Survey of Income and Program Participation

HOUSEHOLDS AND INCOME SOURCES: Monthly Averages for 1984

by

Jeanne E. Moorman Population Division

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HOUSEHOLD AND INCOME SOURCES:

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INTRODUCTION

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 circumstances of individuals according to their educational attainment. Data for these demographically defined families and family members will pertain to amounts of income 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 income 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 from waves two through five of the 1984 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Appendix A of the quarterly report series 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 from 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 comparison 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 income and benefit sources for households, with an emphasis on the differences in sources of income 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 government), income from assets, company or union pensions, money payments from 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 from public sources includes all governmental payments (federal, state and

local) for pensions, unemployment compensation, and several types of public assistance. Benefit sources provide in kind (noncash) transfers, usually, but not always, as a part of a means-tested program². 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.

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

Table 1 shows households by type and income 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: married-couple 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.

INCOME 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 income³ (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 from Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or other public assistance, 3.5 percent from Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and 1.1 percent from Veterans pensions. A majority of the households receiving money income 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 from these sources were married-couple families (25 percent). Of the 34.1 million households receiving money income from 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 Women, 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, comprise 46 percent of all food stamp households, 41 percent of WIC households and 34 percent of energy assistance households⁴.

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 Medicaid⁵, 8.7 percent of all households. Again, family households with female householders are overrepresented among households receiving benefits from 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 Income 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 male-householder 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 from 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.

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

Some of the differences in income 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 common 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 income from that source.

Table A shows households and families by type and age of the householder for a limited number of income 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, respectively⁶). 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 income 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.

FAMILY INCOME AND BENEFITS BY PRESENCE OF DEPENDENTS

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 from 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 from 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 income in 69 percent of households. Both male-householder families with dependents and female-householder families with dependents had a considerably smaller proportion with property income (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 compensation, welfare programs, and several other smaller governmental 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 means-tested 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 income 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 married-couple 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 from 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.
- Means-tested programs which provide money income 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 Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); free or reduced price school meals; Medicaid; public or subsidized rental housing; and energy assistance.
- Property income includes asset income, 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 from table A and table 1.

Figure 1: Households by Type for Selected Benefit Programs

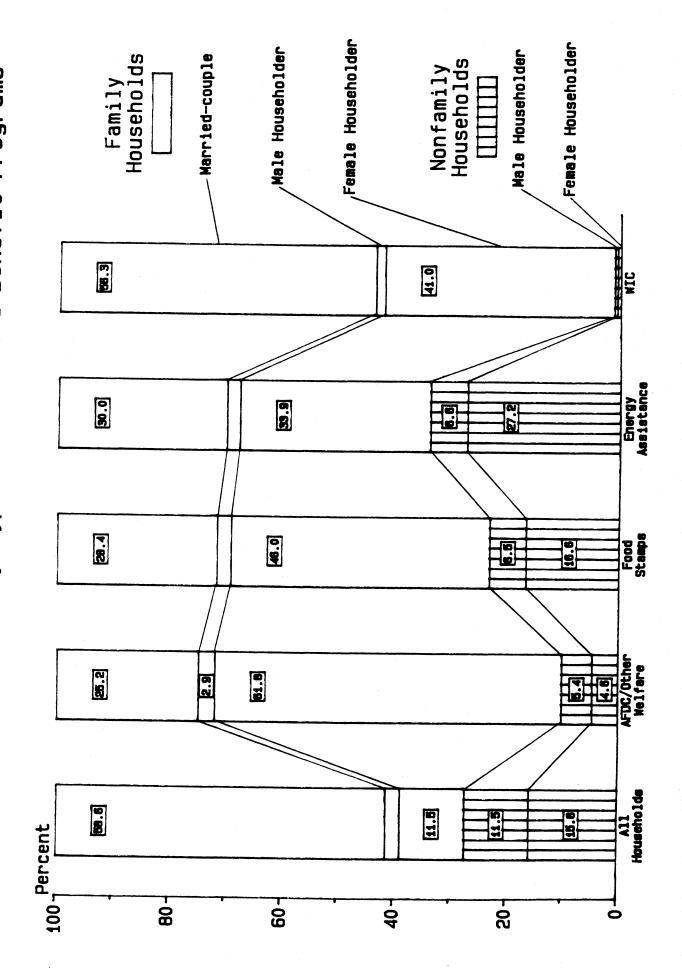


Figure 1: Households by Type for Selected Benefit Programs

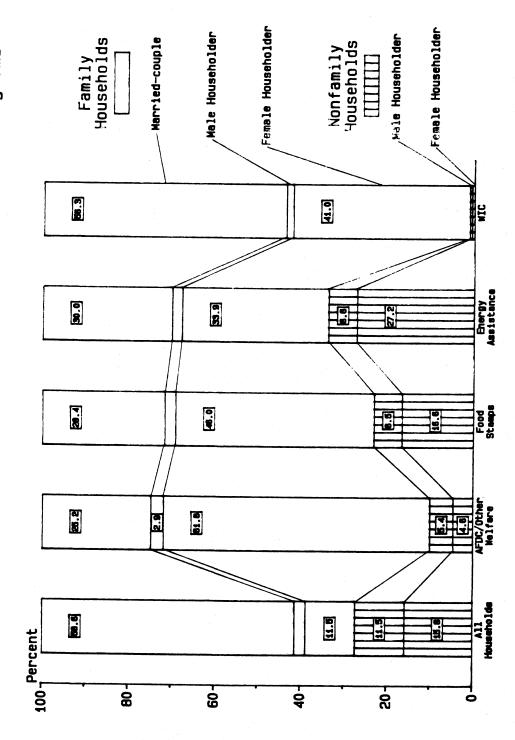


Table A. Number of Mouseholds With Income from Selected Sources by Type of Household and Age of Householder: (Numbers in thousands)

	<	All Households	sp				2	Family Households	olds				
Source of Income				<u>-</u>	Married Couple	upte	-	Male Householder	holder		Female Mouseholder	Seholder	T
	Under 45 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Under 45 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Under 45 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Under 45	45 to 64	65 years	
Total.	42,815	22,472	17,951	215,514	17,159	7,849	1,155	583	347	6,039		1 178	\neg
Total Money Income-Private Sources		25,306	17,946	25,404	17,100	7,849	1,086	729	275	6 0 5	5		
Earlings and Property Earlings. Money Inches bidding	20,030 39,581 26,583	22,23 26,63 61,68 7,69	15, 194 14,601 13,854 13,942	24,958 24,892 22,551 17,588	16.522 14.941 13.702	7,149 6,896 2,304	200,1	598 557	8 8.591	7,770	2, 25 2, 25	25. 1.1. 25. 1.1.1.	
Social Security and Rail-		9,456	17,579	3,223	5,793	7,680	2 8 2	335	542 445	2,034	1,421	\$	
Toad Retirement AFDC and Other Welfare Noncash Benefits-Cash Value		5,384 873	17,097	765 501	3,144	7,524	9£1 1.1	231	319	288.	ž ř.	1,253	
Food stamps NONCASH BENEFITS-NO CASH VALUE	3,612	20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20.	1,717	.00 .00	£75 £75	306	25	3 5	35	2,423	23	2 X2	
Medicard. Medicare	699 8,540 8,940	5,123 2,033 2,940	7. 57. 7. 63.	2,661 894 378	2,942 895 1,980	7,73 2,73 20,7,7	249 102 92	210 69 143	341	3, 144 2, 120 158	5,85	1,316 275 275	
PERCENT Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5	5	COC	
Total Come-Private Sources	6.9	***	100.0	9.8	8.7	100.0	8.0	78.7	0.001	5	8	3 8	
Earnings and Property. Earnings Property. Property.	28.28 2.5.2.	93.6 81.0 74.2	7227 7255 7555	97.8 97.8 6.3.4 9.9	97.0 96.3 20.1	91.78 20.9.4	8.38.7 Risivi	88.00 87.60 9.30 9.30 9.30 9.30 9.30 9.30 9.30 9.3	67.7	7.88 0.68 4.68	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	782 7. 2.0.2	
Social Security and Rail.	16.6	37.1	97.9	12.6	33.8	97.9	24.4	49.1	7.69 7.86	33.7	53.9	72.9	
AFDC and Other Weifare Noncash Benefits-Cash Value Total	6.4 9.1. E	3.4	%- -:	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	18.3	8 8.E.	12.0	33.8	4.9	10.3	31.2	5.7	
Food stamps MONCASN BENEFITS-NO CASN VALUE Total	3.6	5.8		, o	2.7	40.	9.6 9.8	8.5	13.5	40.1 36.8	22.4	16.9	
Redicare	8- 6.4	11.5	98.2 98.2	in-	5.5. 5.5.	98.5 98.2 98.2	21.6 8.8 8.0	30.8 10.1 20.9	888 8.1.3.	35.1 2.6	41.8 24.8 13.0	20.7 7.02 88.1	

Note:
The rows in this table are not mutually exclusive categories, consequently row counts cannot be arithmetically combined in any way.
The rows is are exclusive and can therefore be combined.
Column percents do not add to 100 because of multiple income sources.
Rows labelled 'total' include households that receive income from all sources not shown separately.
Total number of family households includes male-householder family households, not shown separately.

Table B. Number of Family Mougeholds with Dependents and Income from Selected Sources by Type of Family and Number of Dependents: Monthly Average 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

13,646 12,609 7,192 10						
13,646 12,609 7,192		Married Couples	les		female Householder	eholder
13,646 12,609 7,192		Je Depend- of ents	Three or more Depend-ents	ag-ga ag-a a ag-a ag-a a ag	Two Depend- ents	Three or more Depend-ents
Cash value Benefits 13,572 12,545 7,147 11,148 12,545 7,147 12,545	1	1	5,481	3.078	2.227	1.545
			5,451	3,042	2,203	1,533
			\$,215	×2.5	÷	255
1/86 1/95			\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	7.189	2.K	
		2	22		Ę.	**************************************
Cond Notice Well Server 1,377 1,525 1,	-	1,529	1,166	1,356	1,059	1,028
1.522 1.524 1.52			255	259	312	222
			181	945	937	116
######################################		ini Yeş	**	**	30 00	88 7
CASH VALUE BEHEFITS	<u> </u>	-	1,485	1,440	1,258	1,165
Care			1,101	897	22	ē
# CASH VALUE BEHEFITS # CASH VALUE		\$65 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	2 386		H.) 2007
Property Child Support Sources Sources Sources Private Sources		Ĕ	001	0	5	5
Property Particle			8	8	8	8
Earning Property			8	2	2,0	61.8
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10.0 27.0 21.1 31.6 21.1 21.6 21.1 21.6 21.1 21.6 21.1 21.6 21.1 21.6		 	غبنه غننه	\$\frac{2}{2}	بين خ ن ن	<u> </u>
			21.3	£.1	47.6	66.5
11.1 11.9 25.3 food stamps freggy Assistance 11.1 11.9 25.3 freggy Assistance 2.7 2.9 2.9 2.7 2.1 6.4 6.4 5.6 6.4 5.6 6.4 5.7 5.6 6.4 5.7 0.0 39.1		3.5	6.9	33.3	30.0	555.3
20.5 20.0 38.1			2.5	39.3	55	500
20.5 20.0 38.1			ivin ivio	***	<u>~~</u>	
thool Weeks		4 11.8	17.1	8.93	\$6.5	7.K
Substitution			20.1	15.2	32.4	50.6
Model 198		30.7	√ 0-		35.5	37.8

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 income sources
Columns are exclusive and can therefore be combined income sources
Columns are exclusive and to 100 becaptse of multiple income sources
Rows tabelled 'total' include households that receive income from all sources not shown separately.
It is number of family households includes male-householder family households includes male-householder family households.

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

				Type of	Household	i	
			Far	nily		Nor	family
Source of Income	Total	Total	Married Couple	Male House- holder	Female House- holder	Male House- holder	Female House- holder
	·	<u> </u>					
umber otal	86,238	62,619	50,522	2,185	9,911	9,957	13,662
MONEY or CASH VALUE BENEFITS							
Total	85,597	62,344	50,354	2,167	9,823	9,710	13,543
Money Income-Private Sources							
Total	79,065	58,613	48,754	2,008	7,851	8,920	11,531
Earnings and Property	77,671	57,803	48,311	1,986	7,506	8,748	11,120
Earnings	63,040	50,261	41,776	1,767	6,718	6,950	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
oney Income Public Sources							
Total	34,143	22,973	16,697	962	5,315	3,090	8,080
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	153	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
\$\$1	2,997	1,675	941	109	625	328	994
Other Public Sources	1,921	1,569	1,314	36	219	208	145
oncash Benefits-Cash Value							
Total	7 ,9 60	5,977	2,571	189	3,217	501	1,481
Food Stamps	6,263	4,814	1,777	155	2,883	406	1,043
WIC	1,271	1,256	715	20	521	7	8
Energy Assistance	2,590	1,713	777	59	877	172	705
NCASH BENEFITS-NO CASH VALUE						1_1_	=.
Total	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	3,640	2,079	724	35	1,320	321	1,240
Medicaid	7,467	5,566	2,284	258	3,024	579	1,322
Medicare	21,267	12,421	10,063	567	1,791	1,976	6,870

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

	Male House-		Non	
Percent Total Total Couple	House-			nfamily
MONEY or CASH VALUE BENEFITS Total	holder	Female House- holder	Male House- holder	Female House- holder
MONEY or CASH VALUE BENEFITS Total				
Money Income-Private Sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money Income-Private Sources				
Total	99.2	99.1	97.5	99.1
Earnings and Property 90.1 92.3 95.6 Earnings 73.1 80.3 82.7 Property 68.9 69.8 75.1 Private Pensions 8.6 8.4 9.1 Alimony/Child Support 3.9 5.0 2.2 Other Support Payments 1.3 1.0 0.6 Other Private Sources 3.9 4.0 3.8 Money Income Public Sources Total 39.6 36.7 33.0 Social Security and Rail -road Retirement 28.0 23.6 22.6 Federal Pensions 2.0 1.9 2.0 State and Local Pensions. 3.1 2.9 3.1 U.S. Military Pensions 1.5 1.8 2.1 V.A. Compensation 2.8 2.9 3.0 V.A. Pensions 1.1 1.0 1.0 Unemployment Compensation 2.6 3.0 3.0 AFDC and Other Welfare 4.3 5.4 1.9 SSI 3.5 2.7 1.9 Other Public Sources 2.2 2.5 2.6 Noncash Benefits-Cash Value Total 9.2 9.5 5.1 Food Stamps 7.3 7.7 3.5 WIC 1.5 2.0 1.4	01.0	70 3	89.6	84.4
Earnings	91.9	79.2	07.0	04.4
Property	90.9	75.7	87.9	81.4
Private Pensions	80.9	67.8	69.8	42.7
Alimony/Child Support 3.9 5.0 2.2 Other Support Payments 1.3 1.0 0.6 Other Private Sources 3.9 4.0 3.8 Money Income Public Sources Total 39.6 36.7 33.0 Social Security and Rail -road Retirement 28.0 23.6 22.6 Federal Pensions 2.0 1.9 2.0 State and Local Pensions. 3.1 2.9 3.1 U.S. Military Pensions 1.5 1.8 2.1 V.A. Compensation 2.8 2.9 3.0 V.A. Pensions 1.1 1.0 1.0 Unemployment Compensation 2.6 3.0 3.0 AFDC and Other Welfare 4.3 5.4 1.9 SSI 3.5 2.7 1.9 Other Public Sources 2.2 2.5 2.6 Moncash Benefits-Cash Value Total 9.2 9.5 5.1 Food Stamps 7.3 7.7 3.5 WIC 1.5 2.0 1.4	61.4	44.6	63.4	69.0
Other Support Payments 1.3 1.0 0.6 Other Private Sources 3.9 4.0 3.8 Honey Income Public Sources 39.6 36.7 33.0 Social Security and Rail -road Retirement	9.5	4.4	6.8	10.6
Other Private Sources 3.9 4.0 3.8 Honey Income Public Sources 39.6 36.7 33.0 Social Security and Rail -road Retirement 28.0 23.6 22.6 Federal Pensions 2.0 1.9 2.0 State and Local Pensions 3.1 2.9 3.1 U.S. Military Pensions 1.5 1.8 2.1 V.A. Compensation 2.8 2.9 3.0 V.A. Pensions 1.1 1.0 1.0 Unemployment Compensation 2.6 3.0 3.0 AFDC and Other Welfare 4.3 5.4 1.9 SSI 3.5 2.7 1.9 Other Public Sources 2.2 2.5 2.6 Honcash Benefits-Cash Value 9.2 9.5 5.1 Food Stamps 7.3 7.7 3.5 WIC 1.5 2.0 1.4	2.5 1.6	20.2 2.6	0.6 1.9	1.4 2.2
Total	3.7	4.8	3.0	4.4
Social Security and Rail				
-road Retirement	44.0	53.6	31.0	59.1
Federal Pensions. 2.0 1.9 2.0 State and Local Pensions. 3.1 2.9 3.1 U.S. Military Pensions. 1.5 1.8 2.1 V.A. Compensation. 2.8 2.9 3.0 V.A. Pensions. 1.1 1.0 1.0 Unemployment Compensation 2.6 3.0 3.0 AFDC and Other Welfare. 4.3 5.4 1.9 SSI. 3.5 2.7 1.9 Other Public Sources. 2.2 2.5 2.6 Noncash Benefits-Cash Value 7.3 7.7 3.5 Food Stamps. 7.3 7.7 3.5 WIC. 1.5 2.0 1.4				
State and Local Pensions. 3.1 2.9 3.1 U.S. Military Pensions 1.5 1.8 2.1 V.A. Compensation 2.8 2.9 3.0 V.A. Pensions 1.1 1.0 1.0 Unemployment Compensation 2.6 3.0 3.0 AFDC and Other Welfare 4.3 5.4 1.9 SSI 3.5 2.7 1.9 Other Public Sources 2.2 2.5 2.6 Honcash Benefits-Cash Value 9.2 9.5 5.1 Food Stamps 7.3 7.7 3.5 WIC 1.5 2.0 1.4	31.5	26.9	21.7	52.8
U.S. Military Pensions 1.5 1.8 2.1 V.A. Compensation 2.8 2.9 3.0 V.A. Pensions 1.1 1.0 1.0 Unemployment Compensation 2.6 3.0 3.0 AFDC and Other Welfare 4.3 5.4 1.9 SSI 3.5 2.7 1.9 Other Public Sources 2.2 2.5 2.6 Oncash Benefits-Cash Value Total 9.2 9.5 5.1 Food Stamps 7.3 7.7 3.5 WIC 1.5 2.0 1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	3.0
V.A. Compensation 2.8 2.9 3.0 V.A. Pensions 1.1 1.0 1.0 Unemployment Compensation 2.6 3.0 3.0 AFDC and Other Welfare 4.3 5.4 1.9 SSI 2.7 1.9 Other Public Sources 2.2 2.5 2.6 Honcash Benefits-Cash Value 9.2 9.5 5.1 Food Stamps 7.3 7.7 3.5 WIC 1.5 2.0 1.4	2.8	1.9	1.3	5.3
V.A. Pensions	1.8	0.3 1.9	1.4 3.7	0.3 2.0
Unemployment Compensation 2.6 3.0 3.0 AFDC and Other Welfare 4.3 5.4 1.9 SSI	4.1 2.1	1.1	1.1	1.5
AFDC and Other Welfare 4.3 5.4 1.9 SSI	3.9	2.9	2.2	0.7
SSI	4.9	23.3	2.0	1.3
Other Public Sources 2.2 2.5 2.6 Noncash Benefits-Cash Value 9.2 9.5 5.1 Food Stamps 7.3 7.7 3.5 WIC 1.5 2.0 1.4	5.0	6.3	3.3	7.3
Total	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.1
Food Stamps				
WIC 1.5 2.0 1.4	8.6	32.5	5.0	10.8
	7.1	29.1	4.1	7.6
	0.9 2.7	5.3 8.8	0.1 1.7	0.1 5.2
CONCACH DENETITE NO CACH MALLIE				
IONCASH BENEFITS-NO CASH VALUE Total	36.6	55.7	24.5	54.4
Free or Reduced-Price				
School Meals 5.0 6.8 4.2	6.7	20.1	0.6	0.1
Public or Subsidized				
Housing 4.2 3.3 1.4	1.6	13.3	3.2	9.1
Medicaid 8.7 8.9 4.5 Medicare 24.7 19.8 19.9	11.8 25.9	30.5 18.1	5.8 19.8	9.7 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).

				Fami	ily househo	lds				
	Αl	l househol	ds		rried ouple		Male eholder		Female useholder	
Source of Income	Total	No Depend- ents	With Depend- ents	No Depend- ents	With Depend- ents	No Depend- ents	With Depend- ents	No Depend- ents	With Depend- ents	
NUMBER Total	62,619	29,171	33,448	24,874	25,647	1,235	951	3,062	6,850	
MONEY OR CASH/VALUE BENEFITS Total	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 Private Pensions Alimony/Child Support Other Support Payments Other Private Sources	57,803 50,261 43,692 5,261 3,148 609 2,481	27,372 20,627 23,272 4,779 145 253 1,400	30,432 29,634 20,420 482 3,004 356 1,081	23,479 17,415 20,294 4,251 32 155 1,144	24,832 24,361 17,634 366 1,061 160 782	1,128 941 853 181 1 25 43	858 826 489 27 53 10 37	2,765 2,271 2,126 347 112 73 213	4,742 4,447 2,297 89 1,889 186 263	
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 Federal Pensions State and Local Pensions U.S. Military Pensions V.A. Compensation V.A. Pensions Unemployment Compensation. AFDC and Other Welfare SSI Other Public Sources	14,792 1,171 1,812 1,116 1,793 653 1,893 3,354 1,675 1,569	11,971 1,025 1,669 732 1,190 445 757 239 1,007	2,821 143 384 608 208 1,136 3,115 668 949	9,875 902 1,451 689 1,019 349 616 104 627 492	1,559 89 107 359 502 149 905 837 314 821	542 25 53 19 70 40 51 34 92 22	148 2 8 20 20 6 35 74 17	1,554 98 165 23 101 55 90 102 288 105	1,115 55 28 5 86 53 196 2,203 337	
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 2 9 0	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 Medicaid Medicare	2,079 5,566 12,421	435 1,438 10,940	1,644 4,128 1,480	256 855 9,065	468 1,428 998	10 136 489	25 123 78	169 447 1,386	1,151 2,577 405	

Table 2. Number of Family Households by Type of Family, Presence of Dependents and Source of Income: Monthly Average, 1984 --Continued

				Fam	ily househo	lds			
	Al	ll hous e hol	.ds		rried ouple		Male eholder		female useholder
Source of Income	Total	No Depend- ents	With Depend- ents	No Depend- ents	With Depend- ents	No Depend- ents	With Depend- ents	No Depend- ents	With Depend- ents
PERCENT Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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 Earnings Property Private Pensions Alimony/Child Support Other Support Payments Other Private Sources	92.3 80.3 69.8 8.4 5.0 1.0 4.0	93.8 70.7 79.8 16.4 0.5 0.9 4.8	91.0 88.6 61.0 1.4 9.0 1.1 3.2	70.0 81.6 17.1 0.1 0.6	68.8 1.4 4.1 0.6	91.3 76.2 69.1 14.7 0.1 2.0 3.5	90.2 86.9 51.4 2.8 5.6 1.1 3.9	90.3 74.2 69.4 11.3 3.7 2.4 7.0	69.2 64.9 33.5 1.3 27.6 2.7 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 Federal Pensions State and Local Pensions U.S. Military Pensions V.A. Compensation V.A. Pensions Unemployment Compensation. AFDC and Other Welfare SSI	23.6 1.9 2.9 1.8 2.9 1.0 3.0 5.4 2.7 2.5	41.0 3.5 5.7 2.5 4.1 1.5 2.8 3.5 2.1	8.4 0.4 1.1 1.8 0.6 3.4 9.3 2.0	3.6 5.8 2.8 4.1 1.4 2.5	0.3 0.4 1.4 2.0 0.5 3.5 1.2	43.9 2.0 4.3 1.5 5.7 3.2 4.1 2.8 0.4 1.8	15.6 0.2 0.8 2.1 2.1 0.6 3.7 7.8 1.8	50.8 3.2 5.4 0.8 3.3 1.8 2.9 3.3 9.4	16.3 0.8 0.4 0.1 1.3 0.8 2.9 32.2 4.7
Noncash Benefits-Cash Value Total	9.5	3.9	14.5	2.8	7.3	6.0	12.2	11.7	41.7
Food StampsWICEnergy Assistance	7.7 2.0 2.7	2.9 0.1 1.6	11.9 3.7 3.8	0.1	2.7	4.8 0.0 2.3	10.0 2.1 3.3	8.9 0.3 4.6	38.1 7.5 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 Public or Subsidized	6.8	0.2	12.6	0.1	8.2	0.3	14.9	0.8	28.8
Housing Medicaid Medicare	3.3 8.9 19.8	1.5 4.9 37.5	4.9 12.3 4.4	3.4	5.6	0.8 11.0 39 .6	2.6 12.9 8.2	5.5 14.6 45.3	16.8 37.6 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.

APPENDIX

Figure A. Income Sources Included in Monthly Cash Income

Money Income-Private Sources

Earnings from Employment

Wages and salary

Nonfarm self-employment income

Farm self-employment income

Income from Assets (Property Income)

Regular/passbook savings accounts in a bank, savings and loan or 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. Government securities

Municipal or corporate bonds

Other interest-earning assets

Stocks or mutual fund shares

Rental property

Mortgages

Royalties

Other financial investments

Private Pensions

Pensions from a company or union

Alimony/Child Support

Alimony payments

Child support payments

Other Support Payments

Income assistance from a charitable group

Money from relatives or friends

Other Private Sources

Other unemploument compensation (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

Lump sum payments

Income from roomers or boarders

Incidental or casual earnings

Other cash income not included elsewhere

Money Income-Public Sources

Social Security and Railroad Pensions Social Security

U.S. Government Railroad Retirement

Federal Pensions

Federal Civil Service or other Federal civilian employee pensions

State and Local Pensions

State government pensions

Local government pensions

U.S. Military Pension

U.S. Military retirement

V.A. Compensation

Veterans' compensation

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 Income (SSI)

State Administered Supplemental Security Income

Other Public Sources

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits

Black lung payments

Worker's compensation

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