# Survey of Income and Program Participation 

HOUSEHOLDS AND INCOME SOURCFS:
Monthly Averages for 1984
by
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## ACRONLEDGEIENIS

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- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
X Not Applicable
B Base less than 200,000


## HOUSEHOLD AND INOCNE SOURCES:

Monthly Averages for 1984

## INIRODUCIION

This brief report is the first to use data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to provide a uniquely detailed description of American families, both in terms of the income that they receive from various private and public sources, and in terms of their participation in numerous public programs. Subsequent reports based on SIPP data will present information about families distinguished demographically in terms of family structure, family life course status, and the presence of children and the elderly, as well as information on the economic ciramstances of individuals according to their educational attaiment. Data for these demographically defined families and family members will pertain to amounts of incame received and levels of participation in public programs. Additional data will provide national estimates of the total aggregate value of income provided by various private and public sources to American families as a whole and to American families distinguished by their demographic situation. This initial report presents a brief overview of major sources of incame and of public program participation for households by type, by age of householder, and by number of dependent children in the household. The results in this report are estimates of monthly averages for calendar year

1984 derived fram waves two through five of the 1984 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Appendix A of the quarterly report series ${ }^{1}$ contains a detailed description of the SIPP.

The population covered includes the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in households (persons in group quarters are excluded). Farm households are included in the figures given in this report. Consequently, counts may differ fram those found in the previously published SIPP quarterly reports for the same time period. In the fourth quarter of 1984, for example, there was an average of 1.9 million farm households each month. A camparison of farm and nonfarm households for that time period can be found in appendix B of the quarterly report series. Definitions of households and family types, as well as other terms used in this report, can also be found in that appendix.

This report focuses on incame and benefit sources for households, with an emphasis on the differences in sources of incame or benefits by household type. Money income sources are divided into two main categories-private and public. Private sources include earnings from employment (including employment in goverrment), incame fram assets, campany or union pensions, money payments fram individuals or charities and several other sources (see appendix figure A for the detailed sources of income used in the categories in the tables in this report). Money fram public sources includes all governmental payments (federal, state and
local) for pensions, unemployment campensation, and several types of public assistance. Benefit sources provide in kind (noncash) transfers, usually, but not always, as a part of a means-tested program${ }^{2}$. Noncash benefit programs have been divided into two types-those with and those without cash value-for presentation purposes only. No attempt has been made in this report to assign a specific cash value for these benefits.

## HOUSFHOLDS BY TYPE

Table 1 shows households by type and incame source. Households are of two main types-family and nonfamily. In family households at least one relative of the householder resides in the household. No relatives of the householder are present in nonfamily households. In 1984 there was an average of 86.2 million households each month, of which 62.6 million, or 73 percent, were family households. The remaining 23.6 million households were nonfamily households.

There are three categories of family households: marriedcomple families, families with a male householder (no wife present) and families with a female householder (no husband present). Of the 62.6 million family households, 50.5 million, or 81 percent, were married-couple families, 2.2 million, or 3.5 percent, were family households with a male householder, and 9.9 million, or 16 percent, were family households with a female householder.

About 10 million, or 42 percent, of the 23.6 nonfamily households had a male householder and 13.7 million, or 58 percent, had a female householder. The householder lived alone in 82 percent of the male-householder and 92 percent of the female-householder nonfamily households.

INOCNE SOURCES

On average 79.1 million households, or 92 percent of all households had money income from private sources each month during 1984-primarily from earnings or property income ${ }^{3}$ (table 1). While nearly 40 percent of all households ( 34.1 million) received money income from public sources (primarily from Social Security and railroad retirement) relatively few received money from means-tested programs; 4.3 percent fram Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or other public assistance, 3.5 percent fram Supplemental Security Incame (SSI), and 1.1 percent from Veterans pensions. A majority of the households receiving money incame from the means-tested AFDC and other welfare programs were family households with female householders (62 percent-see figure 1). Most of the remaining households receiving income fram these sources were married-couple families ( 25 percent). Of the 34.1 million households receiving money income fram public sources, recipients of Social Security or railroad retirement made up the majority of households (71 percent).

The six means-tested programs from public sources that provide noncash benefits include food stamps, energy assistance, the special Supplemental Food Progam for Wamen, Infants and Children (WIC), free or reduced-price school meals, public or subsidized housing, and Medicaid. An average of 7.3 percent of households received food stamps, 1.5 percent WIC payments, and 3.0 percent received energy assistance. Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of Food Stamp, WIC and Energy Assistance programs by type of recipient household. Compared to all households, family households with female householders are overrepresented in each of these three means-tested noncash benefit programs. Family households with female householders, which make up 11 percent of all households, camprise 46 percent of all food stamp households, 41 percent of WIC households and 34 percent of energy assistance households ${ }^{4}$.

The three other means-tested programs with noncash benefits include free or reduced-price school meals; received by 5 percent of households; public or subsidized housing, 4.2 percent of households; and Medicaid ${ }^{5}$, 8.7 percent of all households. Again, family households with female householders are overrepresented among households receiving benefits fram these three programs (46 percent of school meal households, 36 percent of subsidized housing households and 40 percent of Medicaid households).

The final program which provides noncash benefits is Medicare, which is not a means-tested program. An average of 25 percent of households each month in 1984 had at least one member
enrolled in, but not necessarily receiving benefits from, Medicare.

Proportionately fewer female-householder families had income from earnings (68 percent), property (45 percent), military pensions ( 0.3 percent), or private pensions (4 percent) than either married-couple families or male-householder families. On the other hand, proportionately more female-householder families had income or benefits from the means-tested benefit programs with the exception of the means-tested pension programs (Supplemental Security Incame and VA pensions).

Proportionately more nonfamily households with a male householder had money income from earnings ( 70 percent) than did nonfamily households with a female householder (43 percent), while proportionately more female-householder nonfamily households received property income (69 percent) than did malehouseholder nonfamily households (63 percent). A higher percent of female-householder nonfamily households received income from both private and public pensions (except military and VA pensions) as well as fram most means-tested benefit programs (SSI, food stamps, energy assistance, public housing and Medicaid) and had a Medicare enrolled member, than did nonfamily households with a male householder.

Same of the differences in incame sources by type of family or household discussed above may be related to differences in the age of the householder. Although sample size constraints do not allow for examination of detailed income sources by detailed age of householder within type of household or family, some income sources are cammon enough to allow for a cursory examination of this relationship. However, one must remember that the data show the number of households with one or more members who received income from the stated source. Consequently, characteristics of the householder do not necessarily reflect characteristics of the actual recipient of the incame from that source.

Table A shows households and families by type and age of the householder for a limited number of incame and benefit sources. In 1984, family households were less likely to have elderly householders (age 65 or older) than were nonfamily households (15 percent and 36 percent, respectively ${ }^{6}$ ). Households with elderly householders were less likely to have earnings (21 percent) and more likely to have property income ( 78 percent) than were households with younger householders. This was also the case for married-couple families and female-householder families. Moreover, family households with female householders age 45 to 64 were more likely to have earnings income ( 80 percent) than family households with younger female householders (66 percent).

Families with male householders under age 45 were more likely to have earnings income ( 91 percent) than those with householders age 45 to 64 and 65 or older( 82 percent and 47 percent).

As might be expected, households and families with householders age 65 and older were more likely to have Social Security or railroad retirement income (95 percent) than were households with younger householders. Households with young householders (under age 45) were more likely to receive incame or benefits from AFDC (6 percent) and the Food Stamp program (8 percent) than households with older householders. On the other hand, households with elderly householders are more likely to have members enrolled in the Medicare ( 98 percent) and Medicaid (11 percent) programs. Within family types the only exception to the last generalization is family households with female householders under age 45 which more frequently have a member who is Medicaid enrolled ( 35 percent) than female-householder family households with older householders.

## FAMIIY inCOME AND benefitis by presence of dependenis

Dependents are defined as persons under age 18 in the household with the exception of the householder or spouse of the householder. Dependents, therefore, would include own children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews, foster children and other relatives and nonrelatives of the householder who are under age 18. Most of these persons would be considered dependent, to some
extent, on the resources available to the household's primary family.

Families, categorized by whether dependents are present, are shown in table 2. Fifty-three percent of families include dependents. A much greater proportion of families with a female householder include dependents ( 69 percent), than married-couple families (51 percent) or families with a male householder (44 percent). Sources of income or benefits vary considerably by the presence or absence of dependents. Eighty-nine percent of families with dependents had earnings income in 1984, compared to 71 percent of families with no dependents. A greater proportion of families with dependents had income fram alimony or childsupport payments. Proportionately more families without dependents received income from property ( 80 percent) and private pensions (16 percent) than families with dependents. The same pattern of money fram private sources between families with and without dependents held for the three family types. The only notable difference indicates that more female-householder families without dependents ( 74 percent) than with dependents (65 percent) had income from earnings.

While the pattern of income sources between families with and without dependents appears to be similar regardless of family type, the magnitude of the proportions vary considerably. Married-couple families with dependents are the most likely to have earnings ( 95 percent) followed by male-householder families
with dependents ( 87 percent). But only 65 percent of femalehouseholder families with dependents had earnings in 1984.

Married-couple families with no dependents are the most likely of the family groups to have property income (82 percent); family households with either male or female-householders with no dependents, and married-couple households with dependents all reported recipiency of property incame in 69 percent of households. Both male-householder families with dependents and female-householder families with dependents had a considerably smaller proportion with property incame (51 percent and 34 percent, respectively).

It is possible that families without dependents are also more likely to have older and/or retired householders, which may explain the lower proportion with earnings and the higher proportion with property income. Male, and especially female, householder families with dependents also reported lower proportions with either earnings or property income relative to married-couple families with dependents, which may be a consequence of their having fewer adults providing support for the household.

Public sources of money income include government pensions, unemployment campensation, welfare programs, and several other smaller govermmental programs, such as those for foster care, black lung disease and veteran's education benefits, which are grouped in the "other public sources" category. A greater proportion of families with no dependents than families with
dependents received income from most of these public sources. Only for the categories of unemployment compensation, AFDC and other welfare, and the miscellaneous "other" category did families with dependents have larger recipiency proportions than the families with no dependents. This pattern is consistent for each of the three types of families for most of the income sources. The observed pattern can probably be attributed to the differences in age between the householders with dependents and those with no dependents.

Households can receive noncash benefits from a number of means-tested support programs. A greater proportion of family households with dependents received benefits from each meanstested benefit program than did families with no dependents. Only for Medicare, which is not a means-tested program, did families with no dependents have a greater proportion enrolled for benefits than did families with dependents. This is understandable since Medicare is a program for the elderly and households with elderly members are less likely to have dependents under the age of 18 in the household.

Table B shows selected incame sources for family households with dependents by the number of dependents. Families with three or more dependents were less likely to have property income (51 percent) than families with fewer dependents. The same was true for both married-couple families and families with a female householder. Families with three or more dependents were also
less likely to have income from earnings than were families with fewer dependents.

The number of dependents in families made no difference in the proportions receiving income from alimony/child support payments for all families in general. However, for marriedcouple families, those with 2 or 3 or more dependents were more likely to receive such payments ( 4.4 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively) than were married-couple families with only one dependent (3.1 percent). Family households with female householders were much more likely to report receiving these payments, regardless of the number of dependents, than were married-couple households.

Families with three or more dependents were more likely to receive income or benefits fram AFDC and other welfare programs, food stamps, WIC, energy assistance, school meals and to have Medicaid enrolled members than families with fewer dependents. This pattern remained consistent for both married-couple families and families with a female householder.

1 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series p-70, Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

2 Means-tested programs which provide money incame include Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and other cash assistance; VA pensions; and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Means-tested programs that provide benefits other than money include food stamps; Special Supplemental Food Program for Wamen, Infants, and Children (WIC); free or reduced price school meals; Medicaid; public or subsidized rental housing; and energy assistance.

3 Property incame includes asset incame, e.g. interest on savings accounts, stocks, etc. For detailed categories see appendix figure A.

4 The program participation differences between households receiving WIC and food stamps is not significant.

5 At least one household member is enrolled in Medicaid. Enrollment does not imply that any benefits were actually. received.

6 Statistics were derived fram table A and table 1.
Programs

Figure 1: Households by Type for Selected Benefit Programs

Table A. Mumber of Mouseholds with Income from Selected Sources by Iype of Household and Age of Householder:
Monthly Average, 1984 (Numbers in thous ands)

| Source of Income | All Households |  |  | Femily Households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under 45 years | 45 to 64 years | 65 years and over | Married Couple |  |  | Male Householder |  |  | Female Householder |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Under 45 years | 45 to 64 years | 65 years and over | Under 45 years | 45 to 6465 years years and over |  | Under 45 years | 45 to 6465 years years and over |  |
| rotal......................... | 42,815 | 25,472 | 17.951 | 25,514 | 17.159 | 7,849 | 1,155 | 683 | 347 | 6,039 | 2,544 | 1,328 |
| mower or cask value bewefits Total. |  |  |  |  | 17.15 | 7,049 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money income-Privale Sources rotal | $42,345$ <br> 40,030 | $25,306$ | 17.946 | 25,404 | 17.100 | 7.849 | 1,086 | 674 | 347 | 5,970 | 2,528 | 1,326 |
|  | 40,030 39,581 3,568 | 23,840 23.489 | 15,194 14.001 | 26,958 24,892 | 16,647 16,522 | 7.149 | 1. 103 | 607 |  |  | 2.259 | 1,326 |
|  | 38,566 26,583 | 20.619 18.897 | 3.084 13,942 | 24,992 22,551 17.588 | 16,522 16.941 13.792 | 6,896 2,304 | 1,095 | 598 557 | 298 162 162 | 4.470 | 2.259 2.205 | 1.122 |
| Money Income-pubi ic Sources Total | $7,109$ | 18,8979.456 | 13,94217,579 | 17,5883,223 | 13,7925.793 | 6,5487,680 | . 655 | $\begin{aligned} & 445 \\ & 335 \end{aligned}$ | 262 | 4,010 2,034 | 2,027 | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 681 \\ & 968 \end{aligned}$ |
| Sociai securiounand Rait: road |  |  |  |  |  |  | 282 |  | 345 | 2,664 |  |  |
| road retirement ArDC and Other Weipo.... | 1,676 | $\begin{array}{r} 5.384 \\ 873 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.097 \\ 234 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 765 \\ & 501 \end{aligned}$ | 3.144341 | 7.52498 | 13931 | 23140 | 31917 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,006 \\ 1,623 \end{array}$ | 1,347 | 1,304 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 794 377 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,253 \\ 76 \end{array}$ |
| WONCASN SEWEFITS-Mo casion vaiue | 3,612 | 1,836 | 1.717 | 1,500 | 665 | 425 | 76 | 66 |  |  |  |  |
| WONCASN BEMEFITS-mo cash vaiue Totel Medicaid............... |  |  |  | 1.000 | 471 | 306 | 61 | 58 | 35 | 2,223 | 570 | ${ }_{179}^{225}$ |
|  | 3,540 | 5,123 | 17.731 | 2,661 | 2,942 | 7,738 | 249 | 210 |  |  |  |  |
| Medicare..................... | ${ }^{693}$ | 2,940 | 17,634 | 896 378 | 1,965 1.980 | $7 \mathrm{Co6}$ | 102 | 69 | 87 | 3.146 | 1.062 | 1.316 |
| PERCEWT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 | 1,303 |
| Total......................... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| mower or casn value bewefirs Totel. | 98.9 | 99.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money income-priviou sources ${ }^{\text {Total }}$ |  |  | 100.0 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 99.6 | 99.9 |
| Earnings end Properiy...... | 93.5 | 93.6 | 8.6 | 97.8 | 97.0 |  |  |  |  | 9.9 | 9.6 |  |
| Earnings............... | 90.1 | 82.2 | 81.3 | 97.6 | 96.3 | 87.9 | 95.5 | 88.9 | 85.9 | 74.0 | 88.8 | 8.5 |
| Money Property.................. | 60.1 | 781.0 | 21.5 | 88.4 | 87.1 | 29.4 | 90.7 | 81.6 | 46.7 | 69.6 | 86.7 | 83.0 |
| Money Income-public Sources Total an | 62.1 | 37.1 | 77.797.9 | 68.912.6 | 80.433.8 | 87.9 | 24.4 | 49.1 | 99.4 | 33.744.1 | 79.7 55.9 | 51.3 72.9 |
| Sociai securiour and raiai: roed Retirent | 16.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53.0 | 72.9 |
| AFDC and Other weifare.... Moncesh Benefits-Cash Volue Totel Food stemps | 3.9 | 21.1 | 95.2 | 3.0 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 95.9 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ |  | 33.85.99.7 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.110.38.4 | 3.47.25.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.3 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ |  | 12.0 |  | 91.9 | 10.330.7 | 31.214.8 | 96.45.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2.7 | 3.9 | 6.6 5.3 | 8.7 | 13.5 | 40.1 | 22.4 | 16.9 |
| Total $\begin{aligned} & \text { Medicaid. } \\ & \text { Medicare }\end{aligned} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.6 \\ 8.3 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.1 \\ 8.0 \\ 11.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.8 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 98.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.4 \\ 3.5 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.2 \\ 5.2 \\ 11.5 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21.6 \\ 8.8 \\ 8.0 \end{array}$ | 30.8 <br> 10.1 <br> 20.9 | 98.325.195.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 52.1 \\ 35.1 \\ 2.6 \end{array}$ | 19.0 |  |
| Medicare................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41.8 \\ & 24.8 \\ & 13.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Nedicare..................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The rows in this table are not mutually exclusive categories, consequently row counts camnot be orithmetically combined in any way.
colums are exclusive and con therefore be combined.
columin percents do not edd to 100 beccuse of milipe

[^0]Table E. Wuber of Fanily Wouseholds with Dependents and Income from Selected Sources by iype of family and Mumber of Dependents:

| Source of Income | Family Households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  |  | Married Couples |  |  | Female Householder |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { One } \\ \text { Depend- } \\ \text { ent } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Two } \\ \text { Depend- } \\ \text { ents } \end{array}$ |  | One Depend- ent | Depend- ents |  | One Depend- ent | Dependents |  |
| MUMBER Jotal. | 13,646 | 12,609 | 7.192 | 10,083 | 10,083 | 5,481 | 3,078 | 2,227 | 1,545 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money. ncome-Public Sources social"secülizy and niall | 3,406 | 2,658 | 2,275 | 1,917 | 1,529 | 1.166 | 1,356 | 1,059 | 1,028 |
|  | 1.377 | 818 | 1, 236 | 746 235 | 463 | 353 | 515 | 316 | 253 |
|  | 1.531 365 | 1.499 <br> .358 <br> 433 | 1.818 i 4 488 | 532 | 535 3 180 156 | 797 | 965 036 164 | 937 376 270 | 977 938 186 |
| Total. free or iedicediprice | 2,792 | 2,519 | 2,742 | 1,252 | 1.189 | 1,485 | 1,440 | 1.258 | 1,165 |
| Public or Subsidized..... | 874 | 1,389 | 1,940 | 363 | 628 | 1,101 | 468 | 722 | 781 |
| medicaind.................... | 1. 685 | 1. 518 | 1.545 | $19 \%$ 456 | 143 464 | 128 | 477 936 | 376 | 307 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mower pr cash value memefits money nicome-private sources | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 99.2 |
| Totol Eninge...id Properiy. Earninga <br> alimpoper tyilla sioppori <br> other private sources. <br> money Income-public sources | 93.3 69. 60 3.3 | 93.7 $3 \%$ 60 3.0 3.0 | 87.7 83 59.6 3.5 | 87.8 36 3 3 | 98.0 88. 89.5 3.6 | 95.1 63 60 3.8 3.6 | $79: 1$ 79 20 20 4 | 36.9 60.9 39.9 3.5 | 61.8 30 315 3.8 |
| soclal siecuity end inill | 25.0 | 21.1 | 31.6 | 19.0 | 15.2 | 21.3 | 44.1 | 47.6 | 66.5 |
| afpC and other wet fare.... Woncash benefits-cash value. | 19.1 | 9.5 | 19.7 | 2.3 | \%.6 | 9.8 | 27.2 | 18.8 | 16.3 |
| $\qquad$ | 18.1 | 11.9 3.6 3.4 | 25.3 26.8 6.4 | 5. 3 | \$. ${ }^{6}$ | 16.5 10.6 3.6 | 30.7 3.6 3 | 32.1 12.1 | 63.? |
|  | 20.5 | 20.0 | 38.1 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 27.1 | 46.8 | 56.5 | 75.4 |
| school meals <br> Public or subsidized | 6.4 | 11.0 | 27.0 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 20.1 | 15.2 | 32.4 | 50.6 |
| medicoid. <br> nedicare. | 16:\% | $\xi: 1$ | 28.9 | 3.9 | 1:\% | 13.3 | 28.3 | 156 | 19.8 |

[^1]Table 1. Number of Households by Type of Household and Source of Income: Monthly Average, 1984
(Numbers in thousands)

| Source of Income | Total | Type of Household |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Family |  |  |  | Nonfamily |  |
|  |  | Total | Married Couple | Male Householder | Female Householder | Male Householder | Female Householder |
| Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MONEY OR CASH VALUE BENEFITS <br> Total.......................... $85,597 \quad 62,344 \quad 50,354 \quad 2,167 \quad 9,823 \quad 9,710 \quad 13,543$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money Income-Private Sources <br> Total......................... $79,065 \quad 58,613 \quad 48,754 \quad 2,008 \quad \mathbf{7 , 8 5 1} \quad 8,920 \quad 11,531$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings and Property.... Earnings............... | 77,671 63,040 | 57,803 50,261 | 48,311 41,776 | 1,986 1,767 | 7,506 6,718 | 8,748 6,950 | 11,120 5,829 |
| Property................... | 59,422 | 43,692 | 37,928 | 1,342 | 4,423 | 6,308 | 9,421 |
| Private Pensions. | 7,385 | 5,261 | 4,617 | 208 | 436 | 675 | 1,449 |
| Alimony/Child Support. | 3,399 | 3,148 | 1,093 | 54 | 2,001 | 59 | 192 |
| Other Support Payments | 1,096 | 609 | 315 | 36 | 258 | 191 | 297 |
| Other Private Sources.... | 3,384 | 2,481 | 1,926 | 80 | 476 | 302 | 600 |
| Money Income Public Sources |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social Security and Rail -road Retirement........... | 24,157 | 14,792 | 11,434 | 689 | 2,669 | 2,156 | 7,209 |
| Federal Pensions.......... | 1,729 | 1,171 | , 991 | 27 | 2,663 | 2.152 | . 406 |
| State and Local Pensions. | 2,668 | 1,812 | 1,558 | 61 | 193 | 126 | 730 |
| U.S. Military Pensions... | 1,292 | 1,116 | 1,048 | 39 | 29 | 141 | 35 |
| V.A. Compensation........ | 2,443 | 1,798 | 1,521 | 90 | 188 | 371 | 273 |
| V.A. Pensions............ | 964 | 653 | 498 | 46 | 109 | 109 | 202 |
| Unemployment Compensation | 2,210 | 1,893 | 1,520 | 86 | 287 | 219 | 99 |
| AFDC and Other Welfare... | 3,731 | 3,354 | . 941 | 108 | 2,305 | 203 | 173 |
| SSI............................. | 2,997 | 1,675 | 941 | 109 | , 625 | 328 | 994 |
| Other Public Sources | 1,921 | 1,569 | 1,314 | 36 | 219 | 208 | 145 |
| Noncash Benefits-Cash Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food Stamps. WIC. Energy Assistance | $\begin{aligned} & 6,263 \\ & 1,271 \\ & 2,590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,814 \\ & 1,256 \\ & 1,713 \end{aligned}$ | 1.777 715 777 | 155 20 59 | 2,883 521 877 | 406 7 172 | 1,043 8 705 |
| NONCASH BENEFITS-NO CASH VALUE Total. $\qquad$ | 29,534 | 19,663 | 13,341 | 799 | 5,523 | 2,436 | 7,435 |
| Free or Reduced-Price School Meals............. Public or Subsidized | 4,330 | 4,258 | 2,118 | 146 | 1,995 | 59 | 12 |
| Housing Medicaid Medicare | 3,640 7,467 21,267 | 2,079 5,566 12,421 | 724 2,284 10,063 | 35 258 567 | 1,320 3,024 1,791 | 321 579 1,976 | 1,240 1,322 6,870 |

Table 1. Number of Households by Type of Household and Source of Income: Monthly Average, 1984 --Cont inued

| Source of Income | Total | Type of Household |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Family |  |  |  | Nonfamily |  |
|  |  | Total | Married Couple | Male Householder | Female Householder | Male Householder | Female Householder |
| Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MONEY or CASH VALUE BENEFITS <br> Total......................... 99.3 99.6 99.7 99.2 99.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money Income-Private Sources <br> $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Total......................... } & 91.7 & 93.6 & 96.5 & 91.9 & 79.2 & 89.6 & 84.4\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings and Property. | 90.1 | 92.3 | 95.6 | 90.9 | 75.7 | 87.9 | 81.4 |
| Earnings................ | 73.1 | 80.3 | 82.7 | 80.9 | 67.8 | 69.8 | 42.7 |
| Property. | 68.9 | 69.8 | 75.1 | 61.4 | 44.6 | 63.4 | 69.0 |
| Private Pensions. | 8.6 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 10.6 |
| Alimony/Child Support.... | 3.9 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 20.2 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| Other Support Payments... | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Other Private Sources.... | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 4.4 |
| Money Income Public Sources |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social Security and Rail -road Retirement........... | 28.0 | 23.6 | 22.6 | 31.5 | 26.9 | 21.7 | 52.8 |
| Federal Pensions.......... | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| State and Local Pensions. | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 5.3 |
| U.S. Military Pensions... | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| V.A. Compensation........ | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| V.A. Pensions............ | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Unemployment Compensation | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 0.7 |
| AFDC and Other Welfare... | 4.3 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 23.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| SSI........................... | 3.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 7.3 |
| Other Public Sources..... | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| Noncash Benefits-Cash Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food Stamps. | 7.3 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 29.1 | 4.1 | 7.6 |
| WIC........................... | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Energy Assistance. . | 3.0 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 1.7 | 5.2 |
| NONCASH BENEFITS-NO CASH VALUE <br> $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Total.......................... } & 34.2 & 31.4 & 26.4 & 36.6 & 55.7 & 24.5 & 54.4\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Free or Reduced-Price School Meals............. Public or Subsidized | 5.0 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 20.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Housing................. | 4.2 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 13.3 | 3.2 | 9.1 |
| Medicaid | 8.7 | 8.9 | 4.5 | 11.8 | 30.5 | 5.8 | 9.7 |
| Medicare.................. | 24.7 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 25.9 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 50.3 |

Note:
The rows in this table are not mutually exclusive categories, consequently row counts cannot be arithmetically combined in any way.
Columns are exclusive and can therefore be combined.
Column percents do not add to 100 because of multiple income sources.

Table 2. Number of Family Households by Type of Family, Presence of Dependents and Source of Income: Monthly Average, 1984 (Numbers in thousands)

| Source of Income | Family households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All households |  |  | Married Couple |  | Male Householder |  | Female Householder |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No } \\ \text { Depend- } \\ \text { ents } \end{array}$ | With Dependents | No Dependents | With Dependents | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No } \\ \text { Depend- } \\ \text { ents } \end{array}$ | With Dependents | No Dependents | With Dependents |
| NUMBER <br> Total | 62,619 | 29,171 | 33,448 | 24,874 | 25,647 | 1,235 | 951 | 3,062 | 6,850 |
| MONEY OR CASH/VALUE BENEFITS Total $\qquad$ | 62,344 | 29,080 | 33,264 | 24,808 | 25,546 | 1,227 | 940 | 3,046 | 6,778 |
| Money Income- Private Sources Total | 58,613 | 27,769 | 30,844 | 23,817 | 24,937 | 1,139 | 869 | 2,813 | 5,038 |
| Earnings and Property ... Earnings Property | 57,803 50,261 43,692 | 27,372 20,627 23,272 | 30,432 29,634 20,420 | 23,479 17,415 20,294 | 24,832 24,361 17,634 | 1,128 941 853 | 858 826 489 | 2,765 2,271 2,126 | 4,742 4,447 2,297 |
| Private Pensions............. | 43,692 | 23,272 | 20,420 3,482 | 20,294 | 17,634 , 366 | 181 | 489 27 | 2,126 347 117 | 2,297 889 |
| Alimony/Child Support.... | 3.148 .609 | 145 253 | 3,004 1556 | 32 155 | 1,061 160 | 1 25 | 53 10 | 112 73 | 1,889 186 |
| Other Private Sources..... | 2,481 | 1,400 | 1,081 | 1,144 | 782 | 43 | 37 | 213 | 263 |
| Money Income-Public Sources Total | 22,973 | 14,634 | 8,339 | 12,085 | 4,612 | 679 | 283 | 1,870 | 3,444 |
| Social Security and Rail -road Retirement. | 14,792 |  | 2,821 | 9.875 |  | 542 | 148 |  | 1,115 |
| Federal Pensions............. | 14,792 1,171 | 11,025 | $\begin{array}{r}2,821 \\ \hline 145\end{array}$ | 9,802 | 1,559 | 542 | 148 | 1,554 98 | 1,115 |
| State and Local Pensions.. | 1, 812 | 1,669 | 143 | 1,451 | 107 | 53 | 8 | 165 | 28 |
| U.S. Military Pensions.... | 1,116 | . 732 | 384 | . 689 | 359 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 5 |
| V.A. Compensation......... | 1,798 | 1.190 | 608 | 1,019 | 502 | 70 | 20 | 101. | 86 |
| V.A. Pensions............. | 653 | 445 | 208 | 349 | 149 | 40 | 6 | 55 | 53 |
| Unemployment Compensation. | 1,893 | 757 239 | 1,136 | 616 | 905 | 51 | 35 | 90 | +196 |
| AFDC and Other Welfare.... SSI | 3,354 | . 239 | 3,115 | 104 | 837 | 34 | 74 | 102 | 2,203 |
| SSI. <br> Other Public Sources | 1.675 1.569 | 1,007 619 | 668 949 | 627 | 314 | 92 | 17 | 288 | 337 |
| Other Public Sources...... | 1,569 | 619 | 949 | 492 | 821 | 22 | 14 | 105 | 114 |
| Noncash Benefits-Cash Value Total........................ | 5,977 | 1,139 | 4,838 | 707 | 1,864 | 74 | 116 | 358 | 2,859 |
| Food Stamps WIC Energy Assistance | 4,814 1,256 1,713 | 840 32 458 | 3,974 1,224 1,256 | 509 25 290 | 1,268 691 488 | 59 0 28 | 95 20 31 | 272 8 140 | 2,611 513 737 |
| NONCASH BENEFITS-NO CASH VALUE Total......................... | 19,663 | 11,609 | 8,054 | 9,415 | 3,926 | 535 | 265 | 1,660 | 3,863 |
| Free or Reduced-Price School Meals........... Public or Subsidized | 4,258 | 56 | 4,203 | 27 | 2,091 | 4 | 142 | 25 | 1,970 |
| Housing <br> Medicaid. <br> Medicare. | 2,079 5,566 12,421 | 435 1,438 10,940 | 1,644 4,128 1,480 | $\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ 855 \\ 9,065 \end{array}$ | 468 1.428 998 | 10 136 489 | 25 123 78 | 169 447 1,386 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,151 \\ 2,577 \\ 405 \end{array}$ |

Table 2. Number of Family Households by Type of Family, Presence of Dependents and Source of Incone: Monthly Average, 1984 --Cont inued

| Source of Income | Family households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All households |  |  | Married Couple |  | Male Householder |  | Female Householder |  |
|  | Total | Dependents | $\begin{aligned} & \text { With } \\ & \text { Depend- } \\ & \text { ents } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No } \\ \text { Depend- } \\ \text { ents } \end{array}$ | With Dependents | Dependents | Dependents | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No } \\ \text { Depend- } \\ \text { ents } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { With } \\ & \text { Depend- } \\ & \text { ents } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MONEY OR CASH/VALUE BENEFITS Total. | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 99.5 | 98.9 |
| Money Income- Private Sources Total. | 93.6 | 95.2 | 92.2 | 95.8 | 97.2 | 92.2 | 91.4 | 91.9 | 73.5 |
| Earnings and Property | 92.3 | 93.8 | 91.0 | 94.4 | 96.8 | 91.3 | 90.2 | 90.3 | 69.2 |
| Earnings.............. | 80.3 | 70.7 | 88.6 | 70.0 | 95.0 | 76.2 | 86.9 | 74.2 | 64.9 |
| Property | 69.8 | 79.8 | 61.0 | 81.6 | 68.8 | 69.1 | 51.4 | 69.4 | 33.5 |
| Private Pensions.......... | 8.4 | 16.4 | 1.4 | 17.1 | 1.4 | 14.7 0.7 | 2.8 5.6 | 11.3 3.7 | 27.6 |
| Alimony/child Support.... | 5.0 1.0 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 4.6 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 27.7 |
| Other Private Sources...... | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 3.8 |
| Money Income-Public Sources Total | 36.7 | 50.2 | 24.9 | 48.6 | 18.0 | 55.0 | 29.8 | 61.1 | 50.3 |
| Social Security and Rail -road Retirement. | 23.6 | 41.0 | 8.4 | 39.7 | 6.1 | 43.9 | 15.6 | 50.8 | 16.3 |
| Federal Pensions........... | 1.9 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.8 |
| State and Local Pensions... | 2.9 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 0.4 |
| U.S. Military Pensions.... | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 1.3 |
| V.A. Compensation.......... | 2.9 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Unemployment Compensation. | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| AFDC and Other Welfare.... | 5.4 | 0.8 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 32.2 |
|  | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 9.4 | 4.9 |
| Other Public Sources | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 1.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food Stamps. | 7.7 | 2.9 | 11.9 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 38.1 |
| WIC..... | 2.0 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 2.7 | ${ }_{2} 0$ | 2.1 | 0.3 4.6 | 7.5 10.8 |
| Energy Assistance.......... | 2.7 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 10.8 |
| noncash benefits-no cash value Total | 31.4 | 39.8 | 24.1 | 37.9 | 15.3 | 43.3 | 27.9 | 54.2 | 56.4 |
| Free or Reduced-Price School Meals............ $\qquad$ | 6.8 | 0.2 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 14.9 | 0.8 | 28.8 |
| Housing.................. <br> Public or Subsidized | 3.3 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 16.8 |
| Medicaid.................. | 8.9 | 4.9 | 12.3 | 33.4 | 5.6 | 11.0 | 12.9 | 14.6 45 | 37.6 |
| Medicare.................. | 19.8 | 37.5 | 4.4 | 36.4 | 3.9 | 39.6 | 8.2 | 45.3 | 5.9 |

Note:
The rows in this table are not mutually exclusive categories, consequently row counts cannot be arithmetically combined in any way.
Columns are exclusive and can therefore be combined.
Column percents do not add to 100 because of multiple income sources.

Figure A. Income Sources Included in Monthly Cash Income
Maney Income-Private Sources
Earnings from Erployment
Wages and salaryNonfarm self-employment incameFarm self-employment incame
Income from Assets (Property Income)
Regular/passbook savings accounts in a bank, savings and loanor credit union
Money market deposit accounts
Certificates of Deposit or other savings cetificates
NOW, Super NOW or other interest-earning checking accounts
Money market funds
U.S. Govermment securities
Municipal or corporate bonds
Other interest-earning assets
Stocks or mutual fund shares
Rental property
Mortgages
Royalties
Other financial investments
Private Pensions
Pensions fram a campany or union
Alimany/Child Support
Alimony payments
Child support payments
Other Support Payments
Incame assistance fram a charitable group
Money from relatives or friends
Other Private Sources
Other unemploument campensation (Trade Adjustment
Act benefits, strike pay, other)
Payments from a sickness, accident or disability
insurance policy purchased on your own
Income from paid-up life insurance policies or annuities
Estates and trusts
Other payments for retirement, disability or survivors
Iump sum payments
Incame fram roamers or boarders
Incidental or casual earnings
Other cash incame not included elsewhere

## Maney Incame-Public Saurces

Social Security and Railroad Pensions Social Security
U.S. Goverrment Railroad Retirement

Federal Pensions
Federal Civil Service or other Federal civilian employee pensions
State and Local Pensions
State goverrment pensions
Local government pensions
U.S. Military Pension
U.S. Military retirement
V.A. Campensation Veterans' campensation
V.A. Pensions

Veterans' pensions
Unemployment Compensation
State unemployment compensation
AFDC and Other welfare
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC, ADC)
General Assistance or General Relief Indian, Cuban, or Refugee Assistance Other Welfare
SSI
Federal Supplemental Security Incame (SSI)
State Administered Supplemental Security Income Other Public Sources

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits
Black lung payments
Worker's campensation
State temporary sickness or disability benefits
Foster child care payments
National Guard or Reserve Forces retirement National Guard or Reserve pay
G.I. Bill/VEAP education benefits


[^0]:    total melter of family households includes mate-householder family ali souseholds, not shown sepperartely.

[^1]:    
    

