Support Providers: 2002

Household Economic Studies

For many, the financial support received from people outside their household can be an important source of income. In most cases, payments are made to help support children, but they can also support other nonhousehold members, such as an elderly parent. This report looks at monetary support provided for people living in other households, particularly children under 21. The data in this report are from the 2001 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a national longitudinal survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Interviews for the Support for Nonhousehold Members Topical Module were collected from June through September of 2002.¹ Questions about interhousehold financial support payments refer to those made in the

12 months prior to the interview. (See Text Box: Who is a support provider?)

ALL SUPPORT PROVIDERS²

In 2002, 7.8 million people provided an aggregate \$40 billion in financial support to people living outside their household.

About 60 percent of support paid (\$24 billion) was exclusively for children under 21 years old living outside the household, averaging \$4,200 for the prior 12 months. Although less (\$13 billion) was paid to other nonhousehold members who were at least age 21, the average annual amount paid was higher

Who is a support provider?

 Everyone who answered "Yes" to the following SIPP question is considered a child support provider:

During the past 12 months, did you make payments for the support of your child or children under 21 years of age who live outside of this household?

 Those answering "Yes" to the following SIPP question are also support providers, but to other related and unrelated adults living outside their household:

During the past 12 months, did you make r egular or lump-sum payments for the support of any other person not living in this household?

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Current Population Reports

By Timothy S. Grall

¹ The data in this report were collected from June through September 2002 in the fifth wave (interview) of the 2001 SIPP. The population represented (the population universe) is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

² 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.

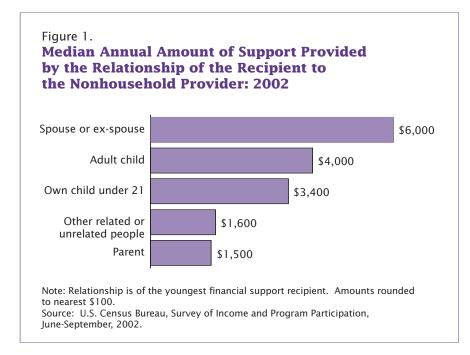
Table 1. Selected Characteristics of All Financial Support Providers to Nonhousehold Members: 2002

(Numbers in thousands, except dollar amounts)

		All prov	iders		Provider	s on ber under		hildren	Providers to other nonhousehold members				
Characteristics		90- per- cent confi- dence inter-	Per-	90- per- cent confi- dence inter-		90- per- cent confi- dence inter-	Per-	90- per- cent confi- dence inter-		90- per- cent confi- dence inter-	Per-	90- per- cent confi- dence inter-	
	Total	val (±)	cent	val (±)	Iotal	val (±)	cent	val (±)	Total	val (±)	cent	val (±)	
Total. Average support amount paid	7,816		100.0	(X)	5,729		100.0	(X)	2,087		100.0	(X)	
during prior 12 months Average annualized family income for prior 12 months	\$5,166 \$61,101	\$321	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	\$4,243 ¹ \$54,276	\$189 \$2 173	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	\$6,059 \$79,837	\$975 \$18,029	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	
Median support amount paid	Φ 01,101	\$ 5,107	(^)	(^)	φ04,270	φ <u>2</u> ,173	(^)	(^)	φ <i>19</i> ,037	\$10,029	(^)	(^)	
during prior 12 months Median annualized family income	\$3,300	\$243	(X)	(X)	\$3,380 ¹	\$263	(X)	(X)	\$2,200	\$378	(X)	(X)	
for prior 12 months	\$44,400	\$2,184	(X)	(X)	\$41,940	\$2,575	(X)	(X)	\$52,320	\$4,132	(X)	(X)	
Sex	0.000	000	77 0	0.4	1 0 1 1	0.40	04.0	<u> </u>	1 000				
Male	6,020 1,796	386 213	77.0 23.0	2.4 2.4	4,811 918	346 152	84.0 16.0	2.4 2.4	1,209 878	175 149	57.9 42.1	5.4 5.4	
Age Under 30 years	1,303 2,399 2,332	181 245 242	16.7 30.7 29.8	2.1 2.6 2.6	1,001 2,014 1,873	159 225 217	17.5 35.2 32.7	2.5 3.2 3.1	302 385 459	87 99 108	14.5 18.4 22.0	3.9 4.3 4.6	
50-59	1,178 604	172 124	15.1 7.7	2.0 1.5	697 143	133 60	12.2 2.5	2.2 1.0	481 460	110 108	23.0 22.0	4.6 4.6	
Race and Hispanic Origin White, not Hispanic	5,079	355	65.0	2.7	3,837	310	67.0	3.1	1,242	177	59.5	5.4	
Black Asian and Pacific Islander American Indian and Alaska	1,113 308	146 88	14.2 3.9	1.8 1.1	940 122	135 56	16.4 2.1	2.2 1.0	173 186	59 69	8.3 8.9	2.7 3.1	
Native Hispanic origin (of any race)	138 1,330	59 191	1.8 17.0	0.7 2.3	110 826	53 152	1.9 14.4	0.9 2.5	28 504	27 119	1.3 24.1	1.3 5.0	
Household Type Family households	5,185	359 302	66.3 46.6	2.7 2.8	3,632	301 246	63.4 42.2	3.2 3.3	1,553 1,221	198 175	74.4 58.5	4.8 5.4	
Married couple Male householder, no spouse	3,641 741	137	40.0 9.5	1.7	2,420 528	116	9.2	1.9	214	74	10.3	3.3	
present Female householder, no	803	142	9.5		685	132	9.2 12.0	2.2		55	5.7	2.5	
spouse present Nonfamily households	2,626 2,040 588	257 226 122	33.6 26.1 7.5	1.7 2.7 2.5 1.5	2,094 1,732 362	229 209 96	36.6 30.2 6.3	3.2 3.1 1.6	118 534 308 226	116 88 76	25.6 14.8 10.8	4.8 3.9 3.4	
Marital Status													
Married, spouse present Separated Divorced	3,284 840 2,235	287 146 237	42.0 10.7 28.6	2.8 1.8 2.6	2,106 691 1,925	230 132 220	36.8 12.1 33.6	3.2 2.2 3.2	1,178 149 310	172 61 89	56.4 7.1 14.9	5.5 2.8 3.9	
Widowed	138 1,319	59 182	1.8 16.9	0.7 2.1	53 954	37 155	0.9 16.7	0.6 2.5	85 365	46 96	4.1 17.5	2.2 4.2	
Poverty Status in Survey Month													
Family income below poverty level . Educational Attainment	644	114	8.2	1.4	526	103	9.2	1.7	119	49	5.7	2.3	
Less than high school diploma High school graduate Less than 4 years of college Bachelor's degree or more	1,111 2,597 2,409 1,699	167 255 246 207	14.2 33.2 30.8 21.7	2.0 2.7 2.6 2.3	799 2,156 1,843 931	142 233 215 153	13.9 37.6 32.2 16.3	2.3 3.2 3.1 2.5	313 441 566 768	89 106 120 139	15.0 21.1 27.1 36.8	3.9 4.5 4.9 5.3	
Employment Status Worked full time at least 35 hours	,												
every week in past month Worked at least some time in past	5,574		71.3	2.0	4,269	259	74.5	2.3	1,305	144	62.5	4.2	
month, not full time Did not work in past month	865 1,377	117 148	11.1 17.6	1.4 1.7	569 892	95 119	9.9 15.6	1.6 1.9	296 485	69 88	14.2 23.2	3.1 3.7	

X Represents not applicable.

¹ Amount excludes support paid by providers who made payments both for their children and other nonhousehold members.



(\$6,100) (Table 1). An additional \$3 billion of support was paid for both children and other nonhousehold members.

Most providers (73 percent) who supported people outside their households made payments for their children under 21 who lived in another household. The remaining 27 percent made payments to support other people, either related or unrelated, who lived in another household.

Five years earlier, in 1997, there were 8 percent fewer support providers (7.2 million). Total aggregate support paid in that year was about 15 percent less, or \$34 billion, when adjusted to 2002 dollars. The inflation-adjusted average annual support paid in 1997 by all providers was \$4,700, about 8 percent less than the average amount paid in 2002, \$5,200.

The median annual amount of support varied according to the relationship of the recipient to the provider.

Providers paid a median of \$3,400 (\pm \$300) a year on behalf of their children under 21. Parents of the provider (\$1,500 \pm \$300) and other related or unrelated people (\$1,600 \pm \$500), were given the lowest median amounts of support, as seen in Figure 1.³

Child support providers' median family incomes were considerably lower than those of providers supporting other people outside their household (\$42,000 versus \$52,000); yet both groups paid a similar proportion (8 percent) of their average family income for support. Child support providers were more likely to have family incomes below the poverty level in the survey month (9 percent) than providers to other nonhousehold members (6 percent) (Table 1).

Men were more likely than women to provide support to nonhousehold members.

Approximately three-quarters (77 percent) of all support providers were men.

About 82 percent of all providers had worked at least some time during each week in the month prior to the interview.⁴ Providers to children were less likely (16 percent) than providers to other people (23 percent) not to have worked at all in the prior month.

Providers to other related and unrelated nonhousehold members tended to have higher educational attainment than providers to children. About two-thirds (64 percent) of adult support providers and one-half (48 percent) of child support providers had attended at least some college. Providers to people other than children were also more likely (74 percent) than child support providers (63 percent) to reside in family households. Over half of financial providers to adult nonhousehold members were married (56 percent), compared with only about one-third of child support providers (37 percent) (Table 1).

³ The median support received by parents of the provider (\$1,500) was not significantly different from the amount received by other related or unrelated people (\$1,600).

⁴ The proportion of all support providers who were male (77 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of all providers who worked at least some time during each week in the month prior to interview (82 percent).

CHILD SUPPORT PROVIDERS

In 2002, 5.7 million people provided financial support for their minor children.⁵

The large majority (84 percent) of child support providers were men, while 16 percent were women (Figure 2). Most child support payers supported one child (62 percent), while 28 percent made financial payments for two children, and 10 percent for three or more children (Table 2).

About three-quarters (76 percent) of child support providers made payments as a result of a child support agreement or court order. The bulk of these, 92 percent, were court-ordered or ratified by the court. Male providers were more likely to make payments under a child support agreement or court order (80 percent) than female providers (55 percent). The two most common methods of payment for those with an agreement or court order were wage withholding and direct payment to the other parent, each accounting for about one-third of the ways payments were made, as shown in Figure 3 and Table 2.

About one-third (38 percent) of parents paying child support provided health insurance for their children, paid their medical bills, or included health care costs in their child support payments.

Approximately 18 percent of custodial parents were responsible for their children's health care costs. About 17 percent of custodial parents had no provisions for health

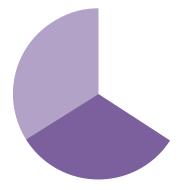


Table 2.Selected Characteristics of Support Received on Behalf of Children Under 21 Years OldLiving in Another Household by Sex of Provider: 2002

(Numbers in thousands)

		viders on hildren u		of		Male pro	viders		Female providers				
Characteristics	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Per- cent	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Per- cent	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Per- cent	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	
Total ¹	5,464	368	100.0	(X)	4,617	339	100.0	(X)	847	146	100.0	(X)	
Number of Children Supported													
1 child 2 children 3 or more children	3,379 1,518 567	291 196 120	61.8 27.8 10.4	3.3 3.0 2.1	2,793 1,332 492	265 183 112	60.5 28.8 10.7	3.6 3.4 2.3	585 187 75	122 69 44	69.1 22.1 8.9	8.0 7.2 4.9	
Payments as a result of child support agreement or court order	4,163	322	76.2	2.9	3,698	304	80.1	9.1	465	108	54.9	8.6	
Percent Voluntary and ratified by the	76.2	4.4	(X)	(X)	80.1	4.5	(X)	(X)	54.9	3.7	(X)	(X)	
Court-ordered agreement Other written agreement	1,143 2,688 173 159	170 260 66 63	20.9 49.2 3.2 2.9	2.8 3.4 1.2 1.1	1,021 2,418 119 140	161 246 55 60	22.1 52.4 2.6 3.0	3.1 3.7 1.2 1.3	122 271 54 19	56 83 37 22	14.4 32.0 6.4 2.2	6.1 8.1 4.2 2.6	
How Payments Are Made													
Wage withholding Directly to other parent Directly to court Directly to child support agency Other method	1,388 1,300 728 588 100	187 181 136 122 50	25.4 23.8 13.3 10.8 1.8	3.0 2.9 2.3 2.1 0.9	1,249 1,142 663 508 93	177 170 129 113 49	27.1 24.7 14.4 11.0 2.0	3.3 3.2 2.6 2.3 1.0	139 158 65 80 7	59 63 41 45 13	16.4 18.7 7.7 9.4 0.8	6.4 6.7 4.6 5.1 1.6	
Health Insurance Provisions													
Noncustodial parent provides Custodial parent provides Noncustodial parent pays bills Included in child support pay-	1,785 1,002 159	212 159 63	32.7 18.3 2.9	3.2 2.6 1.1	1,644 864 154	203 148 62	35.6 18.7 3.3	3.5 2.9 1.3	141 138 4	60 59 10	16.6 16.3 0.5	6.4 6.4 1.2	
Monte of the manual opportunity of the ments of the manual opportunity	152 338 947	62 92 155	2.8 6.2 17.3	1.1 1.6 2.6	131 295 818	58 86 144	2.8 6.4 17.7	1.2 1.8 2.8	20 43 129	23 33 57	2.4 5.1 15.2	2.6 3.8 6.2	
Custody Arrangements													
Joint legal and physical custody Joint legal with mother physical	698	133	12.8	2.3	660	129	14.3	2.6	37	31	4.4	3.5	
custodyJoint legal with father physical	1,098	166	20.1	2.7	1,039	162	22.5	3.1	59	39	7.0	4.4	
custody Mother legal and physical cus-	150	62	2.7	1.1	26	26	0.6	0.6	124	56	14.6	6.1	
tody Father legal and physical cus-	1,534	197	28.1	3.1	1,474	193	31.9	3.5	60	39	7.1	4.4	
tody Split custody	131 239	58 78	2.4 4.4	1.0 1.4	22 221	24 75	0.5 4.8	0.5	109 18	53 21	12.9 2.1	5.8 2.5	
Other custody arrangements	313	89	5.7	1.6	255	80	5.5	1.7	59	39	7.0	4.4	

X Represents not applicable.

¹ Excludes 267,000 providers who also provided support for other adult nonhousehold members.

insurance for their children in their child support agreement or court order (Table 2).⁶

Approximately half (53 percent) of people who provided financial support for their children were under 40 years of age. Two-thirds (67 percent) of child support providers were White, not Hispanic; 16 percent were Black; 2 percent were Asian and Pacific Islander; and a similar proportion were American Indian and Alaska Native. About 14 percent were of Hispanic origin (Table 3).⁷

The median annual amount of support provided for children under 21 varied by the characteristics of the provider.

For example, child support providers with a college degree

paid a higher amount (\$4,500) than those with less than a high school diploma (\$2,400). Providers who worked full-time every week in the past month or had family incomes above the poverty level provided an annual median of approximately \$3,600 in support for their children. This was about twice as high as their nonworking and below-poverty counterparts who provided an annual median of \$1,500 in support (Table 3).

Male child support providers paid an annual median of \$3,600 for support of their children, 50 percent more than was paid by female child support providers (\$2,400). The most prevalent type of custody arrangement was the mother having both legal and physical custody (28 percent). The median amount of support paid in this type of situation was \$3,600 per year. The second most common custody arrangement was joint legal custody between both parents with the mother having sole physical custody (20 percent). The median amount of child support paid in these arrangements was higher, \$4,800 (Table 4).

OTHER SUPPORT PROVIDERS

In 2002, 2.1 million people provided support to people other than their minor children living outside their household.

A larger proportion of other nonhousehold support providers was men (58 percent) than women (42 percent) (Table 5).

Support for one person was most common (70 percent), while 21 percent made payments for two people, and 9 percent for three or more people. The relationship of the support recipient to the support payer was likely to be a parent (36 percent), a child over 21 years of age (27 percent), or another relative (23 percent).⁸ Spouses or exspouses accounted for 11 percent of people receiving nonhousehold support payments (Table 5).

⁸ The proportion of support recipients who were children over 21 years old (27 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of recipients who were another type of relative (23 percent), or from the proportion of providers supporting two people (21 percent). The proportion of support receivers who were spouses or ex-spouses (11 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of providers to three or more people (9 percent).

Table 3.Amounts Received on Behalf of Children Under 21 Years Old Living in AnotherHousehold by Selected Characteristics of Providers: 2002

(Numbers in thousands, except dollar amounts)

	All		rs to childr er 21	en		Male p	providers		Female providers				
Characteristics	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Median support pro- vided	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Median support pro- vided	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Median support pro- vided	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	
Total	5,729	377	\$3,400	\$263	4,811	346	\$3,600	\$280	918	152	\$2,400	\$474	
Age Under 30 years	1,001 2,014 1,873 697 143	159 225 217 133 60	\$2,400 \$3,600 \$3,600 \$3,600 \$2,400	\$590 \$404 \$491 \$878 \$1,574	865 1,753 1,566 528 99	148 210 199 116 50	\$2,400 \$3,700 \$4,160 \$4,000 \$2,400	\$665 \$433 \$587 \$1,087 \$2,289	136 261 307 169 44	59 81 88 65 33	\$2,400 \$1,920 \$2,400 \$2,400 (B)	\$1,347 \$897 \$674 \$1,787 (X)	
Race and Hispanic Origin White, not Hispanic Black Asian and Pacific Islander American Indian and Alaska Native	3,837 940 122 110	310 135 56 53	\$3,600 \$3,000 \$3,600 \$2,400		3,157 834 98 97	281 127 50 50	\$3,744 \$3,156 \$4,000 \$2,000	\$364 \$559 \$2,316 \$2,054	680 106 24 13	131 46 25 18	\$2,400 \$2,400 (B)	\$513 \$1,561 (X) (X)	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	826	152	\$2,808	\$671	727	143	\$3,000	\$672	100	53	\$1,500	\$1,253	
Household Type Family households Married couple Male householder, no spouse present	3,632 2,420 528	301 246 116	\$3,120 \$3,600 \$2,400	\$352 \$414 \$804	2,974 2,007 486	273 225 111	\$3,444 \$3,700 \$2,400	\$371 \$423 \$895	658 413 41	129 102 32	\$2,400 \$2,400 (B)	\$682 \$901 (X)	
Female householder, no spouse present Nonfamily households Male householder Female householder	685 2,094 1,732 362	132 229 209 96	\$2,400 \$3,600 \$3,660 \$2,600	\$716 \$394 \$448 \$786	481 1,834 1,637 197	110 215 203 71	\$2,400 \$3,700 \$3,792 \$3,600	\$963 \$426 \$514 \$913	204 260 95 165	72 81 49 65	\$1,920 \$2,400 \$2,600 \$2,400	\$1,169 \$600 \$1,730 \$739	
Marital Status Married, spouse present Separated Divorced Widowed Never married.	2,106 691 1,925 53 954	230 132 220 37 155	\$3,600 \$3,360 \$3,696 (B) \$2,100	\$442 \$612 \$504 (X) \$523	1,749 620 1,645 10 786	210 125 204 16 141	\$3,744 \$3,400 \$4,243 (B) \$2,300	\$447 \$639 \$625 (X) \$611	357 70 280 43 167	95 42 84 33 65	\$2,400 (B) \$2,400 (B) \$1,920	\$1,002 (X) \$724 (X) \$1,291	
Poverty Status in Survey Month Family income below poverty level Family income above poverty level	526 5,203	103 321	\$1,500 \$3,600	\$486 \$242	419 4,392	92 296	\$1,500 \$3,600	\$544 \$256	107 811	47	\$1,000 \$2,400	\$1,002 \$422	
Educational Attainment	0,200		<i>40,000</i>		.,		<i>40,000</i>		511		<i> </i>	,	
Less than high school diploma High school graduate Less than 4 years of college Bachelor's degree or more	799 2,156 1,843 931	142 233 215 153	\$2,400 \$3,210 \$3,600 \$4,500	\$718 \$372 \$463 \$1,005	689 1,892 1,465 765	132 218 192 139	\$2,482 \$3,400 \$4,000 \$5,000	\$735 \$394 \$509 \$1,190	110 264 378 166	53 82 98 65	\$600 \$2,400 \$2,400 \$3,000	\$1,341 \$764 \$813 \$1,638	
Employment Status Worked full time at least 35 hours every week in past month Worked at least some time in	4,269	259	\$3,640	\$225	3,717	242	\$3,800	\$236	552	94	\$2,400	\$423	
past month, not full time	569 892	95 119	\$3,000 \$1,500	\$684 \$311	441 653	84 102	\$3,420 \$1,500	\$787 \$349	128 238	45 62	\$2,400 \$1,600	\$1,330 \$642	

X Represents not applicable. B Represents base too small to show derived measure.

Table 4.Amounts Received on Behalf of Children Under 21 Years Old Living in AnotherHousehold by Selected Characteristics of Support: 2002

(Numbers in thousands, except dollar amounts)

	Ρ		on behalf under 21	of		Male p	oroviders		Female providers				
Characteristics	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Median support pro- vided	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Median support pro- vided	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Median support pro- vided	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	
Total ¹	5,464	368	\$3,600	\$308	4,617	339	\$3,600	\$321	847	146	\$2,400	\$476	
Number of Children Supported													
1 child 2 children 3 or more children	3,379 1,518 567	291 196 120	\$3,000 \$5,000 \$5,040	\$285 \$545 \$1,377	2,793 1,330 492	265 183 112	\$3,000 \$5,232 \$6,000	\$332 \$560 \$1,659	585 187 75	122 69 44	\$2,400 \$3,000 \$2,976	\$547 \$1,800 \$2,638	
Payments as a result of child support agreement or court order	4,163	322	\$3,600	\$354	3,698	304	\$3,840	\$365	465	108	\$2,400	\$651	
Voluntary and ratified by the court Court-ordered agreement Other written agreement Nonwritten agreement	1,143 2,688 173 159	170 260 66 63		\$738 \$432 \$2,035 \$1,071	1,021 2,418 119 140	161 246 55 60		\$764 \$438 \$2,782 \$1,217	122 271 54 19	56 83 37 22	\$3,000 \$1,900 (B) (B)	\$1,513 \$916 (X) (X)	
Payments not as a result of child support agreement or court order	1,301	181	\$2,500	\$432	919	152	\$2,600	\$552	382	98	\$2,400	\$696	
How Payments Are Made													
Wage withholding Directly to other parent Directly to court Directly to child support agency Other method	1,388 1,300 728 588 100	187 181 136 122 50	\$3,800 \$3,600 \$3,700 \$3,300 \$3,600	\$517 \$835 \$688 \$942 \$2,848	1,249 1,142 663 508 93	177 170 129 113 49	\$4,200 \$3,800 \$3,860 \$3,600 \$3,600	\$534 \$883 \$684 \$1,037 \$2,584	139 158 65 80 7	59 63 41 45 13	\$2,000 \$2,700 (B) \$1,729 (B)	\$1,402 \$1,321 (X) \$1,773 (X)	
Health Insurance Provisions													
Noncustodial parent provides Custodial parent provides Noncustodial parent pays bills Included in child support pay-	1,785 1,002 159	212 159 63	\$4,464 \$3,744 \$4,800	\$516 \$905 \$1,786	1,644 864 154	203 148 62	\$4,560 \$4,380 \$5,200	\$519 \$860 \$1,746	141 138 4	60 59 10	\$3,484 \$1,600 (B)	\$1,856 \$1,177 (X)	
Micluded in Child support pay- ments Other provision No provision	152 338 947	62 92 155	\$3,600 \$3,600 \$2,964	\$751 \$1,378 \$524	131 295 818	58 86 144	\$3,924 \$3,600 \$3,000	\$831 \$1,382 \$678	20 43 129	23 33 57	(B) (B) \$1,920	(X) (X) \$1,176	
Custody Arrangements													
Joint legal and physical custody Joint legal with mother physical	698	133	\$4,427	\$815	660	129	\$4,464	\$834	37	31	(B)	(X)	
custodyJoint legal with father physical	1,098	166	\$4,800	\$658	1,039	162	\$4,940	\$665	59	39	(B)	(X)	
custody	150	62	\$2,400	\$1,126	26	26	(B)	(X)	124	56	\$2,400	\$934	
tody Father legal and physical cus-	1,534	197	\$3,600	\$545	1,474	193	\$3,600	\$557	60	39	(B)	(X)	
tody	131	58		\$1,264	22	24	(B)	(X)	109	53	\$2,000	\$1,422	
Split custody Other custody arrangements	239 313	78 89		\$1,804 \$1,067	221 255	75 80		\$1,820 \$1,210	18 59	21 39	(B) (B)	(X) (X)	

X Represents not applicable. B Represents base too small to show derived measure.

¹ Excludes 267,000 providers who also provided support for other adult nonhousehold members.

Table 5.Selected Characteristics Related to Support for Nonhousehold Members 21 Yearsand Older: 2002

(Numbers in thousands)

	-	Providers househol	-		Male pr	oviders		Female providers				
Characteristics	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Per- cent	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Per- cent	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Total	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)	Per- cent	90- per- cent confi- dence inter- val (±)
Total	2,087	229	100.0	(X)	1,209	175	100.0	(X)	878	149	100.0	(X)
Number of People Supported												
1 person 2 people 3 or more people	1,465 438 184	192 105 68	70.2 21.0 8.8	5.0 4.5 3.1	824 266 119	144 82 55	68.2 22.0 9.8	6.7 6.0 4.3	641 172 65	127 66 41	73.0 19.6 7.4	7.5 6.7 4.4
Youngest Adult Recipient Is												
Parent Spouse Ex-spouse Child over 21 Other relative Not related	748 88 142 557 485 67	137 47 60 119 111 41	35.8 4.2 6.8 26.7 23.2 3.2	5.3 2.2 2.8 4.9 4.7 1.9	454 75 142 253 252 33	107 44 60 80 80 29	37.6 6.2 11.7 20.9 20.8 2.7	7.0 3.5 4.7 5.9 5.9 2.4	294 12 0 305 234 33	86 17 0 88 77 29	33.5 1.4 0.0 34.7 26.7 3.8	8.0 2.0 0.0 8.1 7.5 3.2
Location of Youngest Adult Support Recipient												
Private home or apartment Someplace else	1,578 509	199 113	75.6 24.4	4.7 4.7	903 306	151 88	74.7 25.3	6.3 6.3	674 204	130 72	76.8 23.2	7.2 7.2

X Represents not applicable.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The population represented in the 2001 SIPP is the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. The SIPP is a longitudinal survey conducted at 4-month intervals. The data for this report were collected from June through September 2002 in the fifth wave (interview) of the 2001 SIPP. The institutionalized population, which is excluded from the population universe, is composed primarily of the population in correctional institutions and nursing homes (91 percent of the 4.1 million institutionalized people in Census 2000).

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

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. 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 is 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 Income and Program Participation weighting procedure uses ratio estimation, whereby sample estimates are adjusted to independent estimates of the national population by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. 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 the age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. 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&A01_w1tow6_cross _puf.pdf> or contact Reid Rottach of the Census Bureau's Demographic Statistical Methods Division at <Reid.A.Rottach@census.gov>. Further information on the SIPP may be found in the SIPP Users' *Guide* at <www.sipp.census.gov /sipp/usrguide/sipp2001.pdf> or the SIPP Quality Profile at <www.sipp.census.gov/sipp /workpapr/wp230.pdf>.

For further information on the content of the report, contact John J. Hisnanick, Longitudinal Income Statistics Branch, at <John.J.Hisnanick@census.gov> or at 301-763-6685. U.S. Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. CENSUS BUREAU Washington, DC 20233

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