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.' Questions about interhousehold financial support payments refer to those made in the
${ }^{1}$ 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.

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

## ALL SUPPORT PROVIDERS ${ }^{2}$

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

[^0]Current Population Reports By Timothy S. Grall

## 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 regular or lump-sum payments for the support of any other person not living in this household?

Table 1.

## Selected Characteristics of All Financial Support Providers to Nonhousehold Members: 2002

(Numbers in thousands, except dollar amounts)

| Characteristics | All providers |  |  |  | Providers on behalf of children under 21 |  |  |  | Providers to other nonhousehold members |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 90- <br> percent confidence interval ( $\pm$ ) | Percent | 90- <br> percent confidence interval ( $\pm$ ) | Total | 90- <br> percent confidence interval ( $\pm$ ) | Percent | 90- <br> percent confidence inter$\operatorname{val}( \pm)$ | Total | 90- <br> percent confidence interval ( $\pm$ ) | Percent | 90- <br> percent confidence interval ( $\pm$ ) |
| Total. | 7,816 | 439 | 100.0 | (X) | 5,729 | 377 | 100.0 | (X) | 2,087 | 229 | 100.0 | (X) |
| Average support amount paid during prior 12 months | \$5,166 | \$321 | (X) | (X) | \$4,243 ${ }^{1}$ | \$189 | (X) | (X) | \$6,059 | \$975 | (X) | (X) |
| Average annualized family income for prior 12 months | \$61,101 | \$5,107 | (X) | (X) | \$54,276 | \$2,173 | (X) | (X) | \$79,837 | \$18,029 | (X) | (X) |
| Median support amount paid during prior 12 months. | \$3,300 | \$243 | (X) | (X) | \$3,380 ${ }^{1}$ | \$263 | (X) | (X) | \$2,200 | \$378 | (X) | (X) |
| Median annualized family income for prior 12 months | \$44,400 | \$2,184 | (X) | (X) | \$41,940 | \$2,575 | (X) | (X) | \$52,320 | \$4,132 | (X) | (X) |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 6,020 | 386 | 77.0 | 2.4 | 4,811 | 346 | 84.0 | 2.4 | 1,209 | 175 | 57.9 | 5.4 |
| Female. | 1,796 | 213 | 23.0 | 2.4 | 918 | 152 | 16.0 | 2.4 | 878 | 149 | 42.1 | 5.4 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 30 years | 1,303 | 181 | 16.7 | 2.1 | 1,001 | 159 | 17.5 | 2.5 | 302 | 87 | 14.5 | 3.9 |
| 30-39 | 2,399 | 245 | 30.7 | 2.6 | 2,014 | 225 | 35.2 | 3.2 | 385 | 99 | 18.4 | 4.3 |
| 40-49 | 2,332 | 242 | 29.8 | 2.6 | 1,873 | 217 | 32.7 | 3.1 | 459 | 108 | 22.0 | 4.6 |
| 50-59 | 1,178 | 172 | 15.1 | 2.0 | 697 | 133 | 12.2 | 2.2 | 481 | 110 | 23.0 | 4.6 |
| 60 years and over | 604 | 124 | 7.7 | 1.5 | 143 | 60 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 460 | 108 | 22.0 | 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 | 1,113 | 146 | 14.2 | 1.8 | 940 | 135 | 16.4 | 2.2 | 173 | 59 | 8.3 | 2.7 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander. | 308 | 88 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 122 | 56 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 186 | 69 | 8.9 | 3.1 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 138 | 59 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 110 | 53 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 28 | 27 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Hispanic origin (of any race) | 1,330 | 191 | 17.0 | 2.3 | 826 | 152 | 14.4 | 2.5 | 504 | 119 | 24.1 | 5.0 |
| Household Type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family households | 5,185 | 359 | 66.3 | 2.7 | 3,632 | 301 | 63.4 | 3.2 | 1,553 | 198 | 74.4 | 4.8 |
| Married couple . | 3,641 | 302 | 46.6 | 2.8 | 2,420 | 246 | 42.2 | 3.3 | 1,221 | 175 | 58.5 | 5.4 |
| Male householder, no spouse present <br> Female householder, no | 741 | 137 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 528 | 116 | 9.2 | 1.9 | 214 | 74 | 10.3 | 3.3 |
| spouse present | 803 | 142 | 10.3 | 1.7 | 685 | 132 | 12.0 | 2.2 | 118 | 55 | 5.7 | 2.5 |
| Nonfamily households | 2,626 | 257 | 33.6 | 2.7 | 2,094 | 229 | 36.6 | 3.2 | 534 | 116 | 25.6 | 4.8 |
| Male householder . | 2,040 | 226 | 26.1 | 2.5 | 1,732 | 209 | 30.2 | 3.1 | 308 | 88 | 14.8 | 3.9 |
| Female householder | 588 | 122 | 7.5 | 1.5 | 362 | 96 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 226 | 76 | 10.8 | 3.4 |
| Marital Status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married, spouse present | 3,284 | 287 | 42.0 | 2.8 | 2,106 | 230 | 36.8 | 3.2 | 1,178 | 172 | 56.4 | 5.5 |
| Separated. | 840 | 146 | 10.7 | 1.8 | 691 | 132 | 12.1 | 2.2 | 149 | 61 | 7.1 | 2.8 |
| Divorced | 2,235 | 237 | 28.6 | 2.6 | 1,925 | 220 | 33.6 | 3.2 | 310 | 89 | 14.9 | 3.9 |
| Widowed | 138 | 59 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 53 | 37 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 85 | 46 | 4.1 | 2.2 |
| Never married | 1,319 | 182 | 16.9 | 2.1 | 954 | 155 | 16.7 | 2.5 | 365 | 96 | 17.5 | 4.2 |
| Poverty Status in Survey Month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family income below poverty level . | 644 | 114 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 526 | 103 | 9.2 | 1.7 | 119 | 49 | 5.7 | 2.3 |
| Educational Attainment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma. | 1,111 | 167 | 14.2 | 2.0 | 799 | 142 | 13.9 | 2.3 | 313 | 89 | 15.0 | 3.9 |
| High school graduate . . . . . . . | 2,597 | 255 | 33.2 | 2.7 | 2,156 | 233 | 37.6 | 3.2 | 441 | 106 | 21.1 | 4.5 |
| Less than 4 years of college. | 2,409 | 246 | 30.8 | 2.6 | 1,843 | 215 | 32.2 | 3.1 | 566 | 120 | 27.1 | 4.9 |
| Bachelor's degree or more . . . . . . . | 1,699 | 207 | 21.7 | 2.3 | 931 | 153 | 16.3 | 2.5 | 768 | 139 | 36.8 | 5.3 |
| Employment Status Worked full time at least 35 hours every week in past month........ | 5,574 | 295 | 71.3 | 2.0 | 4,269 | 259 | 74.5 | 2.3 | 1,305 | 144 | 62.5 | 4.2 |
| Worked at least some time in past month, not full time | 865 | 117 | 11.1 | 1.4 | 569 | 95 | 9.9 | 1.6 | 296 | 69 | 14.2 | 3.1 |
| Did not work in past month . . . . . . . | 1,377 | 148 | 17.6 | 1.7 | 892 | 119 | 15.6 | 1.9 | 485 | 88 | 23.2 | 3.7 |

X Represents not applicable.
${ }^{1}$ Amount excludes support paid by providers who made payments both for their children and other nonhousehold members.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, June-September 2002.

Figure 1.

## Median Annual Amount of Support Provided by the Relationship of the Recipient to the Nonhousehold Provider: 2002



Note: Relationship is of the youngest financial support recipient. Amounts rounded to nearest \$100.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, June-September, 2002.
$(\$ 6,100)$ (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

[^1]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).
${ }^{4}$ 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.


Table 2.

## Selected Characteristics of Support Received on Behalf of Children Under 21 Years Old Living in Another Household by Sex of Provider: 2002

(Numbers in thousands)

| Characteristics | Providers on behalf of children under 21 |  |  |  | Male providers |  |  |  | Female providers |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 90- <br> percent confidence inter$\operatorname{val}( \pm)$ | Percent | 90- <br> percent confidence interval ( $\pm$ ) | Total | 90-percent confidence inter$\mathrm{val}( \pm)$ | Percent | 90-percent confidence inter$\mathrm{val}( \pm)$ | Total | 90-percent confidence interval ( $\pm$ ) | Percent | 90-percent confidence inter$\mathrm{val}( \pm)$ |
| 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. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,379 | 291 | 61.8 | 3.3 | 2,793 | 265 | 60.5 | 3.6 | 585 | 122 | 69.1 | 8.0 |
| 2 children | 1,518 | 196 | 27.8 | 3.0 | 1,332 | 183 | 28.8 | 3.4 | 187 | 69 | 22.1 | 7.2 |
| 3 or more children | 567 | 120 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 492 | 112 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 75 | 44 | 8.9 | 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. | 76.2 | 4.4 | (X) | (X) | 80.1 | 4.5 | (X) | (X) | 54.9 | 3.7 | (X) | (X) |
| Voluntary and ratified by the court | 1,143 | 170 | 20.9 | 2.8 | 1,021 | 161 | 22.1 | 3.1 | 122 | 56 | 14.4 | 6.1 |
| Court-ordered agreement | 2,688 | 260 | 49.2 | 3.4 | 2,418 | 246 | 52.4 | 3.7 | 271 | 83 | 32.0 | 8.1 |
| Other written agreement. | 173 | 66 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 119 | 55 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 54 | 37 | 6.4 | 4.2 |
| Nonwritten agreement. | 159 | 63 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 140 | 60 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 19 | 22 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| How Payments Are Made |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage withholding. | 1,388 | 187 | 25.4 | 3.0 | 1,249 | 177 | 27.1 | 3.3 | 139 | 59 | 16.4 | 6.4 |
| Directly to other parent | 1,300 | 181 | 23.8 | 2.9 | 1,142 | 170 | 24.7 | 3.2 | 158 | 63 | 18.7 | 6.7 |
| Directly to court | 728 | 136 | 13.3 | 2.3 | 663 | 129 | 14.4 | 2.6 | 65 | 41 | 7.7 | 4.6 |
| Directly to child support agency | 588 | 122 | 10.8 | 2.1 | 508 | 113 | 11.0 | 2.3 | 80 | 45 | 9.4 | 5.1 |
| Other method . . . . . . . . . | 100 | 50 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 93 | 49 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 7 | 13 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Health Insurance Provisions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noncustodial parent provides | 1,785 | 212 | 32.7 | 3.2 | 1,644 | 203 | 35.6 | 3.5 | 141 | 60 | 16.6 | 6.4 |
| Custodial parent provides. | 1,002 | 159 | 18.3 | 2.6 | 864 | 148 | 18.7 | 2.9 | 138 | 59 | 16.3 | 6.4 |
| Noncustodial parent pays bills. . . | 159 | 63 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 154 | 62 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 4 | 10 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Included in child support payments | 152 | 62 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 131 | 58 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 20 | 23 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Other provision | 338 | 92 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 295 | 86 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 43 | 33 | 5.1 | 3.8 |
| No provision | 947 | 155 | 17.3 | 2.6 | 818 | 144 | 17.7 | 2.8 | 129 | 57 | 15.2 | 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 |
| custody Joint 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 | 150 | 62 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 26 | 26 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 124 | 56 | 14.6 | 6.1 |
| Mother legal and physical custody. | 1,534 | 197 | 28.1 | 3.1 | 1,474 | 193 | 31.9 | 3.5 | 60 | 39 | 7.1 | 4.4 |
| Father legal and physical custody. | 131 | 58 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 22 | 24 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 109 | 53 | 12.9 | 5.8 |
| Split custody | 239 | 78 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 221 | 75 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 18 | 21 | 2.1 | 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.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, June-September 2002.
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).?

## 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).

[^2]Table 3.
Amounts Received on Behalf of Children Under 21 Years Old Living in Another
Household by Selected Characteristics of Providers: 2002
(Numbers in thousands, except dollar amounts)

|  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

X Represents not applicable. B Represents base too small to show derived measure.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, June-September 2002.

Table 4.

## Amounts Received on Behalf of Children Under 21 Years Old Living in Another Household by Selected Characteristics of Support: 2002

(Numbers in thousands, except dollar amounts)

|  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

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.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, June-September 2002.

Table 5.
Selected Characteristics Related to Support for Nonhousehold Members 21 Years and Older: 2002
(Numbers in thousands)

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

X Represents not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, June-September 2002.

## 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_wltow6_cross _puf.pdf> or contact Reid Rottach of the Census Bureau's Demographic Statistical Methods Division at [Reid.A.Rottach@census.gov](mailto: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](mailto: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

## OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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[^0]:    ${ }^{2}$ 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 dif ferences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All com parative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90 -percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

[^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 $(\$ 1,600)$.

[^2]:    ${ }^{8}$ 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).

