



This Facsimile is from the

Administration for Children and Families
 370 L'Enfant Promenade S.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20447-0001

Date: 3/12/99

This transmission consists of this cover plus 5 pages

To: Cynthia Rice

From: Kristin Selsman

Phone:

Phone:

401-5280

Fax: 456-7321

7431

Messages: ① Draft plan for April consultation mtg.

② Letter that went out asking for financing options/proposals

Administration for Children and Families

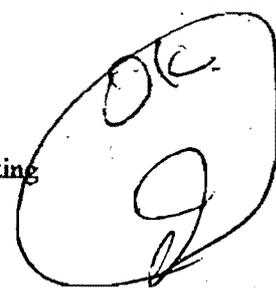
Phone: 401-9200

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[3/10/99] Draft Plan - April CSE Financing National Meeting



Expectations

- The number of *comprehensive* proposals we'll receive is unknown; the current estimate is between 2 and 5, mostly from advocates. In addition, we expect a large number of *specific* recommendations that focus on one or a few elements of CSE financing, or propose additional principles.
- We expect to receive most of the recommendations by March 31, but a few more will probably trickle in through the first two weeks of April.

Analysis of Recommendations

As comprehensive proposals are received, OCSE will:

- Perform an overall analysis to compare the proposal to the Administration's principles and to detect apparent omissions, contradictions, etc.
- Contact the submitting party, if necessary for clarity.
- To the extent possible, prepare a cost analysis.
- Prepare an analysis of the possible effects of the proposal on children and families, the federal government, State and local governments (similar in some respects to the "levers" chart) and attempt to identify categories of potential cost avoidance.

As specific recommendations are received, OCSE will:

- Tally the specific recommendations, and note the source by type of organization, similar to analyses of comments on NPRMs.
- Prepare an analysis of the possible effects of these recommendations as was done in the "levers" chart.

Then, OCSE will prepare the tallies and analyses for use at the meeting. Some information, such as the counts and types of specific recommendations, will be posted on the ACF website for advance review by participants and other interested parties. To the extent possible, actual recommendations or proposals will also be made available in advance.

Conduct of the April Meeting:

- The meeting will initially be scheduled for two days, but will be designed to take less time if the number of recommendations and participants allows. The first part of the meeting will be devoted to a presentation of proposals and a summary of specific recommendations; the second part will involve general discussion and the search for common ground. Formal votes would not be taken.
- Submitters would be invited to join in the presentation of their own proposals, with additional federal or other staff recruited to serve as co-presenters, as necessary.
- OCSE would not be neutral in the discussion, expressing views consistent with the Administration's principles as necessary.
- If we receive no comprehensive proposals at all, we would propose to base the meeting on a set of options we would construct from the basic ideas we know to be under discussion or plausible alternatives, taken from the levers piece, the consultations, and any specific recommendations we receive.

-2-

Details about the April Meeting:

- Judge Ross will write to the States and others who received the letter from John Monahan, asking them to reserve April 27 and 28. We learned of no direct conflicts in querying the national organizations, but the IV-D Directors have a national meeting scheduled the next week (week of May 2) in Michigan, and it might be difficult for many of them to be out of town two weeks in a row.
- OCSE will explore possible sites for the meeting, including Room 800 or Stonchenge.
- We would not accept proposals under conditions in which we knew the author, but would be expected to conceal the author's identity. However, if we receive proposals from a source that does not necessarily endorse the proposal(s) or does not identify the author, we could consider such proposals.
- We would allow a period of time after the meeting for participants to add suggestions or correct or confirm positions they take.
- OCSE will explore the idea of publishing a summary of the discussion.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Office of the Assistant Secretary, Suite 600
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20447

February 24, 1999

Dear Colleague:

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) began work in 1998 to examine the financing system for the nation's Child Support Enforcement program. As part of this work, we held a number of consultations around the country in which many States, Congressional staff, and interested advocates participated. These discussions provided a useful exchange of ideas on many topics related to program financing including the effect of falling TANF caseloads on State program revenue, the complexity of the current financing system, incentive funding, pass-through of collections directly to families, and cost-recovery.

As a result of these discussions, the Administration is convinced that changes in the financing structure must be examined carefully. ACF will convene a meeting in Washington, D.C., within the next two months (on a date to be announced), to focus directly on the question of policy and legislative changes that may be needed to strengthen or simplify the financing of Child Support Enforcement.

This is the invitation for your organization to participate in the national meeting and to provide us with advice and direction in preparation for the meeting. We are extending this same invitation to all States and organizations, which have expressed interest in financing issues. If your office is not the appropriate one to consider such a request for advice and recommendations, please forward this letter to the correct office within your State or organization.

The minutes of the FY 1998 consultation meetings, reflecting the comments and advice that were provided to us, may be found at the Office of Child Support's website: <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cse/fct/csfin.htm> In addition, we contracted with the Lewin Group, a policy research organization, to gather factual data regarding CSE financing at the federal, state, and local

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levels. The Lewin report has been widely distributed in draft, but if you do not have a copy we would be happy to supply one.

As the next step in this consultation process, we wish to invite you, and other stakeholders, to offer recommendations on how best to improve the financing for child support enforcement. Our plan is to use the national meeting to review and analyze the written recommendations we receive, and to consider other recommendations that stakeholders may have. The intent is to facilitate a structured dialogue among stakeholders regarding the advantages and disadvantages of various approaches to improving the overall Child Support financing system. We will analyze the recommendations we receive in advance of the meeting, using data from the Lewin Group study, as appropriate, to shed some light in an objective way on the consequences of different financing approaches.

Most likely, stakeholders wishing to offer recommendations or advice on Child Support financing will want to consider the programmatic and fiscal effects of their recommendations, especially as they relate (a) to families, (b) to State, local and federal cost neutrality, and (c) to the need for changes in laws and policies. The more comprehensive the advice we receive, in addressing all the different aspects of child support financing, the more helpful it will be in the context of the national meeting. In order to allow time for analysis before our discussion of the different approaches that may be recommended, we would prefer to have your written comments by March 31, 1999.

The following principles, which will guide our analysis and the conduct of the national meeting, were included in the President's fiscal year 2000 budget. The principles are based in part on the consultations we conducted last year:

Maximize collections and support for all families in the child support program, including the hardest to serve;

Maximize paternity establishment, financial and medical support establishment, collections on current support and on arrears, and cost efficiency;

Give priority to increasing payments to families, while ensuring federal budget cost neutrality¹;

¹ Federal budget cost neutrality does not imply a cap on the program. The program would still be expected to grow annually, as projected in the President's Budget. However, financing recommendations should not be based on the expectation of any new or expanded sources of federal funds.

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Create incentives for adequate State and local investment of staff and resources needed for improved program performance; and

Promote national standards and ease of interstate case processing, while maintaining State flexibility.

The goal of this process is not necessarily to develop a consensus among the stakeholders and other participants, and the Administration, about formal proposals for legislation this year. It is our hope, however, that this dialogue will increase the likelihood that all participants will have the opportunity to understand the consequences of approaches they may support, based on the best available data, and to assess the likely impact of other participants' ideas.

For further information about the national meeting, or to discuss the Administration's efforts to consult with States and advocacy organizations on Child Support Enforcement Financing, please contact Michael W. Ambrose in the Office of Child Support Enforcement. Mr. Ambrose can be reached at (202) 205-8740, or via internet at Mambrose@ACF.DHHS.GOV.

Sincerely,

John Monahan
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Children and Families

cc: State IV-D Directors
ACF Regional Administrators

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Improving Child Support Enforcement: The Child Support Enforcement Program establishes and enforces the support obligations owed by noncustodial parents to their children. The program is administered by States and localities, and receives most of its funding from the Federal government. States receive Federal reimbursement for administrative costs at several different match rates as well as Federal incentive payments. States also levy user fees and keep a share of TANF-related collections, returning a share to the Federal government. In 1998, Federal costs for the program totaled \$1.4 billion (\$2.4 billion in gross costs; \$945 million retained by the Federal Government from collections).

Last year, the Administration began consulting with stakeholders in the child support program to review issues regarding its financing structure. The Administration sought views on how well the current financing structure rewards program performance, provides incentives for State and local investment in the program, and supports good outcomes for families. Shortly after these consultations conclude, in ~~April~~ ^{May} 1999, the Administration will submit ~~legislation~~ ^{a proposal} to Congress proposing financing changes based on the following principles:

- Maximize collections and support for all families in the child support program, including families receiving TANF, former TANF and other poor families;
- Maximize performance in paternity establishment, order establishment, collections on current support, collections on arrears, cost efficiency, medical support establishment, and interstate case processing;
- Give priority to increasing payments to families, while ensuring the Federal budget cost neutrality of the overall legislative proposal; and
- Create proper incentives for adequate State and local investment of staff and resources needed for improved program performance.

The budget begins to address financing issues by: 1) conforming the match rate for paternity testing with the basic administrative match rate; and 2) repealing the hold harmless provision established under the welfare reform law. With the goal of increasing collections, the budget proposes to reinstate the pre-welfare reform policy of mandatory review of support orders for families receiving TANF. In addition, the budget includes \$6.5 million in 2000 in new resources to investigate and prosecute the most egregious child support violators.

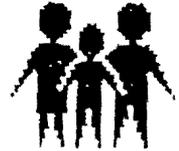
and work
on a bipartisan
basis
to enact
legislation

FAX COVER



Income Maintenance Branch

Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20503



To:

Cynthia Rice

Organization:

Fax Number:

67431

From:

Michele Ahern

Date/Time:

Number of Pages:

Cover ÷

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Notes:

Cynthia - This is the set of principles that we've worked out with HHS, with a good deal of back and forth discussion.

Michele

Income Maintenance Fax Number: (202) 395-0851

Voice Confirmation: (202) 395-4686

PRINCIPLES FOR CHILD SUPPORT FINANCING LEGISLATION

- Maximize collections and support for all families in the child support program, including families receiving TANF, former TANF and other poor families;
- Maximize performance in paternity establishment, order establishment, collections on current support, collections on arrears, cost efficiency, and medical support;
- Give priority to increasing payments to families, while ensuring the Federal budget cost neutrality of the overall legislative proposal.
- Promote national standards and ease of interstate case processing, while maintaining necessary flexibility for State programs;
- Create proper incentives for adequate State and local investment of staff and resources needed for improved program performance; and
- Minimize disruption of services due to impact of financing changes.

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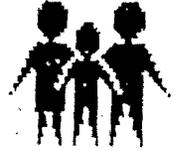
→ don't want date certain
+ submit proposal

FAX COVER



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Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20503



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Organization:

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Michele Ahern

Date/Time:

Number of Pages:

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Notes:

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Voice Confirmation: (202) 395-4686

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Improving Child Support Enforcement: The Child Support Enforcement Program establishes and enforces the support obligations owed by noncustodial parents to their children. The program is administered by States and localities, and receives most of its funding from the Federal government. States receive Federal reimbursement for administrative costs at several different match rates as well as Federal incentive payments. States also levy user fees and keep a share of TANF-related collections, returning a share to the Federal government. In 1998, Federal costs for the program totaled \$1.4 billion (\$2.4 billion in gross costs; \$945 million retained by the Federal Government from collections).

Last year, the Administration began consulting with stakeholders in the child support program to review issues regarding its financing structure. The Administration sought views on how well the current financing structure rewards program performance, provides incentives for State and local investment in the program, and supports good outcomes for families. Shortly after these consultations conclude, in April 1999, the Administration will submit legislation to Congress proposing financing changes based on the following principles:

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American Public Human Services Association

National Council of State Human Service Administrators

RESOLUTION ON THE FUTURE OF CHILD SUPPORT FINANCING

Background

In passing the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) which placed a time limit on the receipt of assistance, Congress increased the importance of the child support program in achieving and sustaining family self-sufficiency. As part of welfare reform negotiations, Congress, the administration, and states reached consensus on the child support mandates and funding structure needed to carry out this role. Many of these mandates have significantly increased the administrative cost of child support programs, the workload of state child support agencies, the entities with which state agencies must forge relationships, and the expectations placed on states for collecting child support. States exerted considerable effort in passing the required legislative changes and are implementing the many requirements of PRWORA to improve the well being of families. Since the passage of PRWORA, states have achieved successes in reducing TANF caseloads, but child support caseloads have risen as more families have come to rely on the services of this program.

In July of 1998, less than two years after the passage of PRWORA, the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 was signed into law, completely restructuring the federal incentive payment system to states based on new performance measures. Incentive payments to states are an integral funding source, and the new law will make states' budgeting and appropriations processes more uncertain. Under the new system, states will be competing with each other for a capped amount of payments and will have difficulty predicting what funding will be from year to year. Throughout the fall of 1998, the Department of Health and Human Services, at the behest of the Office of Management and Budget, conducted a study and consultations regarding the future of child support funding. Results of the study demonstrated that states are making significant investments in the child support program and that revenues received from federal sources are being directed to the child support program and other closely aligned human service programs.

Resolution

Whereas, the current federal match rates for administrative costs recognize the interstate nature of the child support program and reflect the significant role the federal government plays in supporting the program's many federal mandates on states;

Whereas, any attempts to reduce the federal commitment would break the agreement on policy and funding structure reached by Congress, the administration, and states regarding implementation of the new federal child support mandates of PRWORA;

Whereas, without this agreed-upon federal funding base, states and counties will lack adequate resources to implement the PRWORA mandates thereby jeopardizing the well-being of families, will lose state legislative, local government, and public support for the program, and may have no alternative except to seek repeal of federal mandates;

Whereas, the child support system itself is extremely complicated making it difficult to change one part of the funding structure without having often unforeseen consequences on the whole human services delivery system;

Whereas, the recent restructuring and capping of the incentive fund and the consequent financial instability it brings to states makes further changes ill-advised;

Whereas, any cut in federal funding would constitute an unfunded mandate on states in violation of the federal law that shields states from such cost shifting;

Therefore Be It Resolved that the National Council of State Human Service Administrators:

Supports the continuation of the current federal financial contribution to the child support program,

Opposes any changes to the child support financing system that do not:

- Advance the child support program's evolving mission,
- Allow time for serious deliberation and adequate consultation with state and local governments,
- Adhere to a set of principles agreed to by state and local governments,
- Reflect trends in the human services delivery system rather than being based on a point in time, and

Opposes any reduction in the federal financial contributions to the child support program, given the negative effects this would have on the families and children the program serves.

**Adopted by the National Council of State Human Service Administrators,
December 8, 1998**

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT



FINANCING BRIEFING

December 11, 1998

INTRODUCTION

- Our purpose today is to:
 - ✓ Provide context and background
 - ✓ Explain what we have done to study child support financing
 - ✓ Address three major issues of concern
 - ✓ Discuss certain implications of what we have found
 - ✓ Discuss various considerations about child support financing
 - ✓ Detail our proposed action plan

CHILD SUPPORT – A CLINTON ADMINISTRATION PRIORITY

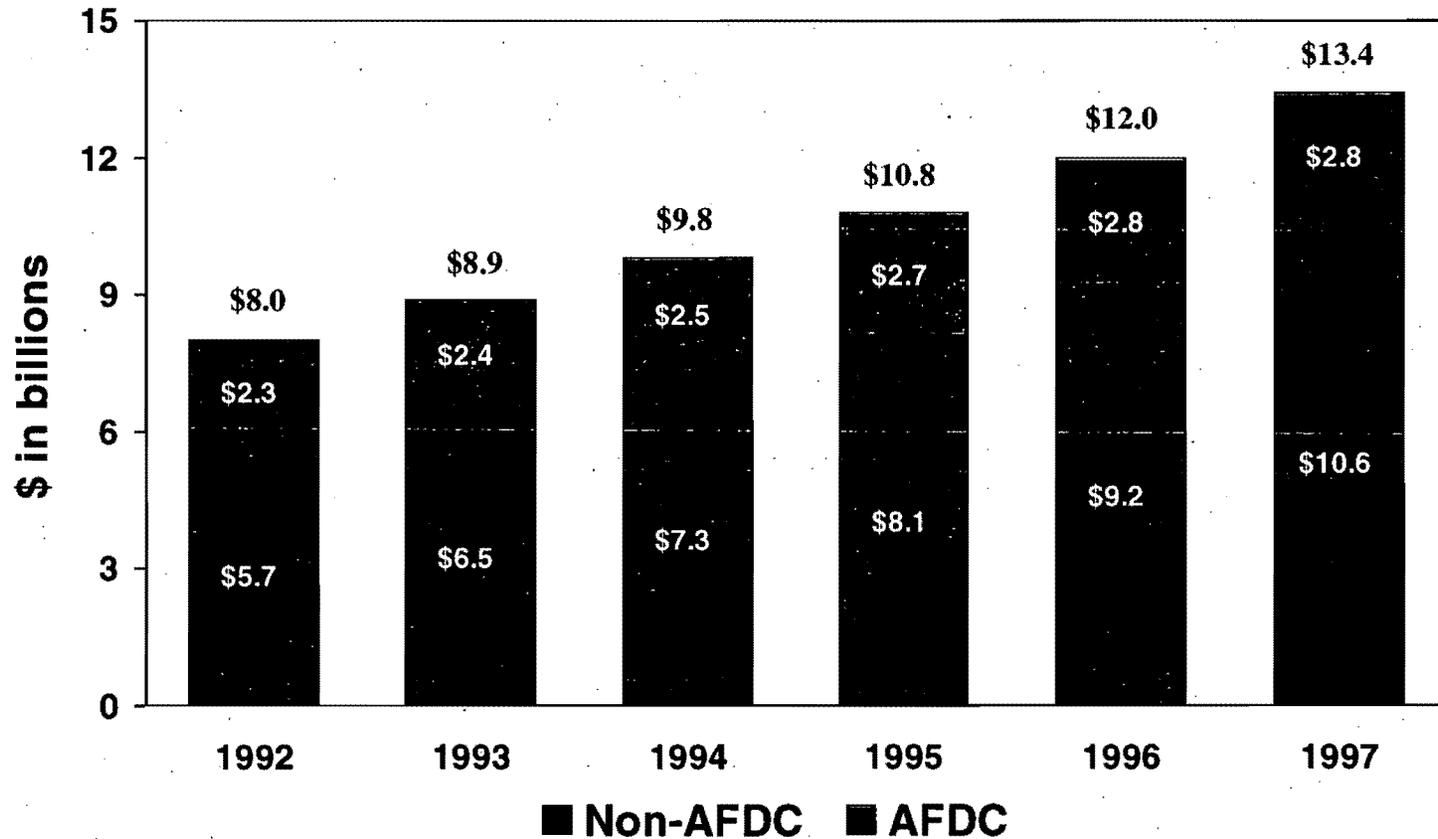
- In 1997, the state and federal child support enforcement program collected a record \$13.4 billion for children, an increase of 68% from 1992, when \$8 billion was collected.

- The gap between the number of unwed births and established paternities has been eliminated. The child support enforcement program established a record 1.3 million paternities in 1997, two and a half times the 1992 figure of 510,000. There were approximately 1.3 million out-of-wedlock births in this country in 1997.

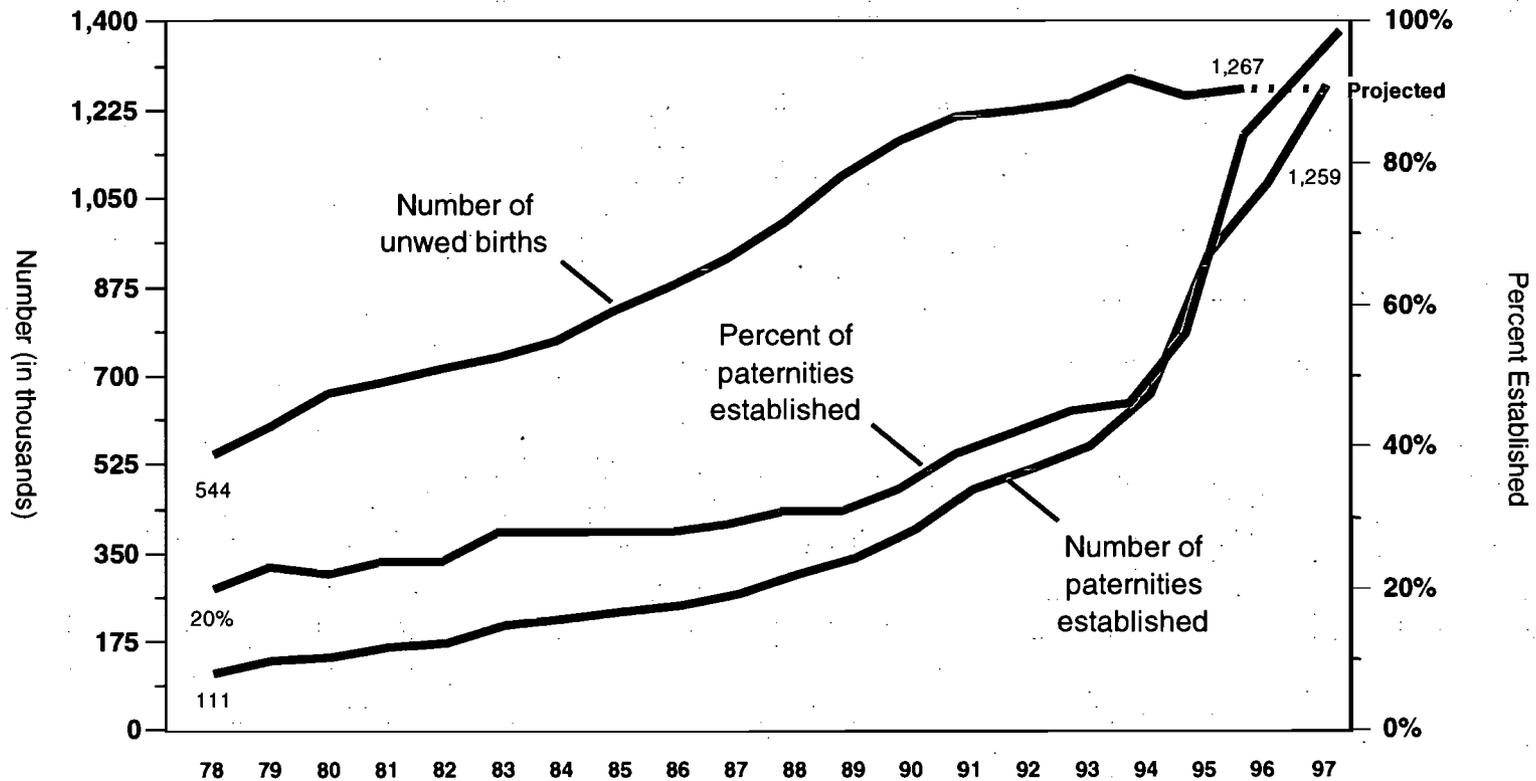
- President Clinton has signed four major pieces of child support legislation and issued 3 executive orders relating to improved child support enforcement.

Child Support Enforcement Reform

Total Collections



Unwed Births & Paternities Established



Note: 1996 unwed births are based on preliminary data from NCHS.

THE CHANGING FACE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

This is an extremely dynamic period in Child Support Enforcement.

- Increased federal role in interstate enforcement

- New state enforcement tools and programs

- Computer Systems

- State Disbursement Units

- Year 2000 (Y2K)

- Lack of Resources

- Incentives

- Increased Customer Demands

HHS CONTRACTED WITH THE LEWIN GROUP FOR A STUDY OF STATE FINANCING OF THE CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM.

1. The purpose of the Lewin Group study was to:
 - conduct a fact finding analysis;
 - examine the current relationship between the Federal IV-D program financing structure and resources allocated to the IV-D program at the state and local level; and
 - determine the changes states are contemplating in their financing structures in light of :
 - ❖ PRWORA,
 - ❖ rapidly declining TANF rolls,
 - ❖ movements toward centralized collections, and
 - ❖ HR 3130 and the new incentives provisions.
2. The project did not attempt to determine:
 - state and local resources devoted to the IV-D program that are not claimed for federal matching purposes;
 - the relationship between the level and structure of state child support financing and program performance; or
 - the utilization of the state share of retained TANF collections distributed to the IV-A program (except to the extent that it is passed on to families.)

THREE MAJOR ISSUES

- 1. Are States diverting Federal dollars (the Federal share of collections) by creating State only programs?**
- 2. Are States making a “profit” from the Child Support Program?**
- 3. Should the present structure of program financing be modified?**

CONSULTATIONS AND LEWIN REPORT FINDINGS ON THE THREE MAJOR ISSUES

1. Are States diverting Federal dollars (the Federal share of collections) by creating State only programs?

- There is no evidence that any State has set up a State-only program in order to divert child support collections.
 - ✓ Neither the consultations nor the Lewin Group study indicated any state-only diversion.
 - ✓ OCSE Auditors have found no state-only diversion.
 - ✓ The average amount of collections for all cases and for paying cases has increased. This suggests that there are no state-only child support programs. Out of \$9 Billion total state MOE spending in FY 1997, only \$206 million was spent on state-only spending for child care programs, legal immigrants and two parent families. These cases do not raise CSE diversion concerns.

CONSULTATIONS AND LEWIN REPORT FINDINGS ON THE THREE MAJOR ISSUES

2. Are States IV-D agencies making a “profit” from the Child Support Program?

- Lewin found that the state level of government in 29 states makes a “profit” defined as program revenue exceeding total program expenditures. In this context revenue consists of federal incentives, fees and other cost recoveries, and the state share of retained TANF collections. Overall, including the state share of retained TANF collections, 21 states had program costs, 29 reaped savings, and one broke even. When payments made to families are excluded from the state share of collections, 25 states had program costs, 25 reaped savings, and one broke even.
- State general government officials argue that this is not really a “profit” because:
 - 1) TANF collections represent recoupment of previous state AFDC and TANF expenditures.
 - 2) Profit calculations fail to reflect state-only, Non-IV-D expenditures on child support enforcement.
- Lewin confirmed state IV-D officials contention that they are not making a profit because in the majority of states the state share of TANF collections continue to go to the IV-A program or general revenues.
- Lewin found that in aggregate County government receives only 10% of the “profit”.
- The FY 99 President’s Budget Estimates predict that both federal and state annual costs for the program will continue to grow and that any aggregate state profits disappear in 2004.

CONSULTATIONS AND LEWIN REPORT FINDINGS ON THE THREE MAJOR ISSUES

3. Should the present structure of program financing be modified?

Financing Consultation Findings:

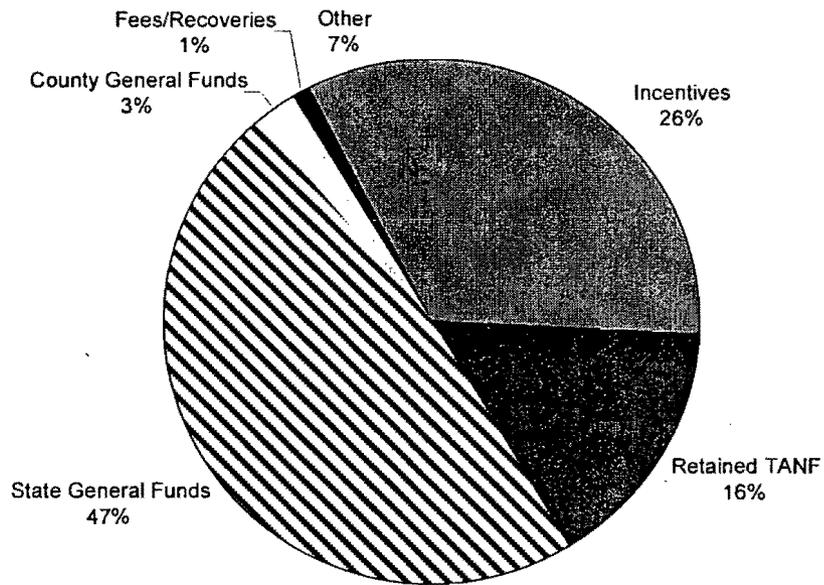
- Many participants argued that the timing is wrong for any change in program financing. However, there is significant concern over the ability to maintain the current program. *esp states w declining TANF caseloads*
- These participants believe that too many changes are already in process and need time to mature. They point out that we will not know the full effects of changes presently underway until FY 2001 or 2002.
- Some states have already started staffing reductions or are cutting contracts with private sector entities. States say little is being done in terms of program enhancements because of uncertainty regarding future funding.
- There is widespread support for additional services for NCP's and pass through of collected support to TANF families.
- There is widespread opposition to cost recovery. The reasons for opposition vary depending on the background of the participants.

Lewin Group Study Findings:

- The state financing of the Child Support Enforcement Program is very complex – most states utilize at least three different funding sources to finance their share of program costs.
- Across all states (weighted equally, the major sources of financing for state and local shares of child support expenditures are state general funds (44%), federal incentive payments (24%), the state share of retained TANF collections (15%), and County general funds (9%). Fees and cost recovery finance a negligible proportion (2%) of state and local shares of child support expenditures.
- Thirteen states describe themselves as having county-administered programs including: Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Ohio. These states account for approximately 47% of IV-D costs and 52% of collections. These programs rely upon county general fund appropriations (28%) to a larger extent than state-administered programs (3%). (Lewin Figures 3 and 4)
- Across all states, most federal incentive payments (71%) are directly earmarked for the IV-D program at the state and local level. In addition, a large proportion of federal incentive payments that are not directly earmarked for the IV-D program reimburse state and county appropriations for the program. (Lewin Figure 5)
new law = by 2000 must reinvest in child support & related services
- Across all states, weighted equally and weighted by dollars, the IV-A program receives the largest proportion of the state share of retained TANF collections. This amounts to 43% equally weighted and 66% by dollar weighting. (Lewin Figures 9 and 10)
- There is a distinct taxonomy of four different financing structures used by the states. (See Lewin attachment)

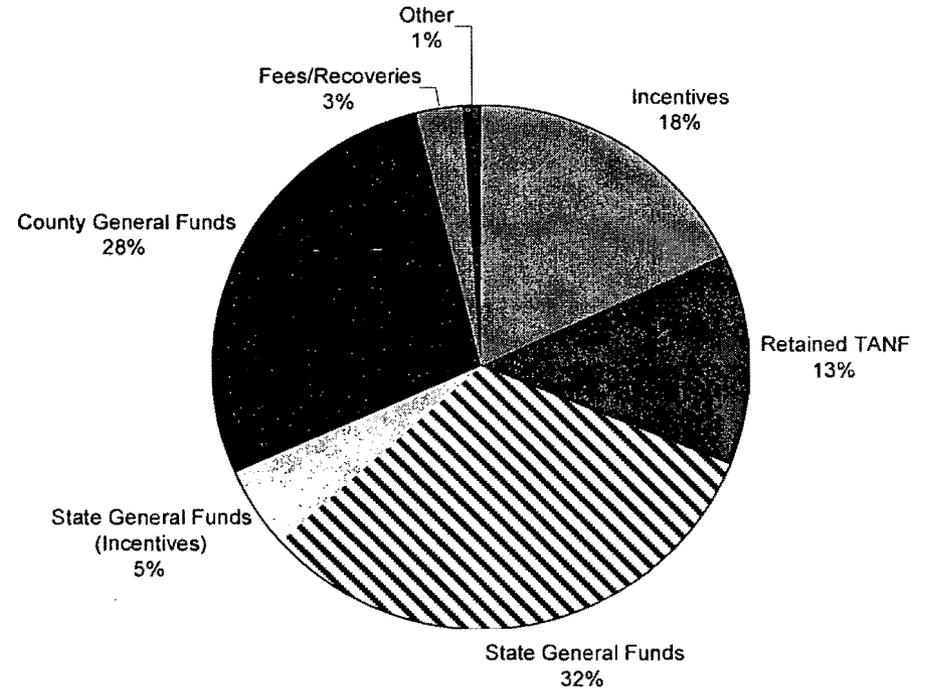
Composition of State and Local Share of Expenditures of Expenditures

Figure 3: Composition of State and Local Share of Expenditures State-Administered Programs, Weighted Equally



38 States

Figure 4: Composition of State and Local Share of Expenditures County-Administered Programs, Weighted Equally



13 States

Distribution of Federal Incentive Payments

Figure 5: Distribution of Federal Incentive Payments
All States, Weighted Equally

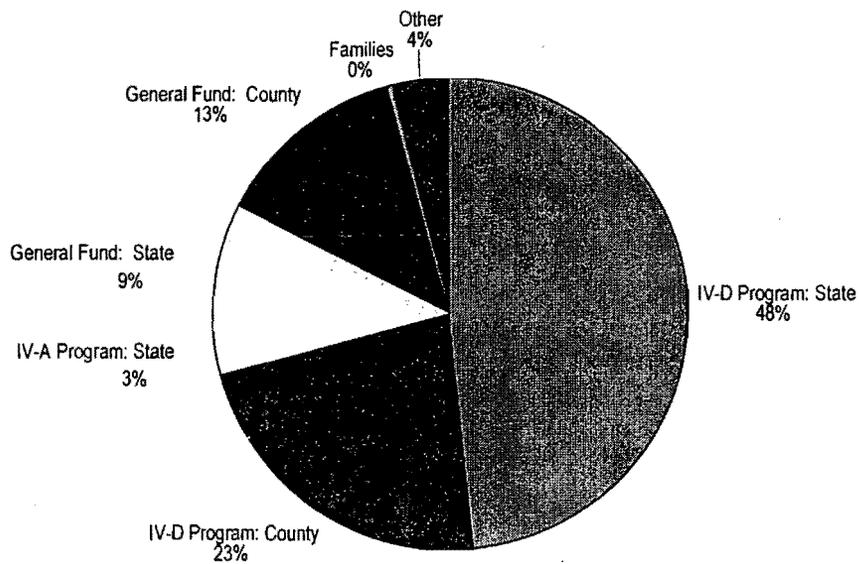
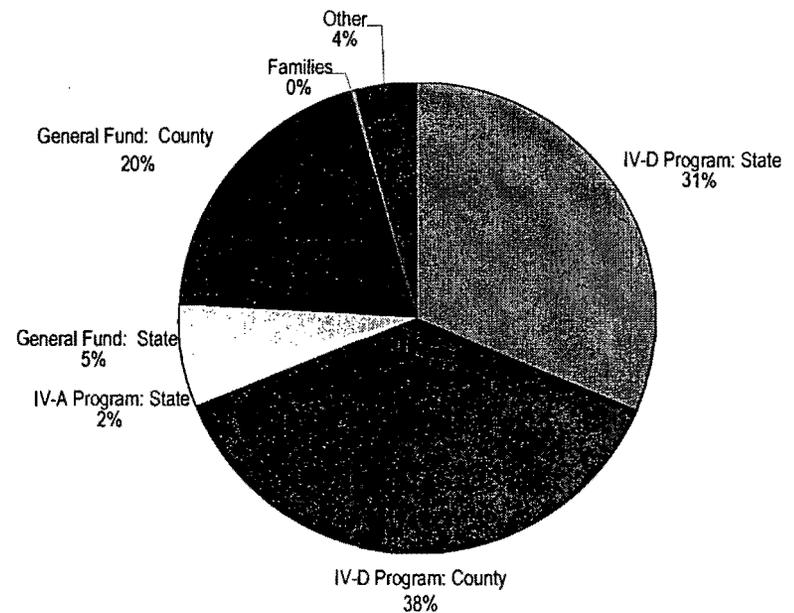
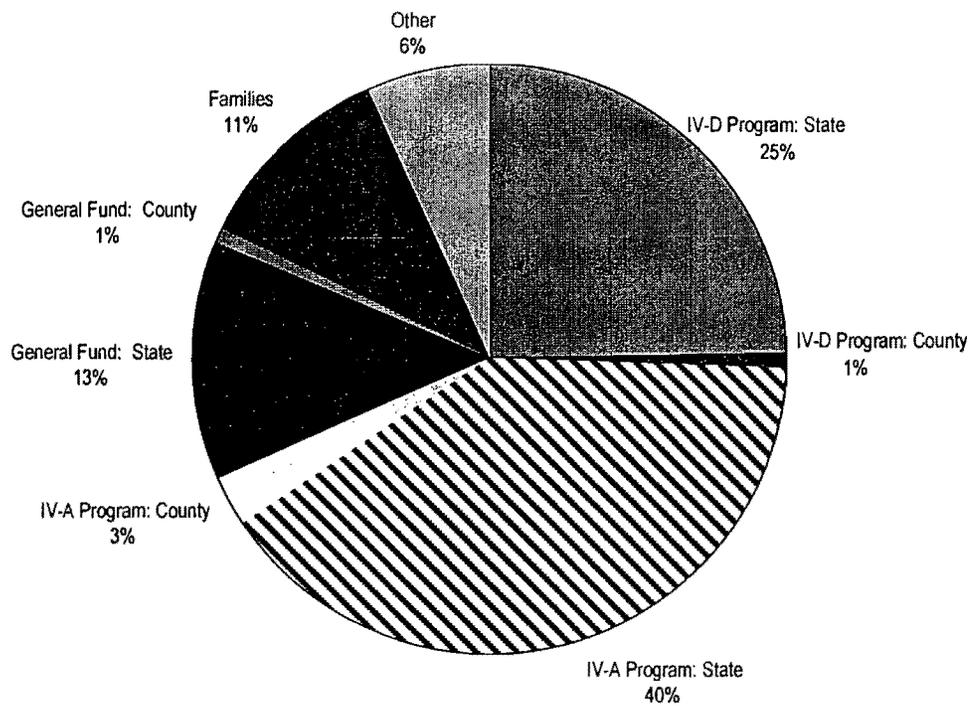


Figure 6: Distribution of Federal Incentive Payments
All States, Weighted By Dollars

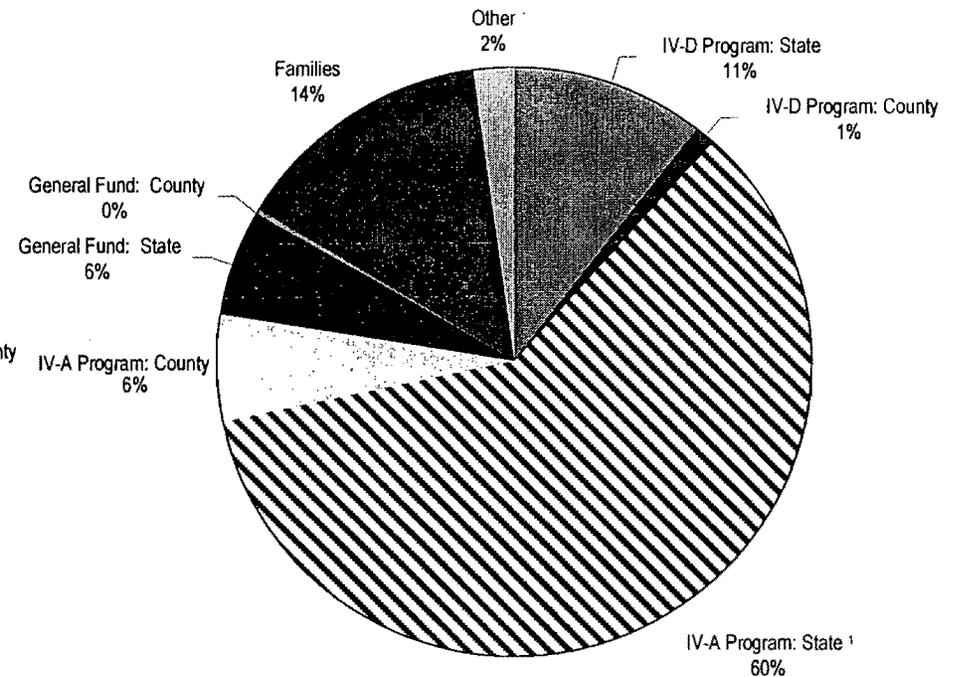


Distribution of the State Share of Retained TANF Collections

**Figure 9: Distribution of the State Share of Retained TANF Collections
All States, Weighted Equally**



**Figure 10: Distribution of the State Share of Retained TANF Collections
All States, Weighted By Dollars**



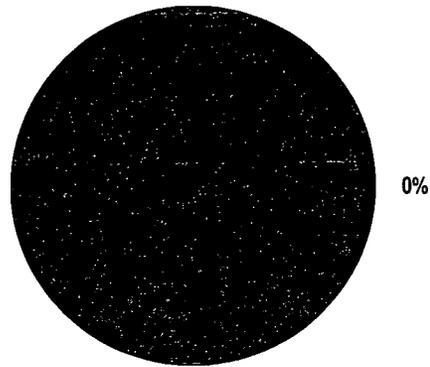
¹ Larger states such as California and New York use a larger proportion of the state share of retained TANF collections to fund their IV-A programs than smaller states.

Taxonomy of Financing Structures

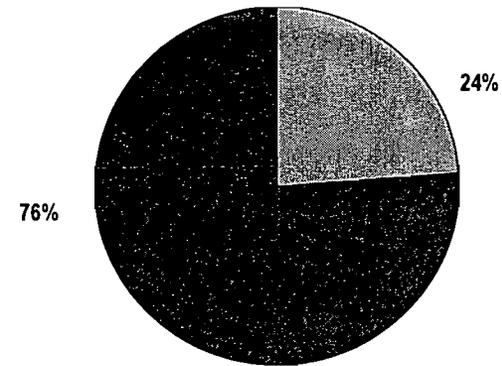
<p>Category 1: States Reliant Upon General / Special Funds:</p>	<p>Category 2: States Reliant Upon General / Special Funds and Earmarked Federal Incentives:</p>
<p>CO, CT, DE, IN, KS, NJ, NY, RI, SD, VA</p>	<p>AK, AI, CA, FL, GA, HI, IA, MA, MD, MI, MN, MS, ND, NE, NH, NV, OH, PA, SC, TN, UT, VT, WA, WI, WV</p>
<p>Category 3: States Reliant Upon General / Special Funds, Earmarked Federal Incentives, and Retained TANF Collections:</p>	<p>Category 4: States Reliant Upon Federal Incentive Payments and Retained TANF Collections:</p>
<p>AR, AZ, DC, ID, LA, ME, MO, MT, NC, NM, OR, WY</p>	<p>IL, KY, OK, TX</p>

Percentage of States Anticipating Financing Changes by Category

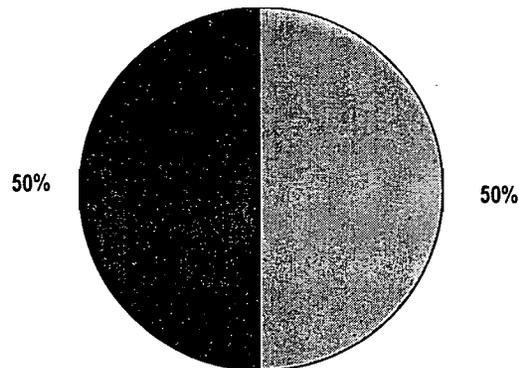
Category 1: States Reliant Upon
General / Special Funds



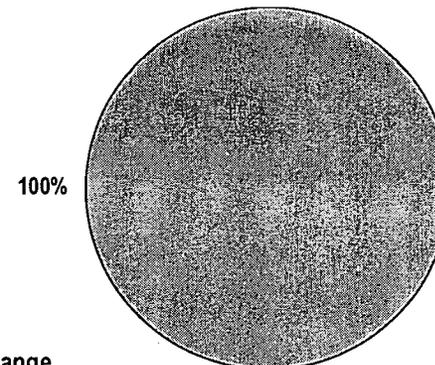
Category 2: States Reliant Upon
General / Special Funds and Earmarked Federal Incentives



Category 3: States Reliant Upon
General / Special Funds, Earmarked Federal Incentives,
and Retained TANF Collections



Category 4: States Reliant Upon
Federal Incentive Payments and
Retained TANF Collections



 Anticipating Financing Change
 Not Anticipating Financing Change

IMPLICATIONS OF CONSULTATIONS AND LEWIN STUDY

- **The current financing structure may not be the best mechanism for supporting a national CSE system that provides the maximum assistance to all custodial parents and their children.**

- **There is widespread interest in reducing CSE's reliance of welfare cost recovery and for passthrough and disregard of collections to TANF families.**

- **Almost all stakeholders recognize the need to address CSE financing changes. Stakeholders are not in agreement on how or when to address changes.**

- **Special attention needs to be paid to ensure that the child support needs of former TANF and other poor families continue to be met. Child support is critical to these families to maintain and increase their overall levels of self-sufficiency and to continue to reduce reliance on government support.**

- **PWRORA, H.R. 3130 (incentives), and Y2K (Year 2000) fixes.**

- **Any straightforward federal financing policy change will have widely disparate impacts on Counties, States, Courts and IV-D Agencies. (See attached charts for detail.)**

EXAMPLE OF POSSIBLE ANALYSIS APPLYING LEWIN DATA TO OCSE DATA

HYPOTHETICAL FUNDING OPTION 1: Let States Retain Federal Share of Collections and Decrease FFP to Make up Difference, Change to Performance Incentives

IMPACT ON IV-D AGENCY FOR SELECTED STATES

(Uses FY97 Preliminary Data)

	Change In Incentives (Due to Change to Performance Based Incentives)	LEWIN: Current % of Incentives Given to IV-D Agency	Additional Amount of Funding Available to IV- D Agency	Increase in State Share of Retained Collections	LEWIN: Current % of State Share Give to IV-D Agency	Additional Amount of Funding Availabe to IV-D Agency	Additional Funds Needed for State Match Due to Reduction in FFP	IV-D Agency Funding Needed (+) or Savings (-) After Increased Collections and Incentives	Amt Needed From State General Fund (Based on Lewin Current Funding %)	Amt Needed From County General Fund (Based on Lewin Current Funding %)
CALIFORNIA	(56,974,420)	100.0%	(56,974,420)	264,348,591	0.0%	-	264,348,591	321,323,011	292,078,175	29,244,836
DELAWARE	398,998	25.0%	99,750	3,529,170	25.0%	882,293	3,529,170	2,547,128	2,547,128	-
FLORIDA	(7,575,656)	95.0%	(7,194,148)	53,936,518	0.0%	-	53,936,518	61,130,666	58,400,264	2,730,402
ILLINOIS	(8,452,847)	100.0%	(8,452,847)	36,523,101	72.6%	26,516,772	36,523,101	18,459,176		
MICHIGAN	11,852,108	35.4%	4,192,963	80,866,418	0.0%	-	80,866,418	76,673,455	38,660,244	38,013,211
MINNESOTA	6,626,879	100.0%	6,626,879	33,290,726	0.0%	-	33,290,726	26,663,847	13,411,755	13,252,092
NEW YORK	(8,652,109)	0.0%	-	100,437,813	0.0%	-	100,437,813	100,437,813	64,546,065	35,891,748

EXAMPLE OF POSSIBLE ANALYSIS APPLYING LEWIN DATA TO OCSE DATA

HYPOTHETICAL FUNDING OPTION 2: Decrease FFP to 50%, Decrease FMAP to 50%, Add Savings to Increased Incentive Pool

IMPACT ON IV-D AGENCY FOR SELECTED STATES

(Uses FY97 Preliminary Data)

	Increase In Incentives (Assumes Performance- Based Distribution)	LEWIN: Current % of Incentives Given to IV-D Agency	Additional Amount of Funding Available to IV- D Agency	Increase in State Share of Retained Collections	LEWIN: Current % of State Share Collections Give to IV-D Agency	Additional Amount of Funding Availabe to IV-D Agency	Additional Funds Needed for State Match Due to Reduction in FFP	IV-D Agency Funding Needed (+) or Savings (-) After Increased Collections and Incentives	Amt Needed From State General Fund (Based on Lewin Current Funding %)	Amt Needed From County General Fund (Based on Lewin Current Funding %)
CALIFORNIA	(36,785,030)	100.0%	(36,785,030)	557,537	0.0%	-	99,033,627	135,818,657	123,457,282	12,361,375
DELAWARE	2,065,369	25.0%	516,342	0	25.0%	-	2,797,448	2,281,106	2,281,106	-
FLORIDA	2,144,521	95.0%	2,036,523	5,597,642	0.0%	-	23,405,958	21,369,435	20,414,968	954,466
ILLINOIS	(5,068,080)	100.0%	(5,068,080)	0	72.6%	-	24,035,377	29,103,457		
MICHIGAN	49,617,365	35.4%	17,553,313	7,617,851	0.0%	-	25,912,152	8,358,839	4,214,689	4,144,150
MINNESOTA	24,465,081	100.0%	24,465,081	2,235,943	0.0%	-	16,308,382	(8,156,699)	(4,102,771)	(4,053,928)
NEW YORK	17,333,639	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-	32,444,566	32,444,566	20,850,405	11,594,161

EXAMPLE OF POSSIBLE ANALYSIS APPLYING LEWIN DATA TO OCSE DATA

HYPOTHETICAL FUNDING OPTION 3: Let States Retain Federal Share of Collections and Decrease FFP to 40%, Change to Performance Incentives
IMPACT ON IV-D AGENCY FOR SELECTED STATES
 (Uses FY97 Preliminary Data)

	Change In Incentives (Due to Change to Performance Based Incentives)	LEWIN: Current % of Incentives Given to IV-D Agency	Additional Amount of Funding Available to IV- D Agency	Increase in State Share of Retained Collections	LEWIN: Current % of State Share Give to IV-D Agency	Additional Amount of Funding Availabe to IV-D Agency	Additional Funds Needed for State Match Due to Reduction in FFP	IV-D Agency Funding Needed (+) or Savings (-) After Increased Collections and Incentives	Amt Needed From State General Fund (Based on Lewin Current Funding %)	Amt Needed From County General Fund (Based on Lewin Current Funding %)
CALIFORNIA	(56,974,420)	100.0%	(56,974,420)	264,348,591	0.0%	-	150,399,480	207,373,900	188,500,008	18,873,892
DELAWARE	398,998	25.0%	99,750	3,529,170	25.0%	882,293	4,530,736	3,548,694	3,548,694	-
FLORIDA	(7,575,656)	95.0%	(7,194,148)	53,936,518	0.0%	-	37,454,666	44,648,814	42,654,574	1,994,240
ILLINOIS	(8,452,847)	100.0%	(8,452,847)	36,523,101	72.6%	26,516,772	37,107,457	19,043,532		
MICHIGAN	11,852,108	35.4%	4,192,963	80,866,418	0.0%	-	42,058,920	37,865,957	19,092,751	18,773,207
MINNESOTA	6,626,879	100.0%	6,626,879	33,290,726	0.0%	-	24,898,223	18,271,344	9,190,377	9,080,967
NEW YORK	(8,652,109)	0.0%	-	100,437,813	0.0%	-	52,503,312	52,503,312	33,741,099	18,762,213

FINANCING CONSIDERATIONS

- **In an ideal world, shift the balance between federal administrative reimbursement (\$2.3 billion) to Incentives (\$.4 billion); and send more money directly to families. However, a pass-through and disregard policy could be costly depending upon how much was disregarded. Increased reliance on incentives will have widely differential effects.**

- **To move in this direction, we need to:**
 - ✓ **Build on the bi-partisan consensus underlying previous CSE reforms. There is not yet consensus around any major changes in financing for the child support program.**

 - ✓ **Avoid throwing a wrench into a system that is undergoing rapid change and moving in a positive direction.**

 - ✓ **Increase not only state and local funding for CSE, but also actual staffing and technology beyond current levels.**

 - ✓ **Analyze the substantial Medicaid and other welfare cost avoidance to the federal and state governments resulting from child support collections. Study in this area is underway but needs more time to complete.**

NEXT STEPS

➤ Detailed Data Gathering

- ✓ Determination of state-only (Non-IV-D) spending on child support in select states by March 1999.**
- ✓ Determination of effect of spending level on state performance by March 1999.**

➤ Consultations Around Specific Proposals during Spring, 1999

- ✓ Urge stakeholders to develop proposals for discussion.**
- ✓ Seek contractor assistance with policy analysis and simulation modeling of stakeholders' proposals.**
- ✓ Convene stakeholders to react to each other's proposals in structured discussions. Include discussions with Congressional staff.**

THE CHANGING FACE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

This is an extremely dynamic period in Child Support Enforcement.

➤ Increased federal role in interstate enforcement

The federal government has implemented new databases such as the National New Hire Directory and the Federal Case Registry. Federal investigators and federal courts are actively involved in felony criminal non-support cases. Technical assistance is being provided to help improve state performance.

➤ New state enforcement tools and programs

Massive numbers of new state enforcement tools and program requirements are being implemented:

- ◇ States need to continue implementation of state new hire and case registries. These systems must be upgraded to more readily accept information from the federal systems including expanded information about federal employees. States must assume jurisdiction over local orders and ensure that cases are transferred between local jurisdictions without additional filings.
- ◇ States must significantly enhance their income assignment processes to ensure application to all income assigned cases issued after October 1, 1996. Withholding must include Non-IV-D cases with orders issued after October 1, 1998. Assignments must be expanded to include any periodic form of payment including wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, worker's compensation, disability, pension and interest. The states must ensure that all procedural due process is met and that obligors are informed of procedures for contesting withholding.
- ◇ States must ensure that SSN's are added to all applications for professional, commercial drivers, occupational and marriage licenses, support orders, paternity determinations, and death records and certificates. Child support must have the ability to revoke drivers, professional, occupational and recreational licenses.
- ◇ Child support programs must assure access to and matching of 14 categories of records from state and local government agencies as well as certain private business records.
- ◇ States must ensure that their liens and attachments are expanded to reach real and personal property including state and local agency payments, judgments, settlements, lottery winnings, and retirement funds. States must continue implementation of financial institution match programs.
- ◇ States must continue expansion of their automated systems to implement expedited administrative procedures to the maximum extent possible. This would include automated income assignment and asset levies.

- ◇ States must continue Implementation of a centralized state disbursement unit to allow for single site collection and distribution of child support collections within 48 hours.
- ◇ States must implement a new family first distribution system whereby arrears accumulated prior to and after TANF are distributed to the family prior to making TANF collections for the state and federal government.
- ◇ States must implement laws or procedures that would allow for submission of cases for passport denial, the voiding of fraudulent transfers, and the expansion of credit bureau reporting.
- ◇ States must accomplish a legally complicated switch from URESA to UIFSA within their judicial systems.

➤ Computer Systems

Thirteen states are completing FSA certified computer system requirements and 50 states are upgrading systems to meet PRWORA requirements that must be in place by October 1, 2000.

- ◇ The new incentive and penalty provisions require enhanced data reliability. This data must be maintained on certified systems. States that provide inaccurate data face heavy penalties and the withholding of incentives.
- ◇ States must continue expansion of their automated systems to implement expedited administrative procedures to the maximum extent possible. This would include automated income assignment and asset levies.

➤ State Disbursement Units

States must create single collection and disbursement units by October 1, 1999.

- ◇ Centralized state disbursement units must allow for single site collection and distribution of child support collections within 48 hours.
- ◇ Non-IV-D cases, with income assignments issued after October 1, 1998, must be collected and disbursed by the state disbursement unit.

➤ Year 2000 (Y2K)

States must reach Y2K compliance for CSE systems and the other state and county systems the program relies on.

➤ Lack of Resources

Many states are reporting that a lack of sufficient staff and resources is hampering critical improvements and the implementation of new requirements. We heard that message clearly in our consultations from state and county program people, private sector representatives and advocates representing diverse interests.

➤ Incentives

H. R. 3130 established a new performance based incentive system based on the five areas of paternity established, orders established, collections on current support, collections on past due support and cost effectiveness. Total incentive dollars are capped (at approximately \$400m) so states cannot reliably predict their incentives.

➤ Increased Customer Demands

States face demands for enhanced, increased and different services from various populations.

- ◇ The success of welfare reform depends in part on the safety net provided through child support enforcement. A significant number of these cases require paternity, financial and medical support order establishment before the family can begin to receive assistance from the non custodial parent.
- ◇ States are now required to provide the same services for out-of-state and international applicants that they provide for in state applicants. States are encouraged to enter into cooperative agreements with Native American Tribes.
- ◇ Significant pressure is being applied to state child support programs to provide services such as job training, job search and access enforcement for non-custodial parents.
- ◇ Criminal non-support activities are increasingly necessary to assure enforcement of state and federal felony statutes and to provide incentives for other obligors to voluntarily comply.
- ◇ The rapidly expanding numbers of Non-TANF families in the caseload and increased enforcement activity overall require an increased investment in customer service functions.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND STATE-ONLY PROGRAMS

- TANF collections have leveled off and are expected to rise just slightly over the next five years, rising from \$2,580m in fy98 to \$2,838m in fy2003, with the net federal share (after incentives) rising from \$1,022m to \$1,087m. (FY 1999 President's budget)
- Child support collection data suggest that this leveling off is attributable mostly to TANF caseload reductions. At the same time, other factors, including stronger enforcement efforts, have offset much of the reduction in caseloads. In fact, collections for all cases actually increased from \$387 per case in fy96 to \$443 in fy97 and collections from paying cases increased from \$3038 per case to \$3301.
- Last year, CBO and HHS budgets assumed a relatively modest decrease in TANF collections attributable to State-only programs, from 2.5 percent of TANF collections in fy 98 to 10 percent in the out years. Based upon current information, even those modest projections appear to be too high.
- In 1997, seventeen states chose to fund programs with separate State dollars. The amount spent was \$206 million out of nearly \$9 billion in State MOE. Fifty-four percent was spent on child care. Most of the rest was spent to assist two parent families or qualified legal immigrants. These are not the type of cases where there is much, if any, loss of TANF collections.
- Last year the Administration issued guidance to States on the TANF program which included a warning not to set up State-only programs as a means to keep all TANF collections. Congress issued similar warnings. By all accounts, that guidance had a chilling effect on States and convinced States considering that route not to do so. For a variety of reasons (NPRM, State budget considerations, limits on State creativity), States are not setting up State-only programs to the extent many experts predicted two years ago. No State has set up a State-only program in order to divert child support collections.
- The auditors for the child support program are monitoring State conduct for loss of TANF collections due to State-only programs. To date, they have not seen evidence of such State action.
- Most recently, consultations with a wide range of state and advocacy organizations have shown that this is considered a non-issue at this time. From all accounts, including the Lewin study, no State has, or intends to, set up a State-only program in order to divert child support collections.
- Last year ACF drafted an options paper regarding a fix for the State-only "problem". The Administration also consulted with State and advocacy organizations which universally opposed a "fix".
- HHS drafted a fix which would have required assignments to families receiving assistance under State programs supported by MOE dollars and required the State to share the collections with the Federal government. The proposal met an unfavorable reception on the Hill.
- Criticism of the State-only fix proposed last year includes: (1) Makes families worse off where the families would have otherwise received the full amount and no cash benefits, (2) Discourages States from passing through and disregarding collections and thereby makes families worse off, (3) Sends the wrong message that welfare dollars should substitute for child support payments to families, (4) Discourages States from setting up State-only programs and reduces State flexibility, and (5) Administratively burdensome.

FY99 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET ESTIMATES: FEDERAL COSTS AND STATE SAVINGS/COSTS (\$ in Millions)

(estimates will be revised in FY2000 President's Budget)

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>
Federal Costs	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,831	\$ 1,919	\$ 2,049	\$ 2,285	\$ 2,530	\$ 2,779	\$ 2,956	\$ 3,145	\$ 3,347
Annual Increase in Costs		260	88	130	236	245	249	177	189	202
State Savings (-)/Costs (+)	(370)	(257)	(209)	(170)	(34)	116	283	328	376	429
Annual Increase in Costs		113	48	39	136	150	167	45	48	53

FY2000-2004 5-Year Total	
Increase in Federal Costs	\$ 959
Increase in State Costs	486

LEGEND:

Federal Costs = Federal Share Expenditures - Federal Share of TANF Collections + Incentives + Hold Harmless Payments

State Savings (-)/Costs (+) = State Share Expenditures - State Share of TANF Collections - Incentives - Hold Harmless Payments
(States start to have costs beginning in FY2004)

FINANCING CONSULTATION PROJECT MAJOR CONCEPTS FROM DISCUSSIONS

1. There was a strong consensus at the meetings that there is no current or impending risk to the Federal Government from state only child support programs established under TANF to avoid paying the federal share of TANF related collections. Participants at all meetings assured us that this was no longer an issue because of clearly understood messages from Congress and the Administration warning against such programs.
2. Many participants argued that the timing is wrong for any change. They believe that too many changes are already in process and need time to mature. They point out that we will not know the full effects of changes presently underway until FY 2001 or 2002.
 - New automated systems are on-line or are coming on-line in all states. The expectations are that these would create a more efficient child support system.
 - New PRWORA requirements for collection, distribution and enforcement have been passed in every state. These were also intended to create a more effective and efficient system.
 - The National New Hire and Case Registry Data Bases are now on-line. These should definitely add to the effectiveness of the interstate system.
 - A new incentive structure, developed to reward performance in critical areas, is scheduled to begin partially for FY 1999 performance and in full for FY 2000 performance.
3. There is significant concern over the ability to maintain the current program. Some states have already started staffing reductions or are cutting contracts with private sector entities. States say little is being done in terms of program enhancements because of uncertainty regarding future funding.
 - Many participants said that the program is seriously underfunded in most states and fails to provide adequate services to many cases. The types of cases that are reported as being underserved varies among states. Some tend to better serve the TANF population for recoupment and others tend to better serve Non-TANF cases because they are often easier and are more demanding of services. There were many suggestions that the staffing of Child Support programs needs to be reviewed in order to assure adequate services and basic program quality.
 - There was some support for Federal involvement to ensure adequate State or Local Government resources for CSE programs. This included suggestions for mandated staffing levels or mandated service delivery systems where local

systems are seen as failing. Many participants said that State Governments are unwilling to fund the program at higher levels because there are too many federal mandates; or because they had become accustomed to benefiting from "profits" or high levels of Federal participation; or because of self-imposed limitations on growth in State or Local Government programs.

- Significant concern was also expressed about the cap added to the new incentive structure, which some participants believe creates competition between states and uncertainty in projecting incentive revenues for planning purposes.
4. Participants expressed concern that there have been widespread and profound changes in the Child Support system nationwide which they believe are not yet understood.
 - Many participants stated that the Federal and State Governments have not accepted the cost implications of providing services to Non-TANF cases. There is no recoupment for Non-TANF cases and they expect there will be more of these with a higher level of need under welfare reform. Participants believe that the social benefits and cost savings of providing services to this population need to be studied in detail.
 - Many participants suggested that there is a lack of understanding that the success of welfare reform has created declining TANF recoupments and lower Federal incentive payments under the current system. They are concerned that these may be seen as child support failures rather than the normal results of fewer TANF cases.
 5. There is widespread support for additional services for NCP's and pass through of collected support to TANF families.
 - Many participants believe that NCP's, especially poor urban males, need services to ensure that they are able to pay support. This would include job training and placement, custody and access support, and assurance that orders are set at an appropriate amount based on income potential.
 - A significant number of participants support pass through of all collected support to TANF families. Most favor disregard of these payments, saying that the direct cost associated with this option is warranted by the many benefits for children and for both parents.
 6. There is widespread opposition to cost recovery. The reasons for opposition vary depending on the background of the participants.
 - Many participants believe that the children lose in any cost recovery system. They believe that there is only a finite amount of money available and that any cost recovery required by the government, whether as a percentage of collection

or as a charge for services ultimately reduces the amount of money available to children. Advocates of this position believe this is especially true where child support is a critical safety net when time limits have required families to move off of TANF.

- Many participants believe that paying cases are mobile and will leave the system if cost recovery is imposed but come back whenever payment stops. This would leave the system responsible for the most difficult non-paying cases.
- Other participants are concerned about the technical difficulties that are imposed on an already complex system by cost recovery. Under the current distribution system this money must be collected after all current support and arrears have been collected on the case. This leads to increased data maintenance costs as well as increased accounts receivable.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM
Preliminary FY97 Expenditure and Collections Data

STATE	Total IV-D Expenditures	State Share Expenditures	Federal Share Expenditures	Incentives (Preliminary Actual)		Total TANF/FC Collections Distributed (inc. med supp)	Payments To AFDC/FC Families
				A	B		
ALABAMA	\$ 41,252,487	\$ 12,188,843	\$ 29,063,644	\$ 3,598,175	\$ 23,360,517	\$ 2,731,494	
ALASKA	18,668,868	6,264,958	12,403,910	3,232,503	20,636,510	2,116,087	
ARIZONA	49,085,481	14,091,260	34,994,221	4,203,232	26,030,525	1,717,834	
ARKANSAS	46,274,009	11,972,584	34,301,425	3,247,867	19,876,008	3,046,286	
CALIFORNIA	513,658,532	157,795,639	355,862,893	74,627,910	544,639,364	17,050,988	
COLORADO	40,236,462	13,582,815	26,653,647	5,863,847	36,950,268	1,989,284	
CONNECTICUT	45,878,634	15,513,099	30,365,535	7,862,799	60,342,040	10,802,497	
DELAWARE	17,332,880	5,868,992	11,463,888	1,058,068	7,962,068	903,731	
DISTRICT OF C	7,288,507	1,496,264	5,792,243	1,008,760	5,631,212	371	
FLORIDA	140,487,078	46,837,581	93,649,497	16,074,924	100,231,066	3,552,357	
GEORGIA	71,589,274	24,127,267	47,462,007	11,008,578	77,172,899	30,217,726	
GUAM	3,535,602	1,195,182	2,340,420	208,057	1,320,394	279,589	
HAWAII	23,438,118	3,761,644	19,676,474	1,687,795	11,510,438		
IDAHO	17,482,146	5,641,767	11,840,379	1,849,408	10,224,918	317,828	
ILLINOIS	130,720,798	41,325,022	89,395,776	11,412,468	77,682,722	4,636,522	
INDIANA	33,738,575	9,800,376	23,938,199	5,941,735	39,853,408	2,562,650	
IOWA	34,113,753	10,798,641	23,315,112	5,979,754	40,772,612	395,249	
KANSAS	37,583,335	11,475,909	26,107,426	3,999,498	27,071,883	15,730	
KENTUCKY	43,284,056	14,084,643	29,199,413	5,576,033	39,449,293	2,050,502	
LOUISIANA	35,785,199	10,881,938	24,903,261	3,781,050	27,122,762	4,182,006	
MAINE	16,220,128	5,472,661	10,747,467	5,733,405	31,809,926	4,539,017	
MARYLAND	73,146,781	28,786,799	44,359,982	5,047,673	38,008,067	901,211	
MASSACHUSET	63,908,669	19,925,606	43,983,063	9,467,909	67,381,987	537,599	
MICHIGAN	161,467,678	54,821,687	106,645,991	21,169,622	161,922,571	2,247,711	
MINNESOTA	85,898,403	26,640,819	59,257,584	8,970,746	64,572,484		
MISSISSIPPI	30,793,087	9,822,915	20,970,172	3,248,561	21,856,876	2,793,881	
MISSOURI	78,632,228	23,585,012	55,047,216	9,524,222	65,020,518	5,353,710	
MONTANA	12,290,298	4,093,213	8,197,085	1,389,241	8,327,589	662,811	
NEBRASKA	29,360,093	9,898,502	19,461,591	1,805,488	12,674,874	744,771	
NEVADA	28,951,210	7,088,925	21,862,285	2,708,838	8,432,985	326,311	
NEW HAMPSHI	13,587,807	4,593,849	8,993,958	1,478,604	9,844,988	453,781	
NEW JERSEY	112,000,533	37,604,114	74,396,419	12,481,433	88,148,886	897,991	
NEW MEXICO	23,731,548	8,055,951	15,675,597	1,385,023	9,498,319		
NEW YORK	200,587,464	67,849,166	132,738,298	31,373,902	224,750,647	8,221	
NORTH CAROLI	105,631,194	33,152,975	72,478,219	10,718,199	74,282,560	1,855,191	
NORTH DAKOT	6,265,970	1,882,965	4,383,005	973,236	5,967,379	168,101	
OHIO	208,669,145	68,626,644	140,042,501	16,939,979	123,514,504	2,020,591	
OKLAHOMA	26,289,829	7,688,969	18,600,860	3,657,797	23,979,742	34,001	
OREGON	42,529,281	14,380,206	28,149,075	5,383,466	29,283,418	3,003,371	
PENNSYLVANIA	135,153,203	38,988,784	96,164,419	16,842,915	123,359,601	6,294,501	
PUERTO RICO	26,540,809	8,284,872	18,255,937	388,376	2,814,548	492,001	
RHODE ISLAND	8,967,346	2,920,302	6,047,044	3,645,566	18,869,088	397,511	
SOUTH CAROLI	31,582,887	7,984,086	23,598,801	3,566,570	24,935,402	5,981,801	
SOUTH DAKOT	5,330,842	1,598,842	3,732,000	1,150,761	6,163,498	204,311	
TENNESSEE	44,894,049	14,584,959	30,309,090	5,431,190	31,555,946	14,788,651	
TEXAS	171,993,512	54,594,231	117,399,281	16,756,181	108,101,224	5,942,901	
UTAH	29,543,060	9,869,356	19,673,704	3,181,690	21,001,369	416,511	
VERMONT	7,798,921	2,352,706	5,446,215	1,182,444	8,379,338	1,075,201	
VIRGIN ISLAND	2,431,660	483,612	1,948,048	112,066	628,005	45,701	
VIRGINIA	55,974,157	21,095,275	34,878,882	6,060,966	46,883,418	2,184,201	
WASHINGTON	116,466,917	39,381,945	77,084,972	16,424,772	113,197,955	2,030,701	
WEST VIRGINIA	24,327,799	8,111,863	16,215,936	2,180,087	15,919,397	2,496,501	
WISCONSIN	79,193,043	24,532,851	54,660,192	8,458,121	63,592,279	3,648,501	
WYOMING	8,586,436	2,909,650	5,676,786	566,647	4,233,252	64,201	
TOTALS	\$ 3,420,179,781	\$ 1,090,368,736	\$ 2,329,811,045	\$ 411,628,157	\$ 2,856,753,547	\$ 161,180,711	

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM
Preliminary FY97 Expenditure and Collections Data

STATE	Medical Support Payments	Total TANF/FC Collections Dist To Program	State Share TANF/FC Collections	Total Federal Share TANF/FC Collections	Net Federal Share TANF/FC Collections	State Income (A + B + C)
ALABAMA	\$ 25,213	\$ 20,603,810	\$ 6,275,920	\$ 14,327,890	\$ 10,729,715	\$ 38,937,739
ALASKA	2,842	18,517,581	8,661,147	9,856,434	6,623,931	24,297,560
ARIZONA	0	24,312,691	8,380,583	15,932,108	11,728,876	47,578,036
ARKANSAS	19,835	16,809,887	4,489,920	12,319,967	9,072,100	42,039,212
CALIFORNIA	6,268	527,582,108	263,233,517	264,348,591	189,720,681	693,724,320
COLORADO	743	34,960,241	16,669,043	18,291,198	12,427,351	49,186,537
CONNECTICUT	0	49,539,543	24,770,770	24,768,773	16,905,974	62,999,104
DELAWARE	0	7,058,337	3,529,167	3,529,170	2,471,102	16,051,123
DISTRICT OF C	0	5,630,841	2,815,419	2,815,422	1,806,662	9,616,422
FLORIDA	957	96,677,752	42,741,234	53,936,518	37,861,594	152,465,655
GEORGIA	0	46,955,173	18,068,352	28,886,821	17,878,243	76,538,937
GUAM	1,188	1,039,617	259,905	779,712	571,655	2,808,382
HAWAII	100,734	11,409,704	5,704,850	5,704,854	4,017,059	27,069,119
IDAHO	868,682	9,038,408	2,895,003	6,143,405	4,293,997	16,584,790
ILLINOIS	0	73,046,200	36,523,099	36,523,101	25,110,633	137,331,343
INDIANA	57,166	37,233,592	14,305,146	22,928,446	16,986,711	44,185,080
IOWA	19,651	40,357,712	14,956,569	25,401,143	19,421,389	44,251,435
KANSAS	0	27,056,147	11,128,194	15,927,953	11,928,455	41,235,118
KENTUCKY	126,562	37,272,229	11,148,123	26,124,106	20,548,073	45,923,568
LOUISIANA	0	22,940,756	6,570,232	16,370,524	12,589,474	35,254,548
MAINE	21,523	27,249,386	9,886,078	17,363,308	11,629,903	26,366,950
MARYLAND	1,407,462	35,699,394	17,849,696	17,849,698	12,802,025	67,257,351
MASSACHUSET	0	66,844,388	33,422,193	33,422,195	23,954,286	86,873,168
MICHIGAN	13,177,719	146,497,135	65,630,717	80,866,418	59,696,796	193,446,330
MINNESOTA	2,462,918	62,109,566	28,818,840	33,290,726	24,319,980	97,047,170
MISSISSIPPI	950	19,062,045	4,342,334	14,719,711	11,471,150	28,561,067
MISSOURI	0	59,666,800	23,842,854	35,823,946	26,299,724	88,414,297
MONTANA	5,137	7,659,635	2,373,720	5,285,915	3,896,674	11,960,041
NEBRASKA	755,428	11,174,670	4,567,088	6,607,582	4,802,094	25,834,167
NEVADA	0	8,106,667	4,053,331	4,053,336	1,344,498	28,624,457
NEW HAMPSHI	3,196	9,388,008	4,694,002	4,694,006	3,215,402	15,166,566
NEW JERSEY	0	87,250,892	43,625,445	43,625,447	31,144,014	130,503,297
NEW MEXICO	0	9,498,319	2,596,841	6,901,478	5,516,455	19,657,466
NEW YORK	23,866,801	200,875,625	100,437,812	100,437,813	69,063,911	264,550,017
NORTH CAROLI	570,731	71,856,637	25,947,433	45,909,204	35,191,005	109,143,857
NORTH DAKOT	38,775	5,760,500	1,858,914	3,901,586	2,928,350	7,215,157
OHIO	3,582,769	117,911,137	48,013,415	69,897,722	52,957,743	204,995,897
OKLAHOMA	0	23,945,736	7,181,327	16,764,409	13,106,612	29,439,988
OREGON	0	26,280,043	10,242,906	16,037,137	10,653,671	43,775,444
PENNSYLVANIA	5,841,221	111,223,878	52,442,057	58,781,821	41,938,906	165,449,397
PUERTO RICO	0	2,322,510	580,627	1,741,883	1,353,507	19,224,944
RHODE ISLAND	0	18,471,571	8,515,395	9,956,176	6,310,610	18,208,000
SOUTH CAROLI	0	18,953,598	5,604,580	13,349,018	9,782,448	32,769,957
SOUTH DAKOT	92,026	5,867,099	2,059,940	3,807,159	2,656,398	6,942,700
TENNESSEE	7,539	16,759,751	5,936,304	10,823,447	5,392,257	41,676,588
TEXAS	181	102,158,143	38,248,009	63,910,134	47,153,953	172,403,477
UTAH	1,191,584	19,393,201	5,366,098	14,027,103	10,845,413	28,221,497
VERMONT	0	7,304,072	2,192,948	5,111,124	3,928,680	8,821,600
VIRGIN ISLAND	0	582,305	145,576	436,729	324,663	2,205,600
VIRGINIA	0	44,699,183	21,701,453	22,997,730	16,936,764	62,641,300
WASHINGTON	0	111,167,236	55,005,547	56,161,689	39,736,917	148,515,297
WEST VIRGINIA	108,540	13,314,300	3,648,118	9,666,182	7,486,095	22,044,147
WISCONSIN	15,900,829	44,042,859	18,057,573	25,985,286	17,527,165	81,175,887
WYOMING	27,174	4,141,874	1,661,719	2,480,155	1,913,508	7,905,117
TOTALS	\$ 70,292,344	\$ 2,625,280,492	\$ 1,163,677,083	\$ 1,461,603,409	\$ 1,049,975,252	\$ 3,905,116,288

CSE FINANCING -- EXAMPLE OPTION 1 PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES

[*Assumes performance based incentives using FY95 data. Current performance may be substantially different.]

States Retain Federal Share of Collections and Decrease FFP to Make Up Difference. Distribute Incentives Based on Performance

STATE	COSTS		STATE INCOME			MATCH		IMPACT
	Total IV-D		New State Share	New Federal Share	FY97 Incentive	New FFP (C/A)	Effective Match Rate ((C+D)/A)	State Gain(+)
	Administrative Expenditures		Collections (= Total TANF Collections)	Admin Expend (= Current - Federal Share Collections)	Pool Distributed Using 'Performance Based Incentives'			Loss (-): Differ
	A		B	C	D	In State Income From FY97 Ac		
ALABAMA	\$ 41,252,487		\$ 20,603,810	\$ 14,735,754	\$ 5,597,261	35.7%	49.3%	\$ 1,999
ALASKA	18,668,868		18,517,581	2,547,476	2,780,200	13.6%	28.5%	(452)
ARIZONA	49,085,481		24,312,691	19,062,113	1,756,403	38.8%	42.4%	(2,446)
ARKANSAS	46,274,009		16,809,887	21,981,458	2,941,651	47.5%	53.9%	(306)
CALIFORNIA	513,658,532		527,582,108	91,514,302	17,653,490	17.8%	21.3%	(56,974)
COLORADO	40,236,462		34,960,241	8,362,449	4,323,247	20.8%	31.5%	(1,540)
CONNECTICUT	45,878,634		49,539,543	5,596,762	4,467,445	12.2%	21.9%	(3,395)
DELAWARE	17,332,880		7,058,337	7,934,718	1,457,066	45.8%	54.2%	398
DISTRICT OF COL.	7,288,507		5,630,841	2,976,821	656,582	40.8%	49.9%	(352)
FLORIDA	140,487,078		96,677,752	39,712,979	8,499,268	28.3%	34.3%	(7,575)
GEORGIA	71,589,274		46,955,173	18,575,186	9,983,782	25.9%	39.9%	(1,024)
GUAM	3,535,602		1,039,617	1,560,708	197,001	44.1%	49.7%	(11)
HAWAII	23,438,118		11,409,704	13,971,620	731,338	59.6%	62.7%	(956)
IDAHO	17,482,146		9,038,408	5,696,974	2,266,312	32.6%	45.6%	416
ILLINOIS	130,720,798		73,046,200	52,872,675	2,959,621	40.4%	42.7%	(8,451)
INDIANA	33,738,575		37,233,592	1,009,753	4,043,834	3.0%	15.0%	(1,891)
IOWA	34,113,753		40,357,712	(2,086,031)	7,591,525	-6.1%	16.1%	1,611
KANSAS	37,583,335		27,056,147	10,179,473	4,436,258	27.1%	38.9%	431
KENTUCKY	43,284,056		37,272,229	3,075,307	4,613,330	7.1%	17.8%	(961)
LOUISIANA	35,785,199		22,940,756	8,532,737	4,206,370	23.8%	35.6%	421
MAINE	16,220,128		27,249,386	(6,615,841)	2,758,093	-40.8%	-23.8%	(2,971)
MARYLAND	73,146,781		35,699,394	26,510,284	7,576,380	36.2%	46.6%	2,521
MASSACHUSETTS	63,908,669		66,844,388	10,560,868	11,851,049	18.5%	35.1%	2,381
MICHIGAN	161,467,678		148,497,135	25,779,573	33,021,730	16.0%	36.4%	11,851
MINNESOTA	85,898,403		62,109,566	25,966,858	15,597,625	30.2%	48.4%	6,621
MISSISSIPPI	30,793,087		19,062,045	6,250,461	1,647,599	20.3%	25.6%	(1,601)
MISSOURI	78,632,228		59,666,800	19,223,270	10,538,953	24.4%	37.8%	1,011
MONTANA	12,290,298		7,659,635	2,911,170	1,127,930	23.7%	32.9%	(261)
NEBRASKA	29,360,093		11,174,670	12,854,009	3,435,021	43.8%	55.5%	1,621
NEVADA	28,951,210		8,106,667	17,808,949	2,992,256	61.5%	71.8%	211
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13,587,807		9,388,008	4,299,952	2,191,210	31.6%	47.8%	711
NEW JERSEY	112,000,533		87,250,892	30,770,972	21,676,975	27.5%	46.8%	9,111
NEW MEXICO	23,731,548		9,498,319	8,774,119	479,087	37.0%	39.0%	(911)
NEW YORK	200,587,464		200,875,625	32,300,485	22,721,793	16.1%	27.4%	(8,611)
NORTH CAROLINA	105,631,194		71,856,637	26,569,015	8,750,822	25.2%	33.4%	(1,911)
NORTH DAKOTA	6,265,970		5,760,500	481,419	1,166,792	7.7%	26.3%	111
OHIO	208,669,145		117,911,137	70,144,779	40,071,955	33.8%	52.8%	23,111
OKLAHOMA	26,289,829		23,945,736	1,836,451	2,198,495	7.0%	15.3%	(1,411)
OREGON	42,529,281		26,280,043	12,111,938	4,997,415	28.5%	40.2%	(311)
PENNSYLVANIA	135,153,203		111,223,878	37,382,598	41,250,844	27.7%	58.2%	24,411
PUERTO RICO	26,540,809		2,322,510	16,514,054	2,550,704	62.2%	71.8%	2,111
RHODE ISLAND	8,967,346		18,471,571	(3,909,132)	1,446,863	-43.6%	-27.5%	(2,111)
SOUTH CAROLINA	31,582,887		18,953,598	10,249,783	1,581,343	32.5%	37.5%	(1,911)
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,330,842		5,867,099	(75,159)	1,612,330	-1.4%	28.8%	411
TENNESSEE	44,894,049		16,759,751	19,485,643	3,833,916	43.4%	51.9%	(1,511)
TEXAS	171,993,512		102,158,143	53,489,147	17,202,740	31.1%	41.1%	411
UTAH	29,543,060		19,393,201	5,646,601	3,157,037	19.1%	29.8%	111
VERMONT	7,798,921		7,304,072	335,091	873,331	4.3%	15.5%	(211)
VIRGIN ISLANDS	2,431,660		582,305	1,511,319	112,847	62.2%	68.8%	111
VIRGINIA	55,974,157		44,699,183	11,881,152	8,763,644	21.2%	36.9%	2,711
WASHINGTON	116,466,917		111,167,236	20,923,283	20,331,025	18.0%	35.4%	3,511
WEST VIRGINIA	24,327,799		13,314,300	6,549,754	2,640,789	26.9%	37.8%	111
WISCONSIN	79,193,043		44,042,859	28,674,906	19,660,621	36.2%	61.0%	11,211
WYOMING	8,586,436		4,141,874	3,196,631	646,960	37.2%	44.8%	111
TOTAL	\$ 3,420,179,781		\$ 2,625,280,492	\$ 868,207,636	\$ 411,628,158	25.4%	37.4%	\$

CSE FINANCING -- EXAMPLE OPTION 2 PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES

[*Assumes performance based Incentives using FY95 data. Current performance may be substantially different.]

Decrease FFP to 50%. Decrease FMAP to 50%. Add Savings to Increased Incentive Pool

STATE	COSTS		STATE INCOME			MATCH	IMPACT
	Total IV-D Administrative Expenditures	New State Share Of Collections @50% FMAP	New Federal Share Admin Expend @50% FFP	Increased Incentive		Effective Match Rate ((C+D)/A)	State Gain(+) OR Loss (-): Difference In State Income From FY97 Actual
				Pool Distributed Using			
				Performance Based Incentives*			
A	B	C	D				
ALABAMA	\$ 41,252,487	\$ 10,301,905	\$ 20,626,244	\$ 11,998,561	79.1%	\$ 3,988,971	
ALASKA	18,668,868	9,258,791	9,334,434	5,959,772	81.9%	255,436	
ARIZONA	49,085,481	12,156,346	24,542,741	3,765,111	57.7%	(7,113,839)	
ARKANSAS	46,274,009	8,404,944	23,137,005	6,305,867	63.6%	(4,191,397)	
CALIFORNIA	513,658,532	263,791,054	256,829,266	37,842,880	57.4%	(135,261,120)	
COLORADO	40,236,462	17,480,121	20,118,231	9,267,522	73.0%	(2,320,664)	
CONNECTICUT	45,878,634	24,769,772	22,939,317	9,576,633	70.9%	(5,713,383)	
DELAWARE	17,332,880	3,529,169	8,666,440	3,123,437	68.0%	(732,078)	
DISTRICT OF COL.	7,288,507	2,815,421	3,844,254	1,407,481	69.3%	(1,749,266)	
FLORIDA	140,487,078	48,338,876	70,243,539	18,219,445	63.0%	(15,663,795)	
GEORGIA	71,589,274	23,477,587	35,794,637	21,401,721	79.9%	4,135,008	
GUAM	3,535,602	519,809	1,767,801	422,301	61.9%	(98,471)	
HAWAII	23,438,118	5,704,852	11,719,059	1,567,733	56.7%	(8,077,475)	
IDAHO	17,482,146	4,519,204	8,741,073	4,858,177	77.8%	1,533,664	
ILLINOIS	130,720,798	36,523,100	65,360,399	6,344,388	54.9%	(29,103,456)	
INDIANA	33,738,575	18,616,796	16,869,288	8,668,559	75.7%	(30,437)	
IOWA	34,113,753	20,178,856	17,056,877	16,273,562	97.7%	9,257,860	
KANSAS	37,583,335	13,528,074	18,791,668	9,509,779	75.3%	594,403	
KENTUCKY	43,284,056	18,636,115	21,642,028	9,889,357	72.8%	4,243,931	
LOUISIANA	35,785,199	11,470,378	17,892,600	9,016,979	75.2%	3,125,414	
MAINE	16,220,128	13,624,693	8,110,064	5,912,383	86.5%	1,280,190	
MARYLAND	73,146,781	17,849,697	38,573,391	16,241,097	72.2%	3,406,834	
MASSACHUSETTS	63,908,669	33,422,194	31,954,335	25,404,486	89.8%	3,907,850	
MICHIGAN	161,467,678	73,248,568	80,733,839	70,786,987	93.8%	31,323,063	
MINNESOTA	85,898,403	31,054,783	42,949,202	33,435,827	88.9%	10,392,642	
MISSISSIPPI	30,793,087	9,531,023	15,396,544	3,531,873	61.5%	(101,628)	
MISSOURI	78,632,228	29,833,400	39,316,114	22,591,812	78.7%	3,327,034	
MONTANA	12,290,298	3,829,818	6,145,149	2,417,886	69.7%	432,806	
NEBRASKA	29,360,093	5,587,335	14,680,047	7,363,479	75.1%	1,796,694	
NEVADA	28,951,210	4,053,334	14,475,605	6,414,345	72.2%	(3,681,170)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13,587,807	4,694,004	6,793,904	4,697,184	84.6%	1,018,528	
NEW JERSEY	112,000,533	43,625,446	56,000,267	46,467,817	91.5%	15,590,233	
NEW MEXICO	23,731,548	4,749,160	11,865,774	1,026,994	54.3%	(2,015,533)	
NEW YORK	200,587,464	100,437,813	100,293,732	48,707,541	74.3%	(15,110,927)	
NORTH CAROLINA	105,631,194	35,928,319	52,815,597	18,758,688	67.8%	(1,641,248)	
NORTH DAKOTA	6,265,970	2,880,250	3,132,985	2,501,192	89.9%	1,299,272	
OHIO	208,669,145	58,955,569	104,334,573	85,900,192	91.2%	44,194,439	
OKLAHOMA	26,289,829	11,972,868	13,144,915	4,712,800	67.9%	390,599	
OREGON	42,529,281	13,140,022	21,264,641	10,712,701	75.2%	1,341,917	
PENNSYLVANIA	135,153,203	55,611,939	67,576,602	88,427,314	115.4%	46,166,464	
PUERTO RICO	26,540,809	1,161,255	13,270,405	5,467,813	70.6%	674,533	
RHODE ISLAND	8,967,346	9,235,786	4,483,673	3,101,566	84.6%	(1,386,980)	
SOUTH CAROLINA	31,582,887	9,476,799	15,791,444	3,389,843	60.7%	(4,111,865)	
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,330,842	2,933,550	2,665,421	3,456,268	114.8%	2,112,538	
TENNESSEE	44,894,049	8,379,876	22,447,025	8,218,568	68.3%	(2,631,116)	
TEXAS	171,993,512	51,079,072	85,996,756	36,876,631	71.4%	1,548,988	
UTAH	29,543,060	9,696,601	14,771,530	6,767,577	72.9%	3,014,216	
VERMONT	7,798,921	3,652,036	3,899,461	1,872,114	74.0%	602,004	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	2,431,660	291,153	1,215,830	241,904	59.9%	(456,804)	
VIRGINIA	55,974,157	22,349,592	27,987,079	18,786,174	83.6%	6,481,544	
WASHINGTON	116,466,917	55,583,618	58,233,459	43,582,574	87.4%	8,884,360	
WEST VIRGINIA	24,327,799	6,657,150	12,163,900	5,660,923	73.3%	2,437,832	
WISCONSIN	79,193,043	22,021,430	39,596,522	42,145,464	103.2%	22,587,529	
WYOMING	8,586,436	2,070,937	4,293,218	1,386,854	66.2%	(154,143)	
TOTAL	\$ 3,420,179,781	\$ 1,312,640,246	\$ 1,710,089,904	\$ 882,386,135	75.8%	\$ 0	

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT -- FOR DISCUSSION ONLY

CSE FINANCING — EXAMPLE OPTION 3 PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES

[*Assumes performance based incentives using FY95 data. Current performance may be substantially different]
 States Retain Federal Share of Collections and Decrease FFP to 40%. Distribute Incentives Based on Performance

STATE	COSTS	STATE INCOME			MATCH		IMPACT
	Total IV-D	New State Share	New Federal Share	FY97 Incentive	New FFP (C/A)	Effective Match Rate ((C+D)/A)	State Gain(+)
	Administrative Expenditures	Collections (= Total TANF Collections)	Admin Expend @ 40% FFP	Pool Distributed Using Performance Based Incentives*			Loss (-): Difference In State Income From FY97 Actual
	A	B	C	D			
ALABAMA	\$ 41,252,487	\$ 20,603,810	\$ 16,500,995	\$ 5,597,261	40.0%	53.6%	\$ 3,764,467
ALASKA	18,668,868	18,517,581	7,467,547	2,780,200	40.0%	54.9%	4,467,547
ARIZONA	49,085,481	24,312,691	19,634,192	1,756,403	40.0%	43.6%	(1,874,403)
ARKANSAS	46,274,009	16,809,887	18,509,604	2,941,651	40.0%	46.4%	(3,778,604)
CALIFORNIA	513,658,532	527,582,108	205,463,413	17,653,490	40.0%	43.4%	56,974,490
COLORADO	40,236,462	34,960,241	16,094,585	4,323,247	40.0%	50.7%	6,191,247
CONNECTICUT	45,878,634	49,539,543	18,351,454	4,467,445	40.0%	49.7%	9,359,445
DELAWARE	17,332,880	7,058,337	6,933,152	1,457,066	40.0%	48.4%	(602,066)
DISTRICT OF COL.	7,288,507	5,630,841	2,915,403	656,582	40.0%	49.0%	(413,582)
FLORIDA	140,487,078	96,677,752	56,194,831	8,499,268	40.0%	46.0%	8,906,268
GEORGIA	71,589,274	46,955,173	28,635,710	9,983,782	40.0%	53.9%	9,035,782
GUAM	3,535,602	1,039,617	1,414,241	197,001	40.0%	45.6%	(157,001)
HAWAII	23,438,118	11,409,704	9,375,247	731,338	40.0%	43.1%	(5,552,338)
IDAHO	17,482,146	9,038,408	6,992,858	2,266,312	40.0%	53.0%	1,712,312
ILLINOIS	130,720,798	73,046,200	52,288,319	2,959,621	40.0%	42.3%	(9,037,621)
INDIANA	33,738,575	37,233,592	13,495,430	4,043,834	40.0%	52.0%	10,587,834
IOWA	34,113,753	40,357,712	13,645,501	7,591,525	40.0%	62.3%	17,346,525
KANSAS	37,583,335	27,056,147	15,033,334	4,436,258	40.0%	51.8%	5,290,258
KENTUCKY	43,284,056	37,272,229	17,313,622	4,613,330	40.0%	50.7%	13,271,330
LOUISIANA	35,785,199	22,940,756	14,314,080	4,206,370	40.0%	51.8%	6,206,370
MAINE	16,220,128	27,249,386	6,488,051	2,758,093	40.0%	57.0%	10,121,093
MARYLAND	73,146,781	35,699,394	29,258,712	7,576,380	40.0%	50.4%	5,276,380
MASSACHUSETTS	63,908,669	66,844,388	25,563,468	11,851,049	40.0%	58.5%	17,381,049
MICHIGAN	161,467,678	146,497,135	64,587,071	33,021,730	40.0%	60.5%	50,651,730
MINNESOTA	85,898,403	62,109,566	34,359,361	15,597,625	40.0%	58.2%	15,011,625
MISSISSIPPI	30,793,087	19,062,045	12,317,235	1,647,599	40.0%	45.4%	4,467,599
MISSOURI	78,632,228	59,666,800	31,452,891	10,538,953	40.0%	53.4%	13,241,953
MONTANA	12,290,298	7,659,635	4,916,119	1,127,930	40.0%	49.2%	1,741,930
NEBRASKA	29,360,093	11,174,670	11,744,037	3,435,021	40.0%	51.7%	51,435,021
NEVADA	28,951,210	8,106,667	11,580,484	2,992,256	40.0%	50.3%	(5,942,256)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13,587,807	9,388,008	5,435,123	2,191,210	40.0%	56.1%	1,801,210
NEW JERSEY	112,000,533	87,250,892	44,800,213	21,676,975	40.0%	59.4%	23,221,975
NEW MEXICO	23,731,548	9,498,319	9,492,619	479,087	40.0%	42.0%	(11,492,619)
NEW YORK	200,587,464	200,875,625	80,234,986	22,721,793	40.0%	51.3%	39,221,793
NORTH CAROLINA	105,631,194	71,856,637	42,252,478	8,750,822	40.0%	48.3%	13,750,822
NORTH DAKOTA	6,265,970	5,760,500	2,506,388	1,166,792	40.0%	58.6%	2,266,792
OHIO	208,669,145	117,911,137	83,467,658	40,071,955	40.0%	59.2%	36,467,955
OKLAHOMA	26,289,829	23,945,736	10,515,932	2,198,495	40.0%	48.4%	7,221,495
OREGON	42,529,281	26,280,043	17,011,712	4,997,415	40.0%	51.8%	4,529,415
PENNSYLVANIA	135,153,203	111,223,878	54,061,281	41,250,844	40.0%	70.5%	41,061,281
PUERTO RICO	26,540,809	2,322,510	10,616,324	2,550,704	40.0%	49.6%	(3,704,704)
RHODE ISLAND	8,967,346	18,471,571	3,586,938	1,446,863	40.0%	56.1%	5,221,863
SOUTH CAROLINA	31,582,887	18,953,598	12,633,155	1,581,343	40.0%	45.0%	3,158,343
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,330,842	5,867,099	2,132,337	1,612,330	40.0%	70.2%	2,612,330
TENNESSEE	44,894,049	16,759,751	17,957,620	3,833,916	40.0%	48.5%	(3,133,916)
TEXAS	171,993,512	102,158,143	68,797,405	17,202,740	40.0%	50.0%	15,797,405
UTAH	29,543,060	19,393,201	11,817,224	3,157,037	40.0%	50.7%	6,157,037
VERMONT	7,798,921	7,304,072	3,119,568	873,331	40.0%	51.2%	2,419,568
VIRGIN ISLANDS	2,431,660	582,305	972,664	112,847	40.0%	44.6%	(582,305)
VIRGINIA	55,974,157	44,699,183	22,389,663	8,763,644	40.0%	55.7%	13,215,644
WASHINGTON	116,466,917	111,167,236	46,586,767	20,331,025	40.0%	57.5%	29,586,767
WEST VIRGINIA	24,327,799	13,314,300	9,731,120	2,640,789	40.0%	50.9%	3,640,789
WISCONSIN	79,193,043	44,042,859	31,677,217	19,660,621	40.0%	64.8%	14,660,621
WYOMING	8,586,436	4,141,874	3,434,574	646,960	40.0%	47.5%	646,960
TOTAL	\$ 3,420,179,781	\$ 2,625,280,492	\$ 1,368,071,912	\$ 411,628,158	40.0%	52.0%	\$ 499,158

CSE FINANCING --IMPACT COMPARISON OF 3 OPTIONS (PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES)

STATE INCOME = State Share of Collections + Federal Share Administrative Expenditures + Incentives

GAIN (+) or LOSS (-) IN STATE INCOME

STATE	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3
ALABAMA	\$ 1,999,086	\$ 3,988,971	\$ 3,764,327
ALASKA	(452,303)	255,436	4,467,768
ARIZONA	(2,446,829)	(7,113,839)	(1,874,750)
ARKANSAS	(306,216)	(4,191,397)	(3,778,070)
CALIFORNIA	(56,974,421)	(135,261,120)	56,974,691
COLORADO	(1,540,600)	(2,320,664)	6,191,536
CONNECTICUT	(3,395,354)	(5,713,383)	9,359,338
DELAWARE	398,998	(732,078)	(602,568)
DISTRICT OF COL.	(352,178)	(1,749,266)	(413,596)
FLORIDA	(7,575,656)	(15,663,795)	8,906,196
GEORGIA	(1,024,796)	4,135,008	9,035,728
GUAM	(11,056)	(98,471)	(157,523)
HAWAII	(956,457)	(8,077,475)	(5,552,830)
IDAHO	416,904	1,533,664	1,712,788
ILLINOIS	(8,452,847)	(29,103,456)	(9,037,203)
INDIANA	(1,897,901)	(30,437)	10,587,776
IOWA	1,611,771	9,257,860	17,343,303
KANSAS	436,760	594,403	5,290,621
KENTUCKY	(962,703)	4,243,931	13,275,612
LOUISIANA	425,320	3,125,414	6,206,663
MAINE	(2,975,312)	1,280,190	10,128,580
MARYLAND	2,528,707	3,406,834	5,277,135
MASSACHUSETTS	2,383,140	3,907,850	17,385,740
MICHIGAN	11,852,108	31,323,063	50,659,606
MINNESOTA	6,626,879	10,392,642	15,019,382
MISSISSIPPI	(1,600,962)	(101,628)	4,465,812
MISSOURI	1,014,731	3,327,034	13,244,352
MONTANA	(261,311)	432,806	1,743,638
NEBRASKA	1,629,533	1,796,694	519,561
NEVADA	283,418	(3,681,170)	(5,945,047)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	712,606	1,018,528	1,847,777
NEW JERSEY	9,195,542	15,590,233	23,224,783
NEW MEXICO	(905,936)	(2,015,533)	(187,436)
NEW YORK	(8,652,109)	(15,110,927)	39,282,392
NORTH CAROLINA	(1,967,377)	(1,641,248)	13,716,086
NORTH DAKOTA	193,556	1,299,272	2,218,525
OHIO	23,131,976	44,194,439	36,454,855
OKLAHOMA	(1,459,302)	390,599	7,220,179
OREGON	(386,051)	1,341,917	4,513,723
PENNSYLVANIA	24,407,929	46,166,464	41,086,612
PUERTO RICO	2,162,328	674,533	(3,735,402)
RHODE ISLAND	(2,198,703)	(1,386,980)	5,297,367
SOUTH CAROLINA	(1,985,227)	(4,111,865)	398,145
SOUTH DAKOTA	461,569	2,112,538	2,669,065
TENNESSEE	(1,597,274)	(2,631,116)	(3,125,297)
TEXAS	446,559	1,548,988	15,754,817
UTAH	(24,653)	3,014,216	6,145,970
VERMONT	(309,113)	602,004	2,475,364
VIRGIN ISLANDS	781	(456,804)	(537,874)
VIRGINIA	2,702,678	6,481,544	13,211,189
WASHINGTON	3,906,253	8,884,360	29,569,737
WEST VIRGINIA	460,702	2,437,832	3,642,068
WISCONSIN	11,202,500	22,587,529	14,204,811
WYOMING	80,313	(154,143)	318,256
TOTAL	\$ -	\$ 0	\$ 499,864,277

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT -- FOR DISCUSSION ONLY

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

December 7, 1998

The Honorable William Clinton
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We appreciate your recent efforts to consult with members of Congress, state and local officials and children's advocates on the issue of financing the Federal-State Child Support Enforcement Program (CSE). As you know, the CSE program provides vital services that help America's families secure the resources necessary to move beyond public assistance by securing the child support that is owed to them. With the time limits and work requirements enacted in the welfare reform law, CSE services are now more important than ever.

As part of your consultation process, we would like to draw your attention to a disturbing trend witnessed in the majority of states -- the elimination of the \$50 passthrough and disregard policy required under previous welfare law. Only sixteen states have chosen to continue the pass-through, while one state, Wisconsin, has opted to passthrough and disregard the entire child support payment made on behalf of a TANF family.

In improving the financing of the CSE program, one of our primary goals should be to put more resources into the hands of the families and children who so desperately need them. Also, there is concern that lack of a pass-through is a major disincentive for non-custodial parents to cooperate fully with the child support system because their child or children do not see the benefits. We fear that the current trend of reducing the amount of child support that is passed-through to families undermines the system and provides the wrong incentives.

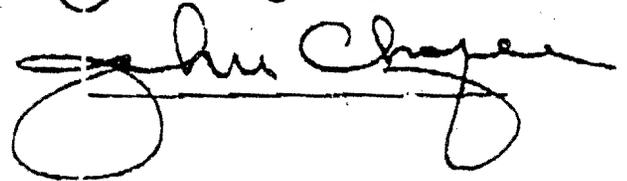
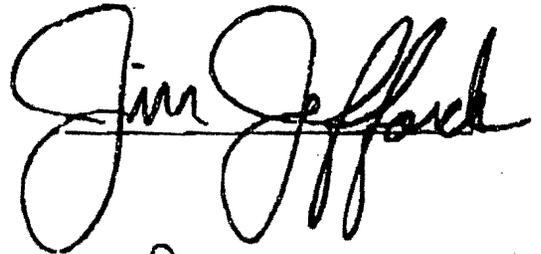
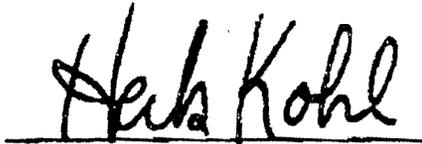
We urge you to work with us to consider seriously the conditions under which Wisconsin and other states have been able to continue or expand the passthrough to determine whether those conditions may be applicable to the national level. Again, we

Page 2
The Honorable William Clinton
December 7, 1998

hope to advance this debate in the direction of ensuring that as much child support as possible benefits directly the children to whom it is owed.

Thank you in advance for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



cc: Jacob J. Lew
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

Donna Shalala
Secretary
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20201

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Chow
Mendelson
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Conn.

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12/10

December 8, 1998



Mr. Jack Lew
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20010

re: Children's Defense Fund FY2000 Budget Priorities

Dear Jack:

As the Administration begins to set budget priorities for the next fiscal year, we urge you to include the following investments of utmost importance to children:

CHILD CARE

We welcomed the Administration's child care agenda in 1998, but were deeply disappointed that child care was not singled out as an Administration priority during the final budget negotiations. We also were dismayed by the substantial cut in the Title XX Social Services Block Grant which funds child care in 40 states. Given the millions of families who do not receive any help in paying for child care and the serious gaps in the quality of child care, we urge you to maintain the Administration's commitment to a significant new investment in child care and after-school programs. Subsequently, we recommend:

- An increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) by \$20 billion over the next five years.
- An increase in the set-aside for infant and toddler care under CCDBG to \$500 million.
- Maintaining the set-aside of \$192 million for improving child care quality in addition to the \$19 million for school-age child care resource and referral in the CCDBG.
- An increase in Head Start by \$1 billion in FY2000. In order to meet new quality provisions and to ensure that all children enter school ready to succeed, the Administration's commitment to Head Start must be expanded. Without substantial new investments, it will be nearly impossible to increase the number of children receiving both Head Start and Early Head Start and to help Head Start programs expand their schedules to meet the needs of working families.

CHILD WELFARE

In order to help states realize the safety and permanency goals for children in the bipartisan Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) passed one year ago, we recommend that the Administration include an ASFA implementation package in its FY2000 budget. Limited capacity of both agencies and courts is likely to make it impossible for states to comply with the new timelines in the ASFA without additional federal assistance. States will not invest the resources necessary to carefully address the permanency needs of children already in the system, as well as those entering care. Without some new resources, children will not move quickly and appropriately into safe and permanent homes. Specifically, we urge that the President's recommended FY2000 budget include:

- One time funding for courts in jurisdictions that have backlogs of children waiting for adoption or other permanent settings and have established plans for addressing those backlogs and barriers to permanence.
- A doubling of appropriations for the Child Welfare Services Program, authorized under Part I of Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, which funds a variety of child protection and adoption services. It is currently funded at \$292 million.
- A 50 percent increase in the Title IV-E Independent Living Program to help support young people preparing to leave foster care, some of whom will be discharged to their own responsibility. The Title IV-E Foster Care Program also should be amended to allow continued reimbursement through age 21 for room and board and related services for young people who have benefited from the Independent Living Program and continue to live in supervised transitional living arrangements after age 18, provided they are participating in education or employment and have an independent living plan.
- A new Substance Abuse and Child Protection Partnership grant program that we want to see jointly funded by ACF and SAMHSA in HHS. It would require a joint application from the state child welfare and substance abuse treatment agencies and matches from both. An estimated 40 to 80 percent of the children in the child protection system are from families with substance abuse problems. These funds would be used to ensure that more families receive timely and appropriate assessments, services, and treatment so that timely permanency decisions for children can be made.
- Expanded eligibility under Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program for certain post adoption services and supports necessary to maintain foster children with special needs who are adopted with their permanent families. Given the anticipated increases

increases in the number of children moving to adoption, it is especially urgent to increase state capacity in this area.

PREVENTION/AFTER-SCHOOL/JUVENILE JUSTICE

While we were pleased with the expansion of the 21st Century Learning Centers, there are still millions of children home alone after-school each week. At current funding levels of \$200 million over the next four years, the 21st Century Learning Centers program will reach only one in 10 children who are home alone. In addition, millions of teenagers have too few options for positive after-school activities, recreation, and employment. Additional investments are critical to keep every child safe after-school and to ensure every child is on track for school and work success. We recommend:

- At least a \$1 billion a year increase for the next five years to expand the 21st Century Learning Centers to help schools work with community organizations to start, operate, and expand programs for children and youth.
- An expansion of Title V, Local Delinquency Prevention, from \$95 million to at least \$250 million. Title V is a prevention program worthy of continued and increased support. It represents an effective model of community collaboration in which community stakeholders - including locally elected officials, law enforcement, private nonprofit organizations, and youth workers - come together to develop a plan for juvenile delinquency prevention. This program, which is cost effective and keeps children and communities safe, has been increased, but continues to receive a fraction of what new punishment initiatives like the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant receive (unauthorized but funded at \$250 million.)
- An expansion in current funding of \$268 million for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention formula grants to states and communities to ensure a strong juvenile justice system that holds children accountable and helps them get back on track, but does not put them in adult jails and prisons.

FAMILY INCOME

With the second year of implementation of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Act, we urge the Administration to:

- Maintain full funding for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, as states were promised when the 1996 welfare law was enacted. While many states have not yet spent all of their block grant funds for FY 1997 and FY 1998, they need the opportunity to develop plans for the most appropriate services and benefits to enable families to work and rise out of poverty. Moreover, states that choose to "save" block grant funds in anticipation of an economic downturn must have the promised opportunity to do so.

- Allow the use of federal TANF block grant funds so that months during which TANF recipients work and yet remain eligible for reduced support do not count toward the time limit.
- Allow a broader range of activities toward the required hours of work participation, including education and training and other activities states judge to be appropriate parts of an individual's "personal responsibility plan" intended to enable parents to overcome barriers to employment.
- Allow states with caseload declines of more than 20 percent since August 1996 to increase the percentage of exemptions from the time limit allowable under TANF. For example, if a state's caseload decline exceeded 20 percent, the allowable exemption could rise to 25 percent. Such a change would recognize that states planned on exemptions at a time when the caseload was larger, and so estimated that a larger number of families would count under the 20 percent exemption cap. With the unanticipated steep caseload decline, states are likely to exceed the 20 percent cap even though they limit exemptions only to families with severe and multiple barriers to employment.
- Appropriate funds for the 100,000 Section 8 housing vouchers authorized by the new public housing legislation for FY 2000 and 2001, a necessary first step to address the housing needs of the record 5.3 million households with "worst case housing needs" — households that pay over half their incomes for rent, live in severely substandard housing, or both.
- Restore food stamps for legal immigrants still denied this assistance, including parents of children, elderly between the ages of 60-65, and immigrants who enter the country legally on or after August 22, 1996. Food stamp cuts affecting families with high shelter costs should be rescinded.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH

The Childhood Immunization program (Section 317) is the primary federal source of funds for immunization infrastructure, including assessment of population-wide immunization rates, vaccine preventable disease surveillance, public education and outreach, and vaccinations in public clinics for groups whose health insurance does not cover vaccinations (the Vaccines for Children program is essential in paying for vaccines for uninsured or Medicaid-insured children, but not for under-insured children). The 317 and Vaccines for Children programs complement each other and provide the states and public health officials with the resources they need to continue to increase (as well as maintain) childhood immunization rates.

We urge you to fund the Childhood Immunization Program at \$543 million. This is a \$122 million increase over the FY99 funding level of \$421 million. The increased appropriation for Section 317 is essential to sustain infrastructure and outreach initiatives as well as to adequately fund necessary vaccine purchases.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

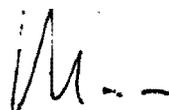
We understand that the Administration is considering a substantial revision of the federal role in the child support enforcement program. It is essential that funding changes encourage additional commitment of state and federal resources to this under-resourced program and not reduce federal investments. Reducing the federal commitment would result in significant setbacks in the collection and enforcement of child support obligations for millions of children. Under this Administration, states have made some progress in improving paternity establishment, enforcement of orders, and child support collections. We urge the Administration to continue to bolster states in their efforts, rather than reducing the federal government's investment in the program. We urge, as well, that the federal government take a leadership role in exploring how to make child support a more reliable source of income for low-income single parents struggling to support their children through work. Funding for child support assurance demonstrations and for enabling welfare parents to see greater benefit from child support paid on their behalf would be important steps in this direction.

*Fed Promotes go
with Dept Court
State Courts system*

IN SUMMARY

There are no doubt many competing priorities under consideration as part of the FY2000 budget. But, early childhood development and school readiness should be as strong a priority as military readiness. Indeed, investing in school readiness is investing in military readiness. Child welfare should take precedence over corporate welfare and any preschool child's health should be as secure as that of any 66 year old. The number of extremely poor families with children has increased significantly. In the long term, this means more children at risk of poor nutrition, low educational performance, and much lower future earnings as adults. This Administration can lay the foundation for a better future for our children. Nothing matters more. During the year that "the firewalls" come down, please put children first.

Sincerely yours,



Marian Wright Edelman

CC: HHS Secretary Donna Shalala

**OFFICE OF
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT**



**FINANCING BRIEFING
ADVANCE MATERIALS**

December 11, 1998

Version #1

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- Child Support Enforcement Financing Consultation Process Summary
- Presentation of Lewin Group Study and Findings
- Child Support Enforcement Fiscal Year 1999 Budget Language
- Child Support Enforcement Financial Overview/1997 Preliminary Data Report

Child Support Enforcement Program Financing

The child support program administered by States is financed by four streams of funding:

- * The Federal Government reimburses States on an open-ended, entitlement basis for 66% of all allowable administrative expenditures on child support activities -- locating parents, establishing paternity, establishing orders, and collecting payments. The Federal Government also provides an 80% matching rate (up to a cap of \$400 million) for approved State expenditures on developing and improving automated systems and 90% for laboratory costs of blood tests required to establish a paternity. FY 1996 data indicates Federal spending for this stream at approximately \$2.0 billion while State spending amounted to approximately \$1.0 billion.
- * Child support collections assigned to the State and Federal Government by public assistance applicants as a condition of receiving assistance provide a second stream of funding to States. These assigned collections (reduced by the Federal share of collections) for a family on TANF can be used at State discretion. After a family leaves TANF, the State can still attempt to collect assigned arrearages to recover the costs of assistance payments made to the family when it was on TANF. Assigned collections are shared between the State and the Federal Government in accordance with the Medicaid matching rate. Since Medicaid matching favors States with low per capita income, using the reciprocal for distributing child support collections to the States means that poorer States like Mississippi may only keep 20% of assigned collections while wealthy States like NY and CA retain 50% of these collections. FY 1996 data indicates the State share of collections at approximately \$1.0 billion while the net Federal share was \$888 million. (Net Federal share results after incentive payments are taken out of the Federal share).
- * The third stream of funding is Federal incentive payments. Under the current incentive formula, which is also an open-ended entitlement, each State receives a payment equal to at least 6% of TANF collections and non-TANF collections, calculated separately. Based on dollars collected and collections per dollar of administrative expenditures (cost effectiveness), States can receive incentive payments up to 10% of collections in both TANF and non-TANF parts of the program. The specific payment percentage for varying ranges of cost effectiveness is spelled out in statute. Non-TANF incentive payments are capped at 115% of the amount of TANF incentive payments. States may use incentive payments in any way they wish. A new incentive system, enacted under P.L. 105-200, will pay incentives to States according to their performance on key, statutory indicators and performance standards from a capped pool of funds beginning in FY 2000. The use of these funds will also be more limited than at present. FY 1996 data indicates Federal incentive payments to States at approximately \$409 million.
 - ➔ A new incentive system, enacted under P.L. 105-200, will pay incentives to States according to their performance on key, statutory indicators and performance standards from a capped pool of funds beginning in FY 2000. These funds must be reinvested in the IV-D program. P.L. 105-200 sets the FY 2000 incentive pool at \$422 million.

A fourth stream of funding comes from State fees and cost-recovery. States may charge up to \$25 for an application from a non-TANF family, in addition to other fees. FY 1996 income to States from fees and cost recovery amounted to approximately \$37 million.

TABLE 8-5.--FINANCING OF THE FEDERAL/STATE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1996
 [In thousands of dollars]

State	State income			State administrative expenditures (costs)	State net	Collections-to-costs ratio
	Federal administrative payments	State share of collections	Federal incentive payments			
Alabama.....	\$31,161	\$5,737	\$3,548	\$46,314	(\$5,868)	3.41
Alaska.....	11,517	8,085	2,973	17,439	5,136	3.31
Arizona.....	31,177	6,647	3,842	46,909	(5,244)	2.41
Arkansas.....	19,048	4,163	3,195	28,669	(2,263)	2.77
California.....	293,731	222,548	66,752	437,991	145,040	2.36
Colorado.....	25,399	15,001	5,590	38,361	7,628	2.82
Connecticut.....	29,035	12,645	7,086	43,027	5,740	2.91
Delaware.....	9,941	3,393	1,112	14,168	279	2.50
District of Columbia.....	7,731	2,526	1,103	11,696	(336)	2.38
Florida.....	86,999	30,216	13,501	131,363	(647)	3.13
Georgia.....	45,496	16,780	15,110	68,505	8,881	3.92
Guam.....	1,744	289	281	2,624	(310)	2.57
Hawaii.....	16,113	5,396	1,758	23,907	(640)	2.18
Idaho.....	12,535	2,942	1,961	18,928	(1,490)	2.32
Illinois.....	68,905	28,513	10,691	103,803	4,304	2.41
Indiana.....	21,416	14,186	7,658	30,091	13,170	6.54
Iowa.....	19,209	12,911	6,319	29,048	9,391	5.23
Kansas.....	12,296	10,704	5,265	18,489	9,776	5.82
Kentucky.....	27,927	9,646	5,514	42,210	877	3.43
Louisiana.....	23,058	6,266	4,270	34,495	(900)	4.16
Maine.....	10,224	9,459	4,907	15,435	9,155	4.05
Maryland.....	43,688	19,120	6,540	66,017	3,332	4.36
Massachusetts.....	40,626	30,494	9,828	61,286	19,662	4.05
Michigan.....	94,572	60,098	22,323	143,132	33,860	6.63
Minnesota.....	48,457	25,680	9,017	73,195	9,960	4.36
Mississippi.....	9,522	3,959	3,553	29,463	(2,430)	2.87
Missouri.....	52,173	22,161	9,635	74,419	9,549	3.75
Montana.....	8,038	2,122	1,326	12,120	(634)	2.42
Nebraska.....	20,007	3,964	1,750	30,179	(4,457)	3.16

State	State income			State administrative expenditures (costs)	State net	Collections-to-costs ratio
	Federal administrative payments	State share of collections	Federal incentive payments			
Nevada.....	14,782	3,737	2,279	22,346	(1,548)	2.53
New Hampshire.....	9,377	4,518	1,539	14,091	1,343	3.42
New Jersey.....	73,147	39,238	12,698	110,735	14,348	4.52
New Mexico.....	15,914	1,344	975	21,129	(2,896)	1.43
New York.....	115,020	79,891	28,461	174,183	49,188	4.03
North Carolina.....	59,282	20,653	10,732	89,147	1,521	2.94
North Dakota.....	4,352	1,662	990	6,563	441	4.34
Ohio.....	106,594	41,141	17,008	161,618	3,125	6.07
Oklahoma.....	16,968	6,674	3,666	24,040	3,269	3.06
Oregon.....	21,129	10,544	5,480	31,874	5,278	5.60
Pennsylvania.....	82,784	49,576	18,619	123,808	27,171	7.74
Puerto Rico.....	19,504	291	372	28,569	(8,401)	4.44
Rhode Island.....	5,451	6,839	3,262	8,251	7,300	4.31
South Carolina.....	23,296	6,797	4,154	35,100	(853)	3.37
South Dakota.....	3,173	1,936	1,399	4,770	1,738	5.87
Tennessee.....	26,165	10,195	5,328	39,342	2,347	4.06
Texas.....	96,614	32,915	15,873	144,984	418	3.71
Utah.....	19,497	5,136	3,217	29,170	(1,321)	2.66
Vermont.....	4,467	2,602	1,346	6,701	1,714	3.79
Virgin Islands.....	1,597	94	67	2,418	(660)	2.25
Virginia.....	40,844	18,475	5,988	61,507	3,800	4.18
Washington.....	76,319	49,348	16,449	115,322	26,795	3.53
West Virginia.....	15,578	3,230	2,065	23,358	(2,484)	3.61
Wisconsin.....	50,394	19,115	10,659	74,058	6,110	5.94
Wyoming.....	5,575	1,835	647	8,455	(398)	2.96
Nationwide.....	2,039,569	1,013,437	409,681	3,054,821	407,866	3.93

Note.--The "State net" column in this table is not the same as the comparable figure presented in annual reports of the Office of Child Support Enforcement (see for example, 1996, p. 78 and table 8-23 below) because estimated Federal incentive payments are used in the annual reports while final Federal incentive payments were used in this table.

Source: Office of Child Support Enforcement, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Child Support Enforcement Financing Consultation Questions

Incentive Effect

1. What funding mechanism for the child support program would create the right incentives to serve children?
 2. Under the current funding structure, what are the incentives to serve some subgroups of families over others?
 3. As the non-TANF caseload grows and the average income of families served may increase, what are the current impediments to receiving IV-D services?
 4. What subgroups are currently underserved and what incentives would serve them better?
 5. How do you restructure the program to reduce the gap between potential and actual collections?
 6. How do we ensure that more children get support orders and that we collect more of the support ordered?
 7. How do the various program funding streams serve other program interests at the State and local as well as the Federal levels?
 8. How can the funding system be structured to ensure that child support payments benefit children to the maximum extent possible?
 9. Does the current law regarding payment of a portion of the CSE costs by families serve the best interests of children and the child support program? If not, what alternatives would better accomplish program goals?
-

Federal/State Investment

10. To what extent does States' ability to set up separate State assistance programs under TANF undermine the Federal share of child support collections and what action, if any, is needed to protect the Federal investment in the program?
11. What is the current level of non-Federal investment in the CSE program and how can we create incentives for increasing such investments?
12. Some States/localities receive more in Federal funding plus the state share of TANF collections than they expend on the program structure. Does this serve as an incentive to improving services and increasing support to families? In addition, what types of activities are these funds currently spent on?
13. Does the existing financing structure fairly balance Federal and State/local investments in the program?
14. What impact has the high effective match rate had on the ability of States to efficiently and effectively achieve the goals of the child support programs?

Administrative Simplicity and Program Flexibility

15. What aspects of the current funding structure are administratively complicated or burdensome?
 16. Does the current incentive structure support appropriate State/local innovations in CSE?
 17. What would States/localities change about the current funding structure if they could change anything?
 18. What changes in the current funding structure would help States/localities better integrate their CSE and TANF program while continuing to provide high quality services to non-TANF populations?
-

External Issues

19. What changes about the current funding structure would advocates recommend if they could change anything?
20. How would any funding change affect the way child support enforcement services are provided to children and families?
21. How will funding changes fit into the historical context of the program and within the past six years of increased federal presence and direction, including PRWORA?
22. How would any funding changes be viewed by the general public and by the media?

PRESENTATION OF LEWIN GROUP STUDY AND FINDINGS

The purpose of the Lewin Group study was to:

- conduct a fact finding analysis;
- examine the current relationship between the Federal IV-D program financing structure and resources allocated to the IV-D program at the state and local level; and
- determine the changes states are contemplating in their financing structures in light of :
 - ◊ PRWORA,
 - ◊ rapidly declining TANF rolls,
 - ◊ movements toward centralized collections, and
 - ◊ HR 3130 and the new incentives provisions.

..The primary study questions asked of state program administrators were:

- What are the various sources of funding for state and local IV-D expenditures and what share of the expenditures does each source represent?

How are state shares of TANF collections and federal incentive payments allocated? The secondary study questions asked:

- Are states employing cost recovery mechanisms such as user charges and fees and how much do they collect?
- To what extent are states "passing-through" child support collections to TANF families or disregarding child support payments in determining TANF benefit levels?
- Are states continuing to utilize "fill-the gap" policies?

The project did not attempt to determine:

- state and local resources devoted to the IV-D program that are not claimed for federal matching purposes;
- the relationship between the level and structure of state child support financing and program performance; or
- the utilization of the state share of retained TANF collections distributed to the IV-A program (except to the extent that it is passed on to families.)

The study team presented their findings using side by side projectors detailing an explanation of their study methodology and findings with a graphical presentation of the resulting data. All attendees were provided copies of this material plus additional supporting documentation.

The study findings included, but were not limited to, the following:

- The state financing of the child support enforcement program is very complex. Most states utilize at least three different funding sources to finance their share of program costs.
- Across all states (weighted equally), the major sources of financing for state and local shares of child support expenditures are state general funds (44%), earmarked federal incentive payments (24%), earmarked state share of retained TANF collections (15%), and county general funds (9%).

- Fees and cost recovery finance a negligible proportion (2%) of state and local shares of child support expenditures.
- Thirteen states, (AZ,CA,CO,IL,IN,MI,MN,NV,NJ,NY,NC,ND,OH), based on each states own classification of its program to the study team, have county administered programs and account for approximately 47% of IV-D costs and 52% of collections. These programs rely upon county general funds to a larger extent than state administered programs. There appears to be less earmarking of federal incentives and the state share of retained TANF collections in these programs.
- Across all states (weighted equally), most federal incentive payments (71%) are directly earmarked for the IV-D program. A large proportion of incentive payments that are not earmarked for the program reimburse state and county appropriations for the program. Earmarking is more common in state administered programs.
- The IV-A program receives the largest proportion of the state share of retained TANF collections by total dollars (66%). Approximately 14% of the state share of retained TANF collections are passed on to families through disregard and fill-the-gap policies.

Overall, including the state share of retained TANF collections, 21 states had program costs, 29 reaped savings, and one broke even. When payments made to families are excluded from the state share of collections, 25 states had program costs, 25 reaped savings, and one broke even. (This does not represent funds directed to state IV-D programs but to state government in general.) As a group states yield a larger total savings from the program than counties.

Child Support Fiscal Year 1999 Budget Language

The Federal Government has a strong interest in ensuring that the national child support system is effective. Funding of the Child support Enforcement (CSE) program, however, remains complicated. States get Federal payments to cover administrative costs at several different matching rates. States also get Federal incentive payments, levy user fees, keep a portion of TANF-related collections, and return a portion to the Federal Government.

Federal retention of TANF-related payments is a legacy of the old AFDC program in which States and the Federal Government shared in funding AFDC and, thus, in collecting child support for AFDC recipients. With welfare reform, States have great freedom to design assistance for families with dependent children. States, however, must continue to share a portion of child support collections with the Federal Government. The need to share collections may serve as a disincentive for States to pass through the full amount of child support to families, and it creates an unintended incentive for States to serve needy families through programs funded only with State dollars. Spending on these "State-only" programs continues to count under the TANF maintenance-of-effort requirement, but child support collections on behalf of these families do not need to be shared with the Federal Government.

The Administration will hold a dialogue with the stakeholders of the child support program to look at ways to address these problems and, working with Congress, will prepare legislation. The budget takes a first step towards simplifying the child support funding structure by 1) conforming the match rate for paternity testing with the basic administrative match rate; and 2) repealing the hold harmless provision established under the welfare reform law.

TABLE 1

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

	(\$000)				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL IV-D COLLECTIONS	\$7,964,141	\$8,907,150	\$9,850,159	\$10,827,167	\$12,019,789
AFDC/FC COLLECTIONS	2,258,825	2,416,395	2,549,723	2,689,392	2,855,066
STATE SHARE	786,934	847,272	890,717	938,865	1,013,666
FEDERAL SHARE	737,943	776,600	762,341	821,551	888,258
PAYMENTS TO AFDC FAMILIES	434,582	445,765	457,125	474,428	480,406
INCENTIVE PAYMENTS	299,366	339,217	407,242	399,919	409,142
MEDICAL SUPPORT PAYMENTS	0	7,541	32,299	54,629	63,570
NON-AFDC COLLECTIONS	5,705,316	6,490,755	7,300,436	8,137,775	9,164,723
TOTAL IV-D ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES	\$1,994,691	\$2,241,094	\$2,556,372	\$3,012,385	\$3,054,821
STATE SHARE	651,807	724,480	815,716	917,285	1,015,252
FEDERAL SHARE	1,342,884	1,516,614	1,740,655	2,095,100	2,039,569
TOTAL PROGRAM SAVINGS	- \$170,448	- \$278,005	- \$496,072	- \$852,050	- \$743,755
STATE SHARE	434,492	462,010	482,243	421,500	407,556
FEDERAL SHARE	-604,940	-740,015	-978,314	-1,273,549	-1,151,311
TOTAL FEES AND COSTS RECOVERED FOR NON-AFDC CASES	\$29,187	\$31,260	\$33,248	\$33,004	\$37,065
COST-EFFECTIVENESS RATIOS					
TOTAL/TOTAL	3.99	3.97	3.65	3.59	3.73
AFDC/TOTAL	1.13	1.08	1.00	0.89	0.93
NON-AFDC/TOTAL	2.86	2.90	2.86	2.70	3.00

SOURCE: OCSE FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL DATA AS REPORTED BY THE STATES

NOTE: 1) THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS RATIO IS TOTAL COLLECTIONS PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES.
2) MEDICAL SUPPORT PAYMENTS BECAME A REPORTING REQUIREMENT IN FY 1994.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Office of the Assistant Secretary, Suite 600
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20447

DC-98-83

August 18, 1998

Dear Colleague:

Enclosed you will find the Child Support Enforcement FY 1997 Preliminary Data Report. This report provides financial and statistical information on the Child Support Enforcement program for fiscal years 1993 through 1997 and includes data reported to the Office of Child Support Enforcement as of June 19, 1998. Please note that the numbers included in the report are preliminary and subject to change.

This preliminary data report shows that the FY 1997, State Child Support Enforcement Programs:

- Established and acknowledged more than 1 million paternities.
- Established 1,215,980 orders for child support, and
- Collected more than \$13.4 billion in child support payments.

The initial numbers are noteworthy. They reflect the commitment and dedication of individuals at the local, State, and Federal level of the child support enforcement program. Although we are proud of each achievement made and every goal reached, we are determined to make this current year and each succeeding year more successful than the past.

If you have any questions or comments concerning the report please call Joyce Pitts at (202) 401-5374, Renée Jackson at (202) 401-5101, or Nina T. Campbell at (202) 401-5049.

Sincerely,

David Gray Ross

Commissioner

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Enclosure

Child Support Enforcement

FY 1997

PRELIMINARY DATA

REPORT

OCSE - Giving Hope and Support to America's Children since 1975

AUGUST 1998



*Department of Health and Human Service
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Child Support Enforcement
Division of Policy and Planning*

Preface

The following Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) preliminary data report highlights financial and statistical achievements of the Child Support Enforcement program for fiscal year 1997. Since its inception in 1975, the program has grown in caseloads, paternities established, orders established, and collections received.

Locating non-custodial parents and establishing a child's paternity are two important first goals we must concentrate on in gaining support for all children. Paternity establishment is not only important for setting child support orders, but it is important to the emotional health of a child. Adequate child support awards, must be established and updates of awards are vital in enabling families to meet changing circumstances. Various methods of order enforcement are necessary to ensure that non-custodial parents meet obligations to their children.

This preliminary data report is an early look at the advancements we have made in these important program areas and others for fiscal year 1997.

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Office of Child Support Enforcement

FY 1997 Preliminary Data Report

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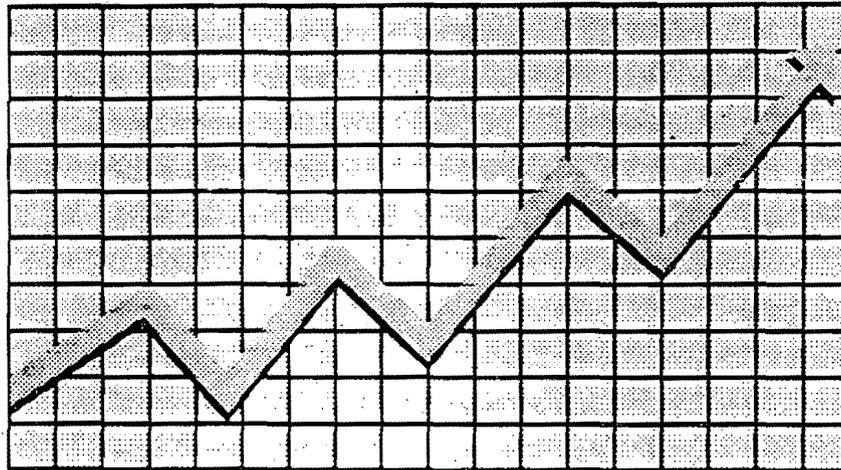
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Child Support Enforcement Program Results



A Summary of Child Support Enforcement

Child Support Enforcement Program Background

The goal of the Child Support Enforcement (CSE) Program, which was established under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, is to ensure that children are financially supported by both parents. Welfare reform legislation that President Clinton signed in 1996 provided strong measures for ensuring that children receive the support due them:

- States were required to enact uniform interstate laws by January 1, 1998.
- State and Federal CSE programs provide registries of newly hired employees.
- Paternity establishment has been streamlined.
- States will have computerized state-wide support collection and disbursement centers by October 1998.
- Tough new penalties, such as license revocation and seizure of assets, will be available when child support obligations are not met.

The 1996 legislation also recognizes the importance to children of access to their non-custodial parent; the new law includes grants to help States establish programs that support and facilitate non-custodial parents' visitation with and access to their children.

The CSE program is usually run by state and local human services departments, often with the help of prosecuting attorneys, other law enforcement agencies, and officials of family or domestic relations courts.

Child Support Enforcement services are available automatically for families receiving assistance under the new Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) programs. Current child support collected usually reimburses the state and federal governments for TANF payments made to the family. In FY 1997 a number of States opted (at their own expense) to passthrough some portion of or all child support collected to the custodial TANF family. Child support services are also available to families not receiving TANF who apply for such services. Child support payments that are collected on behalf of non-TANF families are sent to the family. For these families, states must charge an application fee of up to \$25, but may pay this fee from state funds. Some States may also charge for the cost of services rendered.

Program Results for FY 1997

The following tables provide initial financial and statistical information on the Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program for fiscal year 1997 and in some cases for the last five years.

Table 1 provides national totals on child support collections, expenditures, program savings, fees recovered, and cost-effectiveness. Table 2 gives national statistics on the CSE caseload, cases with collections, locations made, paternities established and acknowledged through in-hospital programs, child support orders established, and the percentage of AFDC/TANF payments recovered. Tables 3 and 4 present financial and statistical data for individual States' Child Support Enforcement programs. Table 5 gives information on program trends for fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 1997 and Table 6 presents information on States' in-hospital paternity acknowledgment programs for fiscal year 1997. Table 7 presents total distributed collections per full-time equivalent staff for fiscal year 1997.

Tables 8 through 11 show accounts receivable data for fiscal year 1997 including the amount of current (Table 8) and prior (Table 10) year support due and received, and the number of orders for current (Table 9) and prior (Table 11) year support due and received.

Table 12 provides interstate activity for fiscal year 1997. Readers should note that all numbers quoted are based on information supplied to the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) by the individual State CSE programs. Fiscal year 1997 data are preliminary as of May 1, 1998 and are subject to change. During FY 1997 over \$13 billion in child support payments was collected, and services were provided in over 19 million cases through the Program.

Paternity was established for over a million children through CSE Program and voluntary in-hospital acknowledgements, and provided vital links between the children and their non-custodial parents. 1.2 million new child support orders were established through the Program in 1997. The Federal government collected a record \$1 billion in delinquent child support collected by intercepting income tax refunds, of non-paying parents for tax year 1996.

Caseload. OCSE defines a child support case as a non-custodial parent who is now or may eventually be obligated under law for the support of one or more dependent children. In addition, a non-custodial parent who has children with more than one custodial parent is counted once for each custodial family.

Nationally, the child support enforcement caseload totaled slightly over 19 million cases in fiscal year 1997 (see Table 2). This represents a 1.5 percent decrease from the previous fiscal year. The total caseload reflects a 6.3 percent increase in the number of Non-AFDC cases (see Table 5). While the AFDC/TANF caseload dropped by 12.6 percent.

Paternities Established. Establishing paternity (legally identifying a child's father) is a necessary first step for obtaining an order for child support when children are born out-of-wedlock. Establishing paternity also provides access to Social Security, pension, and retirement benefits; health insurance and information, and interaction with members of both parents' families.

Many fathers voluntarily acknowledge paternity. Otherwise, father, mother, and child can be required to get genetic tests. The results of these tests are highly accurate. States must have procedures which allow paternity to be established at least up to the child's eighteenth

birthday. IV-D paternities were established for over 800,000 children in fiscal year 1997 and over 480,000 paternities were established through in-hospital paternity acknowledgment programs (see Table 2). This represents almost a 9 percent increase in paternity establishments for fiscal year 1997. Forty states voluntarily reported statistics on the number of in-hospital paternity acknowledgments signed in fiscal year 1997 (see Table 6).

Orders Established. States must have guidelines to establish how much a parent should pay for child support. Support agency staff can take child support cases to court, or to an administrative hearing process to establish the order. Health insurance coverage can also be ordered if it is available and reasonable. 1.2 million orders for child support were established in fiscal year 1997. This is a 12 percent increase over the number of orders established in the previous year.

Collections. Total child support collections were nearly \$13.4 billion for fiscal year 1997 (see Table 1). This was an 11.3 percent increase in collections over fiscal year 1996.

AFDC/TANF collections were \$2.855 billion in fiscal year 1997, virtually the same amount collected in the previous year. Non-AFDC collections were about 10.5 billion in fiscal year 1997, an increase of nearly 15 percent over fiscal year 1996.

Collections per Full-Time Equivalent Staff. Nationally, the amount of child support collected per full-time equivalent staff (FTE) was \$259.326 in fiscal year 1997 (see Table 7). This represents a 4 percent increase over the \$250.382 collected per FTE in fiscal year 1996. There were 51,595 FTE staff in fiscal year 1997.

Expenditures. The cost of running the Child Support Enforcement program increased

during the last fiscal year. In fiscal year 1997, total administrative expenditures were up 12 percent to \$3.4 billion. Total Automated Data Processing costs for developing and implementing automated statewide child support enforcement systems increased 21.4 percent since fiscal year 1996.¹ In FY97 \$578 million was spent on ADP.

Accounts Receivable. The total amount of current support due for fiscal year 1997 was \$16.7 billion. About 54 percent or almost \$9.1 billion of that amount was collected (see Table 8). A total of 4.2 million current support orders had collections out of the 6.7 million orders with collections due (see Table 9). Of prior year support received, \$3.6 billion or 8 percent was collected (see Table 10).

Other Statistics. Program increases were also noted for total cases in which a collection was made, and locations made – up 6.5 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively (see Table 5). Collections made on behalf of other States for fiscal year 1997 was \$314,952,881 for AFDC/TANF and foster care and \$668,244,406 for non-AFDC. Total collections made on behalf of other states was \$983,197,287, a 9 percent increase from the previous year (see Table 12).

¹ The 90 percent funding of ADP costs ended at the end of fiscal year 1997

PRELIMINARY

Table 1

Office of Child Support Enforcement

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
TOTAL COLLECTIONS (\$000)	\$8,907,150	\$9,850,159	\$10,827,167	\$12,019,789	\$13,379,946
AFDC/FC/TANF COLLECTIONS	2,416,395	2,549,723	2,689,392	2,855,066	2,855,853
State Share	847,272	890,717	938,865	1,013,666	1,164,091
Federal Share	776,600	762,341	821,551	888,258	1,052,191
Payments to AFDC/TANF Families	445,765	457,125	474,428	480,406	157,033
Incentive Payments (estimated)	339,217	407,242	399,919	409,142	411,527
Medical Support Payments	7,541	32,299	54,629	63,570	70,683
NON-AFDC COLLECTIONS	6,490,755	7,300,436	8,137,775	9,164,723	10,524,094
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES (\$000)	\$2,241,094	\$2,556,372	\$3,012,385	\$3,054,821	\$3,423,790
COST-EFFECTIVENESS RATIOS					
Total/Total	3.97	3.85	3.59	3.93	3.90
AFDC/TANF/Total	1.08	1.00	0.89	0.93	0.83
Non-AFDC Total	2.90	2.86	2.70	3.00	3.07

**SOURCE
NOTE**

Financial data as reported by the States. Data for fiscal year 1997 are preliminary. The cost-effectiveness ratio is total collections per dollar of total administrative expenditures, not the cost-effectiveness ratio used to calculate incentives. Medical support payments became a reporting requirement in fiscal year 1994. Due to reporting changes the total expenditure data are shown. States and Federal shares are still being calculated. Program savings will be shown in the annual report.

*Welfare reform eliminated the \$50 pass through some States have chosen to continue it at their own expense.

PRELIMINARY
Table 2
Office of Child Support Enforcement
STATISTICAL OVERVIEW FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
TOTAL IV-D CASELOAD	17,124,529	18,609,805	19,162,137	19,318,691	19,033,836
AFDC/FC/TANF Caseload	7,471,702	7,985,983	7,879,725	7,379,629	6,450,808
Non-AFDC Caseload	7,486,902	8,189,569	6,783,238	9,347,875	9,937,344
AFDC/TANF Arrears Only Caseload	2,165,925	2,434,253	2,499,174	2,591,187	2,645,684
AFDC/TANF and AFDC/TANF Arrears Only Caseload	9,637,627	10,420,236	10,378,899	9,970,816	9,096,492
TOTAL CASES FOR WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE	3,126,129	3,403,287	3,727,516	3,953,492	4,209,722
AFDC/FC/TANF Cases	879,256	926,214	975,607	939,755	864,950
Non-AFDC Cases	1,957,666	2,168,630	2,408,411	2,612,188	2,849,776
AFDC/TANF Arrears Only	289,207	308,443	343,498	401,549	494,996
AFDC/TANF and AFDC/TANF Arrears Only Caseload	1,168,463	1,234,657	1,319,105	1,341,304	1,359,946
TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH COLLECTIONS	18.3	18.3	19.5	20.5	22.1
AFDC/FC/TANF Cases	11.8	11.6	12.4	12.7	13.4
Non-AFDC Cases	26.1	26.5	27.4	27.9	28.7
AFDC/TANF Arrears Only	13.4	12.7	13.7	15.5	18.7
AFDC/TANF and AFDC/TANF Arrears Only Caseload	12.1	11.8	12.8	13.5	15.1
TOTAL IV-D CASES WITH ORDERS ESTABLISHED	9,487,314	10,429,167	10,972,667	11,413,684	10,993,080
AFDC/FC/TANF Caseload	2,790,688	2,956,224	2,942,789	2,811,063	2,286,715
Non-AFDC Caseload	4,541,701	5,038,690	5,530,704	5,591,434	6,060,681
AFDC/TANF Arrears Only Caseload	2,165,925	2,434,253	2,499,174	2,591,187	2,645,684
AFDC/TANF and AFDC/TANF Arrears Only Caseload	4,956,613	5,390,477	5,441,963	5,462,250	4,932,339
TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH COLLECTIONS TO CASES WITH ORDERS	32.9	32.6	34.0	34.6	38.4
AFDC/FC/TANF Caseload	31.5	31.3	33.2	33.4	37.9
Non-AFDC Caseload	43.1	43.0	43.6	46.7	47.1
AFDC/TANF Arrears Only Caseload	13.4	12.7	13.7	15.5	18.7
AFDC/TANF and AFDC/TANF Arrears Only Caseload	23.6	22.9	24.2	24.6	27.5
TOTAL LOCATIONS MADE	3,777,336	4,204,004	4,949,912	5,779,489	6,333,583
TOTAL PATERNITIES ESTABLISHED & ACKNOWLEDGED	554,289	676,459	932,097	1,042,728	1,282,202
Total IV-D Paternities Established	554,289	592,048	659,373	718,152	800,558
In-hospital Paternities Acknowledged	N/A	84,411	272,724	324,576	481,644
TOTAL SUPPORT ORDERS ESTABLISHED	1,026,224	1,024,675	1,051,336	1,081,981	1,215,980
TOTAL SUPPORT ORDERS ENFORCED OR MODIFIED	5,359,816	5,805,452	6,546,411	7,912,685	9,878,284
PERCENTAGE OF AFDC/TANF PAYMENTS RECOVERED	12.0	12.5	13.6	15.5	NA

SOURCE: Statistical data as reported by the States.

NOTE: Some States voluntarily report in-hospital information to OCSE. In-hospital numbers include an unknown number of Acknowledgements for children in the IV-D caseload. Data for fiscal year 1997 are preliminary.

PRELIMINARY

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Table 3

Financial Program Status, FY 1997

States	TOTAL	IV-D COLLECTIONS		ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES
		AFDC/FCITANE	NON-AFDC	
ALABAMA	\$170,581,427	\$23,360,517	\$147,220,910	\$41,252,487
ALASKA	64,919,032	20,636,510	44,282,522	18,668,868
ARIZONA	132,048,847	26,030,525	106,018,322	49,085,481
ARKANSAS	91,457,022	19,876,008	71,581,014	46,274,009
CALIFORNIA	1,174,214,624	544,639,364	629,575,260	513,658,532
COLORADO	123,564,692	36,950,268	86,614,424	40,236,462
CONNECTICUT	141,543,436	60,342,040	81,201,396	45,878,634
DELAWARE	38,616,387	7,962,068	30,654,319	17,332,880
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	29,906,318	5,631,212	24,275,106	7,288,507
FLORIDA	484,630,121	100,231,066	384,399,055	140,487,078
GEORGIA	278,059,999	77,172,899	200,887,100	71,589,274
GUAM	6,681,544	1,320,394	5,361,150	3,535,602
HAWAII	55,015,639	11,510,438	43,505,201	23,438,118
IDAHO	48,025,328	10,224,918	37,800,410	17,482,146
ILLINOIS	267,359,518	77,682,722	189,676,796	130,720,798
INDIANA	208,444,050	39,853,408	168,590,642	33,738,575
IOWA	166,155,139	40,772,612	125,382,527	34,113,753
KANSAS	114,979,206	27,071,883	87,907,323	37,583,335
KENTUCKY	164,357,171	39,449,293	124,907,878	43,284,056
LOUISIANA	154,821,458	27,122,762	127,698,696	35,785,199
MAINE	68,615,439	31,809,926	36,805,513	16,220,128
MARYLAND	322,363,403	38,008,067	284,355,336	73,146,781
MASSACHUSETTS	258,584,016	67,381,987	191,202,029	63,908,669
MICHIGAN	1,092,176,097	161,658,369	930,517,728	161,467,678
MINNESOTA	355,371,919	64,572,484	290,799,435	85,898,403
MISSISSIPPI	97,017,611	21,856,876	75,160,735	30,793,087
MISSOURI	318,310,313	65,020,518	253,289,795	78,632,228
MONTANA	33,400,682	8,327,589	25,073,093	12,290,298
NEBRASKA	108,623,657	12,674,874	95,948,783	29,360,093
NEVADA	60,063,294	8,432,985	51,630,309	28,551,210
NEW HAMPSHIRE	54,468,733	9,844,988	44,623,745	13,587,807
NEW JERSEY	553,712,995	88,148,886	465,564,109	115,610,317
NEW MEXICO	34,417,383	9,498,319	24,919,064	23,731,548
NEW YORK	803,825,889	224,750,647	579,075,242	200,587,464
NORTH CAROLINA	298,907,678	74,282,560	224,625,118	105,631,194
NORTH DAKOTA	32,209,165	5,967,379	26,241,786	6,265,970
OHIO	1,083,543,013	123,514,504	960,028,509	208,669,145
OKLAHOMA	79,762,128	23,979,742	55,802,386	26,289,829
OREGON	197,910,878	29,283,418	168,627,460	42,529,281
PENNSYLVANIA	1,022,834,250	123,359,601	899,474,649	135,153,203
PUERTO RICO	142,555,415	2,814,548	139,740,867	26,540,809
RHODE ISLAND	38,824,537	18,869,088	19,955,449	8,967,346
SOUTH CAROLINA	135,657,053	24,935,402	110,721,651	31,582,887
SOUTH DAKOTA	30,887,684	6,163,498	24,724,186	5,330,842
TENNESSEE	172,822,904	31,555,946	141,266,958	44,894,049
TEXAS	618,065,552	108,101,224	509,964,328	171,993,512
UTAH	84,542,092	21,001,369	63,540,723	29,543,060
VERMONT	27,877,769	8,379,338	19,498,431	7,798,921
VIRGIN ISLANDS	5,921,270	628,005	5,293,265	2,431,660
VIRGINIA	292,829,779	46,883,418	245,946,361	55,974,157
WASHINGTON	451,730,094	112,561,131	339,168,963	116,466,917
WEST VIRGINIA	98,147,954	15,919,397	82,228,557	24,327,799
WISCONSIN	459,882,115	63,592,279	396,289,836	79,193,043
WYOMING	28,682,650	4,233,252	24,449,398	8,586,436
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	\$13,379,946,369	\$2,855,852,521	\$10,524,093,848	\$3,423,789,564

SOURCE: Financial data as reported by the States

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 1997 are preliminary.

PRELIMINARY

Table 4

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Statistical Program Status, FY 1997

STATES	Caseload	Cases with Orders	Locations	Permits & Acknowledgements	Orders Established	Cases with Collections
ALABAMA	369,043	223,628	35,792	12,096	17,683	82,782
ALASKA	57,847	46,164	19,512	3,228	3,279	10,536
ARIZONA	271,587	86,841	64,719	23,350	11,054	37,865
ARKANSAS	137,754	101,215	81,534	12,436	7,437	43,004
CALIFORNIA	2,277,401	1,222,893	867,471	286,133	222,662	495,338
COLORADO	211,214	144,107	64,798	12,733	9,608	37,915
CONNECTICUT	235,005	151,238	59,858	10,589	24,612	45,660
DELAWARE	58,798	43,214	36,179	4,977	2,339	16,026
DISTRICT	104,707	41,993	5,298	5,406	828	10,259
FLORIDA	940,502	429,295	21,230	19,407	11,292	154,275
GEORGIA	512,691	295,691	58,812	13,934	31,852	140,323
GUAM	9,279	6,244	2,453	461	349	1,948
HAWAII	64,387	31,596	184,830	1,761	4,486	14,567
IDAHO	83,651	59,288	17,112	3,395	2,458	17,364
ILLINOIS	739,941	222,505	68,849	76,736	29,660	84,210
INDIANA	411,069	174,659	N/A	19,857	45,124	63,650
IOWA	201,438	164,946	143,126	6,524	12,563	41,564
KANSAS	142,574	84,794	135,080	15,197	13,897	50,399
KENTUCKY	297,294	182,510	24,893	12,991	29,796	56,247
LOUISIANA	333,341	137,921	25,473	29,581	16,483	78,464
MAINE	78,574	66,061	96,556	2,274	5,366	30,817
MARYLAND	406,326	276,998	55,887	22,709	17,831	88,173
MASSACHUSETTS	241,896	192,300	79,853	31,086	13,432	64,607
MICHIGAN	1,619,950	765,015	210,498	38,407	31,987	264,535
MINNESOTA	251,317	199,193	14,696	18,289	21,702	109,127
MISSISSIPPI	274,430	132,538	121,233	20,279	13,135	37,036
MISSOURI	314,461	235,602	172,616	29,556	21,148	70,490
MONTANA	41,711	29,266	67,531	2,267	3,047	11,786
NEBRASKA	129,829	90,378	34,028	7,432	4,711	27,279
NEVADA	82,580	51,053	15,863	1,832	4,688	18,976
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49,263	38,320	5,515	3,100	3,864	18,961
NEW JERSEY	510,146	375,668	152,298	32,727	24,716	142,067
NEW MEXICO	74,916	15,754	15,479	2,774	6,035	16,123
NEW YORK	1,281,791	823,085	287,506	92,439	45,324	229,478
NORTH CAROLINA	463,766	238,629	148,892	42,445	39,237	88,163
NORTH DAKOTA	46,006	32,262	4,750	1,337	2,079	10,803
OHIO	966,752	684,270	361,086	38,239	62,523	302,658
OKLAHOMA	135,288	72,077	36,148	6,295	8,394	24,062
OREGON	283,757	152,237	108,229	13,257	15,626	50,295
PENNSYLVANIA	932,433	644,987	143,767	83,860	138,338	291,443
PUERTO RICO	198,378	122,071	5,179	21,968	13,330	50,204
RHODE ISLAND	71,308	41,547	24,758	4,518	2,720	10,963
SOUTH CAROLINA	222,313	109,617	45,218	13,378	13,661	65,782
SOUTH DAKOTA	33,065	30,598	18,610	2,728	3,910	11,106
TENNESSEE	439,631	183,239	181,692	15,886	67,410	50,454
TEXAS	910,487	485,049	619,847	82,397	40,043	183,816
UTAH	114,931	84,316	49,336	7,425	8,290	29,027
VERMONT	22,682	19,887	16,275	886	1,884	9,957
VIRGIN ISLANDS	10,677	4,851	679	10,142	613	2,032
VIRGINIA	404,870	256,773	99,019	11,570	16,520	89,730
WASHINGTON	389,512	343,059	1,031,434	23,888	28,044	148,027
WEST VIRGINIA	117,423	57,430	33,558	11,617	9,354	27,283
WISCONSIN	386,987	251,470	137,949	13,776	28,251	142,225
WYOMING	66,857	36,738	20,579	627	1,305	9,841
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	19,033,836	10,993,080	6,333,583	1,282,202	1,215,980	4,209,722

SOURCE: Statistical data as reported by the States

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 1997 are preliminary.

*Includes in-hospital paternity acknowledgements for States reporting such information.

PRELIMINARY

Table 5

Office of Child Support Enforcement

PROGRAM TRENDS for FY 1995, 1996, 1997

	1995	1996	1997	Percent Change	
				1995-1996	1996-1997
Total IV-D Collections (\$000)	\$10,827,167	\$12,019,789	\$13,379,946	11.0%	11.3%
AFDC/FC/TANF Collections	\$2,689,392	\$2,855,066	\$2,855,853	6.2%	1%
Non-AFDC Collections	\$8,137,775	\$9,164,723	\$10,524,094	12.6%	14.8%
Total IV-D Administrative Expenditures (\$000)	\$3,012,385	\$3,054,821	\$3,423,790	1.4%	12.1%
Total ADP Expenditures	\$589,314	\$476,016	\$577,646	-19.2	21.4%
Total IV-D Caseload	19,162,137	19,318,691	19,033,836	.8%	-1.5%
AFDC/FC/TANF Caseload	7,879,725	7,379,629	6,450,808	-6.4%	-12.6%
Non-AFDC Caseload	8,783,238	9,347,875	9,937,344	6.4%	6.3%
AFDC/FC/TANF Arrears Only Caseload	2,499,174	2,591,187	2,645,684	3.7%	2.1%
Total Cases for Which a Collection was Made	3,727,516	3,953,492	4,209,722	6.1%	6.5%
Total Locations Made	4,949,912	5,779,489	6,333,583	16.8%	9.6%
Total Paternities Established & Acknowledged	930,833	1,041,678	1,282,202	11.9%	23.0%
Total IV-D Paternities Established	659,373	718,152	800,558	8.9%	11.5%
In-Hospital Paternities Acknowledged	272,724	324,576	481,644	19.2%	48.3%
Total Support Orders Established	1,051,336	1,081,981	1,215,980	2.9%	12.4%

SOURCE: Financial and statistical data as reported by the States.
 NOTE: Data for fiscal year 1997 are preliminary.

PRELIMINARY

Table 6

Office of Child Support Enforcement

In-Hospital Paternity Acknowledgments, FY 97

STATES	Voluntary Acknowledgments	Out-of-wedlock Births	Percent
ALABAMA	5,538	19,464	28.5%
ALASKA	2,203	N/A	N/A
ARIZONA	12,896	N/A	N/A
ARKANSAS	5,314	N/A	N/A
* CALIFORNIA	85,861	N/A	N/A
COLORADO	7,439	13,511	55.1%
** CONNECTICUT	2,256	.	.
DELAWARE	1,892	N/A	N/A
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4,040	11,983	34.0%
FLORIDA	9,110	18,180	50.1%
GEORGIA	7,011	30,125	23.2%
IDAHO	1,453	2,876	50.5%
ILLINOIS	29,220	125,652	23.3%
IOWA	4,643	7,148	65.0%
* KANSAS	5,979	N/A	N/A
* KENTUCKY	3,244	N/A	N/A
* LOUISIANA	17,021	N/A	N/A
MARYLAND	9,993	12,387	80.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	20,941	30,069	70.5%
MICHIGAN	20,751	41,972	49.4%
MINNESOTA	9,488	15,999	59.3%
MISSISSIPPI	5,719	12,927	44.2%
MISSOURI	9,825	23,567	41.7%
MONTANA	863	1,408	61.3%
* NEBRASKA	3,401	N/A	N/A
* NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,520	N/A	N/A
NEW JERSEY	20,153	28,552	71.5%
NEW YORK	42,745	N/A	N/A
* NORTH CAROLINA	17,666	34,552	51.1%
OREGON	8,013	9,543	84.0%
* PENNSYLVANIA	3,038	N/A	N/A
*** PUERTO RICO	21,947	N/A	N/A
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,930	2,900	66.6%
TENNESSEE	8,775	17,577	50.0%
TEXAS	37,769	65,079	58.0%
UTAH	4,507	7,139	63.1%
VERMONT	139	588	23.6%
* VIRGIN ISLANDS	10,022	N/A	N/A
** WASHINGTON	11,221	.	.
WEST VIRGINIA	5,096	6,775	75.2%
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	481,644	522,881	90.3%

SOURCE: As voluntarily reported by the States

NOTE: The percent is the number of out-of-wedlock births for which a voluntary acknowledgment for paternity was signed, divided by the total number of out-of-wedlock births and multiplied by 100. It is given for States reporting complete information. Not all children for whom acknowledgments were signed are in the IV-D caseload. All States were asked to report information on voluntary acknowledgments, but some States did not report and some States reported incomplete information. NA means data was not available.

*Voluntary acknowledgements or out-of-wedlock births not available in order to calculate percent.

***In-hospital numbers for Puerto Rico are estimated based on total paternity information provided by the State.

**Birth data was inconsistent.

PRELIMINARY

Table 7

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Total Distributed Collections Per Full-Time Equivalent, FY 1997

STATES	Total FTE Staff	Total Distributed Collections	Total Distributed Collections Per FTE
ALABAMA	740	\$170,581,427	\$230,515
ALASKA	238	64,919,032	272,769
ARIZONA	1,102	132,048,847	119,826
ARKANSAS	633	91,457,022	144,481
CALIFORNIA	6,436	1,174,214,624	182,444
COLORADO	653	123,564,692	189,226
CONNECTICUT	506	141,543,436	279,730
DELAWARE	200	38,616,387	193,081
DISTRICT	215	29,906,318	139,099
FLORIDA*	1,902	484,630,121	254,800
GEORGIA	1,167	278,059,999	238,269
GUAM	55	6,681,544	121,482
HAWAII*	206	55,015,639	267,066
IDAHO	160	48,025,328	300,158
ILLINOIS	1,665	267,359,518	160,576
INDIANA	634	208,444,050	328,776
IOWA	530	166,155,139	313,500
KANSAS	450	114,979,206	255,509
KENTUCKY	844	164,357,171	194,735
LOUISIANA	874	154,821,458	177,141
MAINE	242	68,615,439	284,711
MARYLAND	1,013	322,363,403	318,226
MASSACHUSETTS	848	258,584,016	304,933
MICHIGAN	2,242	1,092,176,097	487,144
MINNESOTA	1,482	355,371,919	239,792
MISSISSIPPI	677	97,017,611	143,305
MISSOURI	1,166	318,310,313	272,993
MONTANA	199	33,400,682	167,842
NEBRASKA	390	108,623,657	278,522
NEVADA	363	60,063,294	156,823
NEW HAMPSHIRE	228	54,466,733	238,897
NEW JERSEY	2,211	553,712,995	250,435
NEW MEXICO	230	34,417,383	149,640
NEW YORK	2,866	803,825,889	280,469
NORTH CAROLINA	1,413	298,907,678	211,541
NORTH DAKOTA	104	32,209,165	309,703
OHIO	3,884	1,083,543,013	278,976
OKLAHOMA	457	79,782,128	174,577
OREGON	554	197,910,878	357,239
PENNSYLVANIA	2,543	1,022,834,250	630,212
PUERTO RICO	708	142,555,415	201,349
RHODE ISLAND	168	38,824,537	231,098
SOUTH CAROLINA	234	135,657,053	579,731
SOUTH DAKOTA	81	30,887,684	381,329
TENNESSEE	682	172,822,904	253,406
TEXAS	2,403	618,065,552	257,205
UTAH	500	84,542,092	169,084
VERMONT	101	27,877,769	276,017
VIRGIN ISLANDS	38	5,921,270	155,822
VIRGINIA	885	292,829,779	330,881
WASHINGTON	1,739	451,730,094	253,511
WEST VIRGINIA	509	98,147,954	192,825
WISCONSIN	1,023	459,882,115	449,542
WYOMING	182	28,682,650	157,596
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	51,595	\$13,379,946,369	\$259,326

SOURCE: Statistical data as reported by the States.

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 1997 are preliminary.

*Florida and Hawaii FTE's are estimated.

PRELIMINARY

Table 8

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Accounts Receivable - Amount of Total Current Support Due and Received FY 97

STATES	Total Collections Due	Total Collections Received	Percent of Collections Received
ALABAMA	271,290,908	98,057,148	36.1%
ALASKA	117,650,673	57,476,929	48.8%
ARIZONA	249,261,833	100,889,381	40.4%
ARKANSAS	118,506,448	62,330,627	52.5%
CALIFORNIA	1,581,112,460	664,616,994	42.0%
COLORADO	196,757,014	94,074,877	47.8%
CONNECTICUT	279,589,549	137,666,830	49.2%
DELAWARE	61,998,276	37,400,228	60.3%
DISTRICT	83,172,150	31,808,044	38.2%
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA	499,428,227	217,912,626	43.6%
GUAM	12,247,724	4,126,234	33.6%
HAWAII	N/A	N/A	N/A
IDAHO	74,096,379	38,920,412	52.5%
ILLINOIS	596,466,439	294,731,341	49.4%
INDIANA	389,021,509	156,447,147	40.2%
IOWA	97,353,632	62,081,577	63.7%
KANSAS	128,883,454	73,589,249	57.0%
KENTUCKY	302,583,647	135,930,354	44.9%
LOUISIANA	52,743,901	31,680,363	60.0%
MAINE	105,219,845	58,519,249	55.6%
MARYLAND	474,798,225	233,213,379	49.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	382,103,072	215,891,507	56.5%
MICHIGAN	1,439,649,090	926,884,771	64.3%
MINNESOTA	421,000,000	296,751,553	70.4%
MISSISSIPPI	159,437,471	76,681,145	48.0%
MISSOURI	356,591,136	198,149,363	55.5%
MONTANA	59,773,796	30,683,034	51.3%
NEBRASKA	165,588,094	89,494,632	54.0%
NEVADA	158,233,875	59,670,254	37.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	84,576,057	54,535,558	64.4%
NEW JERSEY	775,220,232	499,409,669	62.3%
NEW MEXICO	66,314,400	41,335,000	62.3%
NEW YORK	980,981,855	617,745,570	62.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	469,199,214	263,784,320	56.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	30,602,647	25,184,037	82.2%
OHIO	1,334,305,439	747,725,815	56.0%
OKLAHOMA	17,659,071	8,719,734	49.3%
OREGON	231,646,122	143,465,780	61.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	1,185,735,182	815,962,208	68.8%
PUERTO RICO	264,092,608	126,458,337	47.8%
RHODE ISLAND	62,529,249	23,878,873	38.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	288,021,448	122,198,953	42.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	43,074,483	27,113,272	62.9%
TENNESSEE	N/A	N/A	N/A
TEXAS	1,021,649,120	462,208,206	45.2%
UTAH	71,976,558	58,855,150	81.7%
VERMONT	47,513,686	38,036,567	80.0%
VIRGIN ISLANDS	10,710,377	4,775,054	44.5%
VIRGINIA	11,060,961	5,530,481	50.0%
WASHINGTON	672,976,717	344,412,957	51.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	100,586,699	52,908,058	52.5%
WISCONSIN	N/A	N/A	N/A
WYOMING	45,815,505	18,860,401	41.1%
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	\$16,650,806,457	\$8,988,783,248	53.9%

SOURCE: Statistical data as reported by the States.

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 1997 are preliminary.

*Collections received exceeded collections due

PRELIMINARY

Table 9

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Accounts Receivable - Number of Total Orders for Current Year Support, FY 97

STATES	Orders for Current Support	Orders with Collections	Percent of Orders with Collections
ALABAMA	109,119	89,603	62.1%
ALASKA	37,121	28,404	76.5%
ARIZONA	101,933	55,815	54.7%
ARKANSAS	71,357	48,560	68.0%
CALIFORNIA	550,124	210,997	38.3%
COLORADO	93,680	54,852	58.5%
CONNECTICUT	144,183	87,374	60.5%
DELAWARE	27,091	19,083	70.4%
DISTRICT	32,499	15,335	47.1%
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA	211,911	147,496	69.6%
GUAM	4,242	2,071	48.8%
HAWAII	N/A	N/A	N/A
IDAHO	46,919	28,274	60.2%
ILLINOIS	281,500	146,300	51.9%
INDIANA	156,093	99,340	63.6%
IOWA	115,735	73,912	63.8%
KANSAS	52,384	41,448	79.1%
KENTUCKY	129,728	77,244	59.5%
LOUISIANA	33,412	23,914	71.5%
MAINE			
MARYLAND	109,643	72,811	66.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	141,848	90,371	66.4%
MICHIGAN	589,388	391,953	66.5%
MINNESOTA	125,000	94,000	75.2%
MISSISSIPPI	191,566	121,916	63.6%
MISSOURI	137,517	74,882	54.4%
MONTANA	25,506	17,853	69.9%
NEBRASKA	60,903	29,623	48.6%
NEVADA	47,668	27,735	58.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	30,713	22,752	74.0%
NEW JERSEY	307,416	204,020	66.3%
NEW MEXICO	27,631	7,739	28.0%
NEW YORK	443,895	313,139	70.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	215,691	157,845	73.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	15,997	10,234	63.9%
OHIO	464,495	287,337	61.8%
OKLAHOMA	8,394	2,718	32.3%
OREGON	91,564	64,071	69.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	463,272	321,599	69.4%
PUERTO RICO	125,256	85,994	68.6%
RHODE ISLAND	24,635	15,209	61.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	91,988	91,919	99.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	22,496	16,107	71.5%
TENNESSEE	N/A	N/A	N/A
TEXAS	369,917	188,594	50.9%
UTAH	48,526	33,285	68.5%
VERMONT			
VIRGIN ISLANDS	4,651	2,904	62.4%
VIRGINIA	34,458	17,229	50.0%
WASHINGTON	226,560	144,066	63.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	64,286	45,203	70.3%
WISCONSIN	N/A	N/A	N/A
WYOMING	21,960	12,985	59.1%
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	6,731,871	4,216,115	62.6%

SOURCE: Statistical data as reported by the States.

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 1997 are preliminary.

*Total orders with collections exceeded total orders for current support.

PRELIMINARY

Table 10

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Accounts Receivable - Amount of Total Prior Year Support Due and Received, FY 97

STATES	Total Collections Due	Total Collections Received	Percent of Collections Received
ALABAMA	843,461,236	86,873,822	10.2%
ALASKA	351,475,063	20,878,470	5.9%
ARIZONA	1,218,731,318	43,125,479	3.5%
ARKANSAS	368,270,944	27,525,128	7.4%
CALIFORNIA	7,332,319,538	439,652,494	5.9%
COLORADO	929,357,266	51,306,615	5.5%
CONNECTICUT	609,987,159	18,839,369	3.0%
DELAWARE	153,193,142	7,985,957	5.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	174,912,721	9,362,832	5.3%
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA	1,043,866,363	95,042,311	9.1%
GUAM	37,681,047	1,189,693	3.1%
HAWAII	N/A	N/A	N/A
IDAHO	247,211,997	16,612,096	6.7%
ILLINOIS	1,182,760,733	4,696,178	0.3%
INDIANA	1,328,173,023	54,796,258	4.1%
IOWA	823,839,841	104,903,799	12.7%
KANSAS	398,638,338	39,996,607	10.0%
KENTUCKY	736,029,834	39,815,375	5.4%
LOUISIANA	233,247,674	114,024,341	48.8%
MAINE	387,911,896	13,910,372	3.5%
MARYLAND	911,359,696	89,761,228	9.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	856,488,879	58,234,078	6.7%
MICHIGAN	2,780,271,063	530,239,876	19.0%
MINNESOTA	585,000,000	77,000,000	13.1%
MISSISSIPPI	477,694,260	11,183,949	2.3%
MISSOURI	1,246,170,795	57,364,775	4.6%
MONTANA	156,813,583	8,604,954	5.4%
NEBRASKA	354,423,255	23,033,991	6.4%
NEVADA	328,632,479	19,806,928	6.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	192,446,396	13,867,880	7.2%
NEW JERSEY	1,425,498,757	92,815,505	6.5%
NEW MEXICO	N/A	N/A	N/A
NEW YORK	2,795,493,486	157,865,626	5.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	796,419,931	53,361,208	6.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	57,213,986	9,607,763	16.7%
OHIO	1,850,926,747	188,367,022	10.1%
OKLAHOMA	N/A	N/A	N/A
OREGON	701,985,132	78,842,196	11.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	1,903,197,298	276,498,458	14.5%
PUERTO RICO	346,345,612	20,785,683	6.0%
RHODE ISLAND	173,985,495	16,094,901	9.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	273,740,289	13,453,919	4.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	106,202,606	8,956,686	8.4%
TENNESSEE	N/A	N/A	N/A
TEXAS	5,116,152,058	200,532,201	3.9%
UTAH	441,842,179	35,055,910	7.9%
VERMONT	65,315,508	5,536,713	8.4%
VIRGIN ISLANDS	22,983,925	428,459	1.8%
VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A
WASHINGTON	487,504,362	131,765,241	27.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A
WISCONSIN	N/A	N/A	N/A
WYOMING	220,046,282	12,710,799	5.7%
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	\$43,075,225,202	\$3,382,313,145	7.9%

SOURCE: Statistical data as reported by the States.

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 1997 are preliminary.

PRELIMINARY

Table 11

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Accounts Receivable - Number of Total Orders for Prior Year Support, FY 97

STATES	Total Orders for Prior Year Support	Total Orders with Collections	Percent of Orders with Collections
ALABAMA	106,134	88,182	83.0%
ALASKA	36,348	15,487	42.6%
ARIZONA	140,009	65,794	46.9%
ARKANSAS	95,792	32,644	34.0%
CALIFORNIA	738,120	168,107	22.7%
COLORADO	130,838	65,187	49.8%
CONNECTICUT	132,478	52,610	39.7%
DELAWARE	27,846	11,432	41.0%
DISTRICT	29,584	12,474	42.1%
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA	178,032	154,485	86.7%
GUAM	4,286	1,065	24.8%
HAWAII	N/A	N/A	N/A
IDAHO	59,318	23,819	40.1%
ILLINOIS	327,611	8,839	2.6%
INDIANA	130,557	88,996	68.1%
IOWA	237,343	106,962	45.0%
KANSAS	77,311	53,432	69.1%
KENTUCKY	127,320	49,054	38.5%
LOUISIANA			
MAINE	78,536	78,004	99.3%
MARYLAND	171,041	40,056	23.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	156,568	76,326	48.7%
MICHIGAN	677,580	214,217	31.6%
MINNESOTA	104,000	43,500	41.8%
MISSISSIPPI			
MISSOURI	264,908	54,046	20.4%
MONTANA	22,737	10,552	46.4%
NEBRASKA	51,443	5,564	10.8%
NEVADA	51,846	22,702	43.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	39,777	19,885	66.7%
NEW JERSEY	246,744	135,555	54.9%
NEW MEXICO	N/A	N/A	N/A
NEW YORK	564,127	233,133	41.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	189,049	85,287	45.1%
NORTH DAKOTA			
OHIO	403,404	172,736	42.8%
OKLAHOMA	N/A	N/A	N/A
OREGON	121,031	28,258	23.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	496,020	212,714	42.8%
PUERTO RICO	104,263	50,834	48.7%
RHODE ISLAND	22,672	15,557	68.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	79,608	20,699	26.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	22,165	14,448	65.1%
TENNESSEE	N/A	N/A	N/A
TEXAS	580,088	112,264	19.3%
UTAH	91,307	45,452	49.7%
VERMONT	18,044	8,929	49.4%
VIRGIN ISLANDS	3,918	665	16.9%
VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A
WASHINGTON	318,387	161,052	50.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A
WISCONSIN	N/A	N/A	N/A
WYOMING	22,897	9,321	40.7%
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	7,471,087	2,870,335	38.4%

SOURCE: Statistical data as reported by the States

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 1997 are preliminary.

*Total orders with collections exceeded total orders for prior year support

PRELIMINARY

Table 12

Office of Child Support Enforcement

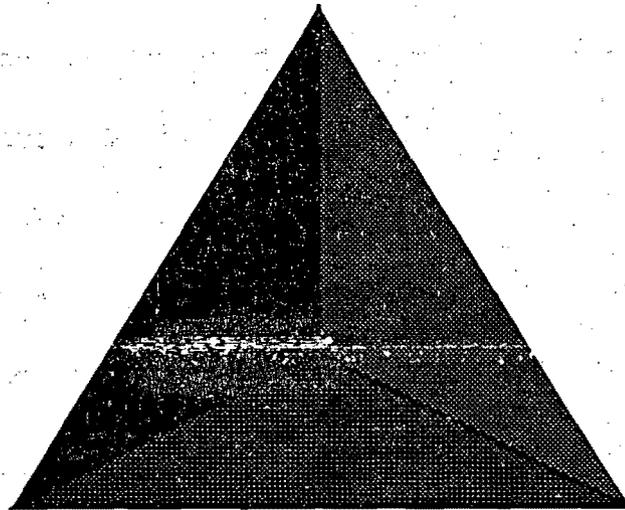
Interstate Activity - Total Collections Made on Behalf of other States, FY 97

STATES	Total	AFDC and Foster Care	Non-AFDC
ALABAMA	15,746,402	4,532,310	11,214,092
ALASKA	13,936,962	4,421,655	9,515,307
ARIZONA	19,799,676	6,552,681	13,246,995
ARKANSAS	11,850,094	5,301,252	6,548,842
CALIFORNIA	88,286,469	33,871,574	54,414,895
COLORADO	21,897,697	8,505,923	13,391,774
CONNECTICUT	14,856,707	609,888	14,246,819
DELAWARE	7,032,666	240,009	6,792,657
DISTRICT	9,760,486	2,188,630	7,571,856
FLORIDA	79,958,990	24,380,753	55,578,237
GEORGIA	36,275,261	8,164,916	28,110,345
GUAM	759,560	292,462	467,098
HAWAII	5,416,481	1,573,248	3,843,233
IDAHO	9,511,762	4,111,588	5,400,174
ILLINOIS	23,336,994	10,786,033	12,550,961
INDIANA	14,027,147	6,206,563	7,820,584
IOWA	12,622,331	5,582,079	7,040,252
KANSAS	9,365,687	3,931,986	5,433,701
KENTUCKY	10,361,208	3,775,768	6,585,440
LOUISIANA	17,894,908	2,187,704	15,707,204
MAINE	3,999,011	1,523,822	2,475,189
MARYLAND	8,290,762	1,121,187	7,169,575
MASSACHUSETTS	17,609,538	6,012,668	11,596,870
MICHIGAN	15,340,434	2,183,026	13,157,408
MINNESOTA	14,712,490	4,968,180	9,744,310
MISSISSIPPI	8,442,166	3,325,767	5,116,399
MISSOURI	29,001,279	8,810,672	20,190,607
MONTANA	6,056,076	2,441,729	3,614,347
NEBRASKA	3,904,967	1,321,154	2,583,813
NEVADA	26,364,059	12,565,771	13,798,288
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,863,927	1,617,056	3,246,871
NEW JERSEY	31,578,534	8,606,408	22,972,126
NEW MEXICO	3,625,359	1,238,297	2,387,062
NEW YORK	58,828,976	18,457,898	40,371,080
NORTH CAROLINA	29,549,889	8,804,259	20,745,630
NORTH DAKOTA	2,913,731	1,577,094	1,336,637
OHIO	40,392,715	7,803,167	32,589,548
OKLAHOMA	10,886,754	4,375,271	6,513,483
OREGON	25,544,881	12,448,881	13,096,000
PENNSYLVANIA	45,151,657	7,919,890	37,231,767
PUERTO RICO	4,602,479	196,124	4,406,355
RHODE ISLAND	2,791,163	1,100,305	1,690,858
SOUTH CAROLINA	10,729,343	2,712,424	8,016,919
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,583,010	2,070,932	3,512,078
TENNESSEE	23,904,414	10,546,301	13,358,113
TEXAS	54,730,900	21,791,658	32,939,242
UTAH	9,263,195	3,662,892	5,600,303
VERMONT	2,257,275	786,895	1,470,380
VIRGIN ISLANDS	953,300	240,729	712,571
VIRGINIA	396,448	100,814	295,634
WASHINGTON	34,954,822	14,290,166	20,664,656
WEST VIRGINIA	7,568,062	980,505	6,587,557
WISCONSIN	12,545,695	1,974,553	10,571,142
WYOMING	3,160,486	159,364	3,001,122
NATIONWIDE Totals	5983,197,287	314,952,881	668,244,406

SOURCE: Statistical data as reported by the States.

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 1997 are preliminary.

Child Support Enforcement Program Box Scores



Regional Box Scores for FY 1997

The following box scores summarize the initial child support program data for each of the ten HHS regions² and gives an overall nationwide summary. Box score tables for the individual States follow the regional box scores. Box scores are a quick listing of 15 measures that are meant to give a short summary of the program for each geographic area.

Financial Data. Preliminary total distributed collections have reached a high of over \$13.4 billion for fiscal year 1997, a 11 percent increase over fiscal year 1996 collections. Six regions achieved increases above the national average. Region VI had the highest increase of collections during (13.1 percent) fiscal year 1997.

Preliminary total expenditures for fiscal year 1997 grew to \$3.4 billion. This is a 66 percent increase over the \$2.2 billion reported in fiscal year 1993. Four regions reported increases above the overall average with Region VI increasing the most. Region VIII only increases expenditures by 28 percent. Cost-effectiveness³ in fiscal year 1997 decreased slightly to \$3.91.

² The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) like many Federal agencies, divides States into regions for administrative purposes. HHS has ten regional areas made up of four to eight States each, with a HHS regional office located in each area (see Appendix). Each regional office includes a Child Support Enforcement staff providing technical assistance to the States in that region. Along with the Central Office of Child Support Enforcement, regional offices help States implement Federal child support laws and regulations, and monitor State performance.

³ The cost-effectiveness ratio is the total amount of child support collected per dollar of total administrative expenditures.

Four regions achieved higher cost-effectiveness ratios with Region III achieving a \$5.76 cost-effective ratio.

Statistical Data. The preliminary number of IV-D paternitys established increased by nearly 9 percent (from about 718,152 in fiscal year 1996 to 780,018 in fiscal year 1997.) (Does not include in-hospital paternity establishment.) Three regions reported increases above the overall average of 9 percent (II, III, and IX).

The preliminary number of support orders established increased 12 percent in fiscal year 1997. Six regions reported increases, while four regions reported a decrease in the number of child support orders established. Region II reported the largest increase in support orders established, with 42 percent.

The number of locations made of non-custodial parents, their employer, or assets increased by 10 percent in fiscal year 1997. All but three regions reported increases in the number of locations made.

Total caseload decreased 1.5 in fiscal year 1997. Regions II, IV, V, VII, and IX reported preliminary total caseload decreases as well as the overall decrease.

**OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
FY 97 BOX SCORES BY STATES (PRELIMINARY)**

As of: 07/15/98

Alabama		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
• Total	\$170,581,427	8.0
• AFDC/FC	\$23,360,517	-0.4
• NAFDC	\$147,220,910	9.5
Total Expenditures	\$41,252,487	-10.9
C/E Total	\$4.14	21.3
• AFDC/FC	\$0.57	11.8
• NAFDC	\$3.57	23.0
Paternities Est.	6,558	-7.7
Support Orders Est.	17,683	48.2
A/Ps Located	35,792	-19.1
FTEs	740	-0.7
Total Caseload	369,043	-4.8
• AFDC/AFDC Arrears	116,008	-4.5
• NAFDC	253,035	-5.0

Alaska		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
• Total	\$64,919,032	12.5
• AFDC/FC	\$20,636,510	11.8
• NAFDC	\$44,282,522	12.8
Total Expenditures	\$18,668,868	7.0
C/E Total	\$3.48	5.1
• AFDC/FC	\$1.11	4.4
• NAFDC	\$2.37	5.4
Paternities Est.	1,025	10.3
Support Orders Est.	3,279	0.5
A/Ps Located	19,512	-14.8
FTEs	238	13.3
Total Caseload	57,847	3.6
• AFDC/AFDC Arrears	32,911	2.7
• NAFDC	24,936	4.8

Arizona		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
• Total	\$132,048,847	16.4
• AFDC/FC	\$26,030,525	9.6
• NAFDC	\$106,018,322	18.2
Total Expenditures	\$49,085,481	4.6
C/E Total	\$2.69	11.2
• AFDC/FC	\$0.53	4.7
• NAFDC	\$2.16	12.9
Paternities Est.	10,454	5.0
Support Orders Est.	11,054	52.0
A/Ps Located	64,719	1.2
FTEs	1,102	1.6
Total Caseload	271,587	-0.2
• AFDC/AFDC Arrears	132,732	-0.1
• NAFDC	138,855	-0.2

Arkansas		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
• Total	\$91,457,022	15.1
• AFDC/FC	\$19,876,008	0.7
• NAFDC	\$71,581,014	19.9
Total Expenditures	\$46,274,009	61.4
C/E Total	\$1.98	-28.7
• AFDC/FC	\$0.43	-37.6
• NAFDC	\$1.55	-25.7
Paternities Est.	7,122	-14.0
Support Orders Est.	7,437	-13.7
A/Ps Located	81,534	-17.8
FTEs	633	3.3
Total Caseload	137,754	0.1
• AFDC/AFDC Arrears	64,057	-2.7
• NAFDC	73,697	2.7

California		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
• Total	\$1,174,214,624	13.5
• AFDC/FC	\$544,639,364	9.8
• NAFDC	\$629,575,260	17.0
Total Expenditures	\$513,658,531	17.3
C/E Total	\$2.29	-3.2
• AFDC/FC	\$1.06	-6.4
• NAFDC	\$1.23	-0.3
Paternities Est.	200,272	9.2
Support Orders Est.	222,662	13.3
A/Ps Located	867,471	-1.2
FTEs	6,436	0.0
Total Caseload	2,277,401	-7.8
• AFDC/AFDC Arrears	1,524,780	-9.0
• NAFDC	752,621	-5.3

Colorado		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
• Total	\$123,564,692	14.1
• AFDC/FC	\$36,950,268	3.9
• NAFDC	\$86,614,424	19.2
Total Expenditures	\$40,236,462	4.9
C/E Total	\$3.07	8.8
• AFDC/FC	\$0.92	-1.0
• NAFDC	\$2.15	13.6
Paternities Est.	5,294	-10.4
Support Orders Est.	9,608	7.9
A/Ps Located	64,798	10.1
FTEs	653	3.5
Total Caseload	211,214	5.9
• AFDC/AFDC Arrears	108,627	0.4
• NAFDC	102,587	12.4

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Connecticut		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$141,543,436	13.0
* AFDC/FC	\$60,342,040	11.1
* NAFDC	\$81,201,396	14.5
Total Expenditures	\$45,878,634	6.6
C/E Total	\$3.09	6.0
* AFDC/FC	\$1.32	4.2
* NAFDC	\$1.77	7.4
Paternities Est.	8,733	0.2
Support Orders Est.	24,612	-3.4
A/Ps Located	59,858	57.4
FTEs	506	-1.4
Total Caseload	235,005	-0.2
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	142,696	1.2
* NAFDC	92,309	-2.3

Delaware		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$38,616,387	9.1
* AFDC/FC	\$7,962,068	-4.2
* NAFDC	\$30,654,319	13.2
Total Expenditures	\$17,332,880	22.3
C/E Total	\$2.23	-10.8
* AFDC/FC	\$0.46	-21.7
* NAFDC	\$1.77	-7.5
Paternities Est.	3,085	-12.4
Support Orders Est.	2,339	-22.6
A/Ps Located	36,179	12.5
FTEs	200	17.0
Total Caseload	58,798	4.7
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	25,890	-0.6
* NAFDC	32,908	9.3

D.C.		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$29,906,318	7.6
* AFDC/FC	\$5,631,212	-6.6
* NAFDC	\$24,275,106	11.6
Total Expenditures	\$7,288,507	-37.7
C/E Total	\$4.10	72.7
* AFDC/FC	\$0.77	49.8
* NAFDC	\$3.33	79.0
Paternities Est.	1,366	-7.8
Support Orders Est.	828	-26.9
A/Ps Located	5,298	-65.4
FTEs	215	-2.3
Total Caseload	104,707	4.3
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	38,499	-12.4
* NAFDC	66,208	17.4

Florida		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$484,630,121	17.7
* AFDC/FC	\$100,231,066	24.2
* NAFDC	\$384,399,055	16.1
Total Expenditures	\$140,487,078	6.9
C/E Total	\$3.45	10.0
* AFDC/FC	\$0.71	16.2
* NAFDC	\$2.74	8.6
Paternities Est.	10,297	267.0
Support Orders Est.	11,292	254.2
A/Ps Located	21,230	88.3
FTEs	1,902	0.0
Total Caseload	940,502	-7.5
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	360,857	-17.6
* NAFDC	579,645	0.3

Georgia		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$278,059,999	3.5
* AFDC/FC	\$77,172,899	-24.6
* NAFDC	\$200,887,100	20.9
Total Expenditures	\$71,589,274	4.5
C/E Total	\$3.88	-0.9
* AFDC/FC	\$1.08	-27.9
* NAFDC	\$2.81	15.7
Paternities Est.	6,923	120.1
Support Orders Est.	31,852	19.0
A/Ps Located	58,812	69.6
FTEs	1,167	1.4
Total Caseload	512,691	-1.3
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	219,426	-8.8
* NAFDC	293,265	5.3

Guam		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$6,681,544	-0.8
* AFDC/FC	\$1,320,394	-34.1
* NAFDC	\$5,361,150	13.3
Total Expenditures	\$3,535,602	34.7
C/E Total	\$1.89	-26.4
* AFDC/FC	\$0.37	-51.1
* NAFDC	\$1.52	-15.9
Paternities Est.	461	-42.5
Support Orders Est.	349	-45.8
A/Ps Located	2,453	-20.1
FTEs	55	-5.2
Total Caseload	9,279	3.1
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	6,199	0.9
* NAFDC	3,080	7.8

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Hawaii		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$55,015,639	5.4
* AFDC/FC	\$11,510,438	-6.0
* NAFDC	\$43,505,201	8.9
Total Expenditures	\$23,438,118	-2.0
C/E Total	\$2.35	7.5
* AFDC/FC	\$0.49	-4.1
* NAFDC	\$1.86	11.1
Paternities Est.	1,761	-1.3
Support Orders Est.	4,486	6.5
A/Ps Located	184,830	8.8
FTEs	206	0.0
Total Caseload	64,387	9.9
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	21,249	-1.2
* NAFDC	43,138	16.3

Idaho		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$48,025,328	9.1
* AFDC/FC	\$10,224,918	-8.0
* NAFDC	\$37,800,410	14.9
Total Expenditures	\$17,482,146	-7.6
C/E Total	\$2.75	18.2
* AFDC/FC	\$0.58	-0.3
* NAFDC	\$2.16	24.4
Paternities Est.	1,942	-23.3
Support Orders Est.	2,458	-27.5
A/Ps Located	17,112	12.8
FTEs	160	-30.4
Total Caseload	83,651	13.4
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	34,509	-11.4
* NAFDC	49,142	41.1

Illinois		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$267,359,518	7.0
* AFDC/FC	\$77,682,722	7.3
* NAFDC	\$189,676,796	6.9
Total Expenditures	\$130,720,798	25.9
C/E Total	\$2.05	-15.0
* AFDC/FC	\$0.59	-14.8
* NAFDC	\$1.45	-15.1
Paternities Est.	47,516	79.4
Support Orders Est.	29,660	30.1
A/Ps Located	68,849	25.3
FTEs	1,665	3.5
Total Caseload	739,941	1.3
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	405,343	-8.9
* NAFDC	334,598	17.3

Indiana		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$208,444,050	5.8
* AFDC/FC	\$39,853,408	-11.4
* NAFDC	\$168,590,642	11.0
Total Expenditures	\$33,738,575	12.1
C/E Total	\$6.18	-5.6
* AFDC/FC	\$1.18	-21.0
* NAFDC	\$5.00	-1.0
Paternities Est.	19,857	342.8
Support Orders Est.	45,124	76.9
A/Ps Located	0	-100.0
FTEs	634	-13.9
Total Caseload	411,069	-32.6
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	60,844	-75.8
* NAFDC	350,225	-2.4

Iowa		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$166,155,139	9.4
* AFDC/FC	\$40,772,612	1.7
* NAFDC	\$125,382,527	12.1
Total Expenditures	\$34,113,753	17.4
C/E Total	\$4.87	-6.9
* AFDC/FC	\$1.20	-13.4
* NAFDC	\$3.68	-4.5
Paternities Est.	1,881	-44.9
Support Orders Est.	12,563	9.4
A/Ps Located	143,126	19.4
FTEs	530	3.9
Total Caseload	201,438	3.1
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	98,135	0.9
* NAFDC	103,303	5.4

Kansas		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$114,979,206	6.9
* AFDC/FC	\$27,071,883	-5.9
* NAFDC	\$87,907,323	11.6
Total Expenditures	\$37,583,335	103.3
C/E Total	\$3.06	-47.4
* AFDC/FC	\$0.72	-53.7
* NAFDC	\$2.34	-45.1
Paternities Est.	9,218	-21.9
Support Orders Est.	13,897	-10.8
A/Ps Located	135,080	4.1
FTEs	450	-24.1
Total Caseload	142,574	3.1
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	54,447	-8.8
* NAFDC	88,127	12.1

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Kentucky		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$164,357,171	13.4
* AFDC/FC	\$39,449,293	0.0
* NAFDC	\$124,907,878	18.4
Total Expenditures	\$43,284,056	2.5
C/E Total	\$3.80	10.6
* AFDC/FC	\$0.91	-2.5
* NAFDC	\$2.89	15.5
Paternities Est.	9,747	-2.5
Support Orders Est.	29,796	1.6
A/Ps Located	24,893	3.6
FTEs	844	-0.4
Total Caseload	297,294	-7.7
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	117,882	-11.3
* NAFDC	179,412	-5.1

Louisiana		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$154,821,458	7.8
* AFDC/FC	\$27,122,762	-13.1
* NAFDC	\$127,698,696	13.6
Total Expenditures	\$35,785,199	3.7
C/E Total	\$4.33	3.9
* AFDC/FC	\$0.76	-16.3
* NAFDC	\$3.57	9.5
Paternities Est.	12,560	11.8
Support Orders Est.	16,483	14.8
A/Ps Located	25,473	1.8
FTEs	874	6.7
Total Caseload	333,341	-1.9
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	113,865	-21.3
* NAFDC	219,476	12.6

Maine		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$68,615,439	9.6
* AFDC/FC	\$31,809,926	7.7
* NAFDC	\$36,805,513	11.4
Total Expenditures	\$16,220,128	5.1
C/E Total	\$4.23	4.3
* AFDC/FC	\$1.96	2.5
* NAFDC	\$2.27	6.0
Paternities Est.	2,274	6.8
Support Orders Est.	5,366	-3.9
A/Ps Located	96,556	22.0
FTEs	242	-3.6
Total Caseload	78,574	1.7
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	45,007	-0.8
* NAFDC	33,567	5.3

Maryland		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$322,363,403	12.0
* AFDC/FC	\$38,008,067	-18.6
* NAFDC	\$284,355,336	17.9
Total Expenditures	\$73,146,781	10.8
C/E Total	\$4.41	1.0
* AFDC/FC	\$0.52	-26.6
* NAFDC	\$3.89	6.4
Paternities Est.	12,716	16.3
Support Orders Est.	17,831	4.1
A/Ps Located	55,887	5.7
FTEs	1,013	-12.6
Total Caseload	406,326	7.0
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	192,566	2.7
* NAFDC	213,760	11.2

Massachusetts		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$258,584,016	4.3
* AFDC/FC	\$67,381,987	-5.7
* NAFDC	\$191,202,029	8.3
Total Expenditures	\$63,908,669	4.3
C/E Total	\$4.05	0.0
* AFDC/FC	\$1.05	-9.5
* NAFDC	\$2.99	3.9
Paternities Est.	10,145	-0.5
Support Orders Est.	13,432	-2.8
A/Ps Located	79,853	4.5
FTEs	848	0.1
Total Caseload	241,896	16.1
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	144,066	7.9
* NAFDC	97,830	30.7

Michigan		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$1,092,176,097	15.1
* AFDC/FC	\$161,658,369	-5.8
* NAFDC	\$930,517,728	19.7
Total Expenditures	\$161,467,678	12.8
C/E Total	\$6.76	2.0
* AFDC/FC	\$1.00	-16.5
* NAFDC	\$5.76	6.1
Paternities Est.	17,656	-29.1
Support Orders Est.	31,987	-8.8
A/Ps Located	210,498	-6.0
FTEs	2,242	-5.3
Total Caseload	1,619,950	3.8
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	1,193,179	0.9
* NAFDC	426,771	12.7

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Minnesota		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$355,371,919	11.5
* AFDC/FC	\$64,572,484	-0.5
* NAFDC	\$290,799,435	14.5
Total Expenditures	\$85,898,403	17.4
C/E Total	\$4.14	-5.0
* AFDC/FC	\$0.75	-15.2
* NAFDC	\$3.39	-2.4
Paternities Est.	8,801	-9.2
Support Orders Est.	21,702	7.5
A/Ps Located	14,696	-10.0
FTEs	1,482	12.1
Total Caseload	251,317	5.0
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	116,447	-2.2
* NAFDC	134,870	12.5

Mississippi		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$97,017,611	14.7
* AFDC/FC	\$21,856,876	-10.6
* NAFDC	\$75,160,735	25.1
Total Expenditures	\$30,793,087	4.5
C/E Total	\$3.15	9.8
* AFDC/FC	\$0.71	-14.5
* NAFDC	\$2.44	19.7
Paternities Est.	14,560	2.2
Support Orders Est.	13,135	-29.1
A/Ps Located	121,233	-11.5
FTEs	677	0.4
Total Caseload	274,430	1.2
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	92,735	-8.4
* NAFDC	181,695	6.9

Missouri		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$318,310,313	14.0
* AFDC/FC	\$65,020,518	-2.4
* NAFDC	\$253,289,795	19.1
Total Expenditures	\$78,632,228	5.7
C/E Total	\$4.05	7.9
* AFDC/FC	\$0.83	-7.6
* NAFDC	\$3.22	12.7
Paternities Est.	19,731	-20.4
Support Orders Est.	21,148	-30.4
A/Ps Located	172,616	-17.4
FTEs	1,166	-39.7
Total Caseload	314,461	-20.0
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	162,997	-24.4
* NAFDC	151,464	-14.8

Montana		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$33,400,682	13.8
* AFDC/FC	\$8,327,589	1.9
* NAFDC	\$25,073,093	18.3
Total Expenditures	\$12,290,298	1.4
C/E Total	\$2.72	12.2
* AFDC/FC	\$0.68	0.5
* NAFDC	\$2.04	16.7
Paternities Est.	1,404	-10.4
Support Orders Est.	3,047	3.1
A/Ps Located	67,531	10.1
FTEs	199	6.4
Total Caseload	41,711	-3.3
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	17,681	-10.8
* NAFDC	24,030	3.1

Nebraska		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$108,623,657	13.9
* AFDC/FC	\$12,674,874	1.9
* NAFDC	\$95,948,783	15.7
Total Expenditures	\$29,360,093	-2.7
C/E Total	\$3.70	17.1
* AFDC/FC	\$0.43	4.8
* NAFDC	\$3.27	18.9
Paternities Est.	4,031	-12.3
Support Orders Est.	4,711	-15.2
A/Ps Located	34,028	12.7
FTEs	390	-1.3
Total Caseload	129,829	-1.3
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	33,460	0.6
* NAFDC	96,369	-2.0

Nevada		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$60,063,294	6.1
* AFDC/FC	\$8,432,985	-0.1
* NAFDC	\$51,630,309	7.2
Total Expenditures	\$28,951,210	29.6
C/E Total	\$2.07	-18.1
* AFDC/FC	\$0.29	-22.9
* NAFDC	\$1.78	-17.3
Paternities Est.	1,832	-18.7
Support Orders Est.	4,688	-10.0
A/Ps Located	15,863	31.8
FTEs	383	11.3
Total Caseload	82,580	2.6
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	30,204	-4.3
* NAFDC	52,376	7.1

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New Hampshire		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$54,468,733	12.9
* AFDC/FC	\$9,844,988	-6.5
* NAFDC	\$44,623,745	18.3
Total Expenditures	\$13,587,807	-3.6
C/E Total	\$4.01	17.1
* AFDC/FC	\$0.72	-3.1
* NAFDC	\$3.28	22.7
Paternities Est.	580	-7.6
Support Orders Est.	3,864	-5.5
A/Ps Located	5,515	-5.4
FTEs	228	-1.7
Total Caseload	49,263	4.9
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	19,483	-1.8
* NAFDC	29,780	9.9

New Jersey		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$553,712,995	10.7
* AFDC/FC	\$88,148,886	-2.8
* NAFDC	\$465,564,109	13.7
Total Expenditures	\$115,610,317	4.4
C/E Total	\$4.79	6.0
* AFDC/FC	\$0.76	-6.9
* NAFDC	\$4.03	8.9
Paternities Est.	12,574	-14.9
Support Orders Est.	24,716	-2.8
A/Ps Located	152,298	-4.4
FTEs	2,211	4.2
Total Caseload	510,146	-3.1
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	221,570	-6.9
* NAFDC	288,576	-0.1

New Mexico		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$34,417,383	14.3
* AFDC/FC	\$9,498,319	51.9
* NAFDC	\$24,919,064	4.4
Total Expenditures	\$23,731,548	12.3
C/E Total	\$1.45	1.8
* AFDC/FC	\$0.40	35.2
* NAFDC	\$1.05	-7.0
Paternities Est.	2,774	19.3
Support Orders Est.	6,035	33.2
A/Ps Located	15,479	-17.8
FTEs	230	0.0
Total Caseload	74,916	-2.9
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	24,088	-33.0
* NAFDC	50,828	23.5

New York		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$803,825,889	14.5
* AFDC/FC	\$224,750,647	9.2
* NAFDC	\$579,075,242	16.7
Total Expenditures	\$200,587,464	15.2
C/E Total	\$4.01	-0.6
* AFDC/FC	\$1.12	-5.2
* NAFDC	\$2.89	1.4
Paternities Est.	49,694	20.3
Support Orders Est.	45,324	38.2
A/Ps Located	287,506	5.0
FTEs	2,866	1.8
Total Caseload	1,281,791	-1.3
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	558,050	-7.3
* NAFDC	723,741	4.0

North Carolina		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$298,907,678	14.2
* AFDC/FC	\$74,282,560	-1.0
* NAFDC	\$224,625,118	20.3
Total Expenditures	\$105,631,194	18.5
C/E Total	\$2.83	-3.6
* AFDC/FC	\$0.70	-16.4
* NAFDC	\$2.13	1.6
Paternities Est.	24,777	-16.2
Support Orders Est.	39,237	-2.2
A/Ps Located	148,892	-13.7
FTEs	1,413	4.8
Total Caseload	463,766	0.1
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	253,352	-16.0
* NAFDC	210,414	30.1

North Dakota		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$32,209,165	13.1
* AFDC/FC	\$5,967,379	-2.3
* NAFDC	\$26,241,786	17.4
Total Expenditures	\$6,265,970	-4.5
C/E Total	\$5.14	18.5
* AFDC/FC	\$0.95	2.3
* NAFDC	\$4.19	22.9
Paternities Est.	1,337	-6.3
Support Orders Est.	2,079	3.7
A/Ps Located	4,750	-11.4
FTEs	104	-16.8
Total Caseload	46,006	4.9
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	23,533	1.6
* NAFDC	22,473	8.6

**OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
FY 97 BOX SCORES BY STATES (PRELIMINARY)**

As of: 07/15/98

Ohio		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$1,083,543,013	10.4
* AFDC/FC	\$123,514,504	-1.0
* NAFDC	\$960,028,509	12.1
Total Expenditures	\$208,669,145	29.1
C/E Total	\$5.19	-14.5
* AFDC/FC	\$0.59	-23.4
* NAFDC	\$4.60	-13.2
Paternities Est.	32,239	9.4
Support Orders Est.	62,523	13.3
A/Ps Located	361,086	41.2
FTEs	3,884	-13.9
Total Caseload	966,752	1.5
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	450,965	0.2
* NAFDC	515,787	2.6

Oklahoma		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$79,782,128	8.6
* AFDC/FC	\$23,979,742	-1.5
* NAFDC	\$55,802,386	13.6
Total Expenditures	\$26,289,829	9.4
C/E Total	\$3.03	-0.7
* AFDC/FC	\$0.91	-9.9
* NAFDC	\$2.12	3.9
Paternities Est.	6,295	18.5
Support Orders Est.	8,394	0.4
A/Ps Located	36,148	63.6
FTEs	457	9.6
Total Caseload	135,288	14.3
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	48,758	-1.2
* NAFDC	86,530	25.4

Oregon		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$197,910,878	10.9
* AFDC/FC	\$29,283,418	-6.0
* NAFDC	\$168,627,460	14.5
Total Expenditures	\$42,529,281	33.4
C/E Total	\$4.65	-16.9
* AFDC/FC	\$0.69	-29.5
* NAFDC	\$3.96	-14.2
Paternities Est.	5,244	-8.6
Support Orders Est.	15,626	0.5
A/Ps Located	108,229	-0.7
FTEs	554	-17.6
Total Caseload	283,757	4.3
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	104,509	-8.6
* NAFDC	179,248	13.7

Pennsylvania		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$1,022,834,250	6.7
* AFDC/FC	\$123,359,601	-11.1
* NAFDC	\$899,474,649	9.7
Total Expenditures	\$135,153,203	9.2
C/E Total	\$7.57	-2.2
* AFDC/FC	\$0.91	-18.5
* NAEDC	\$6.66	0.5
Paternities Est.	80,822	173.1
Support Orders Est.	138,338	3.2
A/Ps Located	143,767	38.8
FTEs	2,543	-0.7
Total Caseload	932,433	5.3
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	398,579	1.9
* NAFDC	533,854	8.1

Puerto Rico		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$142,555,415	12.5
* AFDC/FC	\$2,814,548	-0.2
* NAFDC	\$139,740,867	12.8
Total Expenditures	\$26,540,809	-7.1
C/E Total	\$5.37	21.1
* AFDC/FC	\$0.11	7.4
* NAFDC	\$5.27	21.4
Paternities Est.	21	90.9
Support Orders Est.	13,330	2677.1
A/Ps Located	5,179	-2.5
FTEs	708	-7.9
Total Caseload	198,378	8.3
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	67,880	7.3
* NAFDC	130,498	8.8

Rhode Island		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$38,824,537	9.3
* AFDC/FC	\$18,869,088	2.8
* NAFDC	\$19,955,449	16.2
Total Expenditures	\$8,967,346	8.7
C/E Total	\$4.33	0.6
* AFDC/FC	\$2.10	-5.4
* NAFDC	\$2.23	6.9
Paternities Est.	4,518	-17.7
Support Orders Est.	2,720	-12.3
A/Ps Located	24,758	2.8
FTEs	168	3.7
Total Caseload	71,308	3.1
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	39,660	-3.6
* NAFDC	31,648	12.8

**OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
FY 97 BOX SCORES BY STATES (PRELIMINARY)**

As of: 08/18/98

South Carolina		% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed			
* Total	\$135,657,053	14.8	
* AFDC/FC	\$24,935,402	-15.8	
* NAFDC	\$110,721,651	25.1	
Total Expenditures	\$31,582,887	-10.0	
C/E Total			
* AFDC/FC	\$0.79	-6.4	
* NAFDC	\$3.51	39.0	
Paternalities Est.	13,378	49.9	
Support Orders Est.	13,661	29.9	
A/Ps Located	45,218	22.4	
FTEs	234	-42.6	
Total Caseload	222,313	0.8	
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	50,120	-23.1	
* NAFDC	172,193	10.9	

South Dakota		% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed			
* Total	\$30,887,684	10.2	
* AFDC/FC	\$6,163,498	-6.9	
* NAFDC	\$24,724,186	15.5	
Total Expenditures	\$5,330,842	11.8	
C/E Total			
* AFDC/FC	\$5.79	-1.4	
* NAFDC	\$1.16	-16.7	
Paternalities Est.	798	-22.5	
Support Orders Est.	3,910	72.2	
A/Ps Located	18,610	6.5	
FTEs	81	-1.2	
Total Caseload	33,065	3.9	
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	17,104	-2.8	
* NAFDC	15,961	12.1	

Tennessee		% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed			
* Total	\$172,822,904	8.1	
* AFDC/FC	\$31,555,946	-9.2	
* NAFDC	\$141,266,958	13.0	
Total Expenditures	\$44,894,049	14.1	
C/E Total			
* AFDC/FC	\$0.70	-20.4	
* NAFDC	\$3.15	-1.0	
Paternalities Est.	7,111	-38.3	
Support Orders Est.	67,410	260.3	
A/Ps Located	181,692	-12.0	
FTEs	682	3.2	
Total Caseload	439,631	-11.2	
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	187,087	-13.1	
* NAFDC	252,544	-9.7	

Texas		% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed			
* Total	\$618,065,552	14.8	
* AFDC/FC	\$108,101,224	5.2	
* NAFDC	\$509,964,328	17.1	
Total Expenditures	\$171,993,512	18.6	
C/E Total			
* AFDC/FC	\$0.63	-11.3	
* NAFDC	\$2.97	-1.3	
Paternalities Est.	44,628	3.1	
Support Orders Est.	40,043	-1.1	
A/Ps Located	619,847	51.1	
FTEs	2,403	0.6	
Total Caseload	910,487	9.3	
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	340,735	3.7	
* NAFDC	569,752	12.9	

Utah		% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed			
* Total	\$84,542,092	8.9	
* AFDC/FC	\$21,001,369	-2.6	
* NAFDC	\$63,540,723	13.4	
Total Expenditures	\$29,543,060	1.3	
C/E Total			
* AFDC/FC	\$0.71	-3.8	
* NAFDC	\$2.15	11.9	
Paternalities Est.	2,918	-28.1	
Support Orders Est.	8,290	25.3	
A/Ps Located	49,336	146.1	
FTEs	500	5.0	
Total Caseload	114,931	0.6	
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	59,727	-15.6	
* NAFDC	55,204	26.9	

Vermont		% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed			
* Total	\$27,877,769	9.9	
* AFDC/FC	\$8,379,338	-6.0	
* NAFDC	\$19,498,431	18.5	
Total Expenditures	\$7,798,921	16.4	
C/E Total			
* AFDC/FC	\$1.07	-19.2	
* NAFDC	\$2.50	1.8	
Paternalities Est.	747	-13.4	
Support Orders Est.	1,884	26.0	
A/Ps Located	16,275	-44.0	
FTEs	101	-7.3	
Total Caseload	22,682	17.1	
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	12,383	15.3	
* NAFDC	10,299	19.4	

**OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
FY 97 BOX SCORES BY STATES (PRELIMINARY)**

As of: 07/15/98

Virgin Islands	% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$5,921,270	8.9
* AFDC/FC	\$628,005	29.8
* NAFDC	\$5,293,265	6.8
Total Expenditures	\$2,431,660	0.6
C/E Total	\$2.44	8.3
* AFDC/FC	\$0.26	29.1
* NAFDC	\$2.18	6.2
Paternities Est.	120	252.9
Support Orders Est.	613	10.5
A/Ps Located	679	-82.3
FTEs	38	2.7
Total Caseload	10,677	0.9
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	3,823	-10.6
* NAFDC	6,854	8.8

Virginia	% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$292,829,779	13.9
* AFDC/FC	\$46,883,418	1.1
* NAFDC	\$245,946,361	16.7
Total Expenditures	\$55,974,157	-9.0
C/E Total	\$5.23	25.1
* AFDC/FC	\$0.84	11.1
* NAFDC	\$4.39	28.2
Paternities Est.	11,570	-39.0
Support Orders Est.	16,520	-31.7
A/Ps Located	99,019	-26.4
FTEs	885	-4.8
Total Caseload	404,870	4.7
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	133,795	-5.8
* NAFDC	271,075	10.8

Washington	% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$451,730,094	11.0
* AFDC/FC	\$112,561,131	-0.2
* NAFDC	\$339,168,963	15.3
Total Expenditures	\$116,466,917	1.0
C/E Total	\$3.88	9.9
* AFDC/FC	\$0.97	-1.2
* NAFDC	\$2.91	14.2
Paternities Est.	12,667	-25.3
Support Orders Est.	28,044	-14.4
A/Ps Located	1,031,434	10.5
FTEs	1,739	-0.9
Total Caseload	389,512	3.9
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	218,571	1.3
* NAFDC	170,941	7.4

West Virginia	% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$98,147,954	16.5
* AFDC/FC	\$15,919,397	4.0
* NAFDC	\$82,228,557	19.3
Total Expenditures	\$24,327,799	4.2
C/E Total	\$4.03	11.9
* AFDC/FC	\$0.65	-0.1
* NAFDC	\$3.38	14.5
Paternities Est.	6,521	14.7
Support Orders Est.	9,354	6.9
A/Ps Located	33,558	-9.2
FTEs	509	3.7
Total Caseload	117,423	5.8
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	34,511	-4.4
* NAFDC	82,912	10.7

Wisconsin	% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$459,882,115	4.5
* AFDC/FC	\$63,592,279	-21.5
* NAFDC	\$396,289,836	10.3
Total Expenditures	\$79,193,043	6.9
C/E Total	\$5.81	-2.3
* AFDC/FC	\$0.80	-26.6
* NAFDC	\$5.00	3.2
Paternities Est.	13,776	-36.5
Support Orders Est.	28,251	-4.9
A/Ps Located	137,949	468.5
FTEs	1,023	-6.9
Total Caseload	386,987	-5.5
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	104,471	-53.9
* NAFDC	282,516	54.5

Wyoming	% Change from FY 96	
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$28,682,650	14.6
* AFDC/FC	\$4,233,252	-14.4
* NAFDC	\$24,449,398	21.8
Total Expenditures	\$8,586,436	1.6
C/E Total	\$3.34	12.9
* AFDC/FC	\$0.49	-15.7
* NAFDC	\$2.85	19.9
Paternities Est.	627	-52.0
Support Orders Est.	1,305	-44.9
A/Ps Located	20,579	-15.9
FTEs	182	41.1
Total Caseload	66,857	7.8
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	16,440	6.7
* NAFDC	50,417	8.2

**OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
FY 97 BOX SCORES BY REGIONS (PRELIMINARY)**

07/15/98

Region I		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$589,913,930	8.3
* AFDC/FC	\$196,627,367	1.8
* NAFDC	\$393,286,563	11.8
Total Expenditures	\$156,361,505	5.1
C/E Total		
	\$3.77	3.0
* AFDC/FC	\$1.26	-3.1
* NAFDC	\$2.52	6.4
Paternities Est.	26,597	-3.7
Support Orders Est.	51,878	-3.2
A/Ps Located	282,815	12.0
FTEs	2,093	-1.0
Total Caseload	698,728	6.4
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	403,295	3.0
* NAFDC	295,433	11.5

Region II		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$1,506,015,569	12.9
* AFDC/FC	\$316,342,086	5.5
* NAFDC	\$1,189,673,483	15.0
Total Expenditures	\$345,170,250	9.3
C/E Total		
	\$4.36	3.3
* AFDC/FC	\$0.92	-3.4
* NAFDC	\$3.45	5.3
Paternities Est.	62,409	11.2
Support Orders Est.	83,983	41.8
A/Ps Located	445,662	0.8
FTEs	5,823	1.4
Total Caseload	2,000,992	-0.9
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	851,323	-6.2
* NAFDC	1,149,669	3.5

Region III		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$1,804,698,091	9.3
* AFDC/FC	\$237,763,763	-9.0
* NAFDC	\$1,566,934,328	12.8
Total Expenditures	\$313,223,327	4.2
C/E Total		
	\$5.76	4.9
* AFDC/FC	\$0.76	-12.7
* NAFDC	\$5.00	8.2
Paternities Est.	116,080	65.4
Support Orders Est.	185,210	-1.6
A/Ps Located	373,708	-0.5
FTEs	5,365	-3.0
Total Caseload	2,024,557	5.5
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	823,840	-0.4
* NAFDC	1,200,717	9.9

Region IV		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$1,802,033,964	12.1
* AFDC/FC	\$392,844,559	-4.1
* NAFDC	\$1,409,189,405	17.7
Total Expenditures	\$509,514,112	5.8
C/E Total		
	\$3.54	5.9
* AFDC/FC	\$0.77	-9.4
* NAFDC	\$2.77	11.2
Paternities Est.	93,351	6.9
Support Orders Est.	224,066	40.9
A/Ps Located	637,762	-4.4
FTEs	5,075	-13.0
Total Caseload	3,519,670	-4.8
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	1,397,467	-13.5
* NAFDC	2,122,203	2.1

Region V		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$3,466,776,712	10.5
* AFDC/FC	\$530,873,766	-5.1
* NAFDC	\$2,935,902,946	13.9
Total Expenditures	\$699,687,642	19.4
C/E Total		
	\$4.95	-7.4
* AFDC/FC	\$0.76	-20.6
* NAFDC	\$4.20	-4.6
Paternities Est.	145,845	19.3
Support Orders Est.	219,247	16.3
A/Ps Located	793,078	36.1
FTEs	10,930	-6.1
Total Caseload	4,376,016	-2.8
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	2,331,249	-12.8
* NAFDC	2,044,767	11.8

Region VI		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$978,543,543	13.1
* AFDC/FC	\$188,578,055	2.3
* NAFDC	\$789,965,488	16.1
Total Expenditures	\$304,074,097	20.0
C/E Total		
	\$3.22	-5.7
* AFDC/FC	\$0.62	-14.8
* NAFDC	\$2.60	-3.3
Paternities Est.	73,379	4.2
Support Orders Est.	78,392	2.7
A/Ps Located	778,481	35.3
FTEs	4,597	2.9
Total Caseload	1,591,786	5.7
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	591,503	-5.3
* NAFDC	1,000,283	13.5

**OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
FY 97 BOX SCORES BY REGIONS (PRELIMINARY)**

08/18/98

Region VII		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$708,068,315	11.7
* AFDC/FC	\$145,539,887	-1.6
* NAFDC	\$562,528,428	15.7
Total Expenditures	\$179,689,409	18.1
C/E Total	\$3.94	-5.5
* AFDC/FC	\$0.81	-16.7
* NAFDC	\$3.13	-2.0
Paternities Est.	34,861	-21.9
Support Orders Est.	52,319	-17.0
A/Ps Located	484,850	-0.8
FTEs	2,536	-26.1
Total Caseload	788,302	-8.2
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	349,039	-14.0
* NAFDC	439,263	-3.0

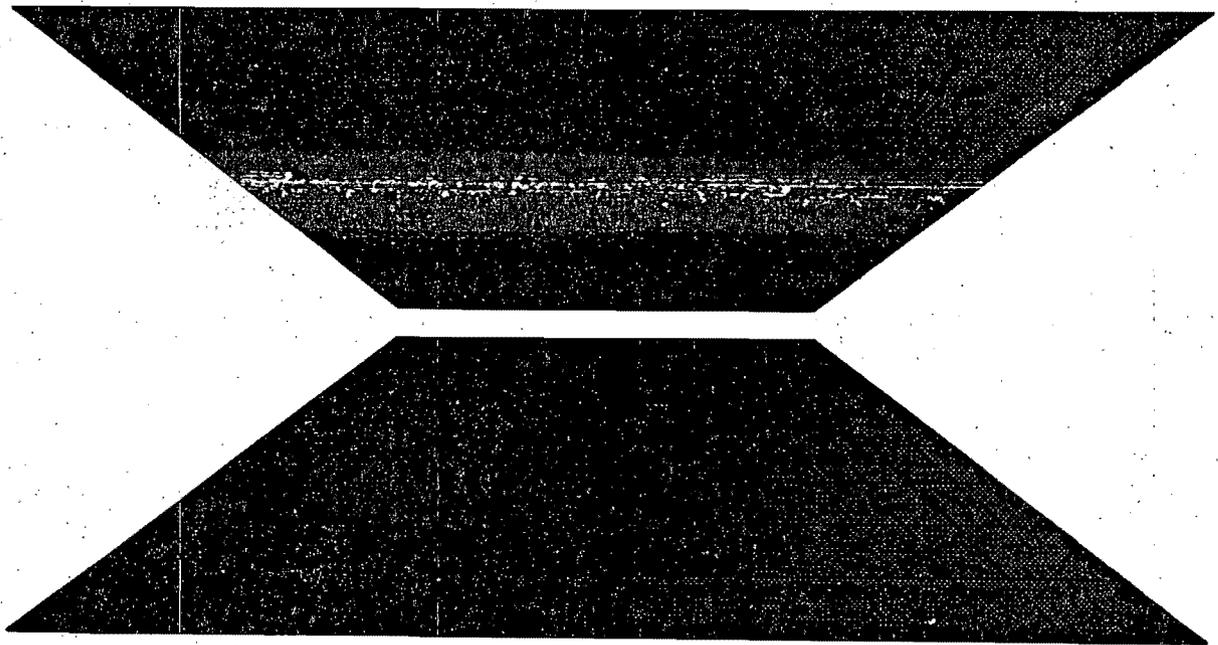
Region VIII		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$333,286,965	12.3
* AFDC/FC	\$82,643,355	-0.4
* NAFDC	\$250,643,610	17.3
Total Expenditures	\$102,253,068	2.8
C/E Total	\$3.26	9.2
* AFDC/FC	\$0.81	-3.1
* NAFDC	\$2.45	14.0
Paternities Est.	12,378	-19.1
Support Orders Est.	28,239	12.4
A/Ps Located	225,604	20.3
FTEs	1,719	5.5
Total Caseload	513,784	3.9
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	243,112	-4.7
* NAFDC	270,672	13.0

Region IX		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$1,428,023,948	13.0
* AFDC/FC	\$591,933,706	9.1
* NAFDC	\$836,090,242	16.0
Total Expenditures	\$618,668,942	15.9
C/E Total	\$2.31	-2.5
* AFDC/FC	\$0.96	-5.9
* NAFDC	\$1.35	0.1
Paternities Est.	214,780	8.4
Support Orders Est.	243,239	13.7
A/Ps Located	1,135,336	0.8
FTEs	8,182	0.7
Total Caseload	2,705,234	-6.4
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	1,715,164	-8.1
* NAFDC	990,070	-3.2

Region X		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$762,585,332	11.0
* AFDC/FC	\$172,705,977	-0.5
* NAFDC	\$589,879,355	14.9
Total Expenditures	\$195,147,212	6.3
C/E Total	\$3.91	4.4
* AFDC/FC	\$0.89	-6.4
* NAFDC	\$3.02	8.0
Paternities Est.	20,878	-20.2
Support Orders Est.	49,407	-10.1
A/Ps Located	1,176,287	8.9
FTEs	2,691	-6.1
Total Caseload	814,767	4.9
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	390,500	-2.6
* NAFDC	424,267	13.0

Nationwide		% Change from FY 96
Collections Distributed		
* Total	\$13,379,946,369	11.3
* AFDC/FC	\$2,855,852,521	0.0
* NAFDC	\$10,524,093,848	14.8
Total Expenditures	\$3,423,789,564	12.1
C/E Total	\$3.91	-0.7
* AFDC/FC	\$0.83	-10.8
* NAFDC	\$3.07	2.5
Paternities Est.	800,558	11.5
Support Orders Est.	1,215,980	12.4
A/Ps Located	6,333,583	9.6
FTEs	51,595	-3.2
Total Caseload	19,033,836	-1.5
* AFDC/AFDC Arrears	9,096,492	-8.8
* NAFDC	9,937,344	6.3

Child Support Enforcement Program Charts and Graphs

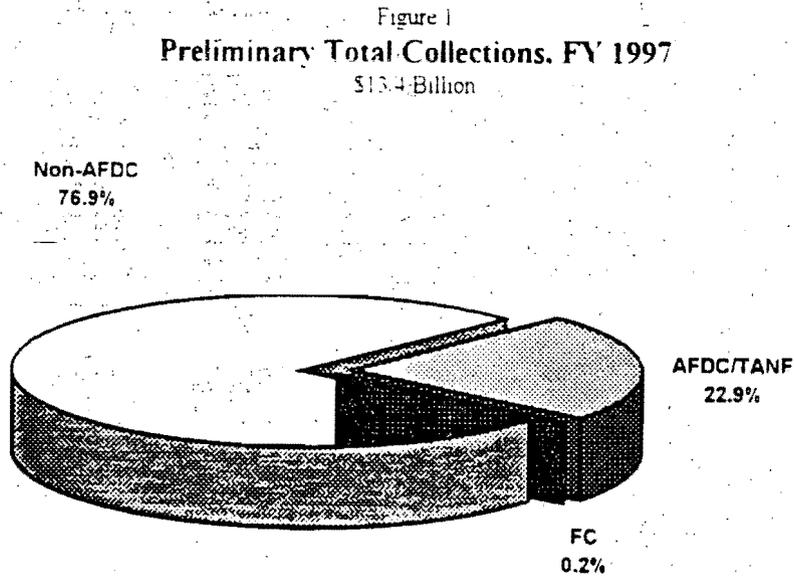


Program Charts and Graphs for FY 1997

The following preliminary charts and graphs of the Child Support Enforcement program financial and statistical data are for fiscal year 1997 and previous years.

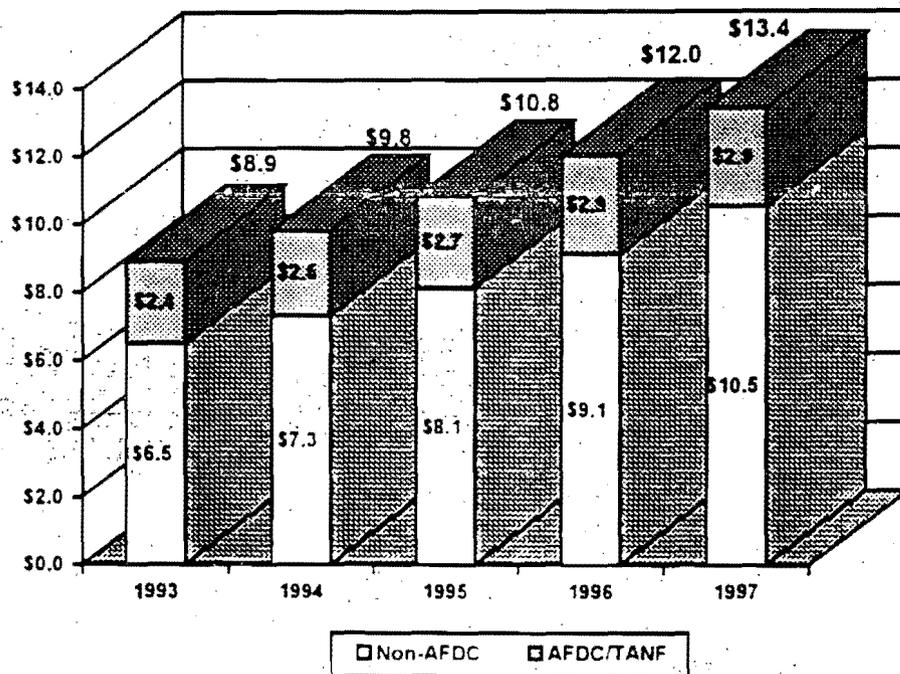
Total Collections. Preliminary total child support collections for fiscal year 1997 were \$13.4 billion, this represents a 11 percent increase over the amount collected in fiscal year 1996. Of these monies, 76 percent of these monies were Non-AFDC collections, 24 percent were AFDC/TANF collections, and two-tenths of a percent were foster care (FC), Title IV-E, collections as shown in

Figure 1



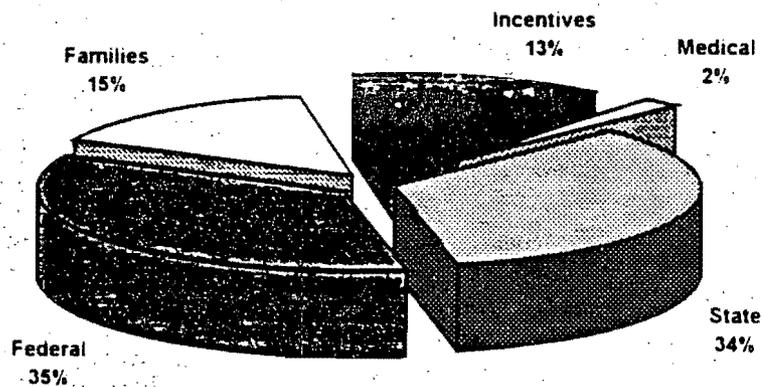
Preliminary total collections increased continuously between fiscal year 1993 and fiscal year 1997. Total collections for fiscal year 1997 were 49 percent over the \$8.9 billion collected in fiscal year 1993 as shown in Figure 2. During that five year period, AFDC/TANF collections increased from \$2.4 billion in fiscal year 1993 to \$2.9 billion in fiscal year 1997 and Non-AFDC collections jumped from \$6.5 billion to \$10.5 billion.

Figure 2
Preliminary Total Collections
 (In \$Billions)



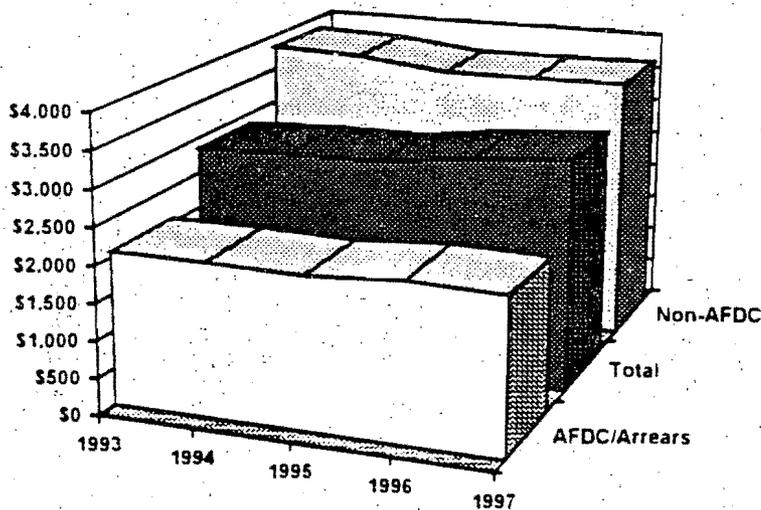
AFDC Collections. Preliminary AFDC/TANF collections amounted to \$2.9 billion in fiscal year 1997 up only slightly over the previous year. AFDC/TANF collections were distributed as follows--\$1,163 million or 37 percent represent the States' share, \$1,049 million or 34 percent represent the Federal share, \$161 million or 15 percent were payments to AFDC/TANF families, 13 percent or \$411 million were incentive payments paid to the States, and \$70 million or 2 percent were for medical support payments as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3
Preliminary Distribution of AFDC/TANF Collections. FY 1997
\$2.9 Billion



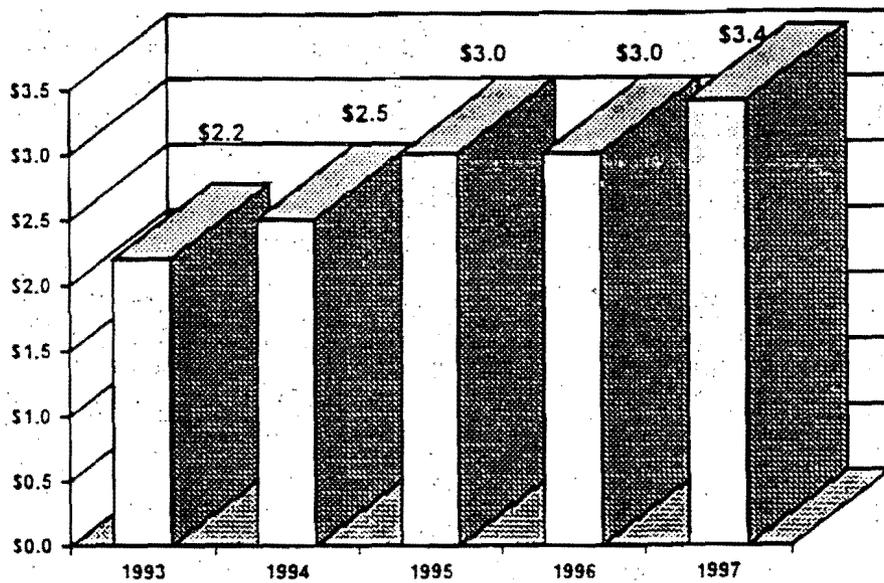
Collections per Paying Case. There were 4.2 million preliminary child support enforcement cases with collections reported in fiscal year 1997. The preliminary total amount of child support collected per paying case showed steady increases as shown in Figure 4, growing from \$2.849 per paying case in fiscal year 1993 to \$3,178 in fiscal year 1997. In fiscal year 1993, an average of \$2.068 was collected from each AFDC/Arrears/TANF paying case and \$3.315 from each Non-AFDC paying case. In fiscal year 1997, an average of \$2.099 was collected from each AFDC/Arrears/TANF paying case and \$3.692 from each Non-AFDC paying case.

Figure 4
Preliminary Collections Per Paying Case
(In Dollars)



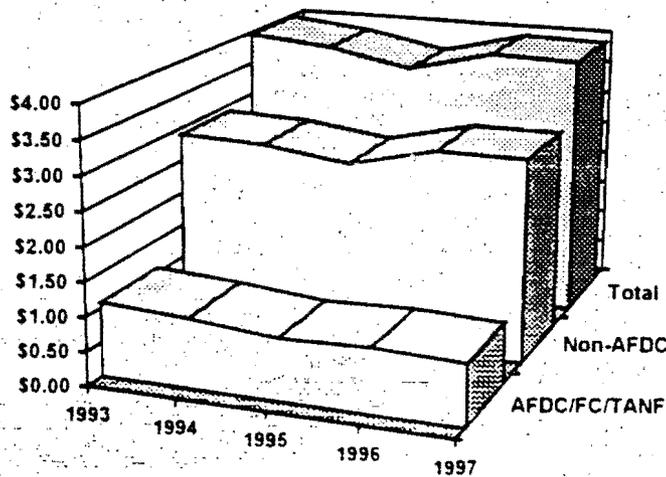
Total Expenditures. Preliminary total administrative expenditures amounted to \$3.4 billion in FY 1997, as shown in Figure 5. This is a 66 percent increase over the \$2.2 billion in expenditures for fiscal year 1993.

Figure 5
Preliminary Total Expenditures
(in \$Billions)



Cost-Effectiveness. Cost-effectiveness is the amount of child support collected per dollar of total administrative expenditures. In fiscal year 1997 the preliminary cost-effectiveness ratio dropped to \$3.91 from the \$3.93 in the previous year. This decrease is seen in AFDC/TANF ratios as shown in Figure 7, and is largely due to increases in total expenditures from ADP costs in FY 1997.

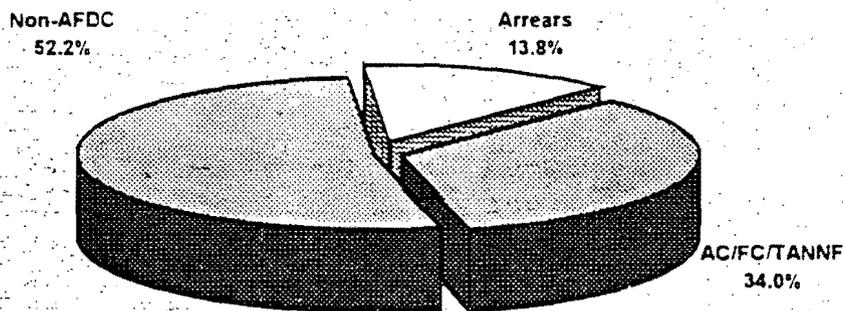
Figure 7
Preliminary Cost-Effectiveness Ratio
 (In Dollars)



These cost-effectiveness ratios are not used to calculate incentives.

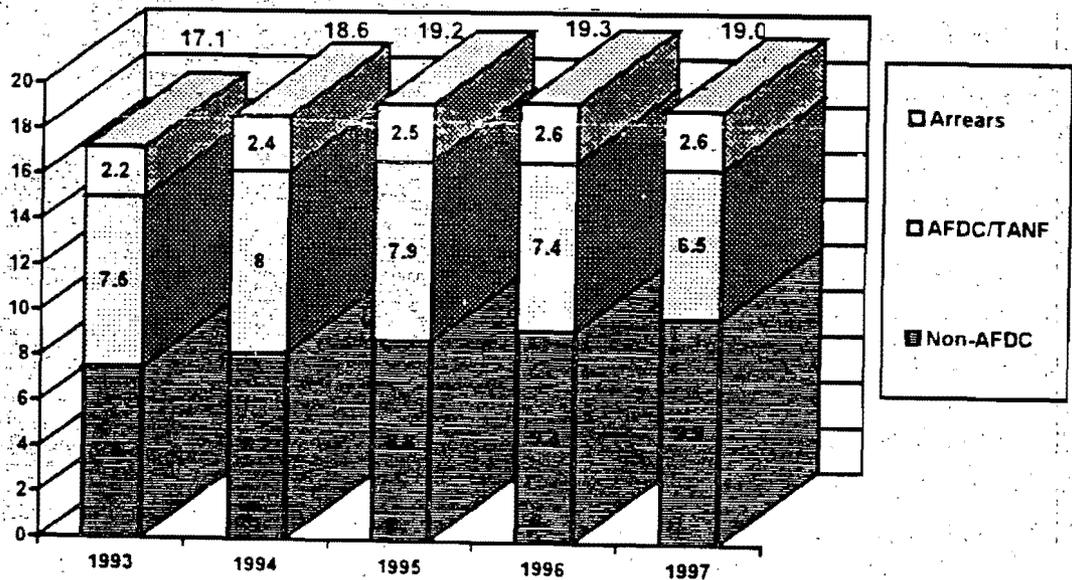
Total Caseload. In fiscal year 1997, the Child Support Enforcement program preliminary average caseload was approximately 19.0 million. Non-AFDC cases composed the largest share of the child support caseload, 52 percent. This is compared to 34 percent for AFDC/FC/TANF cases and 14 percent for AFDC/FC/TANF arrears only cases as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8
Preliminary Total Caseload, FY 1997
19.0 million cases



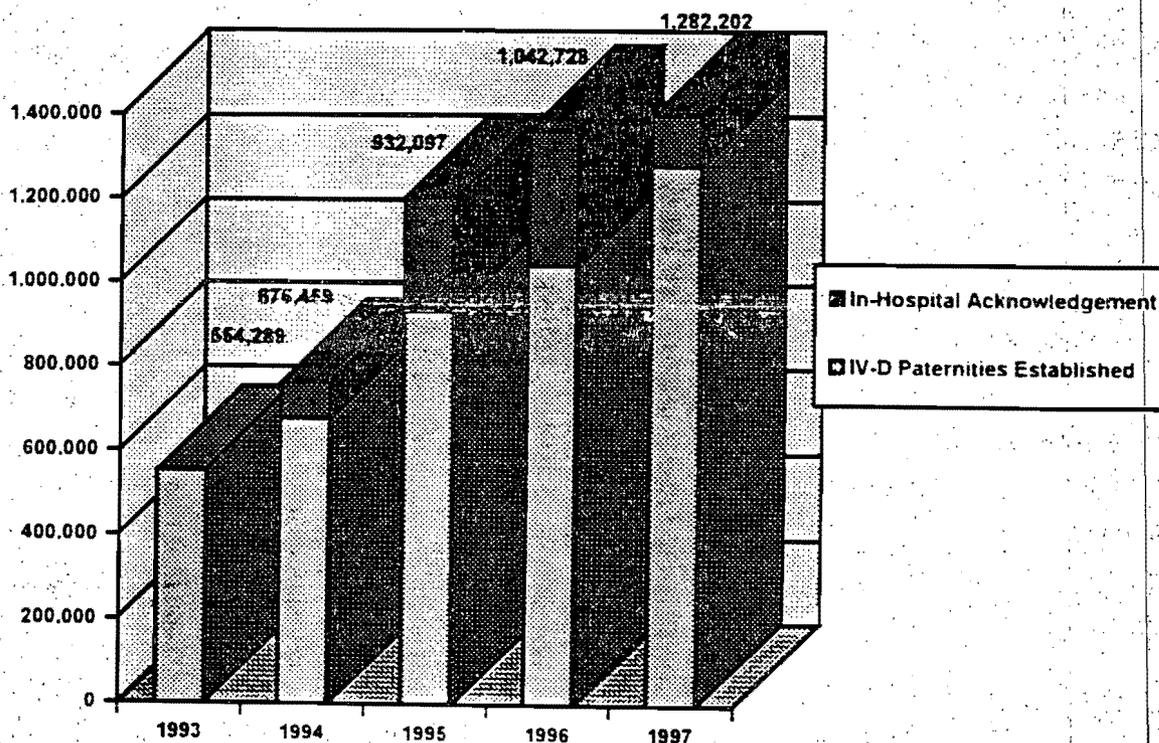
The preliminary total Child Support Enforcement caseload has grown 11 percent over the last five years as shown in Figure 9. In fiscal year 1993, 17.1 million cases were reported by State CSE agencies. By fiscal year 1997, this number had increased to 19.0 million cases with the largest increase coming from the Non-AFDC portion of the caseload 9.9 million cases in FY 1997 compared with 9.3 in FY 1996.

Figure 9
Preliminary Total Caseload
(In Millions)



Paternities Established and Acknowledged. The number of children for whom paternity has been established has grown steadily over the past five years. In fiscal year 1993, 554,289 paternities were established by the State CSE agencies as shown in Figure 10. By 1997, this had increased by 41 percent to 800,558 paternities established. In FY97 twenty-nine states reported a total of 481,644 in-hospital acknowledgements. There was a total 1,282,202 paternities established and acknowledged for fiscal year 1997.

Figure 10
Preliminary Paternities Established and Acknowledged



Some States voluntarily report in-hospital paternity acknowledgement information to OCSE. In-hospital numbers include an unknown number of acknowledgements for children in the IV-D caseload.
 Data is preliminary for FY 1997.