Office of Child Support Enforcement

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS FY 2014

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES • USA

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN & FAMILIES

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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 2014, there were 54 state and territorial child support programs and 62 tribal child support programs. I am pleased to present the 35th Annual Report to Congress on the Child Support Program, providing the program's status and highlighting its accomplishments during FY 2014.

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 the involvement of parents 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 2014. The program provided child support services and collected $28 billion for 16 million children in its caseload through the program funded under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. This includes $47 million in tribal child support collections, reflecting the growth of the tribal IV-D 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 2014, 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 62 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.

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. [1]

In 2014, it is estimated that child support payments reduced poverty for recipients by 6.3 percentage points. In that year about 500,000 children were lifted out of poverty by child support payments. [2]

1 Knox, V. (1996). The Effects of Child Support Payments on Developmental Outcomes for Elementary School-age Children. Journal of Human Resources, 31(4), 816-840.

Graham, J., Beller, A., & Hernendez, P. (1994). The Effects of Child Support on Educational Attainment. In I. Garfinkel, S. McLanahan, & P. Robins (Eds.), Child Support and Child Well-Being (pp.317-354)

2 Ajay Chaudry, Christopher Wimer, Suzanne Macartney, Lauren Frohlich, Colin Campbell, Kendall Swenson, Don Oellerich, and Susan Hauan. Poverty in the United States: 50-Year Trends and Safety Net Impacts. US Department of Health and Human Services.

In FY 2014, 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.

FY 2014 Performance Highlights

$32 billion in child support collections

Federal Performance Measures: [3]

- **Paternity Establishment Percentage:**
  - **Statewide Paternity 96%**
  - **IV-D Paternity 100%**
- **Cases with Orders: 85%**
- **Current Collections: 64%**
- **Arrearage Cases: 63%**
- **Cost Effectiveness: For every $1 spent on the program, child support collects $5.25**

Total Expenditures:

- **$5.7 billion ($3.4 billion in federal funds and $2.2 billion in state funds).**

3 For more information on federal performance measures, see Incentive Formulas and Forms in appendix.

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 2014. 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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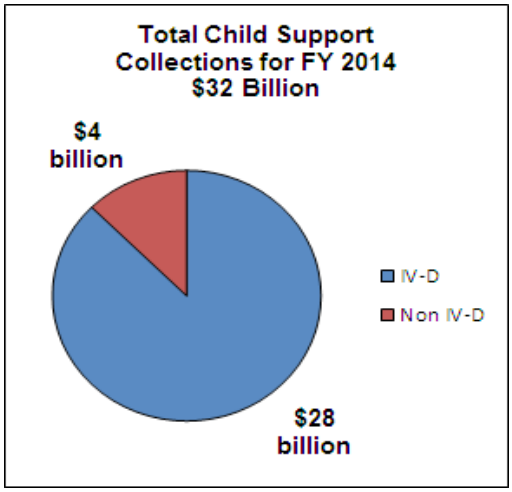
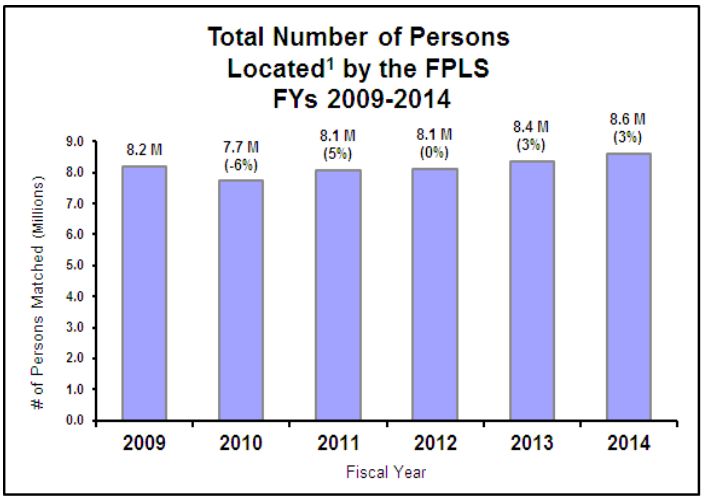
HIGHLIGHTS of the year

ACHIEVEMENTS



In FY 2014, 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 stop. 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.

OCSE 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 2014, Federal Systems activities included:

- NDNH data matches resulted in $704 million in child support collections through income withholding orders 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 $182 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 $1 billion was collected through a partnership with the Social Security Administration 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.

$3.8 Billion

The amount of collections attributable to federal systems in FY 2014, 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: 175:1

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 2014, total costs for federal systems were $21.8 million resulting in a benefit-to-cost ratio of 175:1.

STATE AND TRIBAL SYSTEMS

In FY 2014, a few states continued to try to replace or enhance their legacy statewide automated case management computer systems built on aging technology. In nearly all states, the systems are obsolete, and in some states, the systems are close to the end of their usable lives. However, state budget constraints continue to delay most enhancement and replacement efforts. Despite these challenges, some states and territories are beginning to conduct planning and feasibility studies to examine a path forward for replacement of their systems. In FY 2014 these states and one territory included Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, South

Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Guam.

To reduce the federal costs of automating tribal programs, OCSE completed development and testing in FY 2013 and announced the availability of the Model Tribal System (MTS). The MTS, a comprehensive, highly configurable child support system was designed collaboratively by tribes. It was built by OCSE for all tribal programs. Eight tribes—the Modoc Tribe, Forest County Potawatomi Community, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Lac Courte Orielles, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Suquamish, Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, and the Eastern Shoshone—had begun or completed full installation of the MTS by FY 2014.

Other significant work with state and tribal systems included the continued management of the National Information Exchange Model's (NIEM) Human Services Domain on behalf of the Department 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. Some of these projects included development and publication of the National Human Services Interoperability Architecture, the ACF Confidentiality Toolkit, and version 3 of the Cost Allocation Methodology Toolkit.

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. OCSE did not issue any new grants in FY 2014, but awarded continuation funding to two existing projects, Child Support Noncustodial Parent Employment Demonstration (CSPED) and Parenting Time Opportunities for Children (PTOC).

OCSE awarded FY 2014 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. OCSE plans to award continuation funding through FY 2016. The total FY 2014 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.

OCSE awarded continuation funding 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. The total FY 2014 continuation grant funds totaled $500,000.

PTOC funds five grants to develop, implement, and report on their family violence safeguards and evaluate procedures to establish parenting time orders with new child support orders for parents who were never married. The goal is to learn more about how the child support program can safely and effectively give families opportunities to establish parenting time orders. It is expected that allowing opportunities for both parents to spend time with their child may improve 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, incarceration, parental conflict, lack of access to the children, 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 2014, 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. Examples of FY 2014 partnerships included:

- Partnered with the VA to improve employment prospects and to reduce homelessness among veterans;
- Participated in the Federal Interagency Reentry Council Workgroup to promote the successful reentry of formerly incarcerated parents, and worked with a subgroup to publish a State-by-State Guide to Changing a Child Support Order with information to help parents understand the child support review and modification process;
- 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 to increase communication and coordination between child support agencies and responsible fatherhood programs;
- 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 enrollment in health care coverage as required by the Affordable Care Act; and
- Partnered with CMS to establish a hardship exemption from health care coverage requirements for custodial parents claiming the child as a tax dependent, for whom the noncustodial parent has a court ordered obligation to provide health care coverage and is failing to do so.

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. While funding ended, FY 2014 was their final, no-cost extension year in which the grantees included their activities and drafted their final reports to share lessons learned from the interventions and from their partnerships with university researchers and to use results to inform Title IV-D agency policy and program implementation.

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. 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. 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 an updated and expanded version of the Caseworker's Guide to Processing Cases with Finland which also included new bilingual forms.

To improve case processing, OCSE published detailed correspondence and payment processing information for each Foreign Reciprocating Country (FRC) on the OCSE

international webpage. OCSE also published a set of Frequently Asked Questions on International Cases, which provide information and guidance intended for families.

OCSE participated in the American Bar Association's International Family Mediator Training with a presentation on International Child Support and the 2007 Hague Child Support Treaty.

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. 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 next step in the process is for states to pass conforming amendments to state laws to streamline interstate and international child support enforcement. States have begun to update their legislation, and OCSE provided technical assistance to States as they do so. 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.

Child Welfare

OCSE and the Children's Bureau, which oversees the Title IV-E and IV-B child welfare programs within ACF, have partnered on projects to improve family services for many years. During FY 2014, the two offices collaborated to conduct a pilot project that gave staff from Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Iowa, Indiana, and Texas child welfare agencies access to Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) data through the Federal Child Support Portal (CSP). OCSE developed a Child Support Portal (CSP) module for child welfare use, offered training and distributed a user manual, provided technical support for set-up and access, coordinated the signing of Memoranda of Understanding for each jurisdiction, and made help desk support available for the duration of the 60-day pilot. This enabled the child welfare staff to locate parents and other relatives of children who have been removed from their home without the need to involve a child support worker.

Jurisdictions used the CSP to: locate parents and relatives for placement or case planning services, initiate termination of parental rights, issue court summons on behalf of children in need of services, identify potential adoptive homes, establish guardianship, find runaway youth, and gather information during the investigation phase of a child welfare case.

During the pilot, OCSE monitored access and compiled usage statistics. At the conclusion of the pilot, the Children's Bureau conducted an evaluation to gather feedback, identify issues, and solicit recommendations for improvement. Interviews with participating states focused on their experiences with the portal. Interviews with states that did not participate in the pilot focused on barriers to their participation. The pilot project ran from October 1, 2013 through November 30, 2013.

Training Activities

During FY 2014, OCSE provided child support systems and technology training to child support directors and their executive staff focused on the many automated systems used

by state child support agencies. The training included information on state and federal systems; planning and funding state systems; federal oversight and monitoring; managing state systems; and future IT directions.

State Plan

As a condition of receiving federal financial participation, the state child support agency must have an approved state plan describing the nature and scope of its child support program, which meets all federal requirements. The state plan consists of the preprinted state plan pages and any related attachments and contains all information necessary for OCSE to determine whether a state plan can be approved. Sections 454 and 466 of the Social Security Act set forth the requirements for submission of a state plan and plan amendments for the child support program. During FY 2014, OMB approved an update of the State Plan Material form OMB 0970-0017. There were no new state plan submittals in FY 2014.

CUSTOMER COMMUNICATIONS

During FY 2014, 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 implemented a Customer Inquiry Management system and timely 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 2013 to FY 2014, the statewide paternity establishment remained at 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 83 to 85 percent, the current support collection rate remained at 64 percent and the total of cases paying towards arrears increased from 62 percent to 63 percent. Cost-effectiveness decreased from $5.31 in FY 2013 to $5.25 in FY 2014.

AUDIT AND DATA RELIABILITY

Data Reliability Audit (DRA)

The OCSE Office of Audit continued to perform Data Reliability Audits or Data Reliability Reviews to evaluate the completeness, accuracy, security and reliability of data reported and produced by state reporting systems. These data reliability audits 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 2014, data from states and territories for FY 2013 was audited. Fifty-two states and territories passed their data reliability audits. Two states failed the audit this year. One of these states received a penalty letter for having two consecutive failures. The other state received a penalty letter for having four consecutive failures for one measure. Two states that failed the audit in FY 2012, received congratulatory letters for reporting complete and reliable data in FY 2013.

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 2014, the OCSE Office of Audit recommended disallowance for approximately $4.3 million of unallowable costs claimed.

TRIBAL PERFORMANCE

The Tribal Child Support Program provides 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 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 child support 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; any other performance measures a tribe or tribal organization may want to submit.

In FY 2014, the Tribal Child Support Program

oversaw 57 comprehensive tribal IV-D child support programs and an additional 5 start-up tribal 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. Tribes starting up a program 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 57 comprehensive tribes in FY 2014, over 50 percent became comprehensive during the previous 5 years. Despite this, these 57 comprehensive tribes reported collections of over $47 million, which was a 8.9 percent increase over tribal collections in FY 2013. In FY 2014, there were 50,892 tribal cases.

Key Tribal Facts for FY 2014

57 Comprehensive Tribal Programs

6 new comprehensive Tribes:

- Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, TX
- Ho-Chunk Nation, WI
- Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, WI
- Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa (Meskwaki Nation), IA
- St. Regis Mohawk, NY
- Yurok Tribe, CA

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

- Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, OK
- Delaware Tribe of Indians, OK
- Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, NE
- Shinnecock Indian Nation, NY
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, ID

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PROGRAM Performance

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE

National Performance

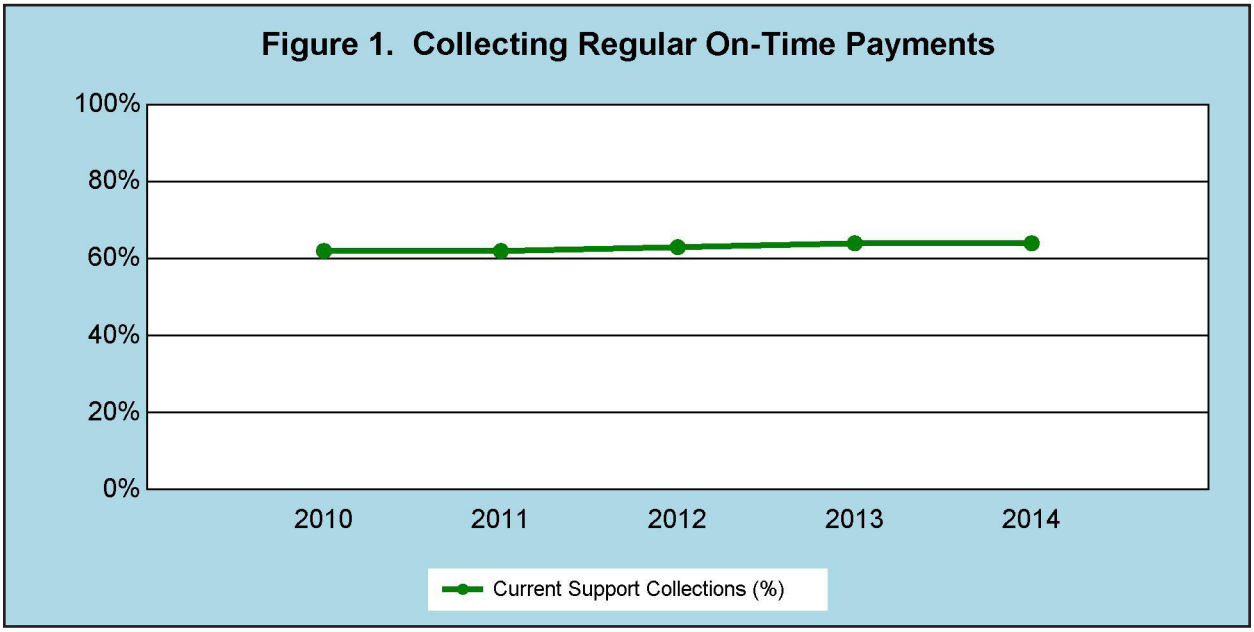

Figure 1. Collecting Regular On-Time Payments					
Performance Measures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Current Support Collections (%)	61.96	62.44	62.98	63.64	64.21
Arrearage Collections (%)	61.98	62.17	62.21	62.36	62.69

Table 1. Other Incentive Performance Measures					
Performance Measures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Statewide Paternity Establishment (%)	94.89	96.48	96.82	96.02	95.78
IV-D Paternity Establishment (%)	97.26	98.96	100.11	99.63	99.64
Support Order Establishment (%)	80.02	80.92	81.92	83.07	84.69
Cost-Effectiveness ($)	4.88	5.12	5.19	5.31	5.25

Table 2. Total Number of Children in the Child Support Program					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Children in Child Support Cases	17,509,344	17,340,482	17,156,552	16,899,994	16,337,739

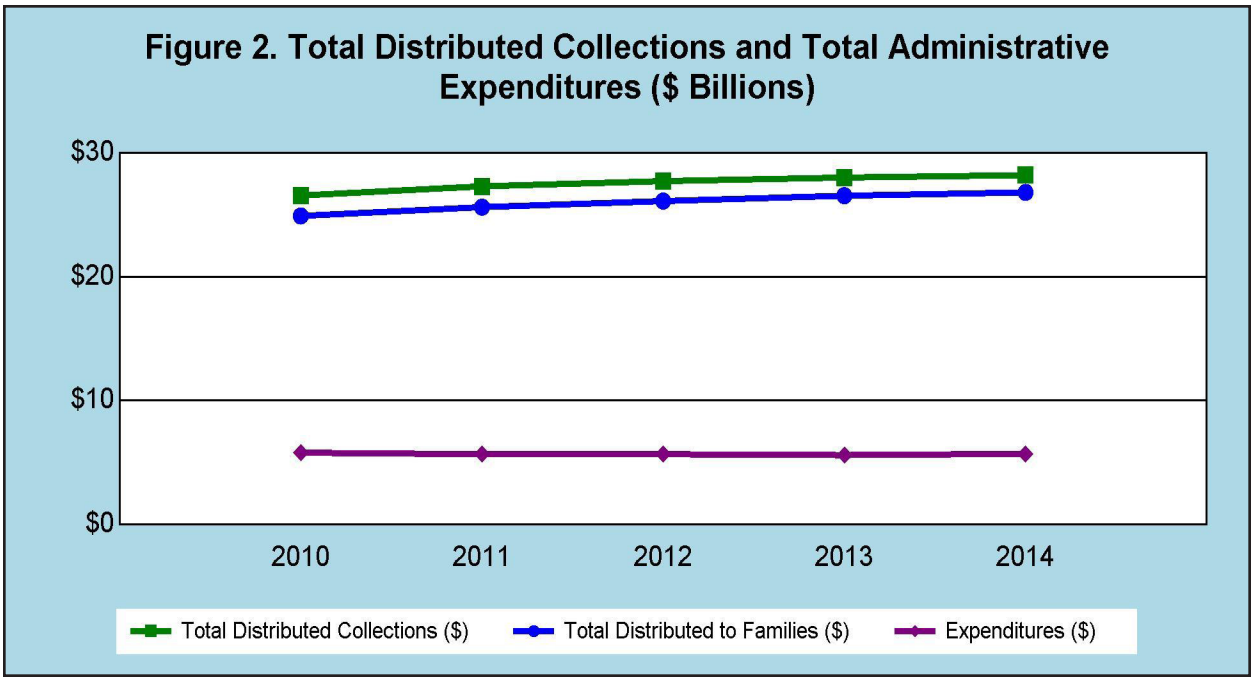

Figure 2. Total Distributed Collections and Total Administrative Expenditures ($ Billions)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Distributed Collections ($)	26.56	27.30	27.72	28.01	28.20
Total Distributed to Families ($)	24.91	25.62	26.11	26.54	26.81
Total Administrative Expenditures ($)	5.78	5.66	5.66	5.59	5.69

Table 3. Percentage of Cases with Support Orders that had Collections by Assistance Type					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Current Assistance (%)	55.62	56.86	57.31	NA [1]	51.70
Former Assistance (%)	65.23	65.39	66.04	NA [1]	65.93
Never Assistance (%)	78.21	78.63	80.17	NA [1]	78.98

Table 4. Average Collections per Case with Support Orders by Assistance Type					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Current Assistance ($)	1,423	1,459	1,456	1,368	1,516
Former Assistance ($)	2,346	2,316	2,259	2,210	2,326
Never Assistance ($)	3,841	3,893	3,868	3,859	3,945

[1] Data not available due to a reporting problem in two states. See table 75 for data by state.

Child Support 2014: More Money for Families

Collections

$32 Billion
in child support collected by state and tribal child support programs in FY2014

95%
went to families

5% reimbursed public assistance dollars

75%
collected through income withholding from the employee's paycheck

Caseload

In 2014 the child support program served
16 Million children

Nearly 1 in 4 children in the U.S.*

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)

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

Cost-Effectiveness

One of the most cost-effective government programs

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

...the child support program collects **$5.25**

Source: Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement FY2014 Report
* 2012 Current Population Survey-Child Support Supplement