the issue of continued participation in other social welfare programs after leaving the public assistance rolls, all three groups experienced statistically significant declines in Medicaid coverage and food stamps receipt (see Tables 10,11 and 12).¹¹ When looking at the occupational distribution for those who left the public assistance rolls and were employed in 1997, 30 to 40 percent were employed in low-paying service-related occupations (see Tables 13,14 and 15). In only the last group was the difference between the major occupational classification not statistically significant (Table 15).

but is statistically significant for those who are not on the roll and those who moved on-and-off the rolls.

¹¹ This finding was expected given that participation in public assistance programs is an automatic qualification for eligibility for Medicaid coverage and food stamps.

Conclusion

The Census Bureau has conducted the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD), a nationally representative, longitudinal survey. This new data source will allow policy makers and researchers to apply a different perspective to understanding who makes it off the welfare rolls and what policy and program responses might better help those who do not. One shortcoming of the SPD longitudinal data is the lack of 1995 information and another is sample attrition. While it is possible to use the 1993 SIPP panel to supplement missing information, it does raise some new issues of concern – a decrease in sample size and an increase in sample variance.

Nevertheless, by using the *SPD: 1st longitudinal file* it is possible to investigate the obvious targets of welfare reform, that is, were there changes in adult work, welfare receipt and household income. Using this file and focusing on changes that occurred between 1993 and 1997, those participating in public assistance programs in 1993 and 1997 experienced an 8.8 percent drop in their median (real) household income and were more likely to be younger, female, and a minority compared to those who never receive public assistance or moved on-and-off the public assistance rolls. On the other hand, those who received public assistance in 1993 but not receiving it in 1997 experienced an increase in their employment status were less likely to be participating in other social welfare programs and their (real) median household income increased by one-third. The share of married, spouse present, increased 13 percentage points and while a

considerable proportion were working in 1997, more than one-third were in low-paying service occupations. All proportional changes were statistically significant.

Turning to the merged file, at an aggregated level of analysis individuals on the public assistance rolls for all five years were more likely to be younger, female and a minority. For this group, the change in median (real) household income between 1993 and 1997 was not statistically significant, whereas for the other two groups discussed the change was significant. At a more detailed level of analysis information gained from the merging comes at a cost. The prior discussion assessing outcomes for individuals on the public assistance rolls and having been off the rolls for two, three and four years highlights the concerns that resulted from the merged file – a reduced sample size, an increase in sample variance and statistical insignificance.

While missing data is always a concern in any empirical analysis, in working with the *SPD: 1st longitudinal file* the issue of missing data can be overcome by merging the file with the *1993 SIPP longitudinal file*. As discussed above, supplementing missing data does raise other issues and concerns; a reduction in the SPD sample size and an increase in sample variance. On a more positive note, however, with future SPD releases more information will be available for the longitudinal cohort that will provide additional insights into the impact of welfare reform.

Table 1
Comparison of Changes in Individuals' Public Assistance Receipt
1993 & 1997 Using the First SPD Longitudinal File

1993 Response	1993 Estimates (millions)	1997 Response	1997 Estimates (millions)
		Yes	2.0
YES	5.8	No	3.8
		NIU	--
		Yes	1.8
NO	189.1	No	187.
		NIU	--
		Yes	0.3
NIU*	57.2	No	16.7
		NIU	40.2

Note:

*NIU – Not in Universe, refers to individuals who were not asked the question on receiving public assistance since they were less than 15 years old.

Source: Author's calculations for the *Survey of Program Dynamics: 1st Longitudinal File*

Table 2
Comparison of Changes in Individuals' Public Assistance Receipt Between
1993 & 1997 Using the First SPD Longitudinal File

	On the Rolls in '93 & '97		On the Rolls '93 & off the Rolls in '97		Off the rolls '93 & On the rolls in '97	
Total (millions)	2.0		3.8		2.1	
Age	%		%		%	
Under 25	6.9		5.8		33.2	
25- 34 yrs. old	38.2		34.1		17.6	
35-44 yrs. old	34.5		34.2		17.2	
45-54 yrs. old	11.1		14.3		15.6	
55-64 yrs. old	6.4		5.5		4.4	
65+ yrs. old	3.0		6.1		12.1	
Gender						
Males	6.0		18.3		29.0	
Females	94.0		81.7		71.0	
Race, Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	28.5		48.7		46.9	
Black, non-Hispanic	39.4		26.9		29.6	
American Indian/ Alaska Native, non- Hispanic	0.8		3.1		0.3	
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	3.8		1.6		3.7	
Hispanic	27.6		19.7		19.5	
	1993	1997	1993	1997	1993	1997
Median Household Income	\$12,106	\$11,040	\$13,923	\$19,186	\$20,059	\$17,865
Work Status	%		%		%	
Full-time, Full-yr.	2.2	11.6	6.3	37.7	15.2	13.2
Part-time, Full-yr.	13.3	20.7	23.0	17.1	18.2	20.3
Full-time, Part-yr.	8.5	12.3	16.7	11.4	9.6	9.3
Part-time, Part-yr.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-worker	76.0	55.4	54.0	33.8	43.5	57.2
NIU	--	--	--	--	13.6	--
Marital Status						
Married, spouse present	12.5	11.6	25.1	38.11	29.24	24.7
Married, no spouse present	2.6	4.7	2.4	3.9	0.7	2.0
Widowed	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	5.6	6.5
Divorced	17.5	22.7	21.4	22.9	8.1	11.3
Separated	15.7	13.4	10.9	7.3	3.3	6.6
Never Married	48.7	44.1	37.1	24.0	53.1	48.9

For comparison, the 1993 median income is adjusted up to 1997 dollars by the CPI-U-RS.

Source: Author's calculations for the Survey of Program Dynamics: 1st Longitudinal File

# Months on Public Assistance						
3 months or less	6.8	0.5	18.9	--	--	1.9
4-7 months	7.3	8.9	20.8	--	--	16.4
8-11 months	11.2	13.9	15.9	--	--	26.9
12 months	74.7	76.7	44.4	--	--	54.8

Table 3
Comparing Ratio of Family Income to Low-Income Thresholds
For Individuals Who Reported
Never Working and Receiving Public Assistance in 1993
But Were Working and Off Public Assistance in 1997

Family income to the poverty threshold	1993		1997	
Total (millions)	1.1		1.1	
	%	Cumulative %	%	Cumulative %
Under 0.50	17.2	17.2	13.3	13.3
0.5 to 0.74	25.6	42.6	6.3	19.6
0.75 to 0.99	27.7	70.3	13.7	33.3
1.00 to 1.24	7.4	77.7	12.3	45.6
1.25 to 1.49	8.4	86.1	8.2	53.8
1.50 to 1.74	7.4	93.5	8.1	61.8
1.75 to 1.99	0.4	93.9	7.8	69.7
2.00 to 2.49	0.8	94.8	8.7	78.4
2.50 to 2.99	0.9	95.7	6.2	84.6
3.00 to 3.49	1.2	96.9	3.1	87.7
3.50 to 3.99	1.0	97.9	2.2	89.9
4.00 to 4.49	1.2	99.1	0.4	90.3
4.50 to 4.99	0.9	100.0	2.1	92.4
5.00 and over	--		7.6	100.0

Source: Author's calculations for the *Survey of Program Dynamics: 1st Longitudinal File*

Table 4
Continued Participation in Social Welfare Programs for Those Individuals
Who Reported Never Working and Receiving Public Assistance in 1993
To Working and Off Public Assistance in 1997

Social Welfare Program	1993	1997
Covered by Medicaid?	%	%
Yes	98.78	26.37
No	1.22	73.63
Received any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments?	%	%
Yes	8.01	5.17
No	91.99	94.83
Get any food stamps at any time?	%	%
Yes	91.67	27.35
No	8.33	72.65
Received any energy assistance from the federal, state or local governments?	%	%
Yes	22.97	11.65
No	77.03	88.35

Note:

There was an estimated 1.1 million individuals indicated that they received public assistance in 1993 and never work, but were no longer receiving public assistance in 1997 and indicated they were employed using the SPD 1st longitudinal data file

Source: Author's calculations for the *Survey of Program Dynamics: 1st Longitudinal File*

Table 5
1997 Distribution of Occupations of Those Individuals
Who Reported Never Working and Receiving Public Assistance in 1993
To Working and Off Public Assistance in 1997

Administrators & Officials

	1997 % Distribution	1997 Cumulative Distribution (group)	1997 Cumulative Distribution (total)
Public Administration	--	--	--
Other Managers			
Salaried	1.8	1.8	1.8
Self-employed	--	--	--
Management Related Occupations	1.7	3.5	3.5
Accountants & Auditors	0.5	4.1	4.1

Professional Specialty Occupations

Architects and Surveyors	--	--	--
Engineers	1.57	1.5	5.5
Natural Scientists and Mathematicians	--	--	--
Computer System Analysts & Scientists	--	--	--

Health Diagnosing Occupations

Health Diagnosing, exc. Physicians & Dentists	--	--	--
Physicians & Dentists	--	--	--
Health Assessment & Treating Occupations	2.3	2.3	7.8
Teachers, Librarians & Counselors	--	--	--
Teachers, except Postsecondary	4.4	6.7	12.2
Other Professional Specialty Occupations	2.9	9.6	15.1

Technical, Sales, & Administrative Support Occupations

Health Technologists & Technicians	3.4	3.4	18.5
Engineering & Science Technicians	0.4	3.8	18.9
Technicians, except Health, Engineering & Science	--	--	--

Sales Occupations

Supervisors & Proprietors	0.3	0.3	19.3
Sales Representative, Commodities & Finance	1.5	1.9	20.8
Other Sales Occupations	7.8	9.7	28.6

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical

Computer Equipment Operator	0.5	0.5	29.1
Secretaries, Stenographers, & Typists	2.7	3.2	31.8
Financial Records Processing Occupations	2.2	5.4	34.0
Other Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical	10.0	15.4	44.0

Service Occupations

Private Household Occupations	2.8	2.8	46.7
Protective Service Occupations	2.0	4.7	48.7
Food Service Occupations	9.8	14.5	58.5
Health Service Occupations	9.1	23.6	67.6
Cleaning & Building Service Occupations	7.7	31.3	75.2
Personal Service Occupations	5.3	36.6	80.5

Farming, Forestry, & Fishing Occupations

Farm Operators & Managers	--	--	--
Farm Occupation, except Managers	0.4	0.4	80.9
Related Agricultural Occupations	1.4	1.8	82.3
Forestry & Fishing Occupations	--	--	--

Precision Production, Craft, & Repair Occupations

Mechanics & Repairers	--	--	--
Construction Trades & Extractive Occupations	0.9	0.9	83.2
Carpenters	--	--	--

Precision Productions Occupations

Supervisors, Production Occupations	0.6	0.6	83.8
Precision Metal Working Occupations	--	--	--
Other Precision Production Occupations	1.7	2.3	85.5

Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers, Machine Operators, Assemblers, & Inspectors

Machine Operators & Tenders, except Precision	3.1	3.1	88.7
Fabricators, Assemblers, & Hand-working Occupations	1.0	4.1	89.6
Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, & Weighers	1.2	5.3	90.8
Transportation Occupations	4.4	9.8	95.3
Material Moving Equipment Operators	--	--	--

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers

Construction Laborers	--	--	--
Freight, Stock & Material Handlers	3.0	3.0	98.2
Other Specific Handlers, Equipment Cleaners & Helpers	1.1	4.0	99.3
Laborers, except Construction	0.7	4.8	100.00
Armed Forces	--		
Never Worked	--		

Note:

There was an estimated 1.1 million individuals who indicated that they received public assistance in 1993 and never work, but were no longer receiving public assistance in 1997 and indicated they were working using the SPD 1st longitudinal data file

Source: Author's calculations for the *Survey of Program Dynamics: 1st Longitudinal File*

Table 6
Comparison of Changes in Individuals' Public Assistance Receipt Over
The Years 1993 -- 1997 Using the Merged Data File

	On the rolls for '93 - '97		Off the rolls '93 - '97		On & Off the rolls for '93 - '97	
Total (in millions)	1.8		176.7		9.4	
Age (as of '97)	%		%		%	
Under 25	5.1		9.0		18.5	
25- 34 yrs. old	38.3		19.4		27.2	
35-44 yrs. old	36.9		22.0		26.1	
45-54 yrs. old	11.6		17.3		14.3	
55-64 yrs. old	5.0		11.8		6.4	
65+ yrs. old	3.1		20.5		7.5	
Gender						
Males	5.1		49.6		31.0	
Females	94.9		50.4		69.0	
Race, Ethnicity						
White	51.6		87.0		65.1	
<i>Non-Hispanic</i>	27.0		80.0		48.1	
Black	43.3		10.1		28.2	
AI/AN	1.0		0.4		1.4	
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.5		2.5		5.3	
Hispanic	30.7		8.6		20.6	
	1993	1997	1993	1997	1993	1997
Median HH Income	\$10828	\$11030	\$43503	\$46731	\$17579	\$19772
Work Status	%		%		%	
Full-time, Full-yr.	14.3	34.2	52.2	52.7	37.8	48.3
Part-time, Full-yr.	1.4	4.7	12.3	12.0	5.0	6.3
Full-time, Part-yr.	0.7	0.9	6.0	5.5	2.5	3.4
Part-time, Part-yr.	--	--	0.5	0.2	0.1	--
Non-worker	83.5	60.2	29.0	29.6	54.5	42.0
NIU	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marital Status						
Married, spouse present	11.7	11.2	57.4	58.7	31.4	36.3
Married, no spouse present	2.6	4.4	0.5	1.6	1.2	3.0
Widowed	3.1	4.1	7.0	9.4	3.5	4.4
Divorced	20.1	23.4	7.9	8.6	15.8	16.1
Separated	16.9	15.0	1.7	1.8	5.7	5.4
Never Married	45.5	41.9	25.5	19.8	42.4	34.8

Source: Author's calculations for file from merging the *Survey of Program Dynamics: 1st longitudinal file* and the *1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation longitudinal file*.

For comparison, the 1993 median income is adjusted up to 1997 dollars by the CPI-U-RS.

Table 7
Comparing Ratio of Family Income to Low-Income Thresholds
For Individuals Who Reported Never Working and Receiving Public
Assistance in 1993-95 But Off Public Assistance for 2 years (1996 and 1997)
and Employed in 1997

Family income to low-income threshold	1993		1997	
Total	600000		600000	
	%	Cumulative %	%	Cumulative %
Under 0.50	14.8	14.8	9.5	9.5
0.5 to 0.74	27.6	42.6	8.2	17.7
0.75 to 0.99	26.4	68.7	8.5	26.2
1.00 to 1.24	7.9	76.6	15.0	41.2
1.25 to 1.49	8.7	85.3	9.7	50.9
1.50 to 1.74	6.5	91.7	3.2	54.1
1.75 to 1.99	--	91.7	3.0	57.2
2.00 to 2.49	3.0	94.7	9.8	66.9
2.50 to 2.99	--	94.7	9.9	76.9
3.00 to 3.49	2.6	97.3	5.0	81.8
3.50 to 3.99	--	97.3	2.6	84.5
4.00 to 4.49	2.7	100.0	--	84.5
4.50 to 4.99	--	--	--	84.5
5.00 and over	--	--	15.5	100.0

Note:

There was an estimated 1.6 million individuals who indicated that they received public assistance in 1993-95 but were did not receive public assistance in 1996 and 1997. Of this group, over one-third (600000) reported not working in 1993 but were working in 1997.

Source: Author's calculations for file from merging the *Survey of Program Dynamics: 1st longitudinal file* and the *1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation longitudinal file*.

Table 8
Comparing Ratio of Family Income to Low-Income Thresholds
For Individuals Who Reported Never Working and Receiving Public
Assistance in 1993-94 But Off Public Assistance for 3 years (1995-1997)
and Employed in 1997

Family income to low-income threshold	1993		1997	
Total	204000		204000	
	%	Cumulative %	%	Cumulative %
Under 0.50	7.0	7.0	2.8	2.8
0.5 to 0.74	44.2	51.2	5.4	8.2
0.75 to 0.99	29.4	80.5	--	8.2
1.00 to 1.24	--	80.5	16.6	24.8
1.25 to 1.49	9.7	90.3	16.7	41.5
1.50 to 1.74	--	90.3	11.7	53.2
1.75 to 1.99	--	90.3	5.9	59.2
2.00 to 2.49	--	90.3	10.1	69.2
2.50 to 2.99	9.7	100.0	13.7	83.0
3.00 to 3.49	--	--	--	83.0
3.50 to 3.99	--	--	--	83.0
4.00 to 4.49	--	--	3.9	86.8
4.50 to 4.99	--	--	--	86.8
5.00 and over	--	--	13.2	100.0

Note:

There was an estimated 536000 individuals who indicated that they received public assistance in 1993-94 but were did not receive public assistance in 1995-1997. Of this group, more than one-third reported not working in 1993 but were working in 1997.

Source: Author's calculations for file from merging *the Survey of Program Dynamics 1st longitudinal file* and the *1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation longitudinal file*.

Table 9
Comparing Ratio of Family Income to Low-Income Thresholds
For Individuals Who Reported Never Working and Receiving Public
Assistance in 1993 But Off Public Assistance for 4 years (1994-1997) and
Employed in 1997

Family income to low-income threshold	1993		1997	
Total	62000		62000	
	%	Cumulative %	%	Cumulative %
Under 0.50	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5
0.5 to 0.74	43.9	68.4	18.8	43.3
0.75 to 0.99	18.8	87.2	--	43.3
1.00 to 1.24	12.8	100.0	14.3	57.6
1.25 to 1.49	--	--	--	57.6
1.50 to 1.74	--	--	--	57.6
1.75 to 1.99	--	--	--	57.6
2.00 to 2.49	--	--	12.8	70.4
2.50 to 2.99	--	--	12.8	83.2
3.00 to 3.49	--	--	--	83.2
3.50 to 3.99	--	--	--	83.2
4.00 to 4.49	--	--	--	83.2
4.50 to 4.99	--	--	16.8	100.0
5.00 and over	--	--	--	

Note:

There was an estimated 630000 individuals who indicated that they received public assistance in 1993 but were did not receive public assistance in 1994-1997. Of this group, slightly under 10 percent reported not working in 1993 but were working in 1997.

Source: Author's calculations for file from merging *the Survey of Program Dynamics 1st longitudinal file* and the *1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation longitudinal file*.

Table 10
Continued Participation in Social Welfare Programs for Those Individuals
Who Reported Not Working and Receiving Public Assistance in 1993-95
And Were Working 1997 and Off Public Assistance For 2 Years (1996-1997)

Social Welfare Program	1993	1997
Covered by Medicaid?	%	%
Yes	100.0	17.3
No	--	82.7
Received any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments?	%	%
Yes	3.8	--
No	96.2	100.0
Get any food stamps at any time?	%	%
Yes	95.8	23.9
No	4.2	76.1
Received any energy assistance from the federal, state or local governments?	%	%
Yes	20.8	19.1
No	79.2	80.9

Note:

There was an estimated 1.6 million individuals who indicated that they received public assistance in 1993-95 but were did not receive public assistance in 1996 and 1997. Over one-third of this group were not working in 1993 but working in 1997.

Source: Author's calculations for file from merging the *Survey of Program Dynamics* 1st longitudinal file and the *1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation* longitudinal file.

Table 11
Continued Participation in Social Welfare Programs for Those Individuals
Who Reported Not Working and Receiving Public Assistance in 1993-94
And Were Working 1997 and Off Public Assistance For 3 Years (1995-1997)

Social Welfare Program	1993	1997
Covered by Medicaid?	%	%
Yes	100.0	24.5
No	--	75.5
Received any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments?	%	%
Yes	24.0	6.8
No	76.0	93.2
Get any food stamps at any time?	%	%
Yes	82.4	22.0
No	17.6	78.0
Received any energy assistance from the federal, state or local governments?	%	%
Yes	34.3	7.0
No	65.7	93.0

Note:

There was an estimated 540000 individuals who indicated that they received public assistance in 1993-94 but were did not receive public assistance in 1995-1997. Of this group, over one-third (37.7%) reported not working in 1993 but were working in 1997.

Source: Author's calculations for file from merging *the Survey of Program Dynamics 1st longitudinal file* and the *1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation longitudinal file*.

Table 12
Continued Participation in Social Welfare Programs for Those Individuals
Who Reported Not Working and Receiving Public Assistance in 1993
And Were Working 1997 and Off Public Assistance For 4 Years (1994-1997)

Social Welfare Program	1993	1997
Covered by Medicaid?	%	%
Yes	100.0	24.5
No	--	75.5
Received any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments?	%	%
Yes	16.8	100.0
No	83.2	--
Get any food stamps at any time?	%	%
Yes	75.5	18.8
No	24.5	81.2
Received any energy assistance from the federal, state or local governments?	%	%
Yes	--	--
No	100.0	100.0

Note:

There was an estimated 630000 individuals who indicated that they received public assistance in 1993 but were did not receive public assistance in 1994-1997. Of this group, slightly under 10 percent reported not working in 1993 but were working in 1997.

Source: Author's calculations for file from merging the Survey of Program Dynamics 1st longitudinal file and the 1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation longitudinal file.

Table 13
Distribution of Occupations of Those Individuals
Who Reported Never Working and Receiving Public Assistance in 1993-95
But Working in 1997 and Off Public Assistance in 1996-1997

Administrators & Officials

	1997 % Distribution	1997 Cumulative Distribution (group)	1997 Cumulative Distribution (total)
Public Administration	--	--	--
Other Managers			
Salaried	3.2	3.2	3.2
Self-employed	--	--	--
Management Related Occupations	6.3	9.5	8.4
Accountants & Auditors	1.9	11.4	11.4

Professional Specialty Occupations

Architects and Surveyors	--	--	--
Engineers	--	--	--
Natural Scientists and Mathematicians	--	--	--
Computer System Analysts & Scientists	--	--	--

Health Diagnosing Occupations

Health Diagnosing, exc. Physicians & Dentists	--	--	--
Physicians & Dentists	--	--	--
Health Assessment & Treating Occupations	5.3	5.3	16.7
Teachers, Librarians & Counselors	--	--	--
Teachers, except Postsecondary	9.2	14.5	25.9
Other Professional Specialty Occupations	--	--	--

Technical, Sales, & Administrative Support Occupations

Health Technologists & Technicians	1.3	1.3	27.2
Engineering & Science Technicians	--	--	--
Technicians, except Health, Engineering & Science	--	--	--

Sales Occupations

Supervisors & Proprietors	1.2	1.2	28.4
Sales Representative, Commodities & Finance	4.1	5.3	32.5
Other Sales Occupations	7.0	12.3	39.5

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical

Computer Equipment Operator	--	--	--
Secretaries, Stenographers, & Typists	7.6	7.6	47.1
Financial Records Processing Occupations	--	--	--
Other Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical	6.8	14.4	53.9

Service Occupations

Private Household Occupations	2.6	2.6	56.5
Protective Service Occupations	--	--	--
Food Service Occupations	11.4	14.0	67.9
Health Service Occupations	9.7	23.7	77.6
Cleaning & Building Service Occupations	6.6	30.3	84.2
Personal Service Occupations	4.6	34.9	88.8

Farming, Forestry, & Fishing Occupations

Farm Operators & Managers	--	--	--
Farm Occupation, except Managers	--	--	--
Related Agricultural Occupations	1.9	1.9	90.7
Forestry & Fishing Occupations	--	--	--

Precision Production, Craft, & Repair Occupations

Mechanics & Repairers	--	--	--
Construction Trades & Extractive Occupations	--	--	--
Carpenters	--	--	--

Precision Productions Occupations

Supervisors, Production Occupations	--	--	--
Precision Metal Working Occupations	--	--	--
Other Precision Production Occupations	1.8	1.8	92.5

Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers, Machine Operators, Assemblers, & Inspectors

Machine Operators & Tenders, except Precision	3.0	3.0	95.5
Fabricators, Assemblers, & Hand-working Occupations	--	--	--
Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, & Weighers	--	--	--
Transportation Occupations	--	--	--
Material Moving Equipment Operators	--	--	--

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers

Construction Laborers	--	--	--
Freight, Stock & Material Handlers	4.5	4.5	100.0
Other Specific Handlers, Equipment Cleaners & Helpers	--	--	--
Laborers, except Construction	--	--	--
Armed Forces	--	--	--
Never Worked	--	--	--

Note:

There was an estimated 1.6 million individuals who indicated that they received public assistance in 1993-95 but were did not receive public assistance in 1996 and 1997. Over one-third of this group were not working in 1993 but working in 1997.

Source: Author's calculations for file from merging *the Survey of Program Dynamics 1st longitudinal file* and the *1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation longitudinal file*.

Table 14
Distribution of Occupations of Those Individuals
Who Reported Never Working and Receiving Public Assistance in 1993-94
But Working in 1997 and Off Public Assistance in 1995-1997

Administrators & Officials

	1997 % Distribution	1997 Cumulative Distribution (group)	1997 Cumulative Distribution (total)
Public Administration	--	--	--
Other Managers			
Salaried	--	--	--
Self-employed	--	--	--
Management Related Occupations	--	--	--
Accountants & Auditors	--	--	--

Professional Specialty Occupations

Architects and Surveyors	--	--	--
Engineers	--	--	--
Natural Scientists and Mathematicians	--	--	--
Computer System Analysts & Scientists	--	--	--

Health Diagnosing Occupations

Health Diagnosing, exc. Physicians & Dentists	--	--	--
Physicians & Dentists	--	--	--
Health Assessment & Treating Occupations	--	--	--
Teachers, Librarians & Counselors	--	--	--
Teachers, except Postsecondary	9.7	9.7	9.7
Other Professional Specialty Occupations	--	--	--

Technical, Sales, & Administrative Support Occupations

Health Technologists & Technicians	10.1	10.1	19.8
Engineering & Science Technicians	--	--	--
Technicians, except Health, Engineering & Science	--	--	--

Sales Occupations

Supervisors & Proprietors	--	--	--
Sales Representative, Commodities & Finance	--	--	--
Other Sales Occupations	7.0	7.0	26.8

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical

Computer Equipment Operator	--	--	--
Secretaries, Stenographers, & Typists	--	--	--
Financial Records Processing Occupations	--	--	--
Other Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical	9.7	9.7	36.5

Service Occupations

Private Household Occupations	--	--	--
Protective Service Occupations	13.2	13.2	49.7
Food Service Occupations	12.1	25.3	61.8
Health Service Occupations	5.4	30.7	67.2
Cleaning & Building Service Occupations	11.1	41.8	78.3
Personal Service Occupations	--	--	--

Farming, Forestry, & Fishing Occupations

Farm Operators & Managers	--	--	--
Farm Occupation, except Managers	3.9	3.9	82.2
Related Agricultural Occupations	--	--	--
Forestry & Fishing Occupations	--	--	--
Precision Production, Craft, & Repair Occupations			
Mechanics & Repairers	--	--	--
Construction Trades & Extractive Occupations	--	--	--
Carpenters	--	--	--
Precision Productions Occupations			
Supervisors, Production Occupations	--	--	--
Precision Metal Working Occupations	--	--	--
Other Precision Production Occupations	5.5	5.5	87.7
Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers, Machine Operators, Assemblers, & Inspectors			
Machine Operators & Tenders, except Precision	--	--	--
Fabricators, Assemblers, & Hand-working Occupations	--	--	--
Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, & Weighers	--	--	--
Transportation Occupations	4.0	4.0	91.7
Material Moving Equipment Operators	--	--	--
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers			
Construction Laborers	--	--	--
Freight, Stock & Material Handlers	5.5	5.5	97.2
Other Specific Handlers, Equipment Cleaners & Helpers	2.8	8.3	100.0
Laborers, except Construction	--	--	--
Armed Forces	--	--	--
Never Worked	--	--	--

Note:

There was an estimated 540000 individuals who indicated that they received public assistance in 1993-94 but were did not receive public assistance in 1995-1997. Of this group, over one-third (37.7%) reported not working in 1993 but were working in 1997.

Source: Author's calculations for file from merging the *Survey of Program Dynamics 1st longitudinal file* and the *1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation longitudinal file*.

Table 15
Distribution of Occupations of Those Individuals
Who Reported Never Working and Receiving Public Assistance in 1993
But Working in 1997 and Off Public Assistance in 1994-1997

Administrators & Officials

	1997 % Distribution	1997 Cumulative Distribution (group)	1997 Cumulative Distribution (total)
Public Administration	--	--	--
Other Managers			
Salaried	--	--	--
Self-employed	--	--	--
Management Related Occupations	--	--	--
Accountants & Auditors	--	--	--

Professional Specialty Occupations

Architects and Surveyors	--	--	--
Engineers	--	--	--
Natural Scientists and Mathematicians	--	--	--
Computer System Analysts & Scientists	--	--	--

Health Diagnosing Occupations

Health Diagnosing, exc. Physicians & Dentists	--	--	--
Physicians & Dentists	--	--	--
Health Assessment & Treating Occupations	--	--	--
Teachers, Librarians & Counselors	--	--	--
Teachers, except Postsecondary	--	--	--
Other Professional Specialty Occupations	18.8	18.8	18.8

Technical, Sales, & Administrative Support Occupations

Health Technologists & Technicians	29.6	29.6	48.4
Engineering & Science Technicians	--	--	--
Technicians, except Health, Engineering & Science	--	--	--

Sales Occupations

Supervisors & Proprietors	--	--	--
Sales Representative, Commodities & Finance	--	--	--
Other Sales Occupations	12.8	12.8	61.2

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical

Computer Equipment Operator	--	--	--
Secretaries, Stenographers, & Typists	--	--	--
Financial Records Processing Occupations	--	--	--
Other Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical	--	--	--

Service Occupations

Private Household Occupations	24.5	24.5	85.7
Protective Service Occupations	--	--	--
Food Service Occupations	14.3	38.3	100.0
Health Service Occupations	--	--	--
Cleaning & Building Service Occupations	--	--	--
Personal Service Occupations	--	--	--

Farming, Forestry, & Fishing Occupations

Farm Operators & Managers	--	--	--
Farm Occupation, except Managers	--	--	--
Related Agricultural Occupations	--	--	--
Forestry & Fishing Occupations	--	--	--

Precision Production, Craft, & Repair Occupations

Mechanics & Repairers	--	--	--
Construction Trades & Extractive Occupations	--	--	--
Carpenters	--	--	--

Precision Productions Occupations

Supervisors, Production Occupations	--	--	--
Precision Metal Working Occupations	--	--	--
Other Precision Production Occupations	--	--	--

Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers, Machine Operators, Assemblers, & Inspectors

Machine Operators & Tenders, except Precision	--	--	--
Fabricators, Assemblers, & Hand-working Occupations	--	--	--
Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, & Weighers	--	--	--
Transportation Occupations	--	--	--
Material Moving Equipment Operators	--	--	--

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers

Construction Laborers	--	--	--
Freight, Stock & Material Handlers	--	--	--
Other Specific Handlers, Equipment Cleaners & Helpers	--	--	--
Laborers, except Construction	--	--	--
Armed Forces	--	--	--
Never Worked	--	--	--

Note:

There was an estimated 630000 individuals who indicated that they received public assistance in 1993 but were did not receive public assistance in 1994-1997. Of this group, slightly under 10 percent reported not working in 1993 but were working in 1997.

Source: Author's calculations for file from merging *the Survey of Program Dynamics: 1st longitudinal file* and the *1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation longitudinal file*.

Figure 1
Movements On and Off Public Assistance, 1993-1997 (in millions)
 From the Merged SPD: 1st Longitudinal and the 1993 SIPP Longitudinal Panel Files

