# How many families might be newly reached by child support cooperation requirements in SNAP and subsidized child care, and what are their characteristics? 

## Child Support Cooperation Policy

Parents are required to cooperate with the child support enforcement program (often referred to as the IV-D program) as a condition of receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, and foster care maintenance payments under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act.

States have flexibility to require a person who receives other means-tested programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), subsidized child care and housing subsidies to cooperate with the child support enforcement program.

There is a great deal of variation in which states have cooperation requirements, and how they are administered and enforced.

Recent policy conversations have identified custodial and noncustodial parents that receive SNAP or child care subsidies and do not have formal child support orders, as potential beneficiaries of child support services.


## 12.6 million Custodial Parents

All custodial parents, with or without a formal order


- Without a formal order (53.17\%)

Poverty: Parents without formal child support orders are more likely to be poor than those parents with formal child support orders.



SNAP: 2.8 million custodial parents without a formal order are eligible. Of these individuals, 2.7 million receive benefits.


SNAP: 1.9 million noncustodial parents without a formal order are eligible. Of these individuals, 1.5 million receive benefits.


Subsidized child care: One quarter of custodial parents without formal child support orders are eligible for child care subsidies and $4 \%$ receive them.

Custodial parents with formal orders


