



ANNUAL REPORT TO
CONGRESS
FY 2013





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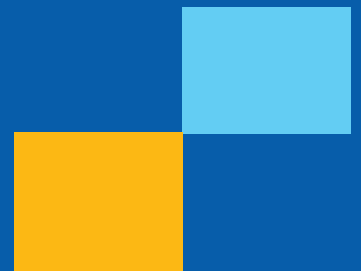
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FOREWORD

BY COMMISSIONER TURETSKY



As the Commissioner of the Child Support Program, it is my responsibility to oversee the operations and performance of state, territorial, and tribal child support programs. In FY 2013, there were 54 state and territorial child support programs and 60 tribal child support programs. I am pleased to present the 34th Annual Report to Congress on the Child Support Program, providing the program's status and highlighting its accomplishments during FY 2013.

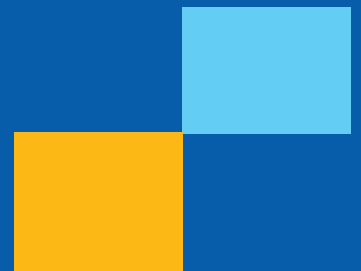
Established in 1975, the Child Support Program has evolved over the decades. The program has shifted its primary mission from welfare cost recovery to family support. This shift reflects legislation passed by Congress in 1996 and 2006 to authorize family distribution of support collections. The program uses a variety of early intervention strategies that complement traditional enforcement methods to obtain child support, including strategies to increase parental involvement in their children's lives. The program has become more successful in helping parents work together to support their children. State and local child support agencies engage in outreach, referral, case management and other activities in partnership with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), child welfare, workforce, veterans, fatherhood, domestic violence, and prisoner reentry programs to increase the ability and willingness of parents to support their children.

I am proud of the Child Support Program's achievements in FY 2013. The program provided child support services and collected \$28 billion for 17 million children in its caseload through the program funded under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. This includes \$43 million in tribal IV-D child support collections, reflecting the growth of the tribal child support program. In addition, states collected and distributed to entitled families \$4 billion in payments made through income withholding orders for child support cases that did not receive child support services. In total, \$32 billion in child support was collected in FY 2013, providing support to families in a timely manner to reduce child poverty and promote family self-sufficiency.

Vicki Turetsky



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EXECUTIVE Summary



The Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) is part of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). HHS is the principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves. ACF's mission is to foster health and well-being by providing federal leadership, partnership and resources for the compassionate and effective delivery of human services. The ultimate ACF vision is that children, youth, families, individuals and communities are resilient, safe, healthy and economically secure.



The Child Support Program is a federal/state/tribal/local partnership that operates under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act with the vision that children can count on their parents for the financial, medical, and emotional support they need to be healthy and successful even when they live in different households. The program functions in 54 states and territories and 60 tribes. The program's mission is to encourage

responsible parenting, family self-sufficiency and child well-being and to recognize the essential role of both parents in supporting their children. The national Child Support Program assures that assistance in obtaining support, including financial and medical, is available to children through locating parents, establishing paternity, establishing and modifying support obligations, and monitoring and enforcing these obligations.

State, local and tribal child support programs perform the following activities:

- Locate parents
- Establish legal parentage
- Establish and enforce fair support orders
- Increase health care coverage for children
- Collect and distribute support owed to children
- Remove barriers to payment, by referring parents to employment services, supporting healthy parenting and co-parenting relationships, supporting responsible fatherhood, and helping to prevent and reduce family violence

In recent years, the program has shifted its focus from welfare cost reimbursement to family support, with an emphasis on obtaining regular support for children. The national Child Support Program is one of the largest income support programs for families, contributing money to family budgets to help pay for the basics—shelter, food, child care, transportation, and school clothes.

The OCSE Annual Report to Congress highlights financial and statistical child support achievements based on data reported by state and tribal child support agencies. The content of the Annual Report is mandated by section 452(a) under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act to give Congressional members information that relates to the overall operations and success of the national child support program.

In FY 2013, OCSE worked collaboratively with state and tribal programs, and a variety of public and private partners to engage parents in the lives of their children, increase the economic stability of both parents, strengthen family relationships, secure health care coverage, and prevent family violence. These strategies contributed to improvements in program performance and payments for children, and provided help to parents struggling to support their families.

Child support makes a big difference to children and families

Child support is an important income source for families. According to a 2012 U.S. Bureau of Census survey, child support represents 45 percent of family income for poor families with income below the poverty level who receive child support.

Research says that a dollar of child support has greater effect on how well a child does in school than other sources of family income.

FY 2013 Performance Highlights

\$32 billion in child support collections

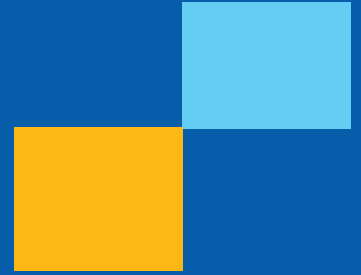
Federal Performance Measures:

- **Paternity Establishment Percentage:**
 - **Statewide Paternity 96%**
 - **IV-D Paternity 100%**
- **Cases with Orders: 83%**
- **Current Collections: 64%**
- **Arrearage Cases: 62%**
- **Cost Effectiveness: \$5.31**

Total Expenditures:

- **\$5.6 billion (\$3.3 billion in federal funds and \$2.3 billion in state funds).**

The Child Support Program made solid progress in its mission to increase family self-sufficiency and meet the needs of children and their families during FY 2013. These accomplishments are discussed further in the Highlights section of the report and supported by the data in the state and tribal program performance sections and the tables in the Appendix.

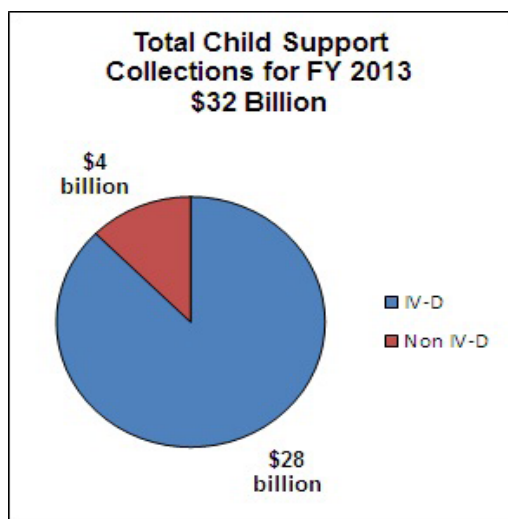


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HIGHLIGHTS of the year

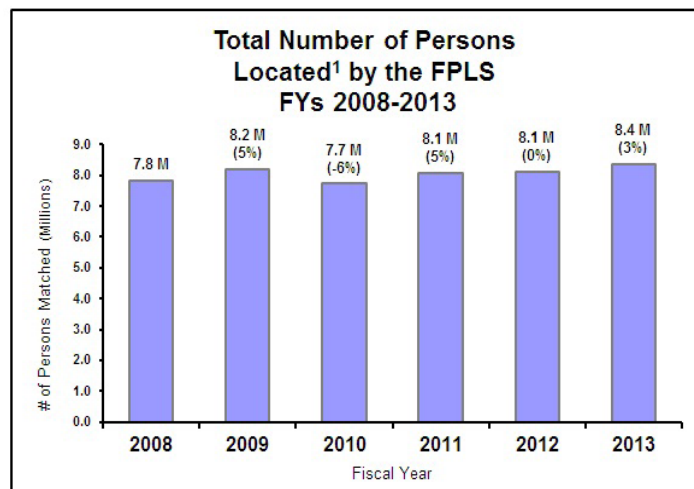


ACHIEVEMENTS



In FY 2013, OCSE promoted excellent customer service and effective approaches to achieve the program goal of ensuring that children have established parentage and can count on receiving financial support. OCSE, states and tribes focused on evidence-based strategies, including setting accurate orders to improve payment compliance rates and intervening early when payments stopped. OCSE emphasized the importance of partnering with private and public programs that nurture healthy relationships between both parents and their children and employment programs that can increase the capacity of low-skilled parents to earn and provide child support.

FEDERAL SYSTEMS



¹ The Total Number of Persons Located, (noncustodial parents and putative fathers), is the sum of individual state totals. Since individuals may be involved in child support cases in more than one state, there may be duplicates between the states.

In 1996, Congress established the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) as a new component of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), to help state child support agencies locate parents and enforce child support orders. Child support cases are matched daily against the NDNH to identify employers of parents owing child support so states can issue an income withholding order.

The Division of Federal Systems operates two other major databases supporting child support agencies' business processes: the Federal Case Registry (FCR) of Child Support Orders, containing case and participant information from 54 states and territories, and the Child Support Debtor File, which contains data certified by states regarding the amount of past-due child support owed by noncustodial parents.

In FY 2013, Federal Systems activities included:

- **NDNH data matches resulted in \$604 million in child support collections through income withholdings sent by state child support agencies to employers**
- **The Federal Offset Program collected \$1.9 billion in past-due child support by using the Child Support Debtor File**
- **Collections of \$109 million were attributed to data matches with Department of State to deny passport renewals for those past due in child support, and with financial institutions and insurance companies**
- **Over \$969 million was collected through a partnership with Social Security Administration (SSA) to garnish the benefits of recipients with past due child support balances**


To enforce interstate child support cases, FPLS and state child support data systems are interoperable, exchanging data daily through batch processing and a web-based interactive portal that allows for case information and document exchange. Through State child support agencies' participation in the Federal Tax Refund Offset Program, they were among the first to identify and bring fraudulent returns and improper tax refunds to the attention of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Beginning in 2011, the IRS experienced increases in the filings of fraudulent tax returns due to identity theft, which impacted child support agencies and their offset programs. To assist IRS in detecting fraudulent tax refund offsets and prevent erroneous disbursements, states used manual and automated processes to identify potentially fraudulent offsets and refer the suspected payments, through OCSE, to IRS for investigation. As a result of this referral process and IRS' own ramped up investigative processes to identify fraudulent tax refunds, states have

incurred tens of millions of dollars in losses due to IRS adjustments of unrecoverable erroneous tax refund offsets that had been disbursed as child support to families prior to the discovery of the fraudulent offsets. In FY 2013, more than half of the 30,179 suspicious tax refund offsets reported by States – totaling over \$85 million – were adjusted by the IRS due to fraud. These losses reduced the program's overall offset collections for the year and increased the amount of States' undistributed collections as States have delayed the distribution of collections to families in order to allow IRS the time to investigate, and, if necessary, make adjustments against the erroneous intercepts.

\$3.7 Billion

The amount of collections attributable to federal systems in FY 2013, which represents 12 percent of total child support collections of \$32 billion.

While Congress established the FPLS for the purpose of helping state child support agencies locate parents and enforce child support orders, over time Congress has authorized certain state and federal agencies to receive information from the NDNH for authorized purposes, primarily to reduce improper payments from needs-based public benefit programs. These authorized agencies include: the Social Security Administration, the Department of Labor, the Department of Education, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Internal Revenue Service, Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service (formerly Financial Management Service), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and the Child Welfare Program. Congress also has authorized FPLS data matching for limited research purposes.



Federal Systems Benefit to Cost Ratio: 163:1

The return on investment for OCSE's federal systems is calculated as the total amount of child support collections directly attributable to the systems compared to every dollar invested in them.

In FY 2013, total costs for federal systems were \$22.6 M resulting in a benefit-to-cost ratio of 163:1.

STATE AND TRIBAL SYSTEMS

In FY 2013, states continued to replace, enhance, or update their legacy statewide automated case management computer systems built on aging technology. In nearly all states, the systems are considered to be obsolete. In some states, the systems are close to the end of their usable lives. However, state budget constraints have delayed most enhancement and replacement efforts. Despite these challenges, some states are beginning to conduct planning and feasibility studies to examine a path forward for replacement of their systems. These states include Texas, Massachusetts, Delaware, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Maine, Oregon and Indiana.

To reduce the federal costs of automated tribal programs, OCSE completed development and testing in FY 2013 and announced the availability of the Model Tribal System (MTS) in FY 2013. The MTS, a comprehensive, highly configurable child support system designed

collaboratively by tribes and then built by OCSE for all tribal programs in order to reduce the federal costs of automated tribal programs. Five tribes—the Modoc Tribe, Forest County Potawatomi Community, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, La Courtes Orielles, and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians—began or completed full installation of the MTS in FY 2013.

Other significant work with state and tribal systems included managing the National Information Exchange Model's (NIEM) Human Services Domain on behalf of the HHS and the Administration for Children and Families Interoperability Initiative. This included collaborative interdisciplinary information technology projects designed to promote horizontal integration, facilitate shared services, and improve the exchange of data across systems supporting health and human services programs.

COMPETITIVE GRANTS AND INITIATIVES

OCSE awards competitive grants under two sections of the Social Security Act. Section 1115(a) authorizes OCSE to fund research and demonstration grants to promote Title IV-D purposes with a goal of improving the operation of the child support program.

Section 452(j) authorizes OCSE to fund projects that support information dissemination and technical assistance to states, training of state and federal staff, staffing studies, and related activities, as well as research, demonstration, and special projects of regional or national significance relating to the operation of IV-D programs. Section 452(j) funds are not eligible for federal match, and no applicant match is required.

OCSE did not issue any new grants in FY 2013, but awarded continuation funding to three existing projects.

OCSE awarded FY 2013 continuation funding to recipients of the Section 1115(a) National Child Support Noncustodial Parent Employment Demonstration grant program (CSPED). CSPED is a five-year project initially awarded in FY 2012, and OCSE plans to award continuation funding through FY 2016. The total FY 2013 grant funds for the demonstration and evaluation totaled \$3.85 million. CSPED funds eight grants to state child support agencies to develop and implement programs that provide employment services to noncustodial parents in the child support system, and a ninth grant to evaluate the eight demonstration service sites. These child support-led CSPED programs include the following components: 1) case management; 2) employment-oriented services that include job placement and retention services; 3) fatherhood/parenting activities using peer support; and 4) enhanced child support services that include review and appropriate adjustment of child support orders and programs to reduce child support debt owed to the state. Evaluation consists of three parts: an impact evaluation, an implementation evaluation, and a cost-benefit evaluation.

Child Support University Partnerships

OCSE awarded FY 2013 continuation funding totaling \$150,000 to recipients of the Section 1115(a) grant program titled Child Support University Partnerships. The Child Support University Partnership grants were three-year projects initially awarded in FY 2011, and FY 2013 was the final year of continuation funding.

The continuation funds supported child support agency and university partnerships for research, and facilitated use of the results to inform Title IV-D agency policy and program implementation.

Parenting Time Opportunities for Children in the Child Support Program

OCSE awarded FY 2013 continuation funding totaling \$500,000 to recipients of the Section 452(j) Parenting Time Opportunities for Children in the Child Support Program (PTOC). The PTOC grants are a four-year project initially awarded in FY 2012, and OCSE plans to award continuation funding through FY 2015.


PTOC funds five grants to develop, implement and evaluate procedures to establish parenting time orders with new child support orders. The goal is to learn more about how the child support program can safely and effectively give families opportunities to establish parenting time orders, thereby improving child well-being overall and related child support outcomes. Family violence safeguards and protocols are a critical part of this pilot program, and all grantees have an on-site family violence coordinator and an OCSE-approved family violence plan.

Access and Visitation

\$10 Million

The amount appropriated each year to be allocated among states for Access and Visitation programs.

OCSE administers grants to states for the Access and Visitation Program, authorized by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) under 42 U.S.C. 699(b). PRWORA appropriates \$10 million each year to the states and territories for the Access and Visitation Program. Annually each state receives a portion of the \$10 million federal appropriation according to calculations based on the formula stated in the program statute, and must contribute 10 percent of the total program costs through state match. The statutory goal of the program is to enable states to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate noncustodial parents'



access to and visitation of their children by means of activities including mediation (both voluntary and mandatory), counseling, education, development of parenting plans, visitation enforcement (including monitoring, supervision, and neutral drop-off and pick-up), and development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements. A number of states use their access and visitation grant funds to support supervised visitation services for children placed in foster care. All grantees must report on their family violence safeguards.

OCSE Program Partnerships

Program partnerships are critical to fulfilling OCSE's goal of improving child support outcomes for all children. Partnerships are a particularly effective way to increase the consistency of child support payments by addressing the underlying reasons parents are not paying their obligations, such as unemployment, parental conflict, or disengagement. Partnerships help the program work with both parents to assure that they have the tools they need to provide for their children.

In FY 2013, OCSE participated in various partnerships with offices within ACF and other federal agencies such as the Department of Labor, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Veterans Affairs. For example,

- Partnered with the VA to improve employment prospects and reduce homelessness among veterans;
- Partnered with the DoD, DoJ, and VA to publish a handbook for military families;

- Participated in the Federal Interagency Reentry Council Workgroup to promote the successful reentry of formerly incarcerated parents;
- Partnered with the Children's Bureau, to pilot parent locate tools available for state and local child welfare staff to identify and locate noncustodial parents and family members for potential placement of children of removal;
- Partnered with the Office of Family Assistance, for improved services to Tribal families through the coordination of Tribal TANF and Tribal Child Support referrals and programming; and
- Partnered with the Office of Regional Operations, to provide community outreach and cross-program education regarding the intersection of child support medical support requirements and the implementation of the Affordable Care Act

POLICIES

International Child Support Program

Section 459A of the Social Security Act authorizes the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to declare foreign countries or their political subdivisions to be reciprocating countries for child support enforcement. The United States has designated 14 countries and 11 Canadian provinces and territories as foreign reciprocating countries for child support purposes. OCSE serves as the U.S. Central Authority for international child support and works closely with state child support agencies and our foreign reciprocating partners to provide child support services to families in international cases. In 2013, the United States

completed a declaration of reciprocity with Prince Edward Island (PEI), Canada. With this new reciprocal partner, the United States has designated 14 countries and 12 Canadian provinces and territories as foreign reciprocating countries for child support purposes. To provide guidance to states on working with our foreign reciprocating partners, OCSE published a [Caseworker's Guide to Processing Cases with Israel](#) and the [Caseworker's Guide to Processing Cases with Canada](#).

Also, as previously reported for FY 2010-FY 2012, the United States Senate approved the Resolution of Advice and Consent regarding the Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance on September 29, 2010. This Convention advances important objectives by promoting the enforcement of child support obligations in cases where the custodial parent and child are in one country and the noncustodial parent is in another. The main advantage to the U.S. of joining this Convention is that more children living in the United States will receive the financial support of both their parents, wherever the parents live. The Convention provides for a comprehensive system of cooperation between the child support authorities of contracting states, establishes procedures for recognition of foreign child support decisions, and requires effective measures for prompt enforcement of such decisions.

The President signed the "Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014," Public Law (P.L.) 113-183, on September 29, 2014. The Act includes provisions to implement the Hague Convention. The next step in the process is for all states to pass conforming amendments to state laws. Once the Convention is fully in force, it will ensure a system for handling international child support cases that is more predictable, efficient, affordable, swift, and consistent.

Training Activities

During FY 2013, OCSE conducted training for new state child support directors to:

- Improve their effectiveness to lead change in the Child Support Program;
- Lead people both within and outside the Child Support Program to achieve program excellence;
- Develop and implement strategic plans that improve program performance and enhance the well-being of families;
- Connect with a network of peers with whom to share knowledge and experience for advancing the leadership of the child support program; and
- Manage and properly account for federal and state funds


State Plan

State child support agencies must submit a state plan describing the nature and scope of the state's child support program. OCSE did not have any new state plan submittals in FY 2013.

CUSTOMER COMMUNICATIONS

Customers could easily find information about the child support program through our redesigned [OCSE website \(http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/css\)](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/css) and social media outlets.

During FY 2013, OCSE's Division of Customer Communications managed key OCSE communications. Parents, program partners and child support professionals could easily find information about the Child Support Program through our redesigned OCSE website (<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/css>) and social media outlets. Customers also learned about OCSE, state, local and tribal initiatives promoting the well-being of children and families in our monthly e-newsletter, "The Child Support Report". The division responded



to thousands of customer inquiries from parents, Congress, the White House, and other officials and advocates. We provided culturally appropriate services through our online Hispanic Child Support Resource Center and DVD Toolkit that has downloadable materials in English and Spanish for Hispanic and Latino outreach, partnership development, and training. OCSE outreach campaigns targeted other child support populations, such as military service members and veterans, and homeless and incarcerated parents.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Child Support Program measures its successes in helping families become self-sufficient through a variety of outcome-based measures. This section describes the statistical performance of the national, state and tribal programs.

Performance-Based Incentives and Penalties

The Child Support Program has a strong outcome-based performance management system established by the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 (CSPIA). Under CSPIA, states are measured in five program areas: paternity establishment, support order establishment, current support collected, cases paying towards arrears and cost effectiveness. This performance-based incentive and penalty program is used to reward states for good or improved performance and to impose penalties when state performance falls below a specified level and has not improved. Performance data maintained by states are regularly audited for completeness and reliability. Penalties are assessed when a state's

measured level of performance in paternity establishment, support orders established or current support collected falls below the specified level or when a state's data used to compute incentive measures are found to be incomplete or unreliable, or when a state is found to be non-compliant with certain federal child support requirements.

From FY 2012 to FY 2013, the statewide paternity establishment rate fell one percentage point from 97 percent to 96 percent, and IV-D paternity establishment remained at 100 percent. Over this same period, the percent of cases with support orders established increased from 82 to 83 percent, the current support collection rate increased from 63 to 64 percent and the total of cases paying towards arrears remained at 62 percent. Cost-effectiveness increased from \$5.19 in FY 2012 to \$5.31 in FY 2013.

AUDIT AND DATA RELIABILITY

Data Reliability Audit (DRA)

The OCSE Office of Audit continued to perform Data Reliability Audits (DRAs) or Data Reliability Reviews (DRRs) to evaluate the completeness, accuracy, security and reliability of data reported and produced by state reporting systems. DRAs/DRRs help ensure that incentives are earned and paid on the basis of verifiable data only and that the incentive payment system is fair and equitable. In FY 2013, data from states and territories for FY 2012 was audited. Fifty-one states and territories passed DRAs/DRRs. Three states failed the audit this year. Two of these states received warning letters and will have one corrective action year to correct the deficiency. One of these states received a penalty letter

for having two consecutive failures. One state that failed the audit in FY 2011, received a congratulatory letter for reporting complete and reliable data in FY 2012.

COST AUDIT

OCSE is required by Section 452(a)(4)(C)(ii) of the Social Security Act to evaluate the adequacy of the financial management of each state's child support program. Specifically, OCSE is mandated to perform reviews of expenditures claimed by states for federal reimbursement. The primary objectives of such a cost audit are to determine whether the claimed child support costs are allowable, allocable, and reasonable, and to ensure that states bear their fair share of child support costs. Financial audits are performed after the DRAs are completed, to the extent that time and resources are available, before beginning the next fiscal year's DRAs. For FY 2013, the OCSE Office of Audit recommended disallowance for approximately \$9 million of unallowable costs claimed.

TRIBAL PERFORMANCE



The Tribal Child Support Program provides direct grants to Indian Tribes and tribal organizations to operate child support programs. Funding for tribal IV-D grants is authorized pursuant to Section 455 (f) of the Social Security Act. A final regulation setting forth the requirements for tribes and tribal organizations to apply for and, upon approval, receive direct funding for operation of tribal child support programs pursuant to 45 CFR 309 was published on March 30, 2004. In order to demonstrate the capacity to operate a tribal IV-D program, tribes

or tribal organizations must include the following tribally determined performance targets in a tribal IV-D plan: paternity establishment; support order establishment; amount of current support to be collected; amount of past due support to be collected; and any other performance measures a tribe or tribal organization may want to submit.

In FY 2013, the Tribal Child Support Program oversaw 9 start-up tribal programs, and 51 comprehensive tribal IV-D child support programs. Comprehensive tribal child support programs provide full child support services including: establishment of paternity and support orders, modification and enforcement of support orders, and location of noncustodial parents and their assets. Start-up tribal programs are in the developmental stages of operation and are working to demonstrate their capacity to operate as a comprehensive program. Start-up tribes are required to submit their expenditures during this phase of operation; however, start-up funding and statistical data are not covered in this report.

Most tribal programs are relatively new comprehensive programs and have challenging caseloads due to a number of factors such as small scale, higher unemployment and higher poverty rates on reservations than in states. Of the 51 comprehensive tribes in FY 2013, over 50 percent became comprehensive during the previous 5 years. Despite this, these 51 comprehensive tribes reported collections of \$43 million, which was a 2 percent increase over tribal collections in FY 2012. In FY 2013, there were 47,000 tribal cases.

Key Tribal Facts for FY 2013



51 Comprehensive Tribal Programs

6 new comprehensive Tribes:

- Blackfeet Nation, MT
- Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, MT
- Fort Belknap Indian Community, MT
- Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, KS
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, ND
- Stockbridge-Munsee, WI

9 Start-up Programs with applications in review to become Comprehensive:

- Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, TX
- Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, OK
- Delaware Tribe of Indians, OK
- Ho-Chunk Nation, WI
- Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewas, WI
- Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa (Meskwaki Nation), IA
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, ID
- St. Regis Mohawk, NY
- Yurok Tribe, CA

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PROGRAM Performance

NATIONAL
PERFORMANCE

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National Performance

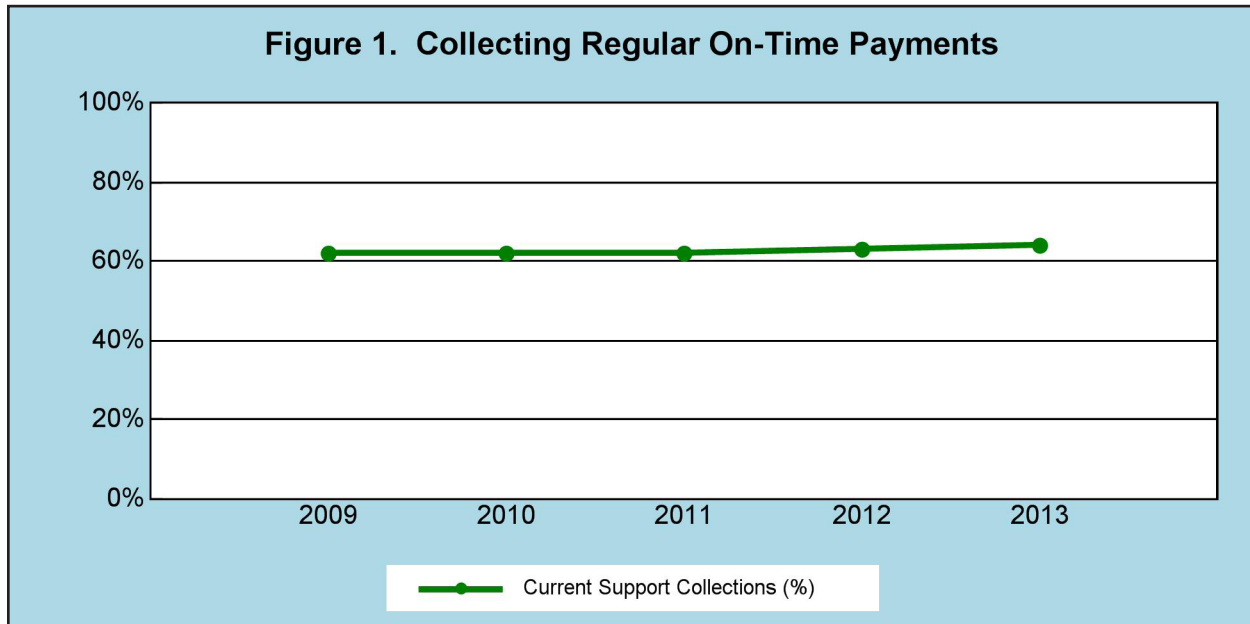


Figure 1. Collecting Regular On-Time Payments					
Performance Measures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Current Support Collections (%)	61.78	61.96	62.44	62.98	63.64
Arrearage Collections (%)	63.34	61.98	62.17	62.21	62.36

Table 1. Other Incentive Performance Measures					
Performance Measures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Statewide Paternity Establishment (%)	94.53	94.89	96.48	96.82	96.02
IV-D Paternity Establishment (%)	97.75	97.26	98.96	100.11	99.63
Support Order Establishment (%)	79.41	80.02	80.92	81.92	83.07
Cost-Effectiveness (\$)	4.78	4.88	5.12	5.19	5.31

Table 2. Total Number of Children in the Child Support Program					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Children in Child Support Cases	17,413,972	17,509,344	17,340,482	17,156,552	16,899,994

National Performance (cont.)

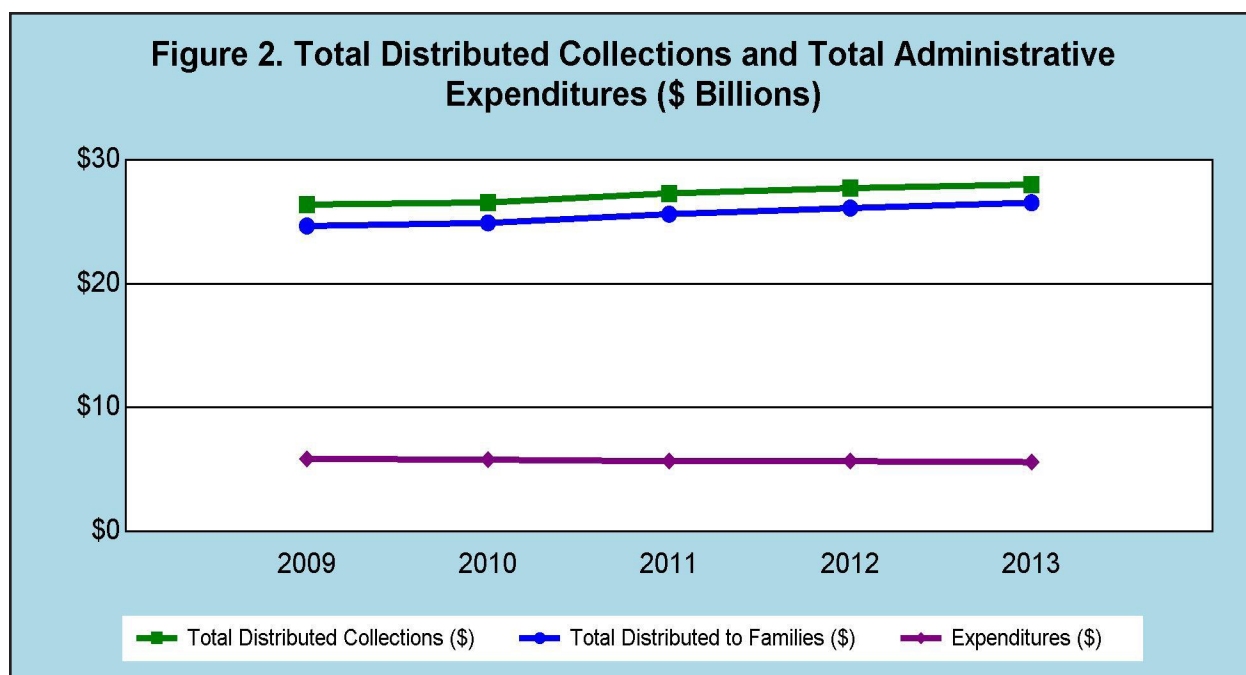


Figure 2. Total Distributed Collections and Total Administrative Expenditures (\$ Billions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Distributed Collections (\$)	26.39	26.56	27.30	27.72	28.01
Total Distributed to Families (\$)	24.66	24.91	25.62	26.11	26.54
Total Administrative Expenditures (\$)	5.85	5.78	5.66	5.66	5.59

Table 3. Percentage of Cases with Support Orders that had Collections by Assistance Type

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Current Assistance (%)	56.83	55.62	56.86	57.31	59.71
Former Assistance (%)	67.47	65.23	65.39	66.04	66.81
Never Assistance (%)	79.14	78.21	78.63	80.17	80.95

Table 4. Average Collections per Case with Support Orders by Assistance Type

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Current Assistance (\$)	1,382	1,423	1,459	1,456	1,368
Former Assistance (\$)	2,331	2,346	2,316	2,259	2,210
Never Assistance (\$)	3,800	3,841	3,893	3,868	3,859

CHILD SUPPORT: MORE MONEY FOR FAMILIES

COLLECTIONS

\$32 Billion

in child support
collected by state and
tribal child support
programs in FY2013



95%

went to families

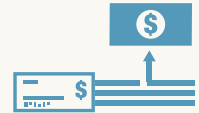


5% reimbursed
public assistance dollars



74%

collected through
income withholding from
the employee's paycheck



CASELOAD

In 2013 the child support program served

17 Million children



Nearly 1 in 4
children in
the U.S.



Families eligible for child support*

29% of custodial
families have income
below the federal
poverty level

Child support represents
45% of family income
for poor custodial
families that receive it

Custodial parents eligible for child support*

82%

are women

79%

are 30 or older

57%

have just one
eligible child

68%

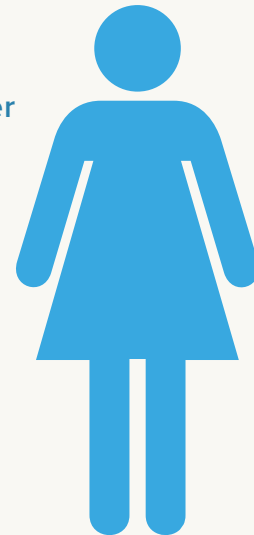
White

25%

Black

21%

Hispanic
(any race)



COST-EFFECTIVENESS

One of the most
cost-effective
government programs



For every **\$1.00** spent...

...the child support program
collects **\$5.31**

