Demographics and Living Arrangements: 2013
Household Economic Studies
Current Population Reports

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WAVE 1 OF THE 2014 SIPP PANEL

SIPP provides valuable data on the demographics and living arrangements of Americans. While these characteristics often serve as background information for researchers examining data on other topics available in SIPP, this brief provides an overall profile of the sample in terms of demographics and basic living arrangements. In addition, it illustrates the longitudinal nature of the data by showing the percentage of people who experienced a change in their household composition over the course of the reference year.

Race, Age, and Sex

Table 1 displays the number of survey participants by their sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin. Approximately 62 percent of respondents are white, non-Hispanic. Seventeen percent are of Hispanic origin (of any race). As expected, at older ages, women outnumber men (aged 75 and up).

Living Arrangements

SIPP collects information on how each person is related to everyone else in the household, rather than how each person is related to a central “householder” who owns or rents the home. Table 2 provides estimates of people who live with particular types of relatives. This is different from, and provides more information than, the way relationship is shown in American Community Survey or Decennial Census data. About 12 percent of the population lives alone and 39 percent live with a spouse. Thirty-seven percent live with their parent and/or child. Respondents may also live with other family members (e.g., grandparents, in-laws, or siblings), as well as nonrelatives such as roommates. These categories, although not mutually exclusive, highlight some of the relationships shown in the SIPP.
Table 1.
Total Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2013
(Numbers in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Margin of error</th>
<th>White alone</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic White alone</th>
<th>Black alone</th>
<th>Asian alone</th>
<th>All remaining races and combinations</th>
<th>Hispanic (any race)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>311,936</td>
<td>20.54</td>
<td>242,425</td>
<td>193,419</td>
<td>40,430</td>
<td>16,892</td>
<td>12,189</td>
<td>53,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Male

Age

Under 18 years | 36,831 | 1,220 | 27,051 | 19,058 | 5,458 | 1,863 | 2,460 | 9,024 |
18 to 24 years | 15,428 | 1,449 | 11,422 | 8,467 | 2,404 | 913 | 688 | 3,266 |
25 to 34 years | 20,662 | 986 | 15,933 | 11,852 | 2,538 | 1,436 | 755 | 4,407 |
35 to 44 years | 19,389 | 1,001 | 15,153 | 11,442 | 2,338 | 1,356 | 542 | 3,943 |
45 to 54 years | 21,088 | 980 | 16,942 | 14,025 | 2,481 | 995 | 670 | 3,234 |
55 to 64 years | 19,097 | 857 | 15,810 | 14,118 | 2,027 | 814 | 446 | 1,795 |
65 to 74 years | 12,061 | 975 | 10,372 | 9,524 | 998 | 462 | 229 | 897 |
75 to 84 years | 5,895 | 800 | 5,044 | 4,615 | 520 | 241 | 90 | 455 |
85 years and over | 1,982 | 479 | 1,803 | 1,679 | 100 | 64 | 15 | 124 |

Female

Age

Under 18 years | 35,415 | 1,023 | 25,702 | 17,969 | 5,433 | 1,809 | 2,471 | 8,654 |
18 to 24 years | 15,048 | 1,148 | 11,170 | 8,434 | 2,385 | 745 | 747 | 3,078 |
25 to 34 years | 21,212 | 1,026 | 15,800 | 12,226 | 3,046 | 1,527 | 840 | 3,985 |
35 to 44 years | 20,242 | 860 | 15,191 | 11,498 | 2,871 | 1,554 | 627 | 3,995 |
45 to 54 years | 21,906 | 990 | 17,146 | 14,301 | 2,940 | 1,122 | 699 | 3,119 |
55 to 64 years | 20,634 | 881 | 16,655 | 14,818 | 2,486 | 988 | 506 | 1,969 |
65 to 74 years | 13,785 | 1,329 | 11,500 | 10,467 | 1,480 | 582 | 224 | 1,110 |
75 to 84 years | 7,603 | 1,256 | 6,518 | 5,916 | 686 | 263 | 137 | 629 |
85 years and over | 3,658 | 635 | 3,212 | 3,009 | 243 | 160 | 44 | 204 |

1 This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, provides the 90 percent confidence interval.


Table 2.
Living Arrangements in December of 2013
(Numbers in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>311,936</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives alone</td>
<td>36,086</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives with spouse</td>
<td>122,241</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opposite-sex spouses</td>
<td>121,715</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same-sex spouses</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives with unmarried partner</td>
<td>19,124</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opposite-sex partners</td>
<td>17,808</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same-sex partners</td>
<td>1,317</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives with parent/child</td>
<td>116,725</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives with grandparent/grandchild</td>
<td>2,881</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives with sibling</td>
<td>2,814</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives with other relative, e.g., aunt/uncle, parent-in-law</td>
<td>2,908</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nonrelative</td>
<td>9,157</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: People are shown in the living arrangement that reflects their relationship to the first rostered person other than themselves.

The SIPP 2014 Panel implemented a relationship question, which lists specific categories for “opposite-sex spouses” and “same-sex spouses” as well as parallel categories for unmarried partners. This change was made based on a long-term research effort to improve measurement of same-sex couple households. Publications describing that work can be found on the Census Bureau Web site by searching for “same-sex couples.”

### Changes in Household Composition

SIPP is a valuable source of data on the changes in household composition for Americans. Using SIPP, we can count the number of changes in household composition people may experience during a 12-month period. The vast majority of Americans maintained their household size and composition throughout the year (see Figure 1). These people experienced no change in who was living in their household from month to month. However, about 11 percent of Americans had one change in their household composition in the 12-month period. This means that there may have been a birth or death in the family or someone moving in or out, for example. A small percentage of the population, 5 percent, had two or more changes in their household composition during the 12-month period. Data on household changes are a unique and valuable resource provided by SIPP and can be useful for research on household stability and well-being, as well as blended families, and union formation and dissolution.

### SUGGESTED CITATION


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Figure 1.
**Number of Changes in Household Composition People Experienced During the Reference Year**
(Percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Changes</th>
<th>0 changes</th>
<th>1 change</th>
<th>2 or more changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are household composition changes during 2013.

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*Estimates of same-sex couples, particularly spouses, should be used with caution, given the relatively smaller sample size of the SIPP.*