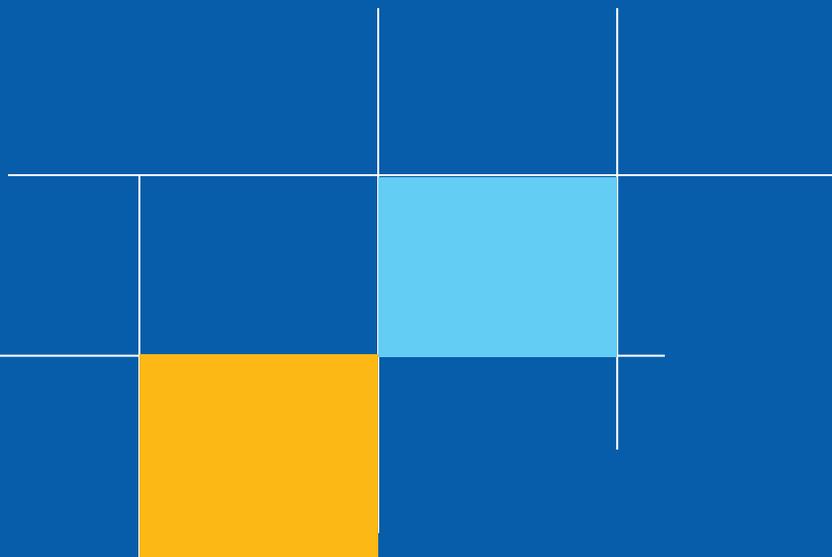
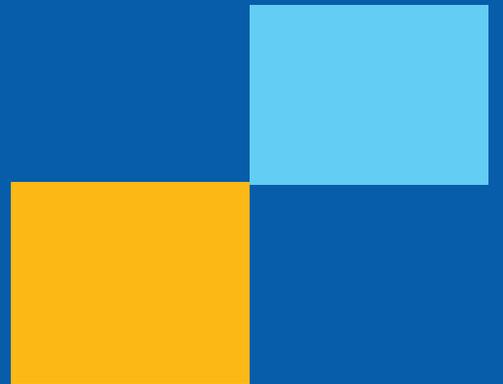




Office of Child Support Enforcement

**ANNUAL REPORT TO
CONGRESS
FY 2012**







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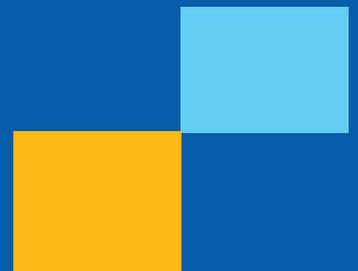
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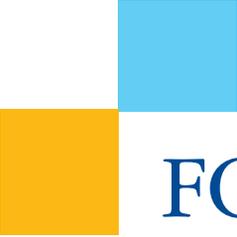
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FOREWORD

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 2012, there were 54 state and territorial child support programs and 57 tribal child support programs. I am pleased to present the 33rd Annual Report to Congress on the Child Support Program, providing the program's status and highlighting its accomplishments during FY 2012. You will notice that we made significant changes to the format of the report this year. The redesigned report now includes individual state and tribal pages and a modernized look. The goal of this project was to improve the utility of the report by presenting the information in a format that is easy to understand and analyze.

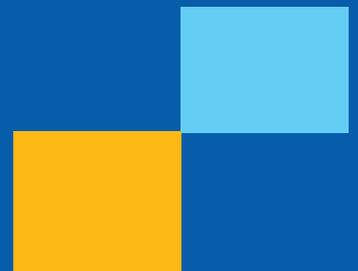
Established in 1975, the Child Support Program has continued to evolve over the past decades. The program has shifted its primary mission from welfare cost recovery to family support. This shift reflects legislation passed by Congress in 1996 and 2006 to authorize family distribution of support collections. In addition, the program uses a variety of early intervention strategies to obtain child support that complement traditional enforcement methods, including strategies to increase parental involvement in their children's lives. The program has expanded over the past decades to become more successful in helping parents work together to support their children and ensuring that low-income noncustodial parents are employed so that they can secure the resources they need to help provide for 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), 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 2012. The program provided child support services and collected \$27.8 billion for over 17 million children in its caseload under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. This included \$42 million in tribal IV-D child support collections, reflecting the growth of the tribal child support program. In addition, states collected another \$3.9 billion in payments made through income withholding orders for child support cases that did not receive IV-D funded services and distributed those collections to the families entitled to receive them. In total, \$31.7 billion in child support was collected in FY 2012, 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 57

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

In recent years, the program has shifted its primary focus from welfare cost reimbursement to a family centered approach that includes 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 member information that relates to the overall operations and success of the national child support program.

In FY 2012, OCSE worked together with state and tribal programs, and a variety of 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, for poor families with income below the poverty level who received child support, child support represents 45% of family income.

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 2012 Performance Highlights

\$31.7 billion in child support collections

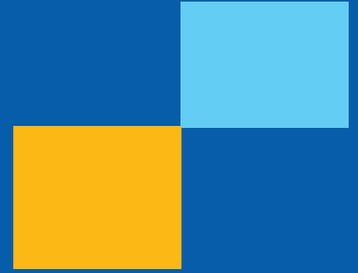
Federal Performance Measures

- **Paternity Establishment: 97%**
- **Cases with Orders: 82%**
- **Current Collections: 63%**
- **Arrearage Cases paying arrears: 62%**
- **Cost-Effectiveness: \$5.19**

Total Expenditures:

\$5.7 Billion (including \$3.4 billion in federal funds and \$2.3 billion in state funds).

Despite the slow pace of the nation's economic recovery, 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 2012. 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.

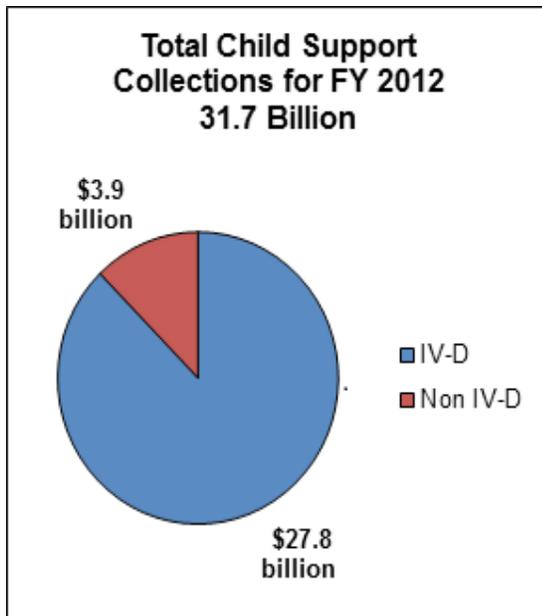


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HIGHLIGHTS of the year



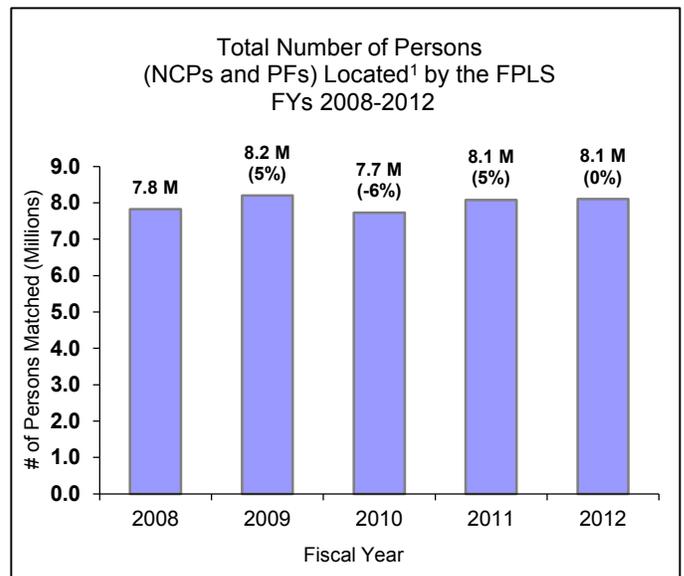
ACHIEVEMENTS



In FY 2012, OCSE focused on providing excellent customer service and more family-centered approaches to child support customers in collaboration with states and tribes. The major goal of the program, ensuring that children have established parentage and can rely on receiving financial support that reflects the parent’s ability to pay, was the primary focus for OCSE, states and tribes. OCSE continued to promote early intervention efforts as an effective strategy to reduce the need for traditional debt threshold-based enforcement. In FY 2012, OCSE worked with states and tribes to promote the importance of instituting programs that nurture healthy relationships between children and both parents. Capacity-building efforts are promoted through work opportunity programs by states and jurisdictions to allow parents to earn and provide support.

FEDERAL SYSTEMS

Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS)



¹ The Total Number of Persons Located, noncustodial parents (NCPs) and putative fathers (PFs), 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.

The Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), including the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), was established by Congress in 1996 for the purpose of assisting state child support agencies in locating parents and enforcing child support orders. The FPLS also includes two other major databases supporting OCSE business processes: the Federal Case Registry (FCR) of Child Support Orders, which consists of child support case and participant information from 54 states and territories, and the Federal Offset System, which contains data certified by states regarding the amount of past-due child support owed by noncustodial parents.

\$3.9 Billion

The amount of collections attributable to the FPLS in FY 2012, which represents 12 percent of \$31.7 billion total child support collections.



While the FPLS was legislatively mandated for the purpose of assisting state child support agencies in locating parents and enforcing 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. Authorized agencies and programs using FPLS data include the Social Security Administration, Department of Labor, Department of Education, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Internal Revenue Service, 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, as well as the ACF Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation and the ACF Office of Family Assistance. OCSE saves federal and state agencies more than \$1.5 billion per year through its data-matching program.

STATE AND TRIBAL SYSTEMS

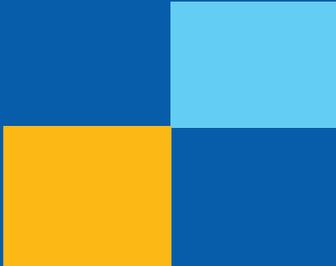
In FY 2012, states continued to incrementally replace, update, or enhance their statewide child support enforcement systems that were built on now aging infrastructures that in some cases are obsolete or becoming so quickly. Almost a third of all state child support agencies were planning for either major enhancements to or replacement of their legacy systems. Significant progress was made by a number of states that advanced well into the design and development phases of their replacement projects. Florida's replacement system project, Child Support Enforcement Automated Management System (CAMS), completed its statewide system implementation and began the federal certification process. Other

states well into the design and development of new systems during FY 2012 included Delaware, Maine, Texas, Massachusetts, Colorado, New Hampshire, and Kentucky. In addition, a number of states, including Indiana, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee were completing the planning or procurement phases of new system acquisitions.

In FY 2012, the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma and the Forest County Potawatomi Community Tribe of Wisconsin completed acceptance testing of the Model Tribal System (MTS), a comprehensive child support system designed collaboratively by tribes and then built by OCSE for use by all tribal programs. Both tribal child support programs subsequently loaded all of their cases to the MTS and began using it for full case and financial management, including complete payment processing, distribution and disbursement of child support collections.

GRANTS AND INITIATIVES

OCSE awards grants under two sections of the Social Security Act, Section 1115(a) and Section 452(j). Section 1115(a) of the Social Security Act 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. Only state Title IV-D agencies or the state umbrella agencies of which they are a part can receive these grants. States must apply for these funds in response to a grant announcement of the availability of funding under priorities that OCSE sets each year. Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act authorizes federal funding of Special Improvement Project (SIP) Grants for research



and demonstration grants and special projects of regional or national significance relating to the operation of state child support programs. SIP grant announcements are normally issued annually, and identify eligible applicants.

In FY 2012, OCSE awarded eight new Section 1115(a) grants to state child support agencies to develop and implement programs that provide employment services to noncustodial parents in the child support system. OCSE also awarded one grant to evaluate the eight demonstration programs. These child support-led employment programs include the following components: 1) case management; 2) employment-oriented services that include job placement and retention services; 3) fatherhood and parenting activities using peer support; and 4) child support order modification. The evaluation grant supports a rigorous national cross-site evaluation. The FY 2012 grant funds for the demonstration and evaluation projects totaled \$3.2 million.

Additionally in FY 2012, OCSE awarded continuation funds to awards made in FY 2011 and FY 2010. The continuation funds supported the following grants for child support program improvements and projects: 1) developing strategies for child support involvement in workforce development activities for unemployed and under-employed parents, 2) creating child support university partnerships to support research and data analyses to inform Title IV-D agency policy and program implementation, 3) supporting partnerships to build financial assets for fathers and families, 4) supporting child support innovations for active duty members, and 5) funding projects to provide expedited review and modification for child support orders. The FY 2012 continuation

grant funds totaled \$800,000.

In FY 2012, OCSE awarded five new Section 452(j) grants to develop, implement and evaluate procedures to establish parenting time orders along with new child support orders. The goal was 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 were a critical part of this pilot program, and all grantees were required to have a family violence coordinator. The FY 2012 grant funds for these projects totaled \$500,000. OCSE did not award any continuation funding to Section 452(j) grantees in FY 2012.

Program initiatives and collaborations are critical to successfully fulfilling OCSE's goal of improving child support outcomes for all children. Partnerships are a particularly effective way to increase the reliability of child support payments by addressing the underlying reasons parents are not paying their obligations, such as unemployment, parental conflict, or disengagement. Collaborations help the program to work with both parents to assure that they have the tools they need to provide for their children. During FY 2012, OCSE participated in various collaborations with offices within ACF and other agencies such as the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Veterans Affairs. For example, OCSE participated in the Federal Interagency Reentry Council Workgroup to promote the successful reentry of formerly incarcerated individuals, many of whom are parents.

ACCESS AND VISITATION

\$10 Million

The amount appropriated for and allocated to states for Access and Visitation programs in FY 2012.

Grants to states for the Access and Visitation Program (42 U.S.C. 699(b)) were authorized by Congress through enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). 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 through 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. Since its inception in FY 1996, \$10 million has been appropriated each year to be allocated among the states for the access and visitation program, with each state required to contribute 10 percent of total program costs.



POLICIES

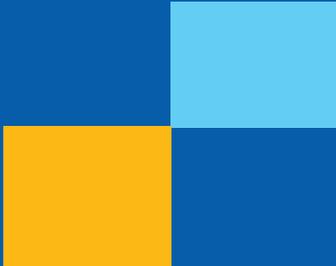
State Plan

State child support agencies must submit a state plan describing the nature and scope of the respective state's child support program. In FY 2012 states submitted a state plan page certifying compliance with the [Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 \(Public Law 112-40\)](#) that amended section [453A\(a\)\(2\) of the Social Security Act](#) by adding a paragraph to define the term "newly hired employee", which became effective April 21, 2012.

Policy Guidance

During FY 2012, OCSE continued to provide guidance and direction to states by issuing an Action Transmittal on appropriate actions related to the use of civil contempt in non-paying child support cases in the wake of the United States Supreme Court decision in *Turner v. Rogers*. This guidance identifies minimum procedures that IV-D child support programs should consider in bringing child support civil contempt actions that can lead to incarceration. Also, in collaboration with the Department of Justice, OCSE hosted a forum on the one-year anniversary of the United States Supreme Court decision in *Turner v. Rogers* exploring the importance of setting accurate child support orders and providing effective review and adjustment or modification so that child support orders reflect actual ability to comply. The forum also explored promising practices that avoid the build-up of arrears, cost-effective strategies for child support compliance, and alternatives to contempt proceedings. In conjunction with the event, OCSE launched several new fact sheets on this topic in the "Project to Avoid Increasing Delinquencies" fact sheets series, available on the OCSE website.

In addition, OCSE issued a Policy Interpretation Question that clarifies allowable child support activities related to outreach, referral, and case management, and an Information Memorandum that shared information with state child support



and child welfare agencies regarding the child support agency's authority to share federal and state parent locator and other information with the state child welfare agency.

INTERNATIONAL CHILD SUPPORT

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 partners to provide child support services to families in international cases involving reciprocating jurisdictions. In FY 2012, OCSE initiated several major projects to facilitate better communication and understanding between state child support agencies and our international partners. In March, the United States and Canada hosted an international case processing teleconference to train U.S. caseworkers on the revised Caseworker's Guide to Processing Cases with Canada (updated in September 2011). Over 200 U.S. state and federal international child support staff attended the teleconference. In addition, OCSE published guidance to our international partners on accessing information in the OCSE Intergovernmental Reference Guide, OCSE's online resource of state contact and policy information. Finally, OCSE updated and improved the international web resources as part of the overall OCSE-wide website redesign. Also, as previously reported for FY 2010 and FY

2011, 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 United States of joining this Convention is that more children living in the United States will receive the financial support of both their parents, wherever they 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 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.

CONSUMER SERVICES

During FY 2012, OCSE's Division of Consumer Services (DCS) redesigned the website providing child support professionals, program partners, families and the public with easier access and search capability to a significant amount of

information about the Child Support Program (<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/css>).

DCS also published the monthly e-newsletter, The Child Support Report, which provides a variety of articles on the people, initiatives and policies that affect the program's children and families. DCS responded via e-mail, telephone, and letter to thousands of customer inquiries and requests for information. DCS implementation of a new correspondence system during FY 2012 improved the management and timely resolution of these customer inquiries. OCSE also provided culturally appropriate services through its online Hispanic Child Support Resource Center and DVD Toolkit which have materials in English and Spanish for Hispanic and Latino outreach, partnership development, and training. Other OCSE outreach campaigns targeted other special and hard-to-serve child support populations, such as the military and veterans, the homeless, the incarcerated, and tribal communities during FY 2012.

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 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. In FY 2012, 49 states and territories received an incentive payment for meeting all five performance measures. 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. In FY 2012, one jurisdiction received a penalty for unreliable data and one received a penalty for failing to reach the required performance standard.

Between FY 2011 and FY 2012, the statewide paternity establishment rate remained at 97 percent, and IV-D paternity establishment increased from 99 to 100 percent. Over this same period, the percentage of cases with support orders established increased from 81 to 82 percent, the current support collection rate increased from 62 to 63 percent and the total of cases paying towards arrears remained at 62 percent. Cost-effectiveness increased from \$5.12 in FY 2011 to \$5.19 in FY 2012.

AUDIT AND DATA RELIABILITY

Data Reliability Audit (DRA)

In FY 2012,
51 states and territories passed the
DRAs/ DRRs.

The OCSE Office of Audit performs 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. The DRAs/DRRs help ensure that incentives are earned and paid only on the basis of verifiable data and that the incentive payment system is fair and equitable. In FY 2012, 51 states and territories passed the

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 child support costs claimed by the state for federal reimbursement 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 2012, the OCSE Office of Audit recommended for disallowance approximately \$1.5 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 IV-D 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 in a tribal IV-D plan the following tribally determined performance targets: 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 2012, the Tribal Child Support Program oversaw 12 start-up tribal programs, and 45 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 higher unemployment and poverty rates on reservations than in states. Of the 45 Comprehensive tribes in FY2012, 73 percent became Comprehensive during the previous five years. Despite this, these 45 Comprehensive tribes reported collections of \$42 million, which was a four percent increase over tribal collections in FY 2011. In FY 2012, there were over 44,000 tribal cases, a one percent increase from FY 2011.



Key Tribal Facts for FY 2012



Forty-five Comprehensive Tribal Programs

Four new Comprehensive Tribes:

- Aleutian/Pribilof Islands, AK
- Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, NC
- Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, OK
- Lac Courte Oreilles, WI

Twelve Start-up Programs with Applications in Review to become Comprehensive:

- Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, TX
- Blackfeet Nation, MT
- Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, MT
- Fort Belknap Indian Community, MT
- Ho-Chunk Nation, WI
- Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, KS
- Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewas, WI
- Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa (Meskwaki Nation), IA
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, ND
- St. Regis Mohawk, NY
- Stockbridge-Munsee, WI
- Yurok Tribe, CA

PROGRAM Performance

NATIONAL
PERFORMANCE

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National Performance

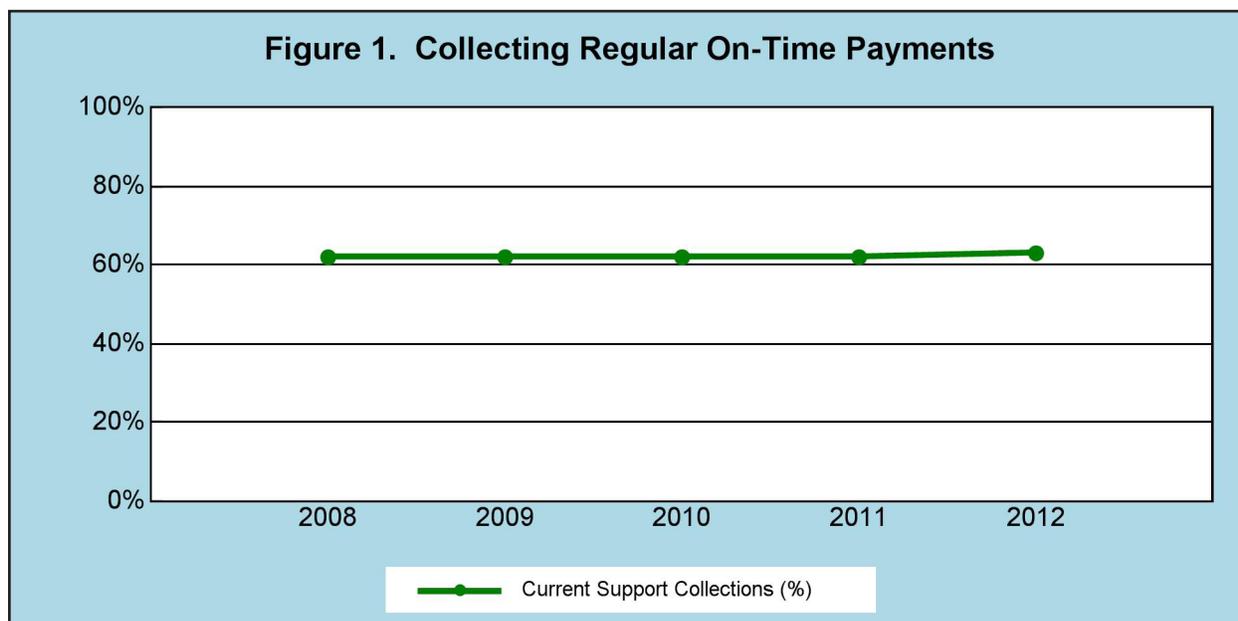


Figure 1. Collecting Regular On-Time Payments

| Performance Measures | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Current Support Collections (%) | 61.87 | 61.78 | 61.96 | 62.44 | 62.98 |
| Arrearage Collections (%) | 63.32 | 63.34 | 61.98 | 62.17 | 62.21 |

Table 1. Other Incentive Performance Measures

| Performance Measures | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Statewide Paternity Establishment (%) | 95.69 | 94.53 | 94.89 | 96.48 | 96.82 |
| IV-D Paternity Establishment (%) | 94.94 | 97.75 | 97.26 | 98.96 | 100.11 |
| Support Order Establishment (%) | 79.07 | 79.41 | 80.02 | 80.92 | 81.92 |
| Cost-Effectiveness (\$) | 4.80 | 4.78 | 4.88 | 5.12 | 5.19 |

Table 2. Total Number of Children in the Child Support Program

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Children in Child Support Cases | 17,031,940 | 17,413,972 | 17,509,344 | 17,340,482 | 17,156,552 |

National Performance (cont.)

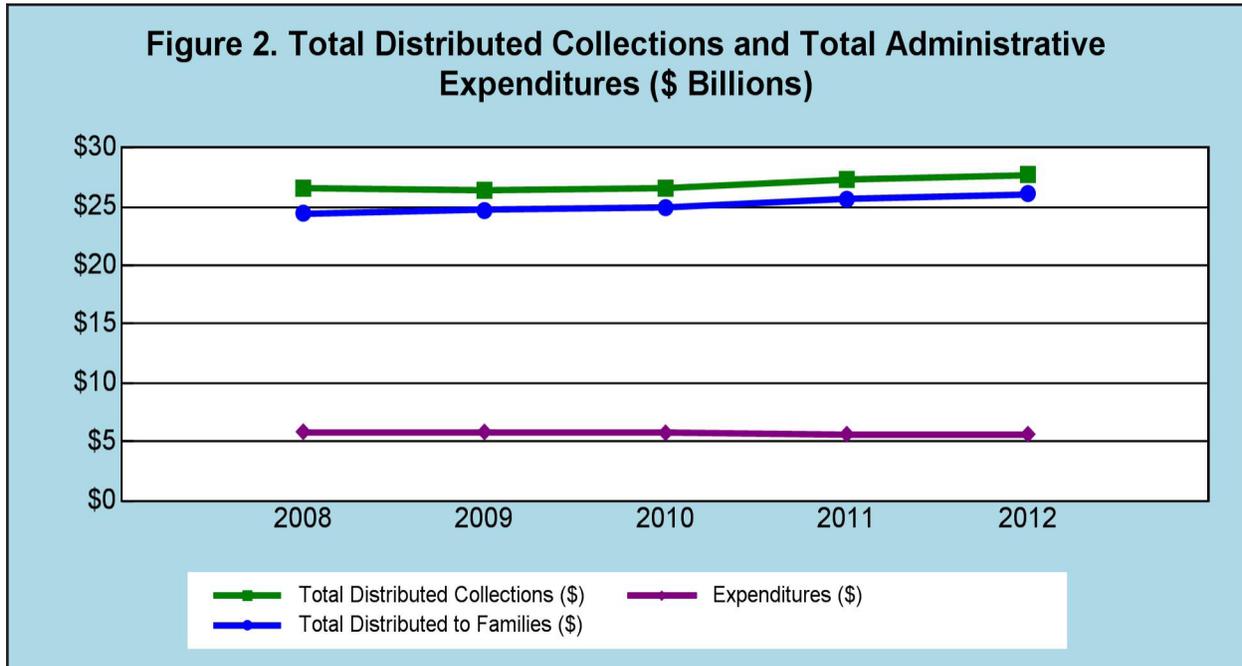


Figure 2. Total Distributed Collections and Total Administrative Expenditures (\$ Billions)

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Distributed Collections (\$) | 26.56 | 26.39 | 26.56 | 27.30 | 27.72 |
| Total Distributed to Families (\$) | 24.44 | 24.66 | 24.91 | 25.62 | 26.11 |
| Total Administrative Expenditures (\$) | 5.87 | 5.85 | 5.78 | 5.66 | 5.66 |

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

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Current Assistance (%) | 59.53 | 56.83 | 55.62 | 56.86 | 57.31 |
| Former Assistance (%) | 67.96 | 67.47 | 65.23 | 65.39 | 66.04 |
| Never Assistance (%) | 80.03 | 79.14 | 78.21 | 78.63 | 80.17 |

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

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Current Assistance (\$) | 1,397 | 1,382 | 1,423 | 1,459 | 1,456 |
| Former Assistance (\$) | 2,439 | 2,331 | 2,346 | 2,316 | 2,259 |
| Never Assistance (\$) | 3,765 | 3,800 | 3,841 | 3,893 | 3,868 |

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