Issued May 2020 P60-269Custodial Mothers and Fathers and Their Child Support: 2017 By Timothy GrallCurrent Population Reports INTRODUCTION Over one-quarter of all children under 21 years of age have one of their parents living outside of their house - hold. When this occurs, it is often the legal obligation of the noncustodial parent to provide financial support to help pay for the costs associated with raising their chil - dren. This report provides an overview of these children and their custodial parents, including their socioeco-nomic characteristics and the types and the amount of child support received from noncustodial parents. 1 The most recent data in this report are from the Child Support Supplement (CSS) to the April 2018 Current Population Survey (CPS). 2, 3 The CPS-CSS provides demographic information about custodial parents as of 2018, as well as child support and other income or program data for the 2017 calendar year. 4 In addition to this most recent data, this report also provides histori-cal statistics over the past 24 years by comparing data collected from the April 1994 CPS-CSS and subsequent biennial surveys. (See text box “Limitations of the Data” for additional survey information.) 1 For the purposes of this report, the custodial parent is the parent with whom their own biological or adopted child(ren) lived at the time of the survey interview when the child’s or children’s other parent (or parents, where multiple resident children have different non-resident parents) lived outside the household. There may also be equal, joint, or split-custody arrangements of children between parents, also known as shared or co-parenting. In these types of arrangements, child support may or may not be exchanged between parents. 2 For information about how child support paid is collected in CPS, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working -papers/2011/demo/spm-cps-sipp-cs-paid-comparison.pdf>. 3 The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unau- thorized disclosure of confidential information and has approved thedisclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. CBDRB-FY19-ROSS-B0156. 4 The population primarily represented (the population universe) is the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States,15 years or older, who have their own children under 21 years old living with them while the other parent lives outside the household. Also included in the population universe are the children of the custodial parents, who have a parent living outside the household.HIGHLIGHTS Current Statistics •About 21.9 million children had a parent who lived outside their household in 2018, representing morethan one-fourth (26.5 percent) of all children under 21 years of age. ○Approximately 30.1 percent of these childrenwere in poverty, about three times the rate ofchildren in households with both parents present(11.1 percent). ○Approximately half (48.8 percent) of all Blackchildren had a parent who lived outside theirhousehold. •One-half of all custodial parents (49.4 percent) hadeither legal or informal child support agreements. •About 7 in 10 custodial parents (69.8 percent) whowere supposed to receive child support in 2017received at least some payments. ○Less than half (45.9 percent) of custodial parentswho were supposed to receive child supportreceived full child support payments. ○The aggregate amount of child support that wassupposed to have been received in 2017 was$30.0 billion; 62.2 percent of that amount wasreceived, averaging $3,431 per custodial parentfor the year. •Over half (58.0 percent) of custodial parents receivedsome type of noncash support on behalf of theirchildren from noncustodial parents.2 U.S. Census Bureau HISTORICAL STATISTICS •Custodial parents have become more likely to be fathers over the past 24 years, increasing from 16.0 percent in 1994 to 20.1 percent in 2018. •The proportion of custodial parents who were supposed to receive support, but received none, increased from 24.2 percent in 1993 to 30.2 percent in 2017 (Figure 1).LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA Since child support can be ordered by a court in some states until a child is 21 years old or completes college, this report covers parents’ own children under 21, rather than applying the U.S. Census Bureau’s usual definition of children as those under 18 years of age. Some children who do not live with any biological parent, such as those living with grandparents or foster parents, may also be eligible to receive child support but are not part of the universe in the Current Population Survey (CPS) Child Support Supplement (CSS). Substantial changes made to the April 1994 CPS- CSS do not allow comparisons to data collected before that year. These changes included refining the screening of potential respondents, restructur - ing the questionnaire to accommodate electronic data collection, revising terminology that refers to types of child support agreements or awards, increasing the detail in questions about the amount of child support supposed to be received, including overdue child support (back support), and adding new questions on pass-through payments (child support collected for public assis - tance recipients by a state enforcement office, some of which passes through to recipients). The amount of child support payments received by recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) is likely underreported because some states retain some or all child support collected on behalf of children of custodial parents. Most households in the April 2018 CPS-CSS sample also participated in the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the CPS, where additional information, such as income and health insurance coverage in the preceding year, was also collected and matched to the respondent. Match - ing was done to the 2018 CPS ASEC file using the legacy processing system in order to maintain the consistency of demographic edits between the two files. The 2018 CPS ASEC directed a small portion (5,000 households) of its sample to those income and health insurance questions asked prior to the redesign in 2014, thus reducing the sample universe of matching April respondents. To account for this reduction in sample, a weighting adjustment was performed on all CSS weights to bring them back to population controls. Additional information about the CPS ASEC legacy file can be found at <www.census.gov/data/datasets /time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-asec -design.html>. Additional information and detailed tables are available via the Internet at the child support page on the Census Bureau’s Web site at <www.census.gov/topics/families/child-support .publications.html>. •The number of custodial parents who were supposed to receive child support has decreased from 7.3 million in 2003 to 5.4 million in 2017. •The proportion of custodial mothers who had agreements for child support increased from 59.8 percent in 1994 to 64.2 percent in 2004 but has since decreased to 51.4 percent in 2018. •About $30.0 billion of child support was supposed to be received in 2017, a decrease of $19.5 billion from 2003.5 5 In this report, child support supposed to be received refers to the amount due as self-reported by the custodial parent. This amount includes both formal, court-ordered support (awards), as well as informal support agreed to between parents. All dollar values in this report are in constant 2017 dollars, unless otherwise noted. U.S. Census Bureau 3 CUSTODIAL PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN In April of 2018, 12.9 million parents (who are referred to as custodial parents in this report) lived with 21.9 million children under 21 years of age, while the child’s other parent lived some - where else (Appendix Table 1, Appendix Table 2).6 The 21.9 million children living with their custodial parent represented over one-fourth (26.5 percent) of all 82.6 million children under the age of 21 living in families.7 Approximately half (48.8 percent) of all Black children lived in families with their custodial parent, while their other parent lived outside their household, more than twice as large as the proportion of 6 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 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 other - wise noted. The count and demographic characteristics of custodial parents and their children reflect information current as of April of the even-numbered survey year. Financial characteristics about child sup - port amounts, employment status, income, health insurance, program participation, and poverty status refer to information for the odd-numbered calendar year prior to the April survey. 7 A family is a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 Current Population Survey, unre - lated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of primary family members. See Detailed Table 10 at <www.census.gov/data /tables/2017/demo/families/p60-269-tables .html>. All detailed tables referenced in this report are available on the Internet at <www.census.gov/topics/families /child-support.Tables.html>.White children (22.7 percent).8 Among children of other races— including American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander—13.6 percent lived in custodial-parent families. Over one-quarter (28.7 percent) of Hispanic children, who may be any race, lived with their custodial parent in 2018 (Appendix Table 1). DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS In 2018, about 4 of every 5 (79.9 percent) of the 12.9 million custo - dial parents were mothers. One of every five custodial parents were fathers (20.1 percent) (Appendix Table 2). Custodial fathers tended to be older than custodial mothers. Over half (54.6 percent) of custodial fathers were 40 years or older, while the proportion for custodial mothers was 41.6 percent.9, 10 8 Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as White may be defined as those who reported White and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported White, regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone- or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text, figures, and most tables) shows data using the first approach (race alone). The single race “Other” category includes American Indian and Alaska Natives, Asians, and Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders. Use of the single-race popula - tion does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The U.S. Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. See Detailed Table 11 at <www.census.gov/data/tables/2017 /demo/families/p60-269-tables.html> for a listing of custodial parents by race alone or in combination. 9 In addition to the tables and figures shown in this report, the Census Bureau also prepares an extensive table package including many additional details about these populations and programs. When the text refers the reader to a Detailed Table, it is indicating that the information appears in, or was computed based on, the online table package available here: <www.census.gov /topics/families/child-support.Tables.html>. 10 See Detailed Table 4 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families /p60-269-tables.html>. The distribution of custodial parents by marital status differed between mothers and fathers. Custodial mothers were more likely to have never married (40.4 percent) than to have been divorced (30.1 percent) or be currently married (16.3 percent), separated (11.9 percent), or widowed (1.3 percent). Custo - dial fathers were more likely than mothers to be divorced (39.1 percent) and less likely to be never married (29.3 percent).11 The proportions of custodial fathers who were currently married (18.5 percent), separated (11.4 percent), and widowed (1.8 percent) were not statistically different from the correspond - ing proportions for custodial mothers.12 Less than half (44.2 percent) of custodial mothers were non- Hispanic White, 28.1 percent were Black, and 24.1 percent were of Hispanic origin. Custodial fathers were more likely than custodial mothers to be non-Hispanic White (62.9 percent) and less likely to be Black (15.1 percent). The propor - tion of custodial fathers who were Hispanic (18.4 percent) was not statistically different from the 11 The current marital status of widowed includes custodial parents who have children whose parents are not the deceased spouse. The proportion of never married custodial mothers (40.4 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of divorced custodial fathers (39.1 percent). The propor - tion of never married custodial fathers (29.3 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of divorced custodial mothers (30.1 percent). See Detailed Table 4 at <www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo /families/p60-269-tables.html>. 12 See Detailed Table 4 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families /p60-269-tables.html>.4 U.S. Census Bureau While the majority of custodial parents had one child whose parent lived outside the household (55.1 percent), custodial mothers were more likely than custodial fathers to have two or more of their children living with them in 2018 (46.7 percent and 37.5 percent, respectively). Custodial parents with one child had a family poverty rate of 16.7 percent. The poverty rate for custodial parents with two or more children was proportion of custodial mothers who were Hispanic (24.1 percent).13 13 The proportion of custodial fathers who were Black (15.1 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of custodial fathers who were Hispanic (18.4 percent). Hispanics may be any race and in this report data for Hispanics overlap slightly with data for the Black population. Based on the April 2018 CPS supplement, 6.8 percent of Black custodial parents were Hispanic. Data for the American Indian and Alaska Native popu - lation and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population are not shown in this report because of their small sample size. See Detailed Table 4 at <www.census.gov /data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60-269 -tables.html>. about twice as high, 33.1 percent. Among custodial parents who had one child, 11.3 percent of parents had less than a high school educa - tion and 23.5 percent had obtained a bachelor’s degree or higher. For custodial parents with two or more children, 14.8 percent had less than a high school education and 18.3 percent had a bachelor’s degree or more. A higher proportion of custodial parents with one child were 40 years and older (48.8 /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/five.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/three.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/one.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/nine.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/seven.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/five.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/three.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/one.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/seven.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/five.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/three.tabFigure /one.tab/period.tab Payments Received by Custodial Parents Who Were Supposed to Receive Child Support Payments/colon.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/three.tab–/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding. For information on conﬁdentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and deﬁnitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Child Support Supplement, April 1994 to 2018.(In percent) /two.tab/four.tab/period.tab/two.tab /two.tab/four.tab/period.tab/three.tab /two.tab/four.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /two.tab/six.tab/period.tab/three.tab /two.tab/six.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /two.tab/three.tab/period.tab/six.tab /two.tab/two.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /two.tab/three.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /two.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/two.tab/two.tab/five.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /three.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /three.tab/three.tab/period.tab/four.tab /two.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/one.tab /two.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/six.tab /two.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/two.tab/three.tab/one.tab/period.tab/one.tab /three.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/three.tab /two.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/five.tab /two.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/six.tab/three.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /three.tab/six.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /four.tab/two.tab/period.tab/three.tab /four.tab/six.tab/period.tab/two.tab /four.tab/five.tab/period.tab/one.tab /four.tab/four.tab/period.tab/eight.tab/four.tab/five.tab/period.tab/three.tab /four.tab/six.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /four.tab/six.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /four.tab/one.tab/period.tab/two.tab/four.tab/three.tab/period.tab/four.tab/two.tab/five.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /two.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/six.tab /four.tab/five.tab/period.tab/six.tab/three.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/two.tab /two.tab/four.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /four.tab/five.tab/period.tab/nine.tab/three.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /four.tab/three.tab/period.tab/five.tab/two.tab/five.tab/period.tab/eight.tabDid not receive payments Part payment Full paymentU.S. Census Bureau 5 children under 21 years of age was 24.1 percent, 10.5 percentage points higher than the poverty rate of all families with children under 21 years old (13.6 percent) (Figure 2). Approximately 6.6 million (30.1 percent) of all children in custodial-parent families lived in poverty in 2017 (Appendix Table 1). Poverty rates vary greatly among types of custodial-parent fami - lies. The poverty rate of custo - dial-mother families in 2017 (27.3 percent) was statistically higher than the poverty rate for percent) than custodial parents with two or more children (38.6 percent).14 POVERTY The poverty rate in 2017 of all custodial-parent families with 14 The proportion of custodial mothers with two or more children (46.7 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of custodial parents with one child and aged 40 or older (48.8 percent). The proportion of custodial fathers with two or more children (37.5 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of custodial parents with two or more children and aged 40 or older (38.6 percent). See Detailed Table 12 at <www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo /families/p60-269-tables.html>.Note: For information on conﬁdentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and deﬁnitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf>. Recessions are deﬁned by the National Bureau of Economic Research and more information is available here: <https:/ /nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Child Support Supplement and Annual Social and Economic Supplements, April 1994 to 2018. Percent 0510152025303540 2017 2015 2013 2011 2009 2007 2005 2003 2001 1999 1997 1995 1993Recession All families with children under 21 years old Custodial fathersCustodial parentsCustodial mothersFigure 2. Poverty Status of All Families and Custodial Parent Families With Children Under 21 Years Old by Sex: 1993–2017custodial-father families (11.2 percent).15 Custodial parents with more chil - dren had a greater likelihood to be living below poverty. Among custodial mothers with one child who had a parent living outside their household, 18.7 percent were in poverty. The poverty rate increased to 29.2 percent for those with two children and 50.8 percent for custodial mothers with three or more children in their custodial family.16 EMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS One-half (51.4 percent) of custo - dial mothers were employed full-time, year-round in 2017, while 21.6 percent did not have a job. Full-time, year-round employ - ment for custodial fathers in 2017 was higher, 74.3 percent, and 9.2 percent did not work at any point in the year. For custodial- parent families below poverty, 18.4 percent were employed full-time, year-round, while 44.6 percent were not employed at any time in 2017 (Figure 3).17 In 2017, custodial mothers were more likely than custodial fathers to participate in at least one public assistance program (44.7 percent 15 See Detailed Table 4 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>. 16 See Detailed Table 4 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>. 17 The proportion of custodial parents below poverty that were not employed (44.6 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion who worked part-time, part- year (37.0 percent). The proportion of custo - dial mothers who did not have a job in 2017 (21.6 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of custodial parents below poverty working full-time, year-round in 2017 (18.4 percent).6 U.S. Census Bureau /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/five.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/three.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/one.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/nine.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/seven.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/five.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/three.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/seven.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/five.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/three.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/five.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/three.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/one.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/nine.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/seven.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/five.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/three.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/seven.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/five.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/three.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/five.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/three.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/one.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/nine.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/seven.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/five.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/three.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/seven.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/five.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/three.tabFigure 3. Employment Status of Custodial Parents by Sex and Poverty Status/colon.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/three.tab–/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding. For information on conﬁdentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and deﬁnitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Child Support Supplement, April 1994 to 2018.(In percent) /nine.tab/period.tab/three.tab /nine.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /six.tab/period.tab/two.tab/seven.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/two.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/five.tab /seven.tab/one.tab/period.tab/one.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /one.tab/six.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /one.tab/five.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /seven.tab/one.tab/period.tab/seven.tab/seven.tab/five.tab/period.tab/four.tab/seven.tab/six.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /seven.tab/three.tab/period.tab/seven.tab/one.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/two.tab /seven.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/six.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/six.tab /eight.tab/period.tab/seven.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/two.tab /one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/five.tab /seven.tab/one.tab/period.tab/seven.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/four.tab /nine.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /six.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /two.tab/four.tab/period.tab/three.tab /one.tab/five.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /six.tab/five.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /one.tab/four.tab/period.tab/four.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /four.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /two.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/six.tab /three.tab/one.tab/period.tab/five.tab /five.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/five.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /two.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/six.tab/five.tab/two.tab/period.tab/three.tab /one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /two.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/seven.tab/four.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /three.tab/two.tab/period.tab/two.tab/four.tab/six.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /two.tab/one.tab/period.tab/four.tab /three.tab/one.tab/period.tab/eight.tab/four.tab/four.tab/period.tab/three.tab /two.tab/four.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /three.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /five.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/one.tab /two.tab/one.tab/period.tab/four.tab /two.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/five.tab /four.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /two.tab/four.tab/period.tab/two.tab /two.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/eight.tab/four.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/one.tab /two.tab/four.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /two.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/nine.tab/four.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/five.tab /two.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /one.tab/one.tab/period.tab/five.tab /five.tab/two.tab/period.tab/six.tab /three.tab/five.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /one.tab/four.tab/period.tab/one.tab /four.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /three.tab/six.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /one.tab/three.tab/period.tab/three.tab /four.tab/four.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /four.tab/two.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /one.tab/six.tab/period.tab/two.tab /three.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/four.tab /four.tab/six.tab/period.tab/four.tab /one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/four.tab /three.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/one.tab /four.tab/two.tab/period.tab/five.tab /one.tab/five.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /four.tab/two.tab/period.tab/one.tab /four.tab/two.tab/period.tab/two.tab /one.tab/four.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /four.tab/six.tab/period.tab/three.tab /three.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /one.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /four.tab/three.tab/period.tab/two.tab /three.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/one.tab /one.tab/five.tab/period.tab/one.tab /four.tab/six.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /three.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/one.tab /one.tab/five.tab/period.tab/one.tab /four.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /three.tab/five.tab/period.tab/nine.tabCustodial fathers Custodial parents below povertyCustodial mothers/six.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/four.tab /one.tab/two.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/six.tab /four.tab/five.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /two.tab/three.tab/period.tab/two.tab /three.tab/one.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /one.tab/five.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /four.tab/three.tab/period.tab/five.tab /four.tab/one.tab/period.tab/zero.tab/six.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/two.tab /seven.tab/four.tab/period.tab/three.tab/one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/four.tab /one.tab/six.tab/period.tab/five.tab/one.tab/three.tab/period.tab/four.tab /nine.tab/period.tab/two.tab /five.tab/one.tab/period.tab/four.tab /two.tab/one.tab/period.tab/six.tab /two.tab/six.tab/period.tab/nine.tab/five.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /three.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/two.tab /one.tab/five.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /four.tab/four.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /three.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/three.tab /one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/four.tab /four.tab/four.tab/period.tab/six.tab /three.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/zero.tabDid not work Part-time or part-year Full-time, year-roundU.S. Census Bureau 7 and 26.2 percent, respectively).18 Benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), previously referred to as food stamps, were received by 30.5 percent of custodial moth - ers and 15.7 percent of custodial fathers in 2017.19 CHILD SUPPORT AGREEMENTS AND CUSTODY One-half (49.4 percent) of all 12.9 million custodial parents had a court order, child support award, or some other type of agreement to receive financial support from the noncustodial parent(s) in 2018 (Appendix Table 3). Of the 6.4 million custodial parents with child support agreements, 88.2 percent reported that these agreements were formal legal orders—estab - lished by a court or other govern - ment entity—while 11.8 percent reported informal agreements or understandings. Custodial moth - ers were more likely to have a child support order or agreement 18 Public assistance program participa - tion includes those directly receiving, or in a household where someone receives, at least one of the following benefits: Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), public housing or rent subsidy, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or general assistance. The propor - tion of custodial fathers participating in at least one assistance program (26.2 percent) was not statistically different from the pro - portion of custodial mothers who received SNAP (30.5 percent). 19 See Detailed Table 4 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>.in place (51.4 percent) than were custodial fathers (41.4 percent).20 Child support order or agreement rates varied by the characteristics of the custodial parents. For exam - ple, 56.5 percent of non-Hispanic White custodial parents had child support orders or agreements, higher than the rate for Black custodial parents, 40.1 percent. Custodial parents whose child(ren) had contact with their other parent had child support order or agree - ment rates of 53.1 percent, higher than the rate for parents whose child(ren) did not have contact with their other parent, 42.3 percent (Appendix Table 3).21 Of the 6.4 million custodial parents who had some type of order or agreement for child support in 2018, 50.0 percent of noncustodial parents had visitation privileges with their children but did not have shared legal or physical custody. An additional 30.6 percent of noncustodial parents had some type of joint-custody arrangement (physical and/or legal), and 19.4 percent had neither noncustodial parental visitation nor any type of joint custody.22 20 An informal agreement is any written or verbal agreement or understanding that was never approved or ordered by a court or a government agency and is generally considered not legally binding. See Detailed Table 8 at <www.census.gov /data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60-269 -tables.html>. The proportion of custodial parents with agreements (49.4 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of custodial mothers with agreements (51.4 percent). 21 The proportion of Black custodial parents with child support orders or agreements (40.1 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of custodial parents whose child(ren) did not have contact with their other parent (42.3 percent). 22 See Detailed Table 8 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>.In 2018, 7.1 million custodial parents were without any type of legal child support agreement. When asked why a legal child support agreement was not established, the top reasons cited were that they did not feel the need to have a legal agreement (39.1 percent), the other parent(s) provided what he or she could for support (38.1 percent), and that they thought the other parent(s) could not afford to pay child support (29.6 percent) (Figure 4).23, 24 CHILD SUPPORT RECEIPT Of the 6.4 million custodial parents with child support agreements, orders, or awards, 5.4 million (85.1 percent) were supposed to receive child support payments from the noncustodial parent in 2017. The remaining 1.0 million custodial parents with child support agree - ments, orders, or awards were not expected to receive child support payments for a variety of reasons, such as the child being too old or the noncustodial parent had died.25 In 2017, about 7 in 10 custodial parents who were supposed to receive child support from noncustodial parents received either full or partial child support payments (Figure 1). Approxi - mately 45.9 percent of custodial parents received all payments they 23 Respondents could choose more than one reason why a formal legal agreement was not established. See Figure 4. The pro - portion who answered that they did not feel the need to make a legal agreement (39.1 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion who said the other parent provided what they could for support (38.1 percent). 24 See Detailed Table 3 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>. 25 See Detailed Table 4 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>.8 U.S. Census Bureau Figure 4. Reasons No Legal Agreement Established for Custodial Parents Note: Universe is 7.1 million custodial parents without child support agreements or with informal agreements: excludes those with pending agreements. The total exceeds 100 percent because respondents could list more than one reason. The data are presented in ranked order for presentation purposes, but no statistical diﬀerences are indicated or implied. Refer to the text for discussion of comparisons and statistically signiﬁcant diﬀerences. For information on conﬁdentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and deﬁnitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Child Support Supplement, April 2018.(In percent) Child was too oldDid not legally establish paternityOther reasonsCould not locate other parentDid not want to have contact with other parentChild stays with other parent part of the timeDid not want other parent to payOther parent could not aﬀord to payOther parent provides what he or she canDid not feel need to make legal/three.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/one.tab /three.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/one.tab /two.tab/five.tab/period.tab/three.tab /two.tab/three.tab/period.tab/three.tab /one.tab/six.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /one.tab/five.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /nine.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /nine.tab/period.tab/three.tab /zero.tab/period.tab/four.tab/two.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/six.tab were supposed to receive, while 24.0 percent received some, but not all, payments. The remaining 30.2 percent of custodial parents who were supposed to receive child support in 2017 received no payments.26 There was no statistical difference between the proportions of custo - dial mothers who received full child support payments in 2017 (46.4 percent) and custodial fathers (43.1 percent). However, a larger 26 See Figure 1 and Detailed Table 4 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo /families/p60-269-tables.html>.proportion of custodial fathers (38.4 percent) compared with custodial mothers (28.7 percent) did not receive any child support payments in 2017 (Appendix Table 3).27 For the 1.2 million custodial parents below poverty who were supposed to receive child support in 2017, 40.0 percent received full 27 The proportion of custodial fathers who received full child support payments in 2017 (43.1 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion who received none (38.4 percent), neither of which were statistically different from the proportion of custodial mothers who received full payments (46.4 percent).payments, 28.7 percent received partial payments, and 31.2 percent received none—proportions that were not statistically different from each other.28 Receipt of full child support differed widely by the demo - graphic characteristics of the custodial parent. In 2017, in situ - ations where there was court- ordered joint physical or legal custody of children, 57.9 percent of custodial parents received full child 28 See Detailed Table 4 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>.U.S. Census Bureau 9 support.29 Only 30.8 percent of custodial parents under 30 years of age received the full amount of 29 The proportion of custodial parents with court-ordered joint physical custody and who received full child support (57.9 percent) was not statistically different from other estimates in Figure 5 including custo - dial parents with children who had contact with their other parent(s) (52.1 percent), custodial mothers (46.4 percent), custodial parents with less than a high school diploma (37.1 percent), and custodial parents with child(ren) who had no contact with the other parent(s) (31.7 percent).child support that was supposed to be received (Figure 5).30 30 The proportion of custodial parents under 30 years old who received full child support (30.8 percent) was not statistically different from other estimates in Figure 5, including custodial parents aged 40 and older (55.4 percent), custodial parents with a bachelor’s degree or higher (55.3 percent), custodial parents whose child(ren) had con - tact with the other parent, custodial parents below poverty (40.0 percent), and custodial parents whose child(ren) had no contact with the other parent(s) (31.7 percent). The proportion of custodial parents under 30 years old who received full child support (30.8 percent) was not statistically differ - ent from the proportion of custodial parents aged 30 to 39 who received full child sup - port (53.8 percent).AMOUNTS OF CHILD SUPPORT In 2017, custodial parents with legal orders or informal agree - ments for child support were supposed to receive, on average, $5,519, or approximately $460 per month. The median amount of child support supposed to be received in 2017 was $4,356, meaning half of custodial parents were supposed to receive less than that amount and half were supposed to receive more. Among Figure /five.tab/period.tab Custodial Parents Who Were Supposed to Receive Child Support Who Received Full Amount/comma.tab by Selected Characteristics/colon.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab Note: Total exceeds 100 percent because respondents could have more than one type of characteristic. The data are presented in ranked order for presentation purposes, but no statistical diﬀerences are indicated or implied. Refer to the text for discussion of comparisons and statistically signiﬁcant diﬀerences. For information on conﬁdentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and deﬁnitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Child Support Supplement, April 2018.(In percent) /five.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /five.tab/five.tab/period.tab/four.tab /five.tab/five.tab/period.tab/three.tab /five.tab/two.tab/period.tab/one.tab /three.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/one.tab/four.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/zero.tab/four.tab/three.tab/period.tab/one.tab/four.tab/six.tab/period.tab/four.tab /three.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/eight.tab/three.tab/one.tab/period.tab/seven.tab Under /three.tab/zero.tab years oldChild had no contact with other parent in /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tabLess than high school diplomaFamily income below /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab poverty levelCustodial fathersCustodial mothersChild had contact with other parent in /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tabBachelor/quotesingle.tabs degree or higher/four.tab/zero.tab years or olderJoint physical or legal custody10 U.S. Census Bureau /zero.tab/five.tab/one.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/five.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/two.tab/five.tab/three.tab/zero.tab/three.tab/five.tab/four.tab/zero.tab/four.tab/five.tab/five.tab/zero.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/five.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/three.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/one.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/nine.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/seven.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/five.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/three.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/one.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/seven.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/five.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/three.tabFigure /six.tab/period.tab Aggregate Child Support Received and Not Received for Child Support That Was Supposed to Be Received/colon.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/nine.tab/three.tab–/two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab For information on conﬁdentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and deﬁnitions, see<https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs /cpsapr18.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Child Support Supplement, April 1994 to 2018.Billions of /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab dollars Child support not received Child support received custodial parents who had agree - ments for child support, a total of $30.0 billion in child support payments was supposed to be received in 2017.31 The mean annual amount received by custodial parents with legal or informal child support agree - ments in 2017 was $3,431 or $286 per month. However, the median annual amount of child support received was lower at $1,800.32 31 See Detailed Table 1 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>. 32 See Detailed Table 1 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>.A total of $18.6 billion of child support was reported as received by custodial parents, amounting to 62.2 percent of the $30.0 billion that was supposed to be received in 2017 (Figure 6).33, 34 33 Overall, custodial parents reported receiving $20.6 billion directly from non - custodial parents for support of their shared children in 2017, which included $2.0 billion received by 505,000 parents without child support agreements. Custodial parents recei - ving child support without current awards include those with prior awards for children past the age of eligibility for payments, those with awards officially starting after 2017, and those with no legal awards or informal arran - gements. These parents received a mean annual amount of $3,908 in child support in 2017, not statistically different from the mean child support received by custodial parents who were supposed to receive child support ($3,431). 34 See Detailed Table 1 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>.In 2017, custodial mothers received $16.1 billion of the $25.7 billion in support that was supposed to be received (62.8 percent), and custo - dial fathers received $2.5 billion of the $4.3 billion that was supposed to be received (58.4 percent). The proportional amounts of child support received by custodial mothers, custodial fathers, and all custodial parents were not statisti - cally different from each other.35 CHILD SUPPORT AND INCOME The 2017 median personal income for the 5.4 million custodial parents who were supposed to receive child support amounted to $29,030. The median annual family income ($47,501) and the median annual household income ($55,251) amounts were higher. The 2017 median household income for custodial fathers who were supposed to receive child support ($70,029) was statistically higher than the median household income for custodial mothers who were to receive support ($52,000).36, 37 The mean annual child support amount of $3,431 received by the 5.4 million custodial parents who were supposed to receive child support payments in 2017 represented 8.8 percent of their personal income on average. The mean amount of child support received by the 3.8 million custo - dial parents who received at least some of the support they were supposed to receive ($4,912) 35 See Detailed Table 1 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>. 36 The median annual household income of custodial parents who were to receive child support in 2017 ($55,251) was not statistically different from the median annual household income of custodial mothers who were to receive support ($52,000). 37 See Detailed Table 1 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>.U.S. Census Bureau 11 represented 12.0 percent of their mean personal income in 2017 ($40,795). Child support repre - sented 6.9 percent of personal income for the 1.3 million parents who received only part of the full support they were supposed to receive and 14.0 percent for the 2.5 million custodial parents who received the full amount of child support that they were supposed to receive.38 Among the 5.4 million custodial parents who were supposed to receive child support in 2017, 1.2 million or 22.2 percent had family incomes below the poverty thresh - old. If all of these custodial parents had received the full amount of child support they were supposed to receive, 1.1 million custodial parents would be in poverty (not statistically different from the 38 See Detailed Tables 4, 5, and 6 at <www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo /families/p60-269-tables.html>.current 1.2 million), and their poverty rate would be 20.1 percent (not statistically different from the current 22.2 percent).39 Child support was greater for some lower income parents, representing a substantial portion of income. For example, among custodial parents below poverty who received full payments, the mean annual child support received in 2017 ($5,581) repre - sented 57.1 percent of their mean personal income.40 The 2017 mean personal income for the 1.6 million custodial parents who had support agreements but received no child support payments was $35,189, while for the 6.5 million custodial parents 39 See Detailed Table 7 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>. 40 See Detailed Table 6 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>.with no support agreements, mean personal income was $36,172— amounts not statistically different from each other.41 NONCASH CHILD SUPPORT In 2017, 58.0 percent of all custo - dial parents reported receiving at least one type of noncash support for their children, such as gifts or coverage of expenses, from the noncustodial parent(s). Custo - dial fathers (64.5 percent) were more likely than custodial mothers (56.4 percent) to receive noncash support. Custodial parents with child support agreements were more likely to receive noncash support (63.7 percent) than 41 See Detailed Table 5 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>.CHILD SUPPORT PAID In 2010, the Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) began asking a series of additional questions about a variety of topics in order to develop a Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) to serve as an additional indicator of economic well-being. Included were questions that asked respondents if they had children living elsewhere and how much child support they paid during the previous calen - dar year. Analysis of these data show that an estimated 2.1 million people paid child support for their children in 2017, l.7 million less than the number of custo - dial parents who reported receiving child support in 2017 (3.8 million) in the 2018 CPS Child Support Supplement (CSS). The annual mean amount of child support paid in 2017 from the CPS ASEC was $6,760. These payments may have been paid directly to the custodial parent, or to the state child support enforcement agency, which, depend - ing on the state, may have passed all, some, or none of these payments on to the custodial parent. This annual mean amount of child support paid was $3,329 more than the average mean amount of child support reported as received by custodial parents who were supposed to receive support in 2017 from the 2018 CPS-CSS. For additional information about the SPM, please see: <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty /supplemental-poverty-measure.html>. For information about how child support paid is collected in CPS, please see: <www.census.gov /content/dam/Census/library/working-papers /2011/demo/spm-cps-sipp-cs-paid-comparison .pdf>.12 U.S. Census Bureau those without agreements (52.4 percent).42 The most common type of noncash support received was gifts for birthdays, holidays, or other occasions (55.2 percent), followed by clothes (43.4 percent), food or groceries (33.6 percent), medical expenses other than health insurance (21.5 percent), and full or partial payments for 42 The proportion of custodial par - ents who received noncash support (58.0 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of custodial mothers who received noncash support (56.4 percent). The proportion of custodial fathers who received noncash support (64.5 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of custodial parents with child support agreements who received noncash support (63.7 percent). See Detailed Table 9 at <www.census.gov/data /tables/2017/demo/families/p60-269 -tables.html>.Figure /seven.tab/period.tab Noncash Support Received by Custodial Parents/colon.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/seven.tab Note: Total exceeds 100 percent because respondents could list more than one type. For information on conﬁdentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and deﬁnitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs /cpsapr18.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Child Support Supplement, April 2018.(In percent) Pay for child care or summer campPay for medical expensesFood or groceriesClothes/comma.tab diapers/comma.tab shoes/comma.tab etc/period.tabBirthday/comma.tab holiday/comma.tab or other giftsAt least one type of support/five.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /five.tab/five.tab/period.tab/two.tab /one.tab/one.tab/period.tab/six.tab/four.tab/three.tab/period.tab/four.tab /two.tab/one.tab/period.tab/five.tab/three.tab/three.tab/period.tab/six.tab child care or summer camp (11.6 percent) (Figure 7).43 CONTACT WITH GOVERNMENT FOR ASSISTANCE In 2018, 20.9 percent of all custo - dial parents had ever contacted a child support enforcement office, state department of social services, or other welfare or TANF office for child support-related assistance. Contacts were made for many reasons. The most 43 The total of percentages exceeds 100 because more than one type of noncash sup - port may have been received. See Detailed Table 9 at <www.census.gov/data/tables /2017/demo/families/p60-269-tables .html>.frequently provided reasons were to collect child support that was supposed to be received (27.3 percent) and to establish a legal agreement or court award (26.0 percent)—proportions not statisti - cally different from each other.44 HISTORICAL STATISTICS— DEMOGRAPHIC The number of custodial parents has varied somewhat over the past 24 years, including the propor - tion of fathers who are custodial parents. In 1994, about 1 of every 6 custodial parents were fathers (16.0 percent). By 2018, that proportion reached 1 in 5 (20.1 percent) (Appendix Table 2).45 The proportion of custodial parents over 40 years of age has increased over the past 24 years. In 1994, one-quarter (25.4 percent) of custodial mothers were 40 years or older. By 2018, the proportion had grown to 41.6 percent. The proportion of custo - dial fathers who were 40 or older also increased from 44.7 to 54.6 percent.46 The level of education for custo - dial mothers has increased during this period as well. In 1994, 22.2 percent of custodial mothers had less than a high school education, and 17.1 percent had at least an 44 See Detailed Table 2 at <www.census .gov/data/tables/2017/demo/families/p60 -269-tables.html>. 45 See Detailed Table 4 for the years 1993 to 2017 at <www.census.gov/topics/families /child-support.Tables.html>. These historical tables provide data referencing 1993 to 2017 from the April CPS-CSSs conducted from 1994 to 2018. Demographic characteristics are based on the even-numbered interview year. 46 The proportion of custodial mothers who were 40 years or older in 2018 (41.6 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of custodial fathers who were 40 years or older in 1994 (44.7 percent). See Detailed Table 4 for the years 1993 to 2017 at <www.census.gov/topics/families /child-support.Tables.html>.U.S. Census Bureau 13 to 41.1 percent between 2015 and 2017. For custodial mothers, participation in the Supplemen - tal Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), commonly referred to as food stamps, decreased from 36.6 percent in 2015 to 30.5 percent in 2017.51 HISTORICAL STATISTICS— CHILD SUPPORT The proportion of custodial moth - ers who had formal child support agreements or awards increased from 59.8 percent in 1994 to 64.2 percent in 2004. Since that time, the percentage has declined to 51.4 percent as of 2018. Historically, the proportion of custodial fathers with child support agreements has been considerably lower than that of custodial mothers. The propor - tion of custodial fathers with child support agreements or awards was 41.4 percent in 2018, not statisti - cally different from 1994 (Appendix Table 2). In 2017, 69.8 percent of custodial parents who were supposed to receive child support received either full or partial payments. This was a decrease from 1993, when 75.8 percent of custodial parents who were supposed to receive support received at least some payment. The proportion of custodial parents who were to receive child support, but received none, increased from 24.2 percent in 1993 to 30.2 percent in 2017 (Appendix Table 2). Among custodial parents who had agreements for child support, a total of $30.0 billion in child support payments was supposed to be received in 2017, a decrease 51 See Detailed Table 4 for the years 1993 to 2017 at <www.census.gov/topics/families /child-support.Tables.html>.associate’s degree. By 2018, the proportion of custodial mothers who had not graduated from high school decreased to 13.1 percent, and the proportion with at least an associate’s degree increased to 33.8 percent.47 The poverty rate of custodial- parent families declined from 1993 (33.3 percent) to 2001 (23.4 percent). Following the most recent recession which spanned December 2007 to June 2009, the poverty rate for all custodial parents dropped from 28.9 percent in 2011 to 24.1 percent in 2017 (Figure 2).48 In 2017, 11.2 percent of custodial fathers were below poverty, not statistically differ - ent from 1993. The poverty rate for custodial mothers declined 9.5 percentage points between 1993 (36.8 percent) and 2017 (27.3 percent).49 The level of full-time, year-round employment for custodial mothers has increased from 40.9 percent in 1993 to 51.4 percent in 2017. Custodial fathers have historically had higher full-time, year-round employment rates than custodial mothers, with the level in 2017 (74.3 percent) not statistically different from 1993.50 The rate of receipt from at least one public assistance program has fluctuated over the past 24 years, and decreased from 45.0 percent 47 See Detailed Table 4 for the years 1993 to 2017 at <www.census.gov/topics/families /child-support.Tables.html>. 48 Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of reces - sions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization. More information is available at <www.nber.org>. 49 See Detailed Table 4 for the years 1993 to 2017 at <www.census.gov/topics/families /child-support.Tables.html>. 50 See Detailed Table 4 for the years 1993 to 2017 at <www.census.gov/topics/families /child-support.Tables.html>.of $19.5 billion from 2003, when $49.5 billion was supposed to be received. Much of the decrease in the aggregate amount of child support supposed to be received over the past 14 years can be attributed to the drop in the number of custodial parents who were supposed to receive support, which fell from 7.3 million to 5.4 million between 2003 and 2017 (Appendix Table 2). Both the average annual amount of child support that was supposed to be received, as well as the average annual amount actually received decreased between 1993 and 2017. The average amount that was supposed to be received dropped from $5,999 in 1993 to $5,519 in 2017. The average amount of child support that was received fell from $3,917 in 1993 to $3,431 in 2017 (Appendix Table 2). SUMMARY Many children today live with one parent while their other parent lives elsewhere. Without the advantage of both parents in the same household, a large number of these custodial parents and their children are economically disad - vantaged and live below poverty. The cash and noncash contribu - tions received from noncustodial parents are often an important resource to help pay for the costs of raising children, maintaining economic stability, and increasing overall child well-being. This report has shown many of the socioeco - nomic characteristics of custodial parents as well as the degree to which they receive support for their children.14 U.S. Census Bureau ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES Statistics from sample surveys are subject to sampling error and nonsampling error. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level. This means the 90 percent confidence interval for the difference between estimates being compared does not include zero. Nonsampling error in surveys may be attributed to a variety of sources, such as how the survey was designed, how respondents interpret questions, how able and willing respondents are to provide correct answers, and how accu - rately answers are coded and classified. To minimize these errors, the Census Bureau employs qual - ity control procedures in sample selection, the wording of ques - tions, interviewing, coding, data processing, and data analysis. The CPS weighting procedure uses ratio estimation whereby sample estimates are adjusted to inde - pendent 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 SOURCE OF THE DATA The population represented (the population universe) in the Child Support Supplement (CSS) to the April 2018 Current Population Survey (CPS) is the civilian nonin - stitutionalized population living in the United States. The institutional - ized population, which is excluded from the population universe, is composed primarily of the popula - tion in correctional institutions and nursing homes (94 percent of the 4.0 million institutionalized people in the 2010 Census). Approxi - mately 0.3 percent of all children under 21 years old were institution - alized in the 2010 Census. The estimates in this report are from the April 1994 through 2018 biennial supplements to the CPS. The Census Bureau conducts the April supplement sponsored, in part, by the Office of Child Support Enforcement of the Department of Health and Human Services. Data from the April 1992 and earlier supplements are not directly comparable with data from 1994 and later years because of changes made to the question - naire (see Text Box, “Limitations of the Data” for more detail). Because of changes made to the alloca - tion procedures, data for custo - dial parents supposed to receive and receiving child support were revised starting with the April 1994 survey. Reported estimates may differ from those published previ - ously due to these changes.than age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. How this weighting proce - dure affects other variables in the survey is not precisely known. All of these considerations affect comparisons across different surveys or data sources. Further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors and confidence intervals, can be found at <https:/ /www2 .census.gov/programs-surveys /cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf> or by contacting the Demographic Statistical Methods Division via e-mail at <dsmd.source.and .accuracy@census.gov>. FOR MORE INFORMATION Detailed tabulations, related information, and historic data are available on the Internet at the child support page on the Census Bureau’s Web site at <www.census .gov/topics/families/child-support .publications.html>. For additional questions or comments, contact Timothy Grall at (301) 763-6685 or via e-mail at <Timothy.Scott.Grall@census.gov>. SUGGESTED CITATION Grall, Timothy, “Custodial Mothers and Fathers and Their Child Support: 2017,” Current Population Reports , P60-269, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2020.U.S. Census Bureau 15 Appendix Table 1. Children Under 21 Years of Age by Family Type, Poverty Status, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Child: 2018 (Numbers in thousands. Universe: People under 21 years of age living in families as of April 2018) CharacteristicChildren in all family groups1 TotalIn custodial-parent familiesNot in custodial-parent families Total Percent Total Percent     Total children in families . . . . . . . . . 82,637 21,870 26.5 60,768 73.5 Race and Ethnicity of Child White alone ............................. 59,826 13,591 22.7 46,235 77.3  White alone, non-Hispanic .............. 41,854 8,818 21.1 33,036 78.9 Black alone ............................. 12,446 6,074 48.8 6,371 51.2 Other race alone ........................ 6,182 841 13.6 5,341 86.4 Hispanic (any race) ...................... 20,787 5,958 28.7 14,828 71.3  Percent distribution .................... 100.0 100.0 N 100.0 N White alone ............................. 72.4 62.1 N 76.1 N  White alone, non-Hispanic .............. 50.6 40.3 N 54.4 N Black alone ............................. 15.1 27.8 N 10.5 N Other race alone ........................ 7.5 3.8 N 8.8 N Hispanic (any race) ...................... 25.2 27.2 N 24.4 N Poverty Status in 2017 With family income below 2017 poverty level ................................... 13,347 6,588 49.4 6,759 50.6  Percent of total or family group total .... 16.2 30.1 N 11.1 N N Represents not applicable. 1 Excludes families where a child under 21 years old is listed as the family reference person or is a spouse of the family reference person. Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Child Support Supplement, April 2018.16 U.S. Census Bureau Appendix Table 2. Comparison of Custodial Parent Population and Those With Child Support Agreements, Supposed to Receive Child Support, and Received Child Support: 1993–2017 —Con. (Numbers in thousands as of April of the even-numbered interview year. Parents 15 years and older living with own children under 21 years of age whose other parent is not living in the home as of April of the even-numbered interview year. Amounts in 2017 dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf>) Characteristic 2017 2015 2013 2011 2009 2007 2005 2003 2001 1999 1997 1995 1993 ALL CUSTODIAL PARENTS     Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12,918 13,573 13,416 14,440 13,672 13,743 13,605 13,951 13,383 13,529 13,949 13,715 13,690 With child support agreements ..................... 6,376 6,807 6,528 7,057 6,914 7,428 7,802 8,376 7,916 7,945 7,876 7,967 7,800  Percent ........................ 49.4 50.2 48.7 48.9 50.6 54.0 57.3 60.0 59.1 58.7 56.5 58.1 57.0  Supposed   to receive   child support .................. 5,429 5,845 5,697 6,262 5,897 6,375 6,809 7,256 6,924 6,791 7,018 6,958 6,688   Average child support    supposed to be received    (in dollars) .................. 5,519 5,960 6,086 6,611 6,820 6,341 7,026 6,819 7,001 7,018 6,337 6,517 5,999   Average child support    received (in dollars) .......... 3,431 3,567 4,167 4,119 4,162 3,975 4,584 4,675 4,386 4,119 4,223 4,294 3,917   Received any child support .... 3,792 4,049 4,222 4,641 4,174 4,864 5,259 5,548 5,119 5,005 5,282 5,269 5,070    Percent .................... 69.8 69.3 74.1 74.1 70.8 76.3 77.2 76.5 73.9 73.7 75.3 75.7 75.8   Received full amount of    child support ................ 2,491 2,543 2,595 2,716 2,428 2,986 3,192 3,290 3,093 3,066 3,240 2,945 2,466    Percent .................... 45.9 43.5 45.6 43.4 41.2 46.8 46.9 45.3 44.7 45.1 46.2 42.3 36.9 Not awarded child support ........ 6,542 6,766 6,891 7,383 6,759 6,315 5,803 5,576 5,466 5,584 6,074 5,747 5,889 CUSTODIAL MOTHERS     Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10,319 10,918 11,069 11,797 11,237 11,356 11,406 11,587 11,291 11,499 11,872 11,607 11,505 With child support agreements .... 5,301 5,756 5,879 6,297 6,174 6,463 7,002 7,436 7,110 7,150 7,080 7,123 6,878  Percent ........................ 51.4 52.7 53.1 53.4 54.9 56.9 61.4 64.2 63.0 62.2 59.6 61.4 59.8  Supposed to receive   child support .................. 4,600 4,961 5,049 5,588 5,278 5,551 6,131 6,516 6,212 6,133 6,342 6,224 5,913   Average child support    supposed to be received    (in dollars) .................. 5,580 5,990 5,997 6,679 6,868 6,360 7,122 6,915 8,036 7,087 6,366 6,627 6,078   Average child support received    (in dollars) .................. 3,505 3,612 4,048 4,218 4,240 3,976 4,605 4,782 4,666 4,234 4,249 4,347 3,987   Received any child support .... 3,282 3,530 3,743 4,182 3,723 4,253 4,754 5,018 4,639 4,578 4,802 4,742 4,501    Percent .................... 71.3 71.2 74.1 74.8 70.5 76.6 77.5 77.0 74.7 74.6 75.7 76.2 76.1   Received full amount of    child support ................ 2,133 2,229 2,331 2,438 2,217 2,615 2,900 2,948 2,815 2,818 2,945 2,674 2,178    Percent .................... 46.4 44.9 46.2 43.6 42.0 47.1 47.3 45.2 45.3 45.9 46.4 43.0 36.8 Not awarded child support ........ 5,018 5,162 5,280 5,499 5,063 4,893 4,404 4,151 4,181 4,349 4,792 4,484 4,627 See note at end of table.U.S. Census Bureau 17 Appendix Table 2. Comparison of Custodial Parent Population and Those With Child Support Agreements, Supposed to Receive Child Support, and Received Child Support: 1993–2017 —Con. (Numbers in thousands as of April of the even-numbered interview year. Parents 15 years and older living with own children under 21 years of age whose other parent is not living in the home as of April of the even-numbered interview year. Amounts in 2017 dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf>) Characteristic 2017 2015 2013 2011 2009 2007 2005 2003 2001 1999 1997 1995 1993 ALL CUSTODIAL PARENTS     Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12,918 13,573 13,416 14,440 13,672 13,743 13,605 13,951 13,383 13,529 13,949 13,715 13,690 With child support agreements ..................... 6,376 6,807 6,528 7,057 6,914 7,428 7,802 8,376 7,916 7,945 7,876 7,967 7,800  Percent ........................ 49.4 50.2 48.7 48.9 50.6 54.0 57.3 60.0 59.1 58.7 56.5 58.1 57.0  Supposed   to receive   child support .................. 5,429 5,845 5,697 6,262 5,897 6,375 6,809 7,256 6,924 6,791 7,018 6,958 6,688   Average child support    supposed to be received    (in dollars) .................. 5,519 5,960 6,086 6,611 6,820 6,341 7,026 6,819 7,001 7,018 6,337 6,517 5,999   Average child support    received (in dollars) .......... 3,431 3,567 4,167 4,119 4,162 3,975 4,584 4,675 4,386 4,119 4,223 4,294 3,917   Received any child support .... 3,792 4,049 4,222 4,641 4,174 4,864 5,259 5,548 5,119 5,005 5,282 5,269 5,070    Percent .................... 69.8 69.3 74.1 74.1 70.8 76.3 77.2 76.5 73.9 73.7 75.3 75.7 75.8   Received full amount of    child support ................ 2,491 2,543 2,595 2,716 2,428 2,986 3,192 3,290 3,093 3,066 3,240 2,945 2,466    Percent .................... 45.9 43.5 45.6 43.4 41.2 46.8 46.9 45.3 44.7 45.1 46.2 42.3 36.9 Not awarded child support ........ 6,542 6,766 6,891 7,383 6,759 6,315 5,803 5,576 5,466 5,584 6,074 5,747 5,889 CUSTODIAL MOTHERS     Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10,319 10,918 11,069 11,797 11,237 11,356 11,406 11,587 11,291 11,499 11,872 11,607 11,505 With child support agreements .... 5,301 5,756 5,879 6,297 6,174 6,463 7,002 7,436 7,110 7,150 7,080 7,123 6,878  Percent ........................ 51.4 52.7 53.1 53.4 54.9 56.9 61.4 64.2 63.0 62.2 59.6 61.4 59.8  Supposed to receive   child support .................. 4,600 4,961 5,049 5,588 5,278 5,551 6,131 6,516 6,212 6,133 6,342 6,224 5,913   Average child support    supposed to be received    (in dollars) .................. 5,580 5,990 5,997 6,679 6,868 6,360 7,122 6,915 8,036 7,087 6,366 6,627 6,078   Average child support received    (in dollars) .................. 3,505 3,612 4,048 4,218 4,240 3,976 4,605 4,782 4,666 4,234 4,249 4,347 3,987   Received any child support .... 3,282 3,530 3,743 4,182 3,723 4,253 4,754 5,018 4,639 4,578 4,802 4,742 4,501    Percent .................... 71.3 71.2 74.1 74.8 70.5 76.6 77.5 77.0 74.7 74.6 75.7 76.2 76.1   Received full amount of    child support ................ 2,133 2,229 2,331 2,438 2,217 2,615 2,900 2,948 2,815 2,818 2,945 2,674 2,178    Percent .................... 46.4 44.9 46.2 43.6 42.0 47.1 47.3 45.2 45.3 45.9 46.4 43.0 36.8 Not awarded child support ........ 5,018 5,162 5,280 5,499 5,063 4,893 4,404 4,151 4,181 4,349 4,792 4,484 4,627 See note at end of table. Appendix Table 2. Comparison of Custodial Parent Population and Those With Child Support Agreements, Supposed to Receive Child Support, and Received Child Support: 1993–2017 —Con. (Numbers in thousands as of April of the even-numbered interview year. Parents 15 years and older living with own children under 21 years of age whose other parent is not living in the home as of April of the even-numbered interview year. Amounts in 2017 dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf>) CUSTODIAL FATHERS     Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,598 2,655 2,350 2,643 2,435 2,387 2,199 2,364 2,092 2,030 2,077 2,108 2,184 With child support agreements .. 1,075 1,051 739 760 740 965 800 940 807 795 796 844 922  Percent ...................... 41.4 39.6 31.4 28.8 30.4 40.4 36.4 39.8 38.6 39.2 38.3 40.0 42.2  Supposed to receive   child support ................ 828 884 648 674 619 825 678 740 712 658 676 733 775   Average child support    supposed to be received    (in dollars) ................ 5,177 5,794 6,783 6,037 6,415 6,209 6,159 5,973 5,858 6,368 6,056 5,571 5,402   Average child support    received (in dollars) ........ 3,022 3,311 5,081 3,293 3,503 3,962 4,393 3,737 3,999 3,043 3,992 3,854 3,386   Received any child support .. 510 519 479 459 451 611 505 530 480 427 479 527 569    Percent .................. 61.6 58.7 73.9 68.1 72.9 74.1 74.5 71.6 67.4 64.9 70.9 71.9 73.4   Received full amount of    child support .............. 357 314 264 279 211 371 292 342 278 248 295 270 288    Percent .................. 43.1 35.5 40.7 41.4 34.1 45.0 43.1 46.2 39.0 37.7 43.6 36.8 37.2 Not awarded child support ...... 1,524 1,604 1,610 1,883 1,695 1,422 1,399 1,424 1,285 1,235 1,281 1,263 1,262 Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding. All child support income amounts are adjusted to reflect 2017 dollars using the CPS-U-RS. For more information on the CPI, go to <www.bls.gov/cpi/research-series/home.htm>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Child Support Supplement, April 1994–2018.18 U.S. Census Bureau Appendix Table 2a. Standard Errors for Appendix Table 2: 1993–2017 (Numbers in thousands as of April of the even-numbered interview year. Parents 15 years and older living with own children under 21 years of age whose other parent is not living in the home as of April of the even-numbered interview year. Amounts in 2017 dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf>) Characteristic 2017 2015 2013 2011 2009 2007 2005 2003 2001 1999 1997 1995 1993      Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 303 311 283 293 286 286 285 288 282 299 303 301 286 With child support agreements ............. 215 222 200 208 205 213 218 225 219 232 231 232 219  Percent ................................. 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1  Supposed to receive child support ........ 199 206 187 196 190 197 204 210 205 215 218 217 204   Average child support supposed    to be received (in dollars) .............. 134 141 131 149 179 135 154 124 326 201 139 170 142   Average child support received    (in dollars) ........................... 136 130 145 133 247 119 133 180 176 121 131 146 144   Received any child support ............. 167 172 161 169 160 173 180 184 177 185 190 190 178    Percent ............................. 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.3 1.3 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.3   Received full amount of child support .... 135 137 127 130 123 136 140 143 138 145 149 142 125    Percent ............................. 1.8 1.8 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.5 Not awarded child support ................. 218 222 205 212 203 197 189 185 183 195 203 198 192 CUSTODIAL MOTHERS     Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 272 280 258 266 260 261 262 264 260 277 281 278 264 With child support agreements ............. 197 205 188 196 194 199 207 213 208 220 219 220 207  Percent ................................. 1.3 1.3 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2  Supposed to receive child support ........ 183 190 176 185 180 184 194 199 195 204 208 206 192   Average child support supposed    to be received (in dollars) .............. 148 150 133 158 189 146 164 134 361 214 147 186 157   Average child support received    (in dollars) ........................... 151 136 144 143 271 126 140 196 185 130 141 152 159   Received any child support ............. 155 161 152 161 152 162 171 176 169 177 181 180 168    Percent ............................. 1.8 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4   Received full amount of child support .... 125 128 120 123 117 127 134 135 132 139 142 136 118    Percent 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.6 Not awarded child support ................. 191 194 180 184 176 173 165 160 160 172 181 175 170 CUSTODIAL FATHERS     Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 138 140 121 128 123 122 117 121 114 118 120 121 118 With child support agreements ............. 89 88 68 69 68 78 71 77 71 74 74 76 77  Percent ................................. 2.6 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.3 2.5 2.6 2.5 2.7 2.9 2.8 2.8 2.7  Supposed to receive child support ........ 78 78 64 65 62 72 65 68 67 68 68 71 70   Average child support supposed    to be received (in dollars) .............. 297 365 504 401 544 341 434 298 351 555 431 317 293   Average child support received    (in dollars) ........................... 295 372 609 336 473 350 458 374 566 294 368 513 312   Received any child support ............. 61 62 55 53 53 62 56 58 55 54 58 60 60    Percent ............................. 4.6 4.5 4.3 4.5 4.5 3.8 4.2 4.1 4.4 4.9 4.6 4.4 4.0   Received full amount of child support .... 51 48 41 42 36 48 43 46 42 42 45 43 43    Percent ............................. 4.7 4.4 4.8 4.7 4.8 4.3 4.8 4.6 4.6 5.0 5.0 4.7 4.4 Not awarded child support ................. 106 106 100 108 103 94 93 160 89 92 94 93 90 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Child Support Supplement, April 1994–2018.U.S. Census Bureau 19 Appendix Table 3. Characteristics of Custodial Parents by Agreement Status and Payments Received: 2017 (Numbers in thousands as of April 2018. Parents 15 years and older living with own children under 21 years of age whose other parent is not living in the home as of April 2018. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https:/ /www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsapr18.pdf>) Characteristic TotalWith child support agreements or awards Total PercentSupposed to receive child support payments in 2017 TotalAverage sup- posed to receiveAverage receivedPercent receivedReceived all paymentsDid not receive payments Total Percent Total Percent ALL CUSTODIAL PARENTS     Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12,918 6,376 49.4 5,429 $5,519 $3,431 62.2 2,491 45.9 1,637 30.2 Standard error .............. 303 215 1.2 199 $134 $136 1.8 135 1.8 110 1.7 Sex Male ....................... 2,598 1,075 41.4 828 $5,177 $3,022 58.4 357 43.1 318 38.4 Female ..................... 10,319 5,301 51.4 4,600 $5,580 $3,505 62.8 2,133 46.4 1,318 28.7 Age Under 30 years .............. 2,664 1,051 39.5 864 $3,716 $1,962 52.8 266 30.8 325 37.6 30 to 39 years .............. 4,539 2,440 53.8 2,093 $5,049 $3,006 59.5 856 40.9 569 27.2 40 years and over ........... 5,715 2,885 50.5 2,472 $6,546 $4,305 65.8 1,369 55.4 743 30.1 Race and Ethnicity1 White alone ................. 8,712 4,630 53.1 3,991 $5,595 $3,656 65.3 1,880 47.1 1,103 27.6  White alone, not Hispanic .. 6,195 3,498 56.5 3,055 $5,762 $3,906 67.8 1,450 47.5 853 27.9 Black alone ................. 3,293 1,319 40.1 1,125 $4,864 $2,577 53.0 493 43.8 394 35.0 Hispanic (any race) .......... 2,970 1,340 45.1 1,080 $4,952 $2,727 55.1 487 45.1 319 29.5 Current Marital Status2 Married ..................... 2,165 1,285 59.4 1,134 $5,433 $3,353 61.7 505 44.5 329 29.0 Divorced ................... 4,122 2,318 56.2 1,969 $5,976 $3,761 62.9 963 48.9 564 28.6 Separated .................. 1,521 633 41.6 538 $6,015 $3,878 64.5 269 50.0 163 30.3 Never married ............... 4,929 2,073 42.1 1,727 $4,922 $2,955 60.0 717 41.5 562 32.5 Educational Attainment Less than high school diploma .................... 1,665 701 42.1 529 $4,825 $2,214 45.9 196 37.1 184 34.8 High school graduate ........ 3,901 1,810 46.4 1,609 $5,024 $2,697 53.7 628 39.0 565 35.1 Less than 4 years of college .. 4,620 2,419 52.4 2,066 $5,590 $3,761 67.3 990 47.9 574 27.8 Bachelors degree or more .... 2,732 1,445 52.9 1,224 $6,348 $4,367 68.8 677 55.3 313 25.6 Selected Characteristics Family income below 2017 poverty level ........... 3,110 1,452 46.7 1,207 $4,756 $2,868 60.3 483 40.0 377 31.2 Worked full-time, year-round ................. 7,239 3,604 49.8 3,110 $5,818 $3,616 62.2 1,513 48.6 909 29.2 Public assistance program participation3 ............... 5,293 2,484 46.9 2,095 $5,001 $2,780 55.6 824 39.3 673 32.1 With 1 child ................. 7,123 3,082 43.3 2,653 $5,261 $3,156 60.0 1,252 47.2 799 30.1 With 2 or more children ...... 5,795 3,294 56.8 2,776 $5,764 $3,695 64.1 1,239 44.6 838 30.2 Child had contact with other parent in 2017 .............. 8,411 4,470 53.1 3,770 $5,716 $3,905 68.3 1,965 52.1 901 23.9 Child had no contact with other parent in 2017 ......... 4,507 1,905 42.3 1,659 $5,069 $2,355 46.5 526 31.7 736 44.4 Court ordered physical or legal joint custody .......... 3,261 1,951 59.8 1,702 $6,254 $4,900 78.3 985 57.9 396 23.3 1 Includes those reporting one race alone and not in combination with any other race. 2 Excludes 181,000 with marital status of widowed. 3 Received any of the following: Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, public housing or rent subsidy, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or general assistance. Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Child Support Supplement, April 2018.