98th Congress
2d Session

COMMITTEE PRINT

Staff Data and Materials on

CHILD SUPPORT

Prepared by the Staff of the

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
UNITED STATES SENATE

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SEPTEMBER 1983

Printed for the use of the Committee on Finance

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
24-091 O WASHINGTON : 1983

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CHILD SUPPORT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY

BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT

When the Committee on Finance reported amendments in 1974 to provide for the establishment of the child support enforcement program, it observed:

"The enforcement of child support obligations is not an area of jurisprudence about which this country can be proud."

Citing studies that had been done on the subject of nonsupport of children, the Committee commented:

"Thousands of unserved child support warrants pile up in many jurisdictions and often traffic cases have a higher priority. The blame for this situation is shared by judges, prosecutors and welfare officials alike, and is reinforced by certain myths which have grown up about deserting fathers."

The Committee's proposal to create a new child support enforcement program reflected a desire to improve in a very significant way the collection of support on behalf of children with absent parents. In presenting its rationale for the new program, the Committee stated:

"The Committee believes that all children have the right to receive support from their fathers. The Committee bill . . . is designed to help children attain this right, including the right to have their fathers identified so that support can be obtained. The immediate result will be a lower welfare cost to the taxpayer but, more importantly, as an effective support collection system is established fathers will be deterred from deserting their families to welfare and children will be spared the effects of family breakup."

In the years prior to enactment of the new child support program, the Committee had made continuing efforts to strengthen the law on behalf of children deprived of their parents' support because of desertion and illegitimacy.

As early as 1950 the Committee provided for prompt notice to law enforcement officials of the furnishing of Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program benefits with respect to a child who had been deserted or abandoned.

In 1967, the Committee instituted what it believed would be an effective program of enforcement of child support and determination of paternity. The 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act required the State welfare agencies to establish a single, identifiable unit with the responsibility of undertaking to establish the paternity of each child receiving welfare who was born out of wedlock and to secure support for him. If the child had been deserted by the parent the welfare agency was required to secure support from the deserting parent, using any reciprocal arrangements adopted with other States to obtain or enforce court orders for support. The amendments also required the State welfare agencies to enter into cooperative arrangements with the courts and with law enforcement officials to carry out the program. In order to assist in locating absent parents, the law gave access to records of both the Social Security Administration and (if there was a court order) of the Internal Revenue Service.

Although it was hoped that the States would use the 1967 mandate to improve their programs in behalf of deserted children, there was in fact very little increased activity on the part of most States in the succeeding years. By 1972 the Committee had concluded that the law needed to be strengthened, and efforts began to enact new legislation to require the States to improve their programs for establishing and collecting support. These efforts culminated in the enactment of the present child support enforcement program as title IV-D of the Social Security Act (P.L. 93-647).

The purpose of the current program is specifically stated in the law as "enforcing the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children and the spouse (or former spouse) with whom the children are living, locating absent parents, establishing paternity, and obtaining child and spousal support."

The structure of the program has not changed since its inception. Basic responsibility for child support and establishment of paternity is left to the States, but the Federal Government also plays a major role in monitoring and evaluating State programs, providing technical assistance, and, in certain instances, in undertaking to give direct assistance to the States in locating absent parents and obtaining support payments from them. The program provides child support enforcement services for both welfare and non-welfare families.

STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM

A. THE FEDERAL ROLE

One of the major concerns of the Committee when it designed the child support enforcement program was how to assure that the program would have sufficient visibility and stature to be able to operate effectively. The Committee bill thus required the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (now Health and Human Services) to set up a separate organizational unit under the control of an Assistant Secretary for child support who would report directly to the Secretary. This provision was subsequently modified by conferees to omit the requirement that the unit be headed by an Assistant Secretary. However, the basic requirement of establishing a separate unit under the control of a person designated by and reporting directly to the Secretary was retained. Since the March 1977 reorganization of the Department, the Commissioner of Social Security is the Director of the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE).

The director of the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement is given broad authority under the statute. He has the responsibility of establishing the standards for State programs which he determines to be necessary to assure that the programs will be effective. In addition, he is required to establish minimum organizational and staffing requirements for State child support agencies.

The director is also required to review and approve State plans, and to evaluate the implementation of State programs to determine whether they are in conformity with the Federal requirements. He must conduct annual audits of State programs to determine whether the actual operation of the program in each State conforms to the Federal requirements, and must impose a penalty if he finds noncompliance. The penalty for noncompliance is a reduction of 5 percent in the Federal matching that would otherwise be payable to the State under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.

The statute also requires the director of the OCSE to provide technical assistance to the States to help them establish effective systems for collecting child and spousal support and establishing paternity. In this connection, the office has established a National Child Support Enforcement Reference Center as a central location for the identification, collection, and dissemination of useful information from State and local programs. In addition, it has created a National Institute for Child Support Enforcement to provide training and technical assistance to persons working in the field of child support enforcement.

Under the child support enforcement program, States may have access to the Federal courts to enforce court orders for support. It is the responsibility of the director of the OCSE to receive applications from States for permission to use these courts. He must approve applications for use of the Federal district court if he finds that a State has not undertaken to enforce the court order of the originating State within a reasonable time, and that use of the Federal court is the only reasonable method of enforcing the court order.

Another tool available to the States is the Internal Revenue Service. The statute requires the Secretary of HHS, upon the request of a State, to certify to the Secretary of Treasury for collection by the Internal Revenue Service of amounts which represent delinquent child support payments. The Secretary may certify only the amount delinquent under a court order, and only upon a showing by the State that it has made diligent and reasonable efforts to collect amounts due using its own collection mechanisms. States must reimburse the Federal Government for any costs involved in making the collections. Collections may be made on behalf of both AFDC and non-AFDC families. (See table 17.)

This use of the IRS regular collection mechanism for child support was amplified in amendments enacted as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35) to allow, in addition, the collection of past-due support from Federal tax refunds. Under this new authority, upon receiving notice from a State child support agency that an individual owes past-due support which has been assigned to the State as a condition of AFDC eligibility, the Secretary of Treasury is required to withhold from any tax refunds due that individual an amount equal to any past-due support. The withheld amount is sent to the State agency, together with notice of the taxpayer's current address. (See table 16.)

The statute also requires the Secretary to establish and operate a Federal Parent Locator Service to be used to find absent parents in order to enforce child support obligations. Upon request, the Secretary must provide to an authorized person the most recent address and place of employment of any absent parent if the information is contained in the records of the Department of Health and Human Services, or can be obtained from any other department or agency of the United States or of any State.

Another major responsibility of the Secretary is to approve applications by the States for Federal matching funds to be used to establish automatic data processing and information retrieval systems designed to assist in the administration of the State child support program. Upon approval, a State may receive 90 percent matching funds to plan, design, develop and install or enhance the system.

Finally, the Secretary has the responsibility of assisting States in establishing adequate reporting procedures, and in providing the Congress with an annual report on all activities undertaken as part of the child support program.

B. THE STATE ROLE

The child support statute leaves basic responsibility for child support enforcement and establishment of paternity to the States. Each State is required to designate a single and separate organizational unit of State government to administer the program. The 1967 child support legislation had required that the program be administered by the welfare agency. The 1975 Act deleted this requirement in order to give each State the opportunity to select the most effective administrative mechanism. In practice, most States have placed the child support agency within the social or human services umbrella agency which also administers the AFDC program. However, two States have placed the agency in the Department of Revenue. The programs may be administered either on the State or local level. Eight programs are locally administered. (See table 2.) A few programs are State administered in some counties and locally administered in others.

The States are required to have State plans which set forth their functions and responsibilities. The plan must provide that the State will undertake to secure support for an AFDC child whose rights to support have been assigned to the State. (Assignment of rights to support is a condition of eligibility for AFDC benefits.) It must also provide for the establishment of paternity for AFDC children. With respect to non-AFDC families, the State must make available, upon application filed with the State agency, the child support collection and paternity determination services which are provided under the plan for AFDC families. The State is allowed to charge non-AFDC families an application fee (which must be reasonable as determined under regulations by the Secretary), and may recover costs in excess of the fee. These costs may be collected from either the custodial parent or the absent parent, at State option.

Each State must also enter into cooperative arrangements with appropriate courts and law enforcement officials to assist the IV-D agency in administering the program. The agreements may include provision for reimbursing courts and law-enforcement officials for their assistance.

The law requires the IV-D agency to establish a State Parent Locator Service to locate absent parents, using all sources of information available to the State, as well as the Federal Parent Locator Service. It must also maintain full records of collections and disbursements and have an adequate reporting system.

In order to facilitate the collection of support in interstate cases, the State must cooperate with other States in establishing paternity, locating absent parents, and in securing compliance with an order issued by another State.

The statute requires the State IV-D agency to use the IRS tax refund offset procedure for AFDC families, and also to determine periodically whether any individuals receiving unemployment compensation owe child support obligations. The State employment security agency is required to withhold unemployment benefits, and to pay to the child support agency any outstanding child support obligations established by an agreement with the individual or through legal processes. Both of these procedures were added to the law in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

Finally, the statute requires each State to comply with any other requirements and standards that the Secretary determines to be necessary to the establishment of an effective child support program.

C. GARNISHMENT OF FEDERAL PAYMENTS

Title IV-D of the Social Security Act also includes a provision allowing garnishment of wages and other payments made by the Federal Government for enforcement of child support and alimony obligations. The statute provides that moneys (the entitlement to which is based upon remuneration for employment) payable by the United States to any individual are subject to legal process brought for the enforcement against such individual of his legal obligation to provide child support or make alimony payments. The law sets forth in detail the procedures which must be followed for service of legal process, and specifies that the term "based upon remuneration for employment" includes wages, periodic benefits for the payment of pensions, retirement or retired pay (including social security and other retirement benefits), and other kinds of Federal payments.

FINANCING

The Federal Government pays 70 percent of State and local administrative costs for services to both AFDC and non-AFDC families on an open-end entitlement basis. The matching rate was reduced from 75 percent to 70 percent by a provision in the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-248). Funding for services to non-AFDC families was originally enacted on a temporary basis, but was made permanent in Public Law 96-272, enacted in 1980. (Table 7 shows total Federal, State and local expenditures for fiscal years 1980-1982 on a State-by-State basis.)

In addition, 90 percent Federal matching is available on an open-end entitlement basis to States that elect to establish an automatic data processing and information retrieval system. The Secretary must approve the system as meeting specified criteria before matching may be paid to the State. The matching rate was increased from 75 percent to 90 percent in Public Law 96-265.

Collections made on behalf of AFDC families are used to offset the cost to the Federal and State governments of welfare payments made to the family. The amounts retained by the government are distributed between the Federal and State governments according to the proportional matching share which each has under a State's AFDC program.

Finally, as an incentive to encourage State and local governments to participate in the program, the law provides for a payment equal to 12 percent of collections made on behalf of AFDC families. These incentive payments are deducted from the Federal share of collections. The amount of the incentive payment was reduced from 15 percent, effective October 1, 1983, by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982. (See table 18.)

PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

The child support enforcement program has grown significantly since its implementation in August 1975. From fiscal year 1976 through fiscal year 1982, more than $8.8 billion in child support payments have been collected, $3.8 billion on behalf of families receiving AFDC and $5.0 billion on behalf of non-AFDC families. The total amounts collected each year have increased from $511.7 million in fiscal year 1976 to almost $1.8 billion in fiscal year 1982, more than triple the amount collected in fiscal year 1976.

Under the child support enforcement program, support payments made on behalf of AFDC children are paid to the State for distribution rather than directly to the family. If the child support collection is insufficient to make the family ineligible for AFDC, the family receives its full AFDC grant and the child support is distributed to reimburse the State and Federal Governments in proportion to their assistance to the family. In fiscal year 1982, $787 million in child support was collected on behalf of families receiving AFDC. The State share of the child support collected amounted to $353.7 million. This sum together with incentive payments from the Federal Government totaling $106.6 million, provided State and local governments with an additional $312.2 million in revenue. (The State share of administrative expenditures amounted to $148.1 million [$353.7 + 106.6 − $148.1 = $312.2].)

In fiscal year 1982, approximately 782,000 parents were located, more than a four-fold increase over the 181,500 parents located in fiscal year 1976. In fiscal year 1976 paternity was established in 15,000 cases as compared to the approximately 174,000 paternities established in fiscal year 1982. During that same period, the number of support orders established increased from 24,000 to 468,000. In addition, in fiscal year 1982, almost 32,000 families (cases) were removed from the AFDC rolls due to child support collections.

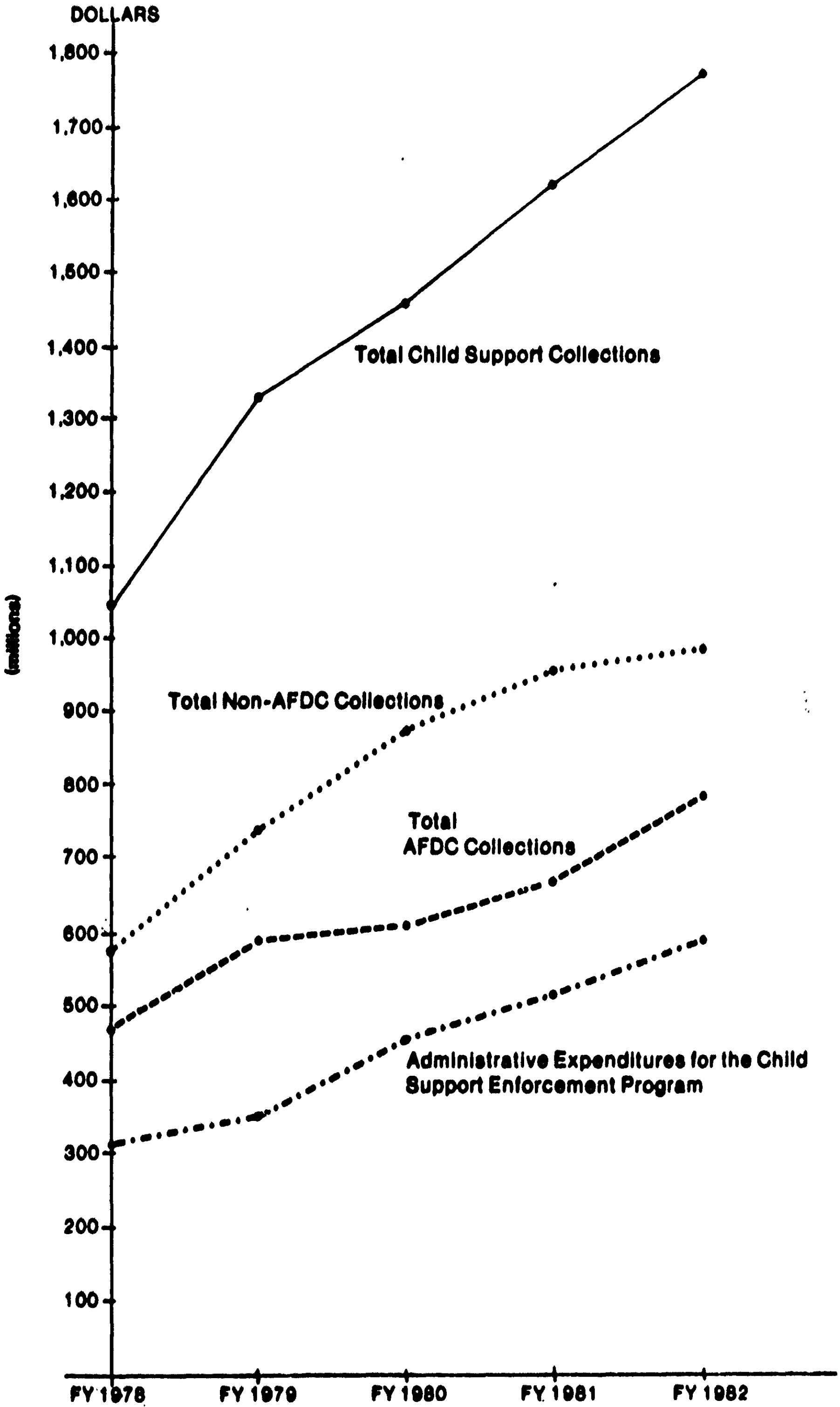
Nationally, the child support enforcement program recovered 6.8 percent of the $12 billion paid to AFDC recipients in 1982. During the period fiscal year 1979 through fiscal year 1982, States generally increased the percentage of AFDC payments recovered.

Over the years increasing numbers of both AFDC and non-AFDC families have had collections made on their behalf. In 1978 the average number of AFDC cases in which a collection was made was 458,000. This increased to 562,000 in 1982, a 23 percent increase. Over this same period of years the average number of non-AFDC cases in which a collection was made increased from 249,000 to 447,000, an increase of 80 percent.

The following chart and tables present data showing the development of the child support program in the last five years, both nationally and State-by-State.

Chart

CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES



Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 1.—PROGRAM OPERATIONS, SUMMARY OF NATIONAL STATISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 1978-1982

[Numbers in thousands]

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent change
Total child support collections	$1,046,690	$1,333,259	$1,477,575	$1,628,894	$1,771,482	+69
Total AFDC collections	$471,567	$596,626	$603,084	$670,638	$787,318	+67
Total non-AFDC collections	$575,123	$736,633	$874,491	$958,257	$984,164	+71
Total administrative expenditures	$312,339	$359,860	$449,513	$512,531	$592,368	+90
Federal incentive payments to States and localities	$54,096	$66,636	$72,443	$90,936	$106,638	+97
Average number of AFDC cases in which a collection was made	458	463	503	548	562	+23
Average number of non-AFDC cases in which a collection was made	249	224	247	331	447	+80
Number of families removed from AFDC due to child support collections	19	25	40	46	32	+68
Number of parents located	454	574	642	696	782	+72
Number of paternities established	111	138	144	164	174	+57
Number of support obligations established	315	349	374	415	469	+49
Percent of AFDC assistance payments recovered through child support collections	(1)	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.8	(79-82) +17
Total child support collections per dollar of total administrative expenses	$3.35	$3.70	$3.29	$3.18	$2.99	-11

[1] Not available.

Source: Child Support Enforcement Annual Reports.

TABLE 2.—STATE PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS OF FISCAL YEAR 1982

State	Level of administration		Application fee for non-AFDC		Support obligations		Collection after family becomes ineligible (months)	Enforcement techniques						
	State	Local	Fee	Costs recovered	Court order	Administrative procedure		Contempt	Garnishment	Criminal	Attachment/execution	Debt set-off	Liens	Income withholding
Alabama	...	X	X	...	X	...	None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alaska	X	...	...	X	X	X	3	X	X	...	X	...	X	X
Arizona	X	...	...	...	X	...	3	X	X	...	X	...	X	X
Arkansas	X	...	...	...	X	...	3	X	X	X	...	...	X	X
California	...	X	...	...	X	...	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado	...	X	...	...	X	...	3	X	X	X	X	...	X	X
Connecticut	X	...	...	X	X	X	3	X	X	X	X	...	X	X
Delaware	X	...	X	...	X	...	3	X	X	...	X	...	X	X
District of Columbia	X	...	X	...	X	...	5	X	X	...	X	X	X	X
Florida	X	...	...	X	X	...	3	X	X	X	X	...	X	X
Georgia	X	...	X	X	X	...	2	X	X	...	X	X	X	X
Guam	X	...	X	...	X	...	3	...	X	...	...	X	...	X
Hawaii	X	...	X	...	X	(1)	None	X	X	...	X	...	X	X
Idaho	X	...	...	...	X	...	5	X	X	...	X	X	X	X
Illinois	X	...	...	...	X	...	None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	X	...	X	X	X	...	None	X	X	X	X	X	...	...
Iowa	X	...	...	...	X	...	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	...	X	...	X	X	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	X	...	...	...	X	...	1	X	X	...	X	...	...	...
Louisiana	X	...	...	...	X	...	3	X	X	X	...	...	...	X
Maine	X	...	X	X	X	X	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	X	...	...	X	X	...	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	...	...	...	X	(1)	None	X	X	X	X	...	X	X
Michigan	X	...	...	...	X	X	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	...	X	...	...	X	...	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	X	...	X	...	X	...	3	X	X	...	X	...	...	...
Missouri	X	...	X	...	X	X	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montana	X	...	X	...	X	X	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

TABLE 2.—STATE PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS OF FISCAL YEAR 1982—CONTINUED

State	Level of administration		Application fee for non-AFDC		Support obligations		Collection after family becomes ineligible (months)	Enforcement techniques						
	State	Local	Fee	Costs recovered	Court order	Administrative procedure		Contempt	Garnishment	Criminal	Attachment/execution	Debt set-off	Liens	Income withholding
Nebraska		X			X		3	X	X		X			X
Nevada	X				X		5	X	X	X	X		X	X
New Hampshire	X				X	X	None	X	X	X	X		X	X
New Jersey		X			X		None	X	X		X	X		
New Mexico	X		X	X	X		5	X	X		X		X	X
New York		X			X		3	X	X		X	X		
North Carolina	X				X		3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Dakota	X				X		3	X	X	X	X		X	X
Ohio		X			X		5	X	X	X	X		X	X
Oklahoma	X		X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X		X	X
Oregon	X			X	X	X	3	X	X		X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X				X		None	X	X		X			
Puerto Rico	X		X		X		3	X						
Rhode Island	X		X		X		None	X	X		X	X	X	X
South Carolina	X			X	X		3	X			X			
South Dakota	X		X		X	X	3	X	X	X	X		X	X
Tennessee	X				X		3	X	X	X	X		X	X
Texas	X		X	X	X		3	X		X	X			
Utah	X		X		X	X	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	X		X		X	X	None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virgin Islands	X				X		3	X	X					
Virginia	X		X		X	X	None	X	X	X	X	X		X
Washington	X		X	X	X	X	3	X	X	X	X		X	X
West Virginia	X		X		X		None	X	X	X	X		X	X
Wisconsin	X				X		3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	X		X		X		3	X	X	X	X		X	X

[1] Voluntary agreement.

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 3.—STATE STATISTICAL PROFILE OF FISCAL YEAR 1982

[Collection and expenditure data expressed in thousands of dollars]

State	AFDC collections	Non-AFDC collections	AFDC expenditures	Non-AFDC expenditures	AFDC child support caseload	Non-AFDC child support caseload
Alabama	$8,060	$160	$7,020	$128	82,444	895
Alaska	1,048	6,340	2,062	745	10,497	3,534
Arizona	1,250	9,171	2,306	354	9,178	14,664
Arkansas	3,032	2,521	3,501	1,254	46,691	4,675
California	136,394	110,630	83,996	24,971	657,207	320,924
Colorado	5,990	10,948	5,787	842	93,976	28,819
Connecticut	21,308	15,770	8,263	1,206	40,687	13,218
Delaware	1,958	5,426	1,275	851	10,287	8,747
District of Columbia	1,813	761	3,708	160	46,444	2,092
Florida	14,286	5,988	12,308	1,758	256,789	10,742
Georgia	8,107	1,393	6,877	207	119,448	64,165
Guam	165	95	216	18	1,660	1,460
Hawaii	3,345	4,879	1,649	83	20,972	6,086
Idaho	3,433	765	1,595	90	20,092	3,310
Illinois	17,015	4,585	15,135	1,593	278,792	24,187
Indiana	11,650	2,939	7,342	84	138,978	10,401
Iowa	18,114	8,696	5,255	846	55,826	9,486
Kansas	7,787	1,835	4,642	23	97,228	3,273
Kentucky	3,752	10,895	5,880	1,198	136,818	11,032
Louisiana	9,301	13,018	9,832	1,016	104,448	20,846
Maine	5,991	1,474	2,128	504	31,020	593
Maryland	16,317	39,513	11,284	2,857	136,115	43,235
Massachusetts	40,368	23,244	12,923	2,406	92,600	11,000
Michigan	101,339	139,099	29,640	6,571	399,520	92,893
Minnesota	23,125	14,709	11,667	2,943	67,136	16,774
Mississippi	2,396	295	2,280	152	14,960	1,310
Missouri	12,437	6,152	5,436	2,136	111,764	10,344
Montana	1,237	513	1,015	33	24,971	856

TABLE 3.—STATE STATISTICAL PROFILE OF FISCAL YEAR 1982—CONTINUED

[Collection and expenditure data expressed in thousands of dollars]

State	AFDC collections	Non-AFDC collections	AFDC expenditures	Non-AFDC expenditures	AFDC child support caseload	Non-AFDC child support caseload
Nebraska	$3,176	$13,949	$3,295	$282	16,678	9,829
Nevada	1,510	3,202	2,136	518	16,620	6,199
New Hampshire	2,303	2,927	1,420	94	6,121	1,090
New Jersey	33,606	96,887	23,098	9,320	247,169	75,207
New Mexico	2,218	1,252	2,084	586	66,850	3,037
New York	54,632	97,171	56,223	14,249	586,925	115,862
North Carolina	12,795	9,472	9,752	1,465	113,308	15,673
North Dakota	1,763	549	1,064	146	14,831	603
Ohio	30,082	872	18,379	195	308,620	22,124
Oklahoma	2,607	1,289	5,284	867	50,331	7,171
Oregon	16,599	30,725	7,737	3,579	39,443	41,346
Pennsylvania	40,586	214,895	17,651	17,559	236,589	240,288
Puerto Rico	675	16,697	1,200	620	57,208	18,105
Rhode Island	3,869	1,512	1,897	76	16,723	5,466
South Carolina	4,712	1,441	2,260	181	71,435	1,055
South Dakota	1,432	690	993	162	14,894	748
Tennessee	5,901	11,591	4,330	1,260	91,036	37,506
Texas	6,869	6,973	15,184	1,461	90,597	91,654
Utah	10,065	1,883	5,186	309	29,224	1,519
Vermont	3,039	219	722	87	7,774	922
Virginia	10,398	1,832	7,299	385	1,830	1,255
Virgin Islands	179	479	175	109	134,467	3,230
Washington	22,160	14,467	8,726	4,278	48,594	21,175
West Virginia	2,488	149	2,880	81	35,114	5,937
Wisconsin	32,020	11,132	13,945	1,145	128,428	12,027
Wyoming	619	258	343	43	7,761	471

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 4.—TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1980-1982

[In dollars]

State	1980	1981	1982
Alabama	6,572,844	5,021,408	8,059,860
Alaska	4,665,060	5,931,545	7,387,808
Arizona	7,073,449	8,754,995	10,420,500
Arkansas	4,567,893	4,856,291	5,552,719
California	194,792,764	201,425,767	247,023,374
Colorado	5,915,520	12,302,090	16,937,820
Connecticut	25,993,733	29,602,167	37,078,189
Delaware	6,460,003	6,944,761	7,383,463
District of Columbia	1,653,762	1,908,733	2,574,483
Florida	12,325,503	16,931,578	20,274,108
Georgia	6,479,713	8,304,192	9,499,710
Guam	103,726	148,879	259,479
Hawaii	6,951,281	7,546,658	8,223,895
Idaho	2,915,412	3,276,732	4,198,652
Illinois	12,446,799	13,943,000	21,599,130
Indiana	10,612,139	12,338,995	14,589,259
Iowa	16,036,643	21,487,537	26,809,251
Kansas	5,358,509	6,907,879	9,622,369
Kentucky	14,712,872	14,732,448	14,646,678
Louisiana	15,066,311	17,833,232	22,319,848
Maine	4,944,686	5,677,285	7,465,039
Maryland	26,398,280	35,193,187	55,829,989
Massachusetts	42,812,386	52,954,649	63,612,015
Michigan	290,152,264	305,396,211	240,438,009
Minnesota	24,897,866	29,988,422	37,833,802
Mississippi	2,128,082	2,510,025	2,691,398
Missouri	9,736,272	12,363,907	18,589,303
Montana	1,514,377	1,697,547	1,750,285

TABLE 4.—TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1980-1982—CONTINUED

[In dollars]

State	1980	1981	1982
Nebraska	2,941,057	10,832,160	17,124,489
Nevada	3,075,879	4,011,373	4,711,969
New Hampshire	2,232,681	2,335,647	5,229,269
New Jersey	102,552,078	104,852,599	130,492,620
New Mexico	2,040,527	2,748,180	3,470,697
New York	145,013,990	141,669,551	151,802,476
North Carolina	11,443,344	17,196,431	22,267,273
North Dakota	1,667,027	1,936,152	2,311,741
Ohio	26,451,760	31,466,761	30,953,508
Oklahoma	2,234,151	3,224,022	3,895,866
Oregon	96,495,193	105,669,596	47,323,321
Pennsylvania	198,997,963	222,547,846	255,480,925
Puerto Rico	2,215,427	2,459,009	17,371,747
Rhode Island	3,727,101	3,772,077	5,380,842
South Carolina	4,504,596	5,323,219	6,152,955
South Dakota	1,633,726	1,768,212	2,122,001
Tennessee	11,142,825	10,144,518	17,491,457
Texas	9,876,630	11,632,836	13,841,440
Utah	7,427,461	9,710,445	11,948,483
Vermont	1,773,497	2,200,470	3,258,052
Virginia	8,748,648	9,903,877	12,229,958
Virgin Islands	346,477	428,757	657,447
Washington	28,297,858	31,756,404	36,627,173
West Virginia	1,976,322	2,348,619	2,637,109
Wisconsin	36,802,827	42,194,713	43,151,717
Wyoming	667,767	780,872	876,966
Nationwide total	1,477,574,961	1,628,894,466	1,771,481,936

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 5.—TOTAL AFDC COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1980–1982

[In dollars]

State	1980	1981	1982
Alabama	6,571,934	5,020,710	8,059,700
Alaska	588,019	772,489	1,047,973
Arizona	926,100	1,221,114	1,249,840
Arkansas	2,387,952	2,684,274	3,031,595
California	95,126,950	100,436,640	136,393,566
Colorado	3,742,120	4,504,991	5,990,043
Connecticut	13,163,466	15,684,107	21,308,098
Delaware	1,699,806	2,001,497	1,957,751
District of Columbia	1,286,019	1,378,965	1,813,036
Florida	10,771,671	12,288,294	14,285,801
Georgia	5,720,331	7,441,159	8,106,852
Guam	102,826	116,519	164,720
Hawaii	2,852,956	3,127,092	3,345,038
Idaho	2,309,071	2,659,255	3,433,239
Illinois	11,270,638	12,347,034	17,014,623
Indiana	9,162,504	10,129,292	11,649,777
Iowa	12,774,242	15,217,831	18,113,508
Kansas	4,357,166	5,279,210	7,787,011
Kentucky	3,923,568	4,314,477	3,751,723
Louisiana	6,718,590	7,429,269	9,301,466
Maine	4,354,185	4,732,115	5,991,237
Maryland	13,152,618	15,912,394	16,317,218
Massachusetts	31,190,945	38,243,114	40,368,123
Michigan	77,594,826	87,304,047	101,339,392
Minnesota	16,269,028	20,290,084	23,124,540
Mississippi	1,955,954	2,283,689	2,396,328
Missouri	4,997,920	6,422,984	12,436,943
Montana	820,598	1,038,551	1,237,231

TABLE 5.—TOTAL AFDC COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1980-1982—CONTINUED

[In dollars]

State	1980	1981	1982
Nebraska	2,470,148	3,022,438	3,175,525
Nevada	685,400	879,341	1,510,354
New Hampshire	2,154,320	2,219,647	2,302,539
New Jersey	30,686,607	31,984,795	33,606,114
New Mexico	1,409,280	1,906,880	2,218,358
New York	48,694,389	47,789,830	54,631,592
North Carolina	9,414,005	11,774,270	12,795,221
North Dakota	1,325,284	1,542,311	1,762,780
Ohio	25,548,149	30,494,490	30,081,784
Oklahoma	1,523,734	2,254,442	2,606,754
Oregon	14,141,672	13,305,279	16,598,560
Pennsylvania	33,434,121	37,380,814	40,585,979
Puerto Rico	626,322	717,429	675,112
Rhode Island	3,581,039	3,624,056	3,869,113
South Carolina	3,774,848	4,437,277	4,712,178
South Dakota	1,263,523	1,224,907	1,431,937
Tennessee	4,166,879	3,518,558	5,900,654
Texas	7,155,006	8,308,322	6,868,628
Utah	6,110,624	8,133,492	10,065,121
Vermont	1,497,689	1,940,410	3,038,956
Virginia	8,264,454	8,736,926	10,398,431
Virgin Islands	131,051	150,309	178,804
Washington	18,127,697	19,244,176	22,159,962
West Virginia	1,843,026	2,201,172	2,487,828
Wisconsin	28,792,398	33,029,444	32,019,939
Wyoming	470,623	535,713	619,045
Nationwide total	603,084,291	670,637,925	787,317,640

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 6.—TOTAL NON-AFDC COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1980–1982

[In dollars]

State	1980	1981	1982
Alabama	910	698	160
Alaska	4,077,041	5,159,056	6,339,835
Arizona	6,147,349	7,533,881	9,170,660
Arkansas	2,179,941	2,172,017	2,521,124
California	99,665,814	100,989,127	110,629,808
Colorado	2,173,400	7,797,099	10,947,777
Connecticut	12,830,267	13,918,060	15,770,091
Delaware	4,760,197	4,943,264	5,425,712
District of Columbia	367,743	529,768	761,447
Florida	1,553,832	4,643,284	5,988,307
Georgia	759,382	863,033	1,392,858
Guam	900	32,360	94,759
Hawaii	4,098,325	4,419,566	4,878,857
Idaho	606,341	617,477	765,413
Illinois	1,176,161	1,595,966	4,584,507
Indiana	1,449,635	2,209,703	2,939,482
Iowa	3,262,401	6,269,706	8,695,743
Kansas	1,001,343	1,628,669	1,835,358
Kentucky	10,789,304	10,417,971	10,894,955
Louisiana	8,347,721	10,403,963	13,018,382
Maine	590,501	945,170	1,473,802
Maryland	13,245,662	19,280,793	39,512,771
Massachusetts	11,621,441	14,711,535	23,243,892
Michigan	212,557,438	218,092,164	139,098,617
Minnesota	8,628,838	9,698,338	14,709,262
Mississippi	172,128	226,336	295,070
Missouri	4,738,352	5,940,923	6,152,360
Montana	693,779	658,996	513,054

TABLE 6.—TOTAL NON-AFDC COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1980-1982—CONTINUED

[In dollars]

State	1980	1981	1982
Nebraska	470,909	7,809,722	13,948,964
Nevada	2,390,479	3,132,032	3,201,615
New Hampshire	78,361	116,000	2,926,730
New Jersey	71,865,471	72,867,804	96,886,506
New Mexico	631,247	841,300	1,252,339
New York	96,319,601	93,879,721	97,170,884
North Carolina	2,029,339	5,422,161	9,472,052
North Dakota	341,743	393,841	548,961
Ohio	903,611	972,271	871,724
Oklahoma	710,417	969,580	1,289,112
Oregon	82,353,521	92,364,317	30,724,761
Pennsylvania	165,563,842	185,167,032	214,894,946
Puerto Rico	1,589,105	1,741,580	16,696,635
Rhode Island	146,062	148,021	1,511,729
South Carolina	729,748	885,942	1,440,777
South Dakota	370,203	543,305	690,064
Tennessee	6,975,946	6,625,960	11,590,803
Texas	2,721,624	3,324,514	6,972,812
Utah	1,316,837	1,576,953	1,883,362
Vermont	275,808	260,060	219,096
Virginia	484,194	1,166,951	1,831,527
Virgin Islands	215,426	278,448	478,643
Washington	10,170,161	12,512,228	14,467,211
West Virginia	133,296	147,447	149,281
Wisconsin	8,010,429	9,165,269	11,131,778
Wyoming	197,144	245,159	257,921
Nationwide total	874,490,670	958,256,541	984,164,296

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 7.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES FOR THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 1980–1982 [1]

[In dollars]

State	1980	1981	1982
Alabama	5,369,632	5,636,897	7,148,061
Alaska	2,244,811	2,505,841	2,806,948
Arizona	3,125,199	2,773,731	2,659,947
Arkansas	3,011,225	3,410,434	4,754,438
California	86,225,657	95,941,359	108,966,567
Colorado	5,339,853	5,689,284	6,629,577
Connecticut	6,439,958	7,748,226	9,469,301
Delaware	1,010,638	2,512,488	2,126,803
District of Columbia	2,649,798	3,254,748	3,867,727
Florida	9,718,379	10,739,114	14,065,495
Georgia	4,200,802	4,793,015	7,084,270
Guam	142,929	161,491	234,176
Hawaii	1,363,254	1,981,481	1,732,314
Idaho	1,157,440	1,463,628	1,684,183
Illinois	10,421,174	13,432,148	16,727,777
Indiana	4,790,754	6,013,674	7,426,165
Iowa	4,766,353	5,813,590	6,100,961
Kansas	3,146,930	3,849,796	4,664,678
Kentucky	4,859,720	6,011,882	7,077,237
Louisiana	7,921,577	9,558,607	10,848,387
Maine	1,548,557	1,792,310	2,631,303
Maryland	9,954,829	12,786,889	14,141,742
Massachusetts	9,304,957	13,169,750	15,328,519
Michigan	26,361,677	30,330,412	36,211,497
Minnesota	10,948,541	12,814,421	14,609,848
Mississippi	1,740,215	1,976,068	2,432,111
Missouri	6,507,782	7,369,144	7,571,730
Montana	1,048,481	1,121,425	1,048,216
Nebraska	1,621,589	2,373,920	3,577,057
Nevada	2,114,023	2,653,813	2,653,804

TABLE 7.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES FOR THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 1980–1982 [1]—CONTINUED

[In dollars]

State	1980	1981	1982
New Hampshire	1,063,560	1,023,177	1,513,225
New Jersey	24,690,336	27,457,852	32,418,506
New Mexico	1,809,313	2,197,983	2,670,083
New York	60,434,113	63,555,243	70,471,815
North Carolina	7,333,774	8,688,940	11,216,644
North Dakota	786,740	1,023,589	1,210,319
Ohio	15,545,871	18,364,862	18,573,802
Oklahoma	3,784,170	4,916,260	6,150,558
Oregon	10,120,679	11,504,216	11,315,522
Pennsylvania	25,297,902	30,047,903	35,209,840
Puerto Rico	921,897	1,254,677	1,819,953
Rhode Island	1,272,756	1,589,901	1,972,929
South Carolina	1,788,790	1,808,998	2,440,858
South Dakota	981,963	1,026,385	1,154,556
Tennessee	4,506,837	4,701,617	5,589,569
Texas	14,089,890	14,612,532	16,644,857
Utah	4,155,481	4,981,846	5,495,797
Vermont	714,976	902,060	809,513
Virginia	6,194,471	7,043,204	7,683,328
Virgin Islands	444,953	305,840	283,626
Washington	10,868,421	11,770,239	13,004,382
West Virginia	1,932,622	2,411,798	2,961,480
Wisconsin	11,531,674	11,384,511	15,089,672
Wyoming	185,252	277,646	386,605
Nationwide total	449,513,175	512,530,865	592,368,278

[1] Federal and State combined.

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF AFDC CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASES IN WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE, FISCAL YEARS 1978-1982

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	458,439	463,100	502,525	547,768	561,502
Alabama	7,966	21,489	20,155	18,398	18,675
Alaska	246	213	325	613	909
Arizona	819	906	1,025	1,094	1,018
Arkansas	2,509	2,641	2,808	3,019	3,090
California	92,325	76,460	80,428	87,030	[1] 87,659
Colorado	3,177	2,875	2,643	3,322	3,539
Connecticut	8,002	9,078	9,862	11,245	[2] 12,571
Delaware	1,156	1,704	1,718	2,313	1,691
District of Columbia	708	758	870	848	[2] 1,063
Florida	7,376	6,710	8,657	9,837	9,325
Georgia	6,350	6,023	6,346	7,360	6,946
Guam	([3])	([3])	112	102	131
Hawaii	1,757	1,869	2,125	2,319	2,272
Idaho	1,346	1,166	1,289	1,122	[2] 1,484
Illinois	9,624	10,348	11,901	13,718	[2] 14,611
Indiana	9,488	6,339	6,835	8,226	[4] 13,813
Iowa	8,396	9,684	8,805	11,245	8,887
Kansas	2,859	2,842	3,161	3,764	[2] 4,479
Kentucky	3,083	3,341	3,317	4,638	4,370
Louisiana	5,204	5,461	5,859	6,652	6,687
Maine	2,368	3,043	3,514	4,297	4,964
Maryland	14,002	12,840	13,304	15,063	14,481
Massachusetts	17,782	19,357	20,664	22,147	23,158
Michigan	61,985	66,270	69,134	70,851	68,266
Minnesota	9,818	9,145	11,935	13,854	12,752
Mississippi	1,846	2,033	2,432	2,757	2,765
Missouri	([3])	3,550	4,312	5,048	[2] 6,361
Montana	748	540	635	722	908
Nebraska	1,509	1,333	1,372	1,559	1,732
Nevada	494	492	952	1,977	2,013

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF AFDC CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASES IN WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE, FISCAL YEARS 1978-1982—CONTINUED

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
New Hampshire	1,530	1,710	2,148	2,093	1,745
New Jersey	16,243	31,161	26,480	28,663	26,493
New Mexico	1,429	1,650	1,578	1,626	2,085
New York	36,287	37,914	37,593	36,450	[4] [5] 41,968
North Carolina	11,232	([3])	9,457	10,622	10,352
North Dakota	759	772	910	1,074	1,170
Ohio	24,419	20,456	21,383	26,097	24,519
Oklahoma	1,101	724	1,733	2,052	2,231
Oregon	6,761	6,771	6,715	6,330	4,399
Pennsylvania	15,172	13,376	17,207	[6] 22,406	[6] 29,970
Puerto Rico	413	636	1,466	2,044	1,880
Rhode Island	2,419	2,698	2,878	3,176	3,337
South Carolina	3,343	([3])	4,510	4,091	3,760
South Dakota	1,087	983	972	1,071	1,064
Tennessee	4,705	4,674	5,547	6,081	5,967
Texas	5,446	5,641	5,363	5,370	4,013
Utah	3,784	3,857	4,264	4,663	5,784
Vermont	953	1,057	1,222	1,778	1,972
Virgin Islands	232	145	136	114	123
Virginia	4,729	2,802	5,570	9,059	12,979
Washington	14,860	14,184	16,347	15,078	[7] 12,619
West Virginia	1,430	1,721	1,632	1,829	1,824
Wisconsin	16,868	21,391	20,603	20,514	20,281
Wyoming	294	267	316	347	347

[1] OCSE estimate, based on data submitted through time of publication.
[2] Increase due to impact of Federal Tax Refund Offset Program.
[3] Data not reported for this item or insufficient data reported to perform indicated computation.
[4] Indiana: Increase due to enlargement of State's total IV-D AFDC caseload.
[5] New York: Increase reflects unrealistically low average in fiscal year 1981, due to incomplete reporting by New York City.
[6] Pennsylvania: Increases due to greater number of counties reporting data and to more accurate data resulting from improved county ADP systems.
[7] Washington: Decrease due to change from estimated to actual case counts.

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF NON-AFDC CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASES IN WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE, FISCAL YEARS 1978–1982

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	248,590	224,434	246,585	331,097	447,264
Alabama	110	50	43	26	31
Alaska	2,309	2,008	1,876	1,967	2,451
Arizona	(1)	4,103	4,714	4,538	4,422
Arkansas	764	1,521	1,993	2,137	2,581
California	69,696	54,019	55,766	56,771	[2] 58,407
Colorado	1,017	780	1,010	2,963	4,069
Connecticut	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Delaware	3,210	3,104	3,122	3,302	3,175
District of Columbia	93	43	138	200	370
Florida	1,200	2,101	1,071	1,941	[3] 4,025
Georgia	1,207	1,451	1,553	2,018	2,855
Guam	(1)	(1)	(1)	39	61
Hawaii	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	298
Idaho	455	314	387	435	611
Illinois	196	1,260	2,336	3,424	[4] 6,205
Indiana	450	675	861	1,209	1,546
Iowa	671	1,460	1,870	3,419	3,738
Kansas	210	320	494	945	1,184
Kentucky	255	1,667	1,549	2,077	2,449
Louisiana	6,866	965	436	7,706	8,060
Maine	638	296	645	196	271
Maryland	130	(1)	(1)	6,186	15,849
Massachusetts	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	53,137
Minnesota	2,766	3,866	5,115	5,708	[5] 8,331
Mississippi	81	153	199	248	318
Missouri	(1)	913	1,283	1,754	2,490
Montana	444	301	361	327	340
Nebraska	176	181	210	3,861	[6] 5,011
Nevada	4,026	2,558	3,250	4,651	4,792

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF NON-AFDC CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASES IN WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE, FISCAL YEARS 1978-1982—CONTINUED

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
New Hampshire	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Jersey	20,000	13,295	17,206	29,130	34,662
New Mexico	286	875	560	1,021	1,504
New York	39,623	37,854	31,618	48,370	55,832
North Carolina	1,715	(1)	2,360	3,190	4,524
North Dakota	154	149	91	99	127
Ohio	1,430	1,033	916	1,857	3,540
Oklahoma	(1)	184	565	719	1,078
Oregon	17,957	28,807	32,499	32,472	[7] 16,065
Pennsylvania	49,621	37,877	47,648	66,691	[8] 90,694
Puerto Rico	710	178	837	[9] 6,846	[9] 9,114
Rhode Island	57	110	190	294	1,900
South Carolina	203	(1)	188	644	1,013
South Dakota	297	254	320	391	491
Tennessee	6,360	7,816	7,981	6,233	8,532
Texas	2,861	1,673	2,602	2,744	3,888
Utah	400	427	512	489	632
Vermont	181	194	195	194	172
Virgin Islands	1	64	162	188	267
Virginia	38	36	201	1,078	914
Washington	4,822	5,115	5,802	6,215	6,648
West Virginia	130	147	137	186	386
Wisconsin	4,685	4,150	3,597	3,876	8,061
Wyoming	89	87	116	122	143

[1] Data not reported for this item or insufficient data reported to perform indicated computation.
[2] OCSE estimate, based on data submitted through time of publication.
[3] Florida: Increase due to more accurate data resulting from new State Management Information System.
[4] Illinois: Increase due to enlargement of State's total non-AFDC caseload.
[5] Minnesota: Increase due to enlargement of State's total non-AFDC caseload.
[6] Nebraska: Increase in fiscal year 1982 due to irregular reporting by clerks of district courts and county attorneys offices.
[7] Oregon: Decrease due to change in State law regarding umbrella agency's jurisdiction over all non-AFDC families for whom support payments are to be made; now only families specifically requesting enforcement services are counted.
[8] Pennsylvania: Increase due to greater number of counties reporting and to more accurate data resulting from improved county ADP systems.
[9] Puerto Rico: Increases due to updating of caseload files and revision of previously reported data by Office of Court Administration.

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REMOVED FROM AFDC DUE TO CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1978–1982

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	18,744	25,427	40,313	45,631	31,897
Alabama	1,048	284	523	135	113
Alaska	([1])	20	100	150	200
Arizona	118	17	10	31	[2] 47
Arkansas	824	215	268	297	[3] 507
California	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Colorado	1,419	288	113	172	[4] 568
Connecticut	([1])	640	293	209	[5] 77
Delaware	([1])	128	([1])	([1])	62
District of Columbia	7	11	53	53	90
Florida	434	356	458	582	332
Georgia	([1])	58	107	0	469
Guam	([1])	([1])	2	15	27
Hawaii	29	([1])	24	27	239
Idaho	66	80	93	480	104
Illinois	718	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Indiana	([1])	([1])	1,468	5,770	322
Iowa	([1])	780	82	41	18
Kansas	1,770	1,197	8	483	421
Kentucky	([1])	([1])	379	436	([1])
Louisiana	([1])	796	161	1,022	[6] 685
Maine	([1])	([1])	([1])	650	454
Maryland	1,848	1,184	1,217	970	[7] 668
Massachusetts	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Michigan	209	1,417	1,232	1,639	1,391
Minnesota	582	490	912	1,146	1,032
Mississippi	47	([1])	80	86	218
Missouri	([1])	96	12,954	952	([1])
Montana	138	141	99	82	120
Nebraska	96	72	56	46	32
Nevada	([1])	([1])	28	106	65

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REMOVED FROM AFDC DUE TO CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1978–1982—CONTINUED

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
New Hampshire	34	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Jersey	2,007	2,218	2,366	3,155	3,265
New Mexico	123	7	70	66	27
New York	(1)	2,050	1,920	2,495	[8] 5,027
North Carolina	(1)	244	166	289	(1)
North Dakota	(1)	1,218	445	125	125
Ohio	(1)	243	95	584	544
Oklahoma	859	74	117	159	128
Oregon	3,144	3,654	788	478	269
Pennsylvania	(1)	2,713	2,351	(1)	(1)
Puerto Rico	113	64	35	260	272
Rhode Island	(1)	689	1,482	1,383	1,548
South Carolina	51	(1)	788	724	931
South Dakota	287	136	153	123	126
Tennessee	(1)	(1)	2,857	16,152	6,300
Texas	1,921	1,697	1,909	1,405	[9] 2,314
Utah	329	331	293	401	337
Vermont	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Virgin Islands	(1)	5	0	1	0
Virginia	167	1,475	2,769	524	166
Washington	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0
West Virginia	270	250	907	1,383	1,457
Wisconsin	(1)	(1)	(1)	233	756
Wyoming	86	89	82	111	44

[1] Data not reported for this item or insufficient data reported to perform indicated computation.
[2] Arizona: Represents data for only 11 months of the fiscal year.
[3] Arkansas: Increase due to reduced AFDC grant payments during 1st and 2nd quarters, causing more cases to close when collections made.
[4] Colorado: Increase due to reporting of data for 12 months instead of 2.
[5] Connecticut: Represents data for 4th quarter only.
[6] Louisiana: Decrease due to high unemployment rates causing decrease in payments from absent parents.
[7] Maryland: Decrease due to incomplete reporting by counties; no data collected from Baltimore County.
[8] New York: Increase due to more accurate data resulting from improved reporting by districts.
[9] Texas: Increase due to increased enforcement of court orders.

Note: These data are maintained by IV-A agencies, which often results in reporting difficulties for IV-D agencies.

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982

TABLE 11.—TOTAL NUMBER OF ABSENT PARENTS LOCATED, FISCAL YEARS 1978–1982

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	453,620	573,677	642,081	695,856	781,913
Alabama	13,323	12,923	15,581	12,768	14,477
Alaska	1,781	2,006	1,803	1,291	2,062
Arizona	7,560	7,483	5,583	6,275	7,136
Arkansas	6,342	5,716	2,730	2,134	2,308
California	54,897	109,380	115,731	112,584	[1] 93,976
Colorado	9,018	8,989	12,833	15,906	14,641
Connecticut	9,384	8,731	4,940	5,559	2,882
Delaware	239	198	1,442	2,294	2,866
District of Columbia	1,415	643	1,043	1,460	1,287
Florida	25,019	26,372	34,308	38,893	[2] 48,726
Georgia	9,959	15,546	13,579	12,293	11,764
Guam	([3])	([3])	416	487	615
Hawaii	5,881	4,108	4,296	5,880	6,067
Idaho	455	1,459	750	850	687
Illinois	12,137	7,091	7,891	6,393	18,861
Indiana	8,266	6,986	9,309	9,015	10,155
Iowa	([3])	7,025	14,557	18,423	18,241
Kansas	6,334	8,299	11,925	10,339	9,444
Kentucky	2,617	8,057	12,662	14,035	[4] 11,295
Louisiana	2,927	4,830	5,427	9,287	[5] 19,086
Maine	([3])	1,941	2,666	1,787	2,548
Maryland	18,771	19,214	17,835	18,650	[6] 28,582
Massachusetts	7,057	9,796	13,191	22,650	20,630
Michigan	28,364	32,708	33,815	32,495	[7] 78,849
Minnesota	2,715	6,348	12,495	15,546	15,631
Mississippi	4,702	6,682	10,274	15,841	17,330
Missouri	([3])	([3])	1,453	7,582	10,138
Montana	1,351	1,706	1,931	2,471	2,394
Nebraska	1,108	1,293	1,788	2,800	2,707
Nevada	2,686	3,210	3,085	3,810	4,342

TABLE 11.—TOTAL NUMBER OF ABSENT PARENTS LOCATED, FISCAL YEARS 1978-1982—CONTINUED

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
New Hampshire	977	431	1,207	2,061	1,349
New Jersey	32,785	34,021	30,636	32,220	30,245
New Mexico	2,958	4,757	7,603	10,004	8,112
New York	59,087	63,846	62,817	52,119	53,521
North Carolina	14,212	15,305	18,158	19,635	22,935
North Dakota	920	631	489	847	1,788
Ohio	16,192	18,312	20,226	21,098	20,788
Oklahoma	3,355	7,404	4,565	12,242	[8] 23,131
Oregon	19,233	21,853	22,451	18,126	22,717
Pennsylvania	7,119	7,715	9,099	16,738	17,618
Puerto Rico	3,410	1,851	3,609	5,232	9,102
Rhode Island	([3])	2,837	2,379	2,506	2,737
South Carolina	2,421	2,786	5,724	5,936	6,660
South Dakota	63	133	1,603	1,521	4,012
Tennessee	4,780	3,402	10,492	8,750	9,793
Texas	10,379	19,297	23,079	19,360	[9] 9,970
Utah	4,460	3,790	5,605	19,103	19,622
Vermont	140	552	590	576	559
Virgin Islands	145	186	377	360	103
Virginia	4,347	15,145	11,722	12,904	11,245
Washington	10,211	10,456	9,454	7,183	8,469
West Virginia	1,291	([3])	4,207	4,699	3,549
Wisconsin	8,287	8,501	8,736	11,040	12,874
Wyoming	2,540	1,726	1,914	1,798	1,287

[1] OCSE estimate, based on data submitted through time of publication.
[2] Florida: Increase due to additional Parent Locator staff and to improved computer access in some districts.
[3] Date not reported for this item or insufficient data reported to perform indicated computation.
[4] Kentucky: Decrease due to effects of reorganization of case assignments in Location Section and to implementation of case prioritization procedures.
[5] Louisiana: Increase due to processing of caseload backlog, to implementation of caseload locate standards, and to improved access to Department of Labor's files.
[6] Maryland: Increase due to special locate efforts by local offices for State Tax Return Intercept Program and Federal Tax Refund Offset Program.
[7] Michigan: Increase due to reporting of previously unavailable data from contracted agencies.
[8] Oklahoma: Increase due to concentrated State efforts on locate activity.
[9] Texas: Decrease due to redirection of field staff efforts from locates to support obligation establishments and Federal Tax Refund Offset referrals.

Sources: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 12.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PATERNITIES ESTABLISHED, FISCAL YEARS 1978–1982

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	110,714	137,645	144,467	163,582	173,621
Alabama	6,160	6,161	6,302	4,884	4,472
Alaska	5	3	53	73	98
Arizona	287	154	485	542	618
Arkansas	3,745	2,586	730	677	1,131
California	14,188	19,364	15,444	22,899	[1] 22,394
Colorado	1,137	1,046	1,301	1,103	1,154
Connecticut	2,566	3,029	3,021	3,769	4,397
Delaware	242	205	831	694	871
District of Columbia	378	386	737	907	941
Florida	6,684	7,078	7,524	7,557	[2] 8,870
Georgia	2,527	3,642	4,965	5,329	5,452
Guam	([3])	([3])	122	297	144
Hawaii	726	854	656	794	1,077
Idaho	40	287	76	79	34
Illinois	1,351	3,025	4,434	6,028	6,194
Indiana	2,052	1,644	2,519	1,287	[4] 3,853
Iowa	([3])	575	1,080	1,373	1,221
Kansas	521	696	1,030	1,074	978
Kentucky	367	784	1,819	2,157	2,453
Louisiana	1,013	1,304	2,095	2,869	3,273
Maine	([3])	382	633	339	595
Maryland	6,294	13,307	8,330	10,435	[5] 8,739
Massachusetts	1,218	2,096	3,035	3,564	3,429
Michigan	6,567	7,529	8,751	10,696	[6] 12,952
Minnesota	1,249	1,786	2,523	2,526	2,272
Mississippi	819	932	1,696	1,725	1,751
Missouri	([3])	([3])	171	476	424
Montana	68	92	170	97	[7] 56
Nebraska	([3])	([3])	60	268	335
Nevada	214	233	189	395	[8] 626

TABLE 12.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PATERNITIES ESTABLISHED, FISCAL YEARS 1978-1982—CONTINUED

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
New Hampshire	42	35	78	71	64
New Jersey	7,503	8,242	9,417	11,282	9,647
New Mexico	170	322	659	1,258	1,071
New York	16,025	17,503	14,072	12,041	12,751
North Carolina	5,129	6,592	7,399	6,728	7,071
North Dakota	280	293	337	328	284
Ohio	2,305	4,808	6,464	7,658	8,552
Oklahoma	32	43	452	698	[9] 1,132
Oregon	1,528	1,521	2,101	2,199	2,190
Pennsylvania	4,811	4,450	5,384	7,305	9,362
Puerto Rico	25	22	23	39	37
Rhode Island	([3])	347	478	354	333
South Carolina	1,055	1,378	1,547	1,536	1,413
South Dakota	104	60	83	137	159
Tennessee	5,077	5,003	5,871	5,669	5,913
Texas	215	202	1,454	1,822	1,862
Utah	166	485	545	1,076	1,229
Vermont	77	44	180	245	234
Virgin Islands	1	4	11	3	6
Virginia	846	1,452	1,712	1,995	2,463
Washington	291	656	850	981	1,474
West Virginia	155	156	422	484	521
Wisconsin	4,440	4,803	4,079	4,672	5,025
Wyoming	19	44	67	88	108

[1] OCSE estimate, based on data submitted through time of publication.
[2] Florida: Increase due to hiring new staff, to change in tactics caused by legal decision, to increased number of applicants for non-AFDC services, and to increased number of illegitimate births.
[3] Data not reported for this item or insufficient data reported to perform indicated computation.
[4] Indiana: Increase due to correction of error in reporting method and resulting inclusion of previously unreported data.
[5] Maryland: Decrease due to concentration of staff efforts on locate activity.
[6] Michigan: Increase due to reporting of previously unavailable data from contracted agencies.
[7] Montana: Decrease due to hiring freeze and centralization of non-AFDC caseload, resulting in fewer staff available to maintain caseload.
[8] Nevada: Increase due to increased staffing and worker effectiveness.
[9] Oklahoma: Increase due to more voluntary acknowledgements resulting from improved methods of paternity establishment.

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 13.—TOTAL NUMBER OF SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS ESTABLISHED, FISCAL YEARS 1978-1982

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	314,584	349,122	373,691	414,521	468,537
Alabama	8,545	7,585	7,626	5,137	5,978
Alaska	178	553	755	955	1,159
Arizona	(1)	686	2,133	2,993	3,014
Arkansas	6,277	3,382	3,274	3,484	3,121
California	51,752	61,806	51,267	63,787	[2] 58,722
Colorado	5,553	4,996	9,376	6,560	6,087
Connecticut	27,858	11,123	11,562	12,474	11,867
Delaware	247	276	1,196	1,814	2,415
District of Columbia	468	416	637	550	432
Florida	13,742	11,560	12,384	13,778	[3] 15,562
Georgia	4,443	5,739	6,764	7,372	7,621
Guam	(1)	(1)	61	169	98
Hawaii	2,585	1,748	1,104	2,069	2,476
Idaho	899	9,444	2,721	3,965	1,962
Illinois	16,512	11,379	10,676	10,933	14,995
Indiana	3,471	2,314	6,982	12,719	11,915
Iowa	(1)	4,204	8,260	10,752	[4] 9,393
Kansas	5,301	2,781	2,565	2,600	2,587
Kentucky	516	1,590	3,402	5,718	[5] 3,914
Louisiana	2,094	4,587	5,606	7,682	8,502
Maine	(1)	1,115	1,140	3,109	3,388
Maryland	10,341	8,128	7,040	10,100	[6] 7,878
Massachusetts	10,154	9,758	9,604	12,414	16,785
Michigan	6,123	7,572	10,587	10,445	[7] 13,303
Minnesota	1,747	4,095	10,882	8,268	7,810
Mississippi	720	730	751	822	808
Missouri	(1)	(1)	2,013	3,719	[8] 2,335
Montana	139	78	127	69	[9] 377
Nebraska	218	(1)	180	789	832
Nevada	1,889	1,579	2,171	4,362	3,842

TABLE 13.—TOTAL NUMBER OF SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS ESTABLISHED, FISCAL YEARS 1978-1982—CONTINUED

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
New Hampshire	162	1,828	186	219	107
New Jersey	18,408	27,034	20,521	24,744	29,556
New Mexico	1,758	2,826	3,486	4,416	3,478
New York	25,098	28,379	28,159	27,987	28,036
North Carolina	4,282	10,577	11,732	11,473	11,964
North Dakota	589	571	474	443	547
Ohio	6,216	10,248	12,261	7,796	[10] 11,310
Oklahoma	624	1,770	2,314	3,824	3,703
Oregon	479	7,660	7,373	7,259	5,984
Pennsylvania	30,243	32,347	36,060	34,942	[11] 75,106
Puerto Rico	1,484	1,199	2,098	5,372	7,817
Rhode Island	(1)	2,391	3,027	2,835	1,824
South Carolina	1,065	924	1,285	1,272	1,278
South Dakota	1,735	(1)	284	338	346
Tennessee	2,603	3,408	3,741	4,149	8,545
Texas	12,171	12,066	13,482	11,784	12,349
Utah	4,520	3,582	5,593	4,794	5,338
Vermont	250	944	1,127	1,327	1,049
Virgin Islands	116	33	155	138	186
Virginia	969	2,407	5,590	7,949	8,646
Washington	10,340	9,546	9,826	9,211	10,072
West Virginia	349	382	950	728	580
Wisconsin	9,170	9,678	11,028	11,544	11,190
Wyoming	181	98	93	369	348

[1] Data not reported for this item or insufficient data reported to perform indicated computation.
[2] OCSE estimate, based on data submitted through time of publication.
[3] Florida: Increase due to hiring of new staff, to change in tactics caused by legal decision, implementation of recommendations from Federal comprehensive review, and to personnel reorganization which allowed investigators more time to work on establishments.
[4] Iowa: Decrease due to implementation of case prioritization procedures.
[5] Kentucky: Decrease due to change in data collection methodology and to reduced AFDC caseload resulting from more stringent IV-A eligibility requirements.
[6] Maryland: Decrease due to concentration of staff efforts on locate activity.
[7] Michigan: Increase due to reporting of previously unavailable data from contracted agencies.
[8] Missouri: Decrease due to reporting problems resulting from implementation of new State ADP system.
[9] Montana: Increase due to clarification of reporting requirements.
[10] Ohio: Increase due to greater efforts on part of county workers.
[11] Pennsylvania: Increase due to greater number of counties reporting data and to more accurate data resulting from improved county ADP systems.

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982

TABLE 14.—PERCENTAGE OF AFDC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS RECOVERED THROUGH CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1979–1982

State	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.8
Alabama	8.5	8.2	6.5	[1,2] 11.2
Alaska	1.5	2.3	2.3	3.3
Arizona	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.5
Arkansas	4.8	4.8	5.3	[2,3] 8.9
California	7.2	5.2	4.7	[1,3] 6.2
Colorado	5.0	5.2	5.4	[2,3] 7.6
Connecticut	6.7	7.2	7.8	[3] 10.5
Delaware	4.6	5.7	6.5	7.3
District of Columbia	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.1
Florida	5.5	5.6	5.9	[1,2] 6.9
Georgia	4.3	4.4	5.0	4.7
Guam	5.6	3.3	3.4	[2] 5.3
Hawaii	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.1
Idaho	8.9	9.2	12.1	[2,3] 17.1
Illinois	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.4
Indiana	7.2	7.2	7.0	[1,2] 8.4
Iowa	9.3	9.9	10.9	[2,3] 14.4
Kansas	5.1	5.9	6.3	[2,3] 10.8
Kentucky	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.1
Louisiana	5.2	6.0	5.7	[2,3] 7.3
Maine	7.3	7.4	8.1	10.2
Maryland	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.9
Massachusetts	6.6	6.5	7.8	[1,2] 9.1
Michigan	9.8	9.0	9.8	[2,3] 12.9
Minnesota	8.1	8.3	9.2	[2,3] 11.2
Mississippi	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.3
Missouri	2.8	3.1	3.5	[2,3] 7.1
Montana	4.7	5.0	6.1	6.7
Nebraska	5.5	6.5	6.7	7.0
Nevada	6.3	7.1	7.1	[2,3] 12.5

TABLE 14.—PERCENTAGE OF AFDC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS RECOVERED THROUGH CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1979-1982—CONTINUED

State	1979	1980	1981	1982
New Hampshire	9.4	8.5	8.0	[2] [3] 9.4
New Jersey	6.1	6.5	6.2	7.0
New Mexico	3.4	3.6	4.2	5.0
New York	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
North Carolina	5.6	6.2	7.5	[2] [3] 9.0
North Dakota	9.6	9.1	9.8	[2] [3] 12.3
Ohio	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.1
Oklahoma	1.6	1.7	2.5	3.5
Oregon	10.0	9.5	12.0	[2] [3] 16.6
Pennsylvania	4.8	4.8	5.3	6.0
Puerto Rico	.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Rhode Island	6.2	5.2	5.0	5.7
South Carolina	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.2
South Dakota	6.5	6.9	7.1	[2] 8.6
Tennessee	5.0	5.3	4.1	[1] [2] 7.9
Texas	5.4	5.8	6.3	5.8
Utah	15.1	16.9	19.1	[2] [3] 21.2
Vermont	4.4	4.7	5.5	[2] [3] 9.1
Virgin Islands	8.5	4.9	5.3	6.3
Virginia	6.3	5.4	5.0	[2] [3] 6.3
Washington	14.0	8.7	8.7	9.3
West Virginia	2.6	2.0	4.3	[2] [3] 5.6
Wisconsin	10.1	9.3	9.8	9.5
Wyoming	5.6	5.7	6.3	7.2

[1] Increase due in part to increased AFDC child support collections. For explanation, see footnotes for Total Distributed AFDC Collections (1982).
[2] Increase due in part or in whole to decreased AFDC maintenance assistance payments.
[3] Increase due in part or in whole to increased AFDC child support collections resulting from the Federal Tax Refund Offset Program.

Note: Payments to AFDC Unemployed Parent (UP) families have been excluded from the maintenance assistance payments totals in those States having AFDC-UP programs.

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 15.—TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1978–1982

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
U.S. ratio	3.35	3.70	3.29	3.18	2.99
Alabama	.75	1.48	1.22	.89	1.13
Alaska	3.19	1.99	2.08	2.37	2.63
Arizona	.88	3.14	2.26	3.08	3.92
Arkansas	1.00	1.60	1.52	1.42	1.17
California	2.15	2.78	2.26	2.10	2.27
Colorado	1.78	1.04	1.11	2.16	2.55
Connecticut	4.20	4.39	4.04	3.82	3.92
Delaware	7.14	7.66	6.39	2.76	3.47
District of Columbia	.73	.67	.62	.59	.67
Florida	1.20	1.48	1.27	1.58	1.44
Georgia	2.22	1.71	1.54	1.73	1.34
Guam	....	1.48	.73	.92	1.11
Hawaii	1.71	5.45	5.10	3.81	4.75
Idaho	2.10	2.27	2.52	2.24	2.49
Illinois	2.10	1.56	1.19	1.04	1.29
Indiana	2.42	2.26	2.22	2.05	1.96
Iowa	3.49	3.43	3.36	3.70	4.39
Kansas	3.01	2.18	1.70	1.79	2.06
Kentucky	1.14	1.24	3.03	2.45	2.07
Louisiana	1.82	1.89	1.90	1.87	2.06
Maine	3.40	3.72	3.19	3.17	2.84
Maryland	2.14	2.56	2.65	2.75	3.95
Massachusetts	5.12	5.82	4.60	4.02	4.15
Michigan	9.50	11.61	11.01	10.07	6.64
Minnesota	2.15	2.42	2.27	2.34	2.59
Mississippi	.87	1.06	1.22	1.27	1.11
Missouri	.89	1.10	1.50	1.68	2.46

TABLE 15.—TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1978–1982—CONTINUED

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Montana	1.58	1.25	1.44	1.51	1.67
Nebraska	2.10	1.80	1.81	4.56	4.79
Nevada	1.83	2.51	1.45	1.51	1.78
New Hampshire	4.05	2.47	2.10	2.28	3.46
New Jersey	4.16	4.37	3.98	3.82	4.03
New Mexico	1.17	1.17	1.13	1.25	1.30
New York	1.75	2.40	2.40	2.23	2.15
North Carolina	1.50	1.58	1.56	1.98	1.99
North Dakota	1.83	2.45	2.12	1.89	1.91
Ohio	2.50	2.00	1.70	1.71	1.67
Oklahoma	.76	.66	.59	.66	.63
Oregon	9.48	11.83	9.53	9.19	4.18
Pennsylvania	9.14	14.46	7.87	7.41	7.26
Puerto Rico	.92	2.26	2.40	1.98	5.08
Rhode Island	3.51	3.37	2.93	2.37	2.73
South Carolina	2.38	2.38	2.52	2.94	2.52
South Dakota	.99	1.33	1.66	1.72	1.84
Tennessee	2.49	3.11	2.47	2.16	3.13
Texas	.74	.74	.70	.80	.83
Utah	1.99	2.15	1.79	1.95	2.17
Vermont	2.24	2.16	2.48	2.44	4.02
Virgin Islands	.40	.58	.78	1.41	2.32
Virginia	.72	1.53	1.43	1.40	1.59
Washington	2.96	2.94	2.60	2.70	2.82
West Virginia	.74	.95	1.02	.97	.89
Wisconsin	3.80	4.53	3.19	3.71	2.86
Wyoming	3.18	3.09	3.60	2.81	2.27

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 16.—FEDERAL TAX REFUND OFFSET PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1982

State	Cases submitted	Amount submitted	Cases offset	Amount offset [1]
Alabama	2,930	$5,309,300	1,600	$903,200
Alaska	230	1,576,500	90	104,200
Arkansas	2,670	4,980,500	1,440	686,800
California	146,610	632,909,900	66,450	44,548,400
Colorado	4,090	15,293,700	2,020	1,303,500
Connecticut	20,710	62,863,300	11,370	6,708,500
Delaware	200	503,400	80	47,000
District of Columbia	1,550	7,090,300	810	589,100
Florida	200	504,700	100	48,100
Georgia	50	134,400	30	18,100
Hawaii	990	3,296,000	430	296,400
Idaho	5,180	12,347,700	2,390	1,430,600
Illinois	11,710	34,637,700	5,320	3,596,000
Indiana	6,610	15,839,100	2,460	1,305,900
Iowa	8,510	42,852,200	5,530	4,434,000
Kansas	9,060	25,614,600	4,490	2,711,700
Kentucky	7,390	14,578,800	4,010	2,229,000
Louisiana	6,130	8,041,800	3,020	1,407,200
Maine	2,890	11,489,400	1,270	704,400
Maryland	27,990	75,264,000	14,110	7,930,000
Massachusetts	6,680	17,335,300	3,760	2,157,700
Michigan	59,930	304,086,000	27,165	21,337,900
Minnesota	25,260	76,189,400	11,550	6,870,200
Mississippi	3,630	8,408,200	2,130	1,063,800
Missouri	22,030	50,138,900	11,040	6,666,400
Montana	530	1,622,300	250	173,200
Nevada	1,680	3,407,100	760	473,300

TABLE 16.—FEDERAL TAX REFUND OFFSET PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1982—CONTINUED

State	Cases submitted	Amount submitted	Cases offset	Amount offset [1]
New Hampshire	1,400	$2,877,100	890	$506,500
New Jersey	36,890	198,818,000	15,905	9,363,400
New Mexico	950	1,847,900	440	209,900
New York	33,020	88,345,000	14,100	7,496,900
North Carolina	100	125,500	80	39,900
North Dakota	1,040	3,646,500	510	310,600
Ohio	1,680	9,403,800	920	657,200
Oklahoma	260	979,600	80	51,000
Oregon	27,970	85,424,100	11,690	6,887,100
Pennsylvania	10,980	85,982,000	3,860	2,415,800
Rhode Island	310	496,400	180	88,500
South Carolina	500	1,050,400	300	138,500
South Dakota	860	2,477,900	440	272,400
Tennessee	170	257,400	100	41,300
Utah	12,390	42,648,300	5,690	3,529,900
Vermont	3,870	11,148,100	2,490	1,281,600
Virginia	6,580	12,843,600	2,930	1,442,100
Washington	10,510	39,341,500	4,800	2,958,900
West Virginia	660	2,194,600	370	259,200
Wisconsin	25,260	135,984,700	12,340	8,399,200
Wyoming	450	1,472,500	240	165,500
Total	561,290	2,163,679,400	262,030	166,260,000

[1] Amounts offset reflect total amounts collected and are subject to reduction as a result of (1) States refunding the collection because, for example, there was no past due obligation or because of (2) adjustments to tax payer accounts by the IRS.

Note: Cases rounded to nearest ten; amounts rounded to nearest hundred.

Source: Child Support Enforcement; 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 17.—IRS FULL COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1982

State	Cases certified	Amount certified	Collections made	Amount collected
Total	160	$1,470,911	1,384	$564,272
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska [1]				
Arizona [1]				
Arkansas	0	0	14	2,687
California	16	111,524	72	62,786
Colorado	5	57,378	4	11,862
Connecticut	6	37,744	53	15,282
Delaware	0	0	2	1,061
District of Columbia [1]				
Florida	2	13,022	3	1,803
Georgia	3	11,600	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	5,185	37	15,570
Illinois [1]				
Indiana	1	5,505	1	1,000
Iowa	0	0	33	8,547
Kansas	0	0	29	17,653
Kentucky [1]				
Louisiana	2	4,011	43	9,994
Maine	1	12,985	43	20,839
Maryland	0	0	26	6,657
Massachusetts	62	637,937	216	76,917
Michigan	1	43,307	0	0
Minnesota	3	21,323	3	925
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	3	73,377	0	0
Montana [1]				
Nebraska	1	9,500	3	827

TABLE 17.--IRS FULL COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1982—CONTINUED

State	Cases certified	Amount certified	Collections made	Amount collected
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	$4,382	0	0
New Jersey	1	32,520	0	0
New Mexico	4	13,943	29	$13,373
New York	14	86,887	610	181,590
North Carolina [1]				
North Dakota	1	9,906	1	549
Ohio	2	18,245	18	23,862
Oklahoma	0	0	5	3,970
Oregon	4	55,446	9	9,066
Pennsylvania	5	49,489	9	13,563
Rhode Island	1	5,730	0	0
South Carolina [1]				
South Dakota	0	0	1	185
Tennessee [1]				
Texas	15	90,274	80	33,642
Utah	0	0	3	1,191
Vermont	0	0	5	1,068
Virginia	1	8,056	17	2,351
Washington	2	38,300	10	16,038
West Virginia	1	13,335	2	5,106
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	3	4,308
Puerto Rico [1]				
Virgin Islands [1]				
Guam [1]				

[1] Not participating in IRS certification program; have not certified any cases since program's inception.

Note: Represents cases submitted on a case-by-case basis to the IRS, through the OCSE Regional Office, for collection using a wide variety of collection techniques.

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

TABLE 18.—INCENTIVE PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCALITIES FOR AFDC COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1982

State	Payments
Alabama	$704,085
Alaska	158,351
Arizona	156,586
Arkansas	412,455
California	13,891,203
Colorado	913,636
Connecticut	3,117,164
Delaware	293,664
District of Columbia	222,915
Florida	1,871,445
Georgia	1,195,157
Guam	1,868
Hawaii	413,373
Idaho	462,836
Illinois	2,527,098
Indiana	1,400,897
Iowa	2,458,305
Kansas	1,084,943
Kentucky	502,047
Louisiana	1,202,492
Maine	891,512
Maryland	2,052,393
Massachusetts	6,071,406
Michigan	13,717,487
Minnesota	4,383,416
Mississippi	95,028
Missouri	1,816,001
Montana	181,905
Nebraska	422,850
Nevada	185,912
New Hampshire	348,985
New Jersey	4,877,155
New Mexico	332,754
New York	8,193,458
North Carolina	1,897,887
North Dakota	250,664
Ohio	4,512,268
Oklahoma	387,377
Oregon	2,378,298
Pennsylvania	5,669,749
Rhode Island	92,240
Puerto Rico	552,226
South Carolina	511,612
South Dakota	183,029
Tennessee	834,603
Texas	958,831
Utah	1,509,363
Vermont	453,483
Virgin Islands	25,345
Virginia	1,502,377
Washington	3,247,280
West Virginia	369,381
Wisconsin	4,655,092
Wyoming	85,696
Nationwide total	106,637,583

Source: Child Support Enforcement, 7th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1982.

COMPARISON OF SELECTED BILLS TO MAKE CHANGES IN THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

CONTENTS

COMPARISON OF SELECTED BILLS TO MAKE CHANGES IN THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM*

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
	1. Statement of Purpose	
Funds are authorized for the purpose of "enforcing the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children and the spouse (or former spouse) with whom such children are living, locating absent parents, establishing paternity, and obtaining child and spousal support . . ."	"The purpose of the program authorized by this part is to assure compliance with obligations to pay child support to each child in the United States living with one parent".	No provision.
	2. Federal Matching of Administrative Costs	
The Federal Government pays 70 percent of State and local administrative costs for services to both Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and non-AFDC families, on an open-end entitlement basis. The estimated Federal share for fiscal year 1983 is $435 million.	No provision.	Reduces the Federal matching rate to 60 percent. Effective October 1, 1983.

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
1. Statement of Purpose		
"The purpose of the program authorized by this part is to assure that all children in the United States who are in need of assistance in securing financial support from their parents will receive such assistance regardless of the economic status of their parents and that parents will prevent their children from becoming a burden on taxpayers by fulfilling to the best of their ability their financial obligations on behalf of their children."	No provision.	No provision.
2. Federal Matching of Administrative Costs		
No provision.	No provision.	No provision.

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
3. Federal Incentive Payments		
A 12 percent incentive payment (financed out of the Federal share of collections) is made to States and localities for collections made on behalf of AFDC families. The estimated amount of incentives paid to jurisdictions in fiscal year 1983 is $122 million. (The amount of the incentives was reduced from 15 percent to 12 percent, effective October 1, 1983, by Public Law 97–248.)	No provision.	Repeals the 12 percent incentive payment, effective October 1, 1983. Authorizes the Secretary to make payments to a State agency whose program is found to be exemplary in the amount of collections made, the cost efficiency with which the program is operated, or the magnitude of costs to other assistance programs that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) finds could reasonably have been expected to occur but for the effective performance of the State's program. The Secretary may consider factors such as the amount of a State's collections in a prior period and the cost efficiency of a State's program as compared to other State programs. Total payments with respect to collections on behalf of AFDC and non-AFDC families must be equal. The Secretary must review the criteria at least biennially. Effective October 1, 1983.

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)

3. Federal Incentive Payments

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
Repeals the 12 percent incentive payment, effective October 1, 1985. Establishes new incentives to reward States for cost effective and efficient performance on behalf of both AFDC and non-AFDC families. Requires the Secretary to make the following incentive payments: (a) Effective for cases filed with the State agency after June 30, 1984, an incentive payment equal to 0.2 percent of the State's IV–D expenditures for each 1 percent of "perfect" cases in excess of 30 percent. A "perfect" case is one in which the total amount of support owed has been paid in full and on time in each of the past 12 months in the first 4 of the last 5 calendar quarters. If the average amount collected per case is less than the State's AFDC payment for a family of two, the incentive payment will be reduced (e.g., if the average support collected per case equals 90 percent of the AFDC payment for a family of two, the State's incentive payment must be reduced proportionately, by 10 percent). (b) Effective for cases filed with the State agency after June 30, 1984, an incentive payment equal to 0.4 percent of the State's IV–D expenditures for each 1 percent of "adequate" cases in excess of 70 percent. An "adequate" case is one in which the amount paid is at least 80 percent of the ordered amount for a 12-month period, paid anytime during the first 4 of the last 5 quarters. This payment will also be reduced if the average support collected per case is less than the AFDC payment for a family of two.	No provision.	No provision.

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)

3. Federal Incentive Payments (Continued)

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)

3. Federal Incentive Payments (Continued)

(c) Effective for cases filed with the State agency after June 30, 1984, an incentive payment equal to 0.4 percent of the State's IV-D expenditures for each 1 percent in excess of 50 percent of a State's interstate cases in which at least "adequate" payment is obtained. The incentive would be paid both to the State where the child lives and the State where the absent parent lives.

(d) An incentive payment equal to 1 percent of the total collections on behalf of AFDC children for each 1 percent by which such collections exceed 5 percent of the total amount of AFDC paid during a prior 12-month period.

Effective October 1, 1985. However, to phase in the new incentive program, the bill provides that the Secretary shall pay States amounts equal to at least four-fifths, three-fifths and two-fifths respectively in fiscal year 1986, fiscal year 1987 and fiscal year 1988 of what they would have received under the existing 12 percent incentive program. Under a pass-through requirement States must assure that localities which participate in the collection of support will receive their proportionate share of any incentive payments.

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
	4. Clearinghouse and Information Systems	
Ninety percent Federal matching is available, on an open-end entitlement basis, to States that elect to establish an automatic data processing and information retrieval system designed to assist management in the administration of the State plan, so as to control, account for, and monitor all the factors in the support enforcement collection and paternity determination process. Funds may be used to plan, design, develop, and install or enhance the system. The Secretary must approve the system as meeting specified conditions before matching is available.	Maintains present law. In addition, provides that States must maintain a child support clearinghouse or comparable procedure through which all child support payments pursuant to any support order which is issued, modified, or enforced after December 31, 1983, would be paid, recorded and forwarded. The appropriate agency or court must be notified if payments are not timely or in the correct amounts for the purpose of taking enforcement actions. Effective January 1, 1985.	Repeals the present law 90 percent match for information systems. Authorizes the Secretary to make grants to States to develop or improve clearinghouses and other information management systems to aid in the enforcement of support by facilitating the collection and exchange of child support information, including the entering and tracking of support obligations and payments. Federal matching would be 70–90 percent, at the discretion of the Secretary. Authorizes "such sums as may be necessary" for this purpose Effective October 1, 1983.
	5. Fees for Services to Non-AFDC Families	
Application fee.—States have the option of charging an application fee for furnishing services to non-AFDC families. The fee must be reasonable, as determined under regulations of the Secretary. (Currently the maximum allowable fee is $20, unless the State has a fee schedule based on each applicant's income. In the latter case, the schedule must be designed so as not to discourage applications by those most in need of services.)	No provision.	Application fee.—States are required to charge an application fee of at least $25 for services to non-AFDC families. Any higher fee charged by the State must be "reasonable" under regulations issued by the Secretary. The fee may be paid by the State (but such payments would be excluded in counting total State expenditures for purposes of Federal reimbursement).

H.R. 3546 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
4. Clearinghouse and Information Systems		
Maintains present law. In addition, authorizes the Secretary to make grants to States to develop or improve clearinghouses and other information management systems to aid in the enforcement of support by facilitating the collection and exchange of child support information, including the entering and tracking of support obligations and payments. Federal matching would be 80 percent-90 percent, at the discretion of the Secretary. Authorizes $20 million per year for fiscal years 1984–1989. Also requires States to provide data necessary to calculate the incentive payments which are provided under the bill. Effective upon enactment.	No provision.	No provision.
5. Fees for Services to Non-AFDC Families		
No provision.	No provision.	No provision.

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
	5. Fees for Services to Non-AFDC Families (Continued)	
Additional costs.—In addition, a State may at its option recover costs in excess of the fee. Such recovery may be from either the custodial parent or the absent parent. If a State chooses to make recovery from the custodial parent, it must have in effect a procedure whereby all persons in the State who have authority to order support are informed that such costs are to be collected from the custodial parent.		Additional costs.—Provides that costs may be collected (and, when support is past due, must be collected) by charging absent parents a uniform amount established by the State equal to 3–10 percent of the current month's obligation, or of the current month's obligation plus any past-due support. The State may not take action which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of reducing the support paid to the child. The State may continue to collect support and impose collection charges for such period of time as the Secretary prescribes. Effective October 1, 1983, or if State enabling legislation is necessary, no later than the close of the first State legislative session that begins after September 30, 1983.
	6. Required State Procedures	
The Federal statute generally does not specify the types of procedures States must use in operating their programs. Sec. 454(13) requires the States to comply with such requirements and standards as the Secretary determines to be necessary to the establishment of an effective program.		
Medical support.—On August 4, 1983, the Secretary issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking proposing to require IV–D agencies to petition to include medical support orders in situations in which coverage is available to the absent parent at reasonable cost.	Medical support.—Requires States to seek medical support for children for whom they are seeking financial support when such medical support from an absent parent would be available at a reasonable cost through employment-related health care or health insurance.	

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)

5. Fees for Services to Non-AFDC Families (Continued)

6. Required State Procedures

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
Medical support.—Requires States to seek medical support for children for whom they are seeking financial support when such medical support from an absent parent would be available at a reasonable cost through employment-related health care or health insurance, and when such health care or insurance could not otherwise be provided by the custodial parent.		

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
	6. Required State Procedures (Continued)	
	Mandatory wage withholding.—Requires States to institute wage withholding when support has been past due for 2 months, as determined through the child support clearinghouse (described in item 4).	Mandatory wage withholding.—Requires States to institute wage withholding in the case of each absent parent against whom a support order is or has been entered by the State, when such support has been past due in an amount equal to 2 months' payments, or earlier at State discretion. Withholding must occur without the need for amendment of the order.
		An individual must be given advance notice of wage withholding and the procedures to be followed in contesting the action.
		The amount withheld must be the amount required to comply with the support order (subject to sec. 303(b) of the Consumer Credit Protection Act which establishes limits in cases of garnishment for child support). Allows employers to withhold an additional amount and retain it as a fee to cover the cost of withholding.
		Amounts withheld must be paid to the State or other designated public entity.

6. Required State Procedures (Continued)

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
Mandatory wage withholding.—Requires States to institute wage withholding in the case of each absent parent against whom a support order is or has been entered by the State, when such support has been past due in an amount equal to 2 months' payments; when an absent parent requests withholding to begin; or earlier, at State discretion. Withholding must occur without the need for amendment of the order.	Mandatory wage withholding.—As a condition of eligibility for title IV and title XIX matching funds, requires States to institute wage withholding in every case where an individual residing in the State owes child support under a court or administrative order of the State.	Mandatory wage withholding.—Same as H.R. 3354.
Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.		Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.
Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.	The amount withheld must be equal to any support payments due during a pay period, plus, if support is past due, an amount equal to 100 percent of such past-due support, or 25 percent of the individual's gross wages, whichever is less. Defines wages as meaning any and all remuneration or employment, determined without regard to any exclusions or limitations.	Same as H.R. 3354, and also requires employers to withhold a reasonable amount to cover the costs of collection incurred by the employer and the State.
Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.	The IV–D administrative mechanisms must be used in administering the withholding process and in distributing any amounts withheld. Any fees to cover the costs of collection must be paid by the individual whose wages are withheld.	Same as H.R. 3354.

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
	6. Required State Procedures (Continued)	
		The State must give the employer notice of the amount to be withheld and the amount to be retained by the employer as a fee.
		There must be provision for terminating withholding, consistent with circumstances prescribed by the Secretary.
		The State must fine an employer who discharges an individual because of withholding.
		The employer must be held liable for the amount he fails to withhold, following receipt of proper notice.
		Provision must be made for withholding in interstate cases.
		Provision must be made for the priority of support collection under this procedure over any other legal process against the same wages.

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
	6. Required State Procedures (Continued)	
Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.		Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.
Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.		Employers must be notified that withholding is to be terminated when child support is no longer payable.
Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691, but also requires a fine in cases of refusal to employ.	Requires such other provisions (including provisions prohibiting employers from taking disciplinary action because of withholding) as may be necessary, or as may be required by the Secretary to carry out withholding effectively and equitably.	The State must provide for protection of the employee's privacy against disclosure of the deduction, and must fine an employer who discharges or refuses to employ an individual because of withholding.
Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691		Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.
Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.	Similar to H.R. 3546/S. 1691.	Similar to H.R. 3546/S. 1691.
Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691		Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)

6. Required State Procedures (Continued)

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
	Liens.—Requires States to have procedures for imposing liens against property and estates for amounts of past-due support owed by a State resident.	
	Withholding from State tax refunds.—Requires States to withhold from any tax refund otherwise payable, amounts of past-due support owed by an absent parent.	Withholding from State tax refunds.—Requires States, at the request of the State IV-D agency, to withhold from any tax refund otherwise payable, amounts of past-due support owed by an absent parent for the benefit of an AFDC child, or, at the option of the State, any child who is receiving IV-D services.
		Requires notice to the absent parent of the proposed reduction and the procedures he must follow if he wishes to contest the action.

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
	6. Required State Procedures (Continued)	
States must establish methods to simplify the withholding process for employers to the extent possible, including permitting the employer to combine all withholding amounts into a single payment to the State.		Same as H.R. 3545/S. 1708.
	Requires the States to extend wage withholding to include withholding from forms of income other than wages, or to include imposition of bonding or other requirements for individuals whose income is from sources other than wages.	Same as H.R. 3354.
Liens.—Requires States to have procedures for imposing liens against real property for amounts of past-due support owed by a State resident or an individual who owns property in the State.		
Withholding from State tax refunds.—Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691, but requires, rather than allows, a State to apply the withholding procedure to a non-AFDC child who is receiving IV-D services.		
Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.		

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
	6. Required State Procedures (Continued)	
	Quasi-judicial or administrative procedures.—Requires States to make available quasi-judicial or administrative procedures to aid in the establishment, modification, and collection of support obligations, and in the establishment of paternity.	Quasi-judicial or administrative procedures.—Requires States to use quasi-judicial or administrative procedures for entering and enforcing support orders, and to limit the use of the State's generally applicable judicial procedures to review of the orders entered or enforcement action taken only upon request by a party or by the parent with whom the child is living.
	The State plan must provide for at least 3 of the following 5 items:	
	Voluntary wage assignment.—Requires States to provide for voluntary wage assignment for payment of support obligations.	
	Testing for paternity.—Requires States to use highly accurate scientific testing (as determined by the Secretary) to determine paternity.	
	Guarantees to secure support.—Requires States to impose security, a bond, or other type of guarantee to secure support obligations of absent parents who have a pattern of past-due support.	
	Establishment of paternity without cooperation of the alleged father.—Requires States to have a procedure whereby a proceeding to establish paternity may be carried out without the participation of the alleged father if he refuses to cooperate in establishing paternity.	

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)

6. Required State Procedures (Continued)

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
Quasi-judicial or administrative procedures.—Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.		Quasi-judicial or administrative procedures.—Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
	6. Required State Procedures (Continued)	
	Standard for establishing support obligations.—Requires States to use an objective standard to guide in the establishment and modification of support obligations by measuring the amount of support needed and the ability of an absent parent to pay, such that comparable amounts of support are awarded in similar situations.	
		Exemption authority.—The Secretary may grant an exemption, subject to later review, of the required procedures, if the State can demonstrate that such procedures will not improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the State IV–D program. An exemption may also be granted to political subdivisions of a State with respect to the requirement for use of administrative procedures.

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
	6. Required State Procedures (Continued)	
		Standard for establishing support obligations.—Requires States to provide for a minimum subsistence amount which shall be the minimum amount ordered as child support.
Reporting of past-due support to credit agencies.—Requires States to report periodically to consumer credit bureau organizations the amount of past-due support owed by absent parents residing in the State. An individual must be notified of the proposed action and given reasonable opportunity to contest the accuracy of the information involved.		
Exemption authority.—Same as H.R. 3546/S. 1691.		

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
	6. Required State Procedures (Continued)	
	Effective date of above requirements.—Each State must implement at least five of the above requirements prior to January 1, 1985, and an additional three must be implemented prior to January 1, 1986.	Effective date of above requirements.—October 1, 1983, or, if State enabling legislation is necessary, no later than the close of the first State legislative session that begins after September 30, 1983.
7. Periodic Review of Effectiveness of State Programs; Modification of Penalty		
The Secretary is required to conduct an annual audit of each State's child support enforcement program to determine whether it complies with the requirements of the Federal statute. If the Secretary finds that the State has failed to have an effective program meeting the specified requirements, he must reduce the amount of the Federal matching payable to the State under the AFDC program by 5 percent. This penalty has never been imposed. Legislation has periodically been enacted to suspend its implementation.	No provision.	The present audit and penalty requiremenis are repealed. The Secretary is required to conduct a review of each State's program at least every 3 years to determine whether the program substantially complies with the requirements of the statute, and to evaluate its effectiveness in carrying out the purposes of the Federal child support law. Effective for years beginning after September 30, 1982. If the Secretary finds that a State has not met the requirements of the law, and there has not been corrective action to bring about substantial compliance, the amount of the State's AFDC matching must be reduced by not more than 2 percent, or, if the finding is the second consecutive such finding, not more than 3 percent, or, if the finding is the third or subsequent consecutive such finding, not more than 5 percent. The reduction must continue until the first quarter throughout which the program is found to meet the requirements. Effective October 1, 1983.

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
6. Required State Procedures (Continued)		
Effective date of above requirements.—October 1, 1984, or if State enabling legislation is necessary, the close of the first State legislative session that ends on or after January 1, 1985.	Effective date of above requirements.—18th month beginning after the date of enactment.	Effective date of above requirements.—18th month beginning after the date of enactment.
7. Periodic Review of Effectiveness of State Programs; Modification of Penalty		
No provision.	No provision.	No provision.

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
8. Collection of Past-Due Support From Federal Tax Refunds		
Upon receiving notice from a State child support agency that an individual owes past-due support which has been assigned to the State as a condition of AFDC eligibility, the Secretary of Treasury is required to withhold from any tax refunds due that individual an amount equal to any past-due support. The withheld amount is sent to the State agency, together with notice of the taxpayer's current address. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to issue regulations, approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, prescribing the timing and contents of notices by the States. States are required to reimburse the Federal Government for the cost of the procedure. "Past-due support" is defined as the amount of a delinquency determined under court order or order of an administrative process established under State law for support and maintenance of a child, or a child and the parent with whom the child is living. Under present procedures, the State agency, or, at the option of the State, the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, must give an individual prior notice that the offset will occur, and the individual may contest the action with the State agency.	Requires States to use the same withholding procedure on behalf of non-AFDC families for whom the IV–D agency is collecting support. Amounts withheld would be sent to the State agency for distribution to the child or custodial parent, after deduction of any fees imposed by the State to cover the costs of collection. Effective 90 days after enactment.	No provision.

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)

8. Collection of Past-Due Support From Federal Tax Refunds

Same as H.R. 2090/H.R. 2374/S. 888. The State would be allowed to limit the amount of the withholding to past-due support which accrued on and after the date on which the case was filed with the State agency, or which accrued during any period before that date. Specifically requires that before any amount may be withheld from a tax refund due an individual, the individual must be given notice of the proposed action and a reasonable opportunity to contest it. Effective 180 days after enactment.	No provision.	No provision.

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
9. Increased Availability of Federal Parent Locator Service to State Agencies		
The Federal statute requires operation by the Federal Government of a Parent Locator Service (PLS) to assist States in locating absent parents. States may use the Federal PLS only after there has been a determination that the absent parent cannot be located through procedures under the control of the State child support agency.	No provision.	Repeals the requirement that the States, in effect, exhaust all State child support locator resources before they may request the assistance of the Federal PLS. Effective upon enactment.
10. Extension of Section 1115 Demonstration Authority to Child Support Enforcement Program		
Sec. 1115 of the Social Security Act authorizes the Secretary to grant waivers to States in the operation of their AFDC and medicaid programs, if he determines that the waivers are necessary to enable the States to conduct experimental, pilot, or demonstration projects which are likely to assist in promoting the objectives of the programs.	No provision.	Expands the sec. 1115 demonstration authority to include the child support enforcement program. Effective upon enactment.
11. Modification in Timing and Content of Annual Report by the Secretary		
Within 3 months after the close of each fiscal year, the Secretary must submit an annual report to the Congress on child support program activities. The statute specifies certain data which must be included in the report.	No provision.	Extends the due date for the annual report to 6 months after the close of the fiscal year. Deletes the requirement that there be separate identification of cases involving spousal support. Requires States to identify interstate cases. Makes other minor technical amendments. Effective for reports due after September 30, 1982.

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
9. Increased Availability of Federal Parent Locator Service to State Agencies		
No provision.	No provision.	No provision.
10. Extension of Section 1115 Demonstration Authority to Child Support Enforcement Program		
No provision.	No provision.	No provision.
11. Modification in Timing and Content of Annual Report by the Secretary		
No provision.	No provision.	No provision.

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
12. Child Support Enforcement for Certain Children in Foster Care		
There is no specific authority in the law for collection of child support on behalf of children who are placed in foster care.	No provision.	Requires State child support agencies to undertake child support collections on behalf of children receiving foster care maintenance payments under title IV–E of the Social Security Act. Requires States to take steps, where appropriate, to secure an assignment to the State of any rights to support on behalf of each child receiving foster care maintenance payments under the title IV–E foster care program. Effective October 1, 1983, and applicable to collections made on or after that date.
13. Disclosure of Quarterly Wage Information for Purposes of Child Support Enforcement		
Thirty-eight States require that employers submit quarterly wage reports to the unemployment compensation agency; however, this is not a State plan requirement. State agencies are required to provide child support agencies with wage information contained in their files.	No provision.	No provision.

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)
12. Child Support Enforcement for Certain Children in Foster Care		
No provision.	No provision.	No provision.
13. Disclosure of Quarterly Wage Information for Purposes of Child Support Enforcement		
Mandates States to require employers to submit quarterly wage reports. Effective for services performed after December 31, 1984. Requires that information from quarterly wage reports be provided to the State IV–D agency, including information pertaining to wages, receipt of unemployment compensation, addresses, and whether the individual has refused an offer of employment. Effective upon enactment.	No provision.	No provision.

Present law	H.R. 2090 (Schroeder), H.R. 2374 (Kennelly), S. 888 (Durenberger)	H.R. 3546 (Conable), S. 1691 (Armstrong) (Administration bill)
	14. Exceptions to Discharge in Bankruptcy	
A discharge under the Bankruptcy Act generally does not discharge an individual from any debt to a spouse, former spouse, or child of the debtor, for alimony to, maintenance for, or support of such spouse or child, if it is in connection with a separation, divorce decree, or property settlement agreement. (The statute specifies certain limited exceptions when discharge may occur.)	Amends the Bankruptcy Act to provide that a discharge in bankruptcy would not discharge an individual debtor from any debt to a spouse, former spouse, or child of the debtor, for alimony to, maintenance for, or support of such spouse or child, without regard to whether the debt is in connection with a separation, divorce decree, or property settlement agreement. (Present law exceptions are maintained.)	No provision.
(Title IV–D of the Social Security Act includes a provision prohibiting discharge in bankruptcy for a debt which is a child support obligation assigned to a State on behalf of an AFDC recipient.)	Effective upon enactment.	
	15. Allotment of Federal Pay for Child and Spousal Support [1]	
Sec. 459 of the Social Security Act provides that moneys (the entitlement to which is based upon remuneration for employment) payable by the U.S. to any individual are subject to legal process brought for the enforcement against such individual of his legal obligation to provide child support or make alimony payments. The law sets forth in detail the procedures which must be followed for service of legal process, and specifies that the term "based upon remuneration for employment" includes wages, periodic benefits for the payment of pensions, retirement or retired pay (including social security benefits), and other kinds of Federal payments. Authority to issue regulations to implement the provision with respect to the executive branch of government is vested in the President, the legislative branch is vested jointly in the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and the judicial branch in the Chief Justice.	Amends subchapter III of chapter 55 of title 5, U.S. Code to require allotments from the pay of Federal civilian employees for payment of child support (or child and spousal support) which is owed pursuant to a court order, if the court issuing the order provides notice of the order in accordance with regulations to be prescribed. The regulations must designate to whom notice is to be given, the form and content of any notice, and set forth any other rules necessary to implement the provision. Effective with respect to court orders first issued after the date of enactment.	No provision.

[1] This provision is not included in H.R. 2374.

H.R. 3545 (Campbell), S. 1708 (Grassley)	H.R. 3354 (Roukema)	S. 1777 (Trible)

14. Exceptions to Discharge in Bankruptcy

No provision.	No provision.	No provision.

15. Allotment of Federal Pay for Child and Spousal Support

No provision.	No provision.	No provision.

Other Pending Legislation Relating to Collection of Child Support Payments

S. 1398 (Wallop)

Effective in 1988, the Child Support Tax Act would impose a tax for child support on absent parents to be used to pay Federal child support benefits to their eligible children. Prior to 1988, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, would be required to undertake a demonstration program in at least six States to test the approach used in the proposed child support tax program. Participation by States in the demonstration program would be voluntary.

The bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to require withholding of wages by an employer of a liable absent parent who owed a child support tax. The amount of the tax in the case of a parent having support obligations for one child would be equal to 20 percent of the parent's adjusted gross income, or the amount of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) wage base, whichever is less. The percentage would be increased to 30 percent in the case of a parent owing support for two children, and 40 percent in the case of a parent owing support for three or more children. An employer would be allowed to retain as a reimbursement for administrative expenses an amount equal to 1 percent of the child support taxes owed by his employees.

Federal child support benefits would be paid to children who have a liable absent parent who owes child support on their behalf, are under age 18, are living with a specified relative or are in foster care, and who apply for such benefits. The amount of the benefit paid would be the absent parent's actual tax payment, or the minimum amounts specified in the bill, whichever is greater. The minimum benefit amounts for 1984 would be $2,000 annually for one child, an additional $1,000 for the second through fourth child, and proportionately reduced benefits for each additional child. No family could receive more than $10,000 in minimum benefits. The minimum benefit amount would be increased annually by a percentage equal to the increase in the average of the total wages reported for purposes of title II, compared to the average of the total wages so reported for the second preceding calendar year. Child support benefits would be counted as unearned income for purposes of the AFDC program, and would cause a dollar-for-dollar reduction in any AFDC benefits payable under a State's AFDC program.

H.R. 216 (Long of Maryland)

The bill amends title IV-D of the Social Security Act to provide that the procedures which are currently available on behalf of AFDC families for the collection of past-due child and spousal support from Federal tax refunds shall also be made available to non-AFDC families. (Similar to H.R. 2090/H.R. 2374/S. 888.)

H.R. 817 (Jenkins)

The Internal Revenue Code would be amended to increase to $900 (from $600) the minimum support a parent not having custody of a child must provide for the support of the child in certain cases in order to claim a personal exemption for the child.

H.R. 926 (Stark)

States would be mandated to require employers to submit quarterly wage reports to their unemployment compensation agencies. Information from these quarterly wage reports would have to be provided to the State child support enforcement program, including information related to wages, receipt of unemployment compensation, addresses and compliance with any job requirement. (Identical to provision for wage reporting which is included in H.R. 3545/S. 1708.)

H.R. 1014 (Biaggi)

The bill provides for the establishment of a bipartisan commission to be known as the National Commission on Improved Child Support Enforcement. The Commission would be required to conduct a study of the factors which are currently causing or contributing to the existing high rate of nonpayment of both court-ordered and voluntary child support obligations in the U.S. and of the factors which are currently preventing the effective enforcement of such obligations, with the objective of developing ways of improving and coordinating Federal and State efforts to enforce obligations and recoup delinquent child support payments. The Commission would be required to transmit to the President and the Congress within 1 year after enactment a report of its activities, with its findings and conclusions, together with recommendations for any legislation and administrative actions it finds necessary.

The Commission would be composed of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and seven additional members.

H.R. 1461 (JACOBS)

The Federal Support Payment Act (1) requires that orders of State courts directing individuals to meet their obligations to their children shall be enforced in the State courts in areas to which such individuals have migrated from the original jurisdiction within the U.S.; and (2) gives State courts, in States to which such individuals have migrated, original jurisdiction in suits brought by citizens of other States to order such migrants to meet their obligations.

H.R. 1488 (SEIBERLING)

The bill amends the Internal Revenue Code and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to permit assignments or alienations of rights under pension plans pursuant to court orders for alimony or child support, and to permit the division of pension benefits under State community property law or common law.

H.R. 2411 (SCHROEDER)

Subchapter III of chapter 55 of title 5, U.S. Code is amended to require allotments from the pay of Federal civilian employees for payment of child support (or child and spousal support) which is owed pursuant to a court order if the court issuing the order provides notice of the order in accordance with regulations to be prescribed. The regulations must designate to whom notice is to be given, the form and content of any notice, and set forth any other rules necessary to implement the provision. (Identical to provision for allotment of Federal pay in H.R. 2090/S. 888.)

APPENDIX

Child Support and Alimony: 1981 (Advance Report); U.S. Bureau of the Census [1]

INTRODUCTION

Increases in the divorce rate and in the number of families maintained by women with no husband present have resulted in greater demands for information on the economic condition of women and children involved in divorce and separation. The Bureau's first survey specifically designed to obtain data on child support and alimony was conducted in the spring of 1979, under the joint sponsorship of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Commerce. The results of this survey were presented in Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 112, "Child Support and Alimony: 1978." The survey,[2] with minor modifications, was conducted again in the spring of 1982 by the Department of Commerce, sponsored in part by the Office of Child Support Enforcement, Department of Health and Human Services. Initial findings from the 1982 survey are presented in this report.

AWARD AND RECEIPT OF CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS

As of spring 1982, 8.4 million women were living with a child under 21 years of age whose father was not living in the household; 59 percent or about 5 million of these women were awarded child support payments.

Of the 4 million women due child support payments in 1981, 47 percent received the full amount due. Of the remaining women, there was no evidence of a difference between the proportion receiving partial payment and those who received no payment at all.

For all women, the child support award and recipiency rates reported were not significantly different from those of the 1979 survey. (The award and recipiency rates from the 1979 survey were 59 and 72 percents, respectively; see table A.)

The mean amount of child support received by women increased from $1,800 in 1978 to $2,110 in 1981.[3] After adjusting for inflation during this period, child support payments decreased by about 16 percent in real terms. However, child support payments as a percentage of average male income ($13,110 in 1978 and $16,520 in 1981) was at about the same level (13 percent) in both years, since the real income of males declined during this period as well.[4]

Of the 2.6 million women below the poverty level with children present from an absent father, about 40 percent were awarded child support.

Among the poor, 810,000 women were due payments in 1981, but only about 60 percent received some amount of payment.

The mean child support payment received in 1981 by women below the poverty level was $1,440.

THE DEFICIT IN CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS

For the 4 million women due child support payments in 1981, the mean amount of child support including those who received nothing was $1,510. If the full amount of payment due had been made, the mean amount would have been $2,460.

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[1] Reprint of pp. 1-5 of Census report, Series P-23, No. 124.

[2] For a comparison of the 1982 and 1979 surveys, see "Changes in the Survey." For a discussion of survey design and processing procedures, see "Brief Description of the Survey."

[3] Mean income figures in the text are rounded to the nearest $10.

[4] Mean child support payments were compared with mean income of all males as a proxy, since the income of the absent father was not available from the survey. Income figures for males can be found in table 12 of Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 134.

TABLE A.—AWARDED AND RECIPIENCY STATUS OF WOMEN—CHILD SUPPORT AND ALIMONY PAYMENTS IN 1981 AND 1978

[Women as of spring 1982 and 1979. Child support payments for women with own children under 21 years of age present from an absent father; alimony payments for ever-divorced women]

Year, award and recipiency status of women	Child support payments		Alimony payments	
	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution
1981				
Total	8,387	100.0	16,996	100.0
Awarded [1]	4,969	59.2	2,534	14.9
Supposed to receive payments in 1981	4,043	48.2	782	4.6
Not supposed to receive payments in 1981	926	11.0	1,752	10.3
Not awarded [1]	3,417	40.7	14,462	85.1
Supposed to receive payments in 1981	4,043	100.0	782	100.0
Actually received payments	2,902	71.8	527	67.4
Received full amount	1,888	46.7	340	43.5
Received partial amount	1,014	25.1	187	23.9
Did not receive payments	1,140	28.2	255	32.6
1978				
Total	7,094	100.0	14,334	100.0
Awarded [1]	4,196	59.1	2,052	14.3
Supposed to receive payments in 1978	3,424	48.3	760	5.3
Not supposed to receive payments in 1978	772	10.9	1,292	9.0
Not awarded [1]	2,898	40.9	12,282	85.7
Supposed to receive payments in 1978	3,424	100.0	760	100.0
Actually received payments	2,452	71.6	528	69.5
Received full amount	1,675	48.9	312	41.1
Received partial amount	777	22.7	216	28.4
Did not receive payments	971	28.4	232	30.5

[1] Award status as of spring 1982 and 1979.

For women with court-ordered payments, the mean payment due was $2,050, but the mean amount received was only $1,120; therefore, women with court orders received only 55 percent of the amount they were due. In contrast, women with voluntary written agreements received 78 percent of the amount they were due, and their mean child support payments due ($2,870) and received ($2,240) were higher.

The aggregate amount of child support payments due in 1981 was $9.9 billion, but actual payments received amounted to only about $6.1 billion.

AWARD AND RECEIPT OF ALIMONY PAYMENTS

Of the 17 million ever-divorced or currently separated women as of spring 1982, 15 percent were awarded alimony payments.

Of the 780,000 women due alimony payments in 1981, 43 percent received full payment; there was no evidence of a difference between the proportion receiving partial payments and those who received no payment at all.

The mean amount of alimony received by women in 1981 was $3,000. After adjusting for inflation, this reflected a decrease of about 25 percent from the 1978 level. Alimony payments as a percentage of average male income showed no statistically significant change between the two years.[5]

AWARD OF PROPERTY SETTLEMENTS

About 42 percent of the 14.2 million ever-divorced women were awarded a property settlement as of spring 1982.

Of women awarded a property settlement, about 20 percent also received some form of support payment in 1981. About 16 percent of ever-divorced women without a settlement received support payments in 1981.

Slightly over 20 percent of women with a settlement received a "one-time" cash payment as at least part of the settlement.

The likelihood of receiving a property settlement varied by age. Women over 30 years of age were more likely to receive an award than younger women.

[5] Mean alimony payments were compared with the mean income of all males as a proxy, since the income of ex-husbands was not available from the survey.

The average total income of women with property settlements ($10,280) was slightly higher than those without settlements ($9,180).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY

The data on child support and alimony were collected in a special supplement to the April 1982 Current Population Survey (CPS). All women 18 years of age and older were within the universe for the supplemental questions. Marital status, divorce history, and the presence of own children under 21 years old determined whether or not a woman was eligible to be asked certain series of questions on child support, alimony, and property settlement.

A data file was created containing all of the supplemental data from the April 1982 CPS as well as the income information from the supplement to the March 1982 CPS. This enabled the data gathered in each survey to be jointly tabulated. The file was created by matching the persons on the March 1982 CPS Supplement file with the persons on the April 1982 CPS Basic file, using only those segments from each (approximately three-fourths of the sample) that were interviewed in both months. The match rate for the relevant unweighted universe for April supplement data was approximately 95 percent. March was chosen as the base month from which demographic characteristics were taken. Each time that a match occurred for which there were April supplement data, this information was added to each person's record. The unmatched April records were discarded. If a supplement had unfilled items, an attempt was made to produce a response using a consistency edit of reported information; if this was not possible, the items were imputed from fully reported cases.

As noted earlier, partial funding for collection of the Supplemental data was provided by the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE). Of prime interest to OCSE was the "cost avoidance" effectiveness of its programs in assisting women experiencing difficulty in establishing or collecting child support payments. Among the service provisions offered by OCSE are help in locating the father, establishing paternity, establishing support obligation, enforcing support orders, and obtaining collection. Data presenting findings associated with the user rate of OCSE's services, the type of such services used, and the dollar amount of child support paid to women as a result of OCSE's help are available upon request from the Office of Child Support Enforcement, Department of Health and Human Services.

TABLE B.—CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS AWARDED AND RECEIVED IN 1981—WOMEN WITH CHILDREN PRESENT, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

[Women with own children under 21 years of age present from an absent father as of spring 1982]

Characteristics of women	Total (thousands)	Percent awarded child support payments [1]	Supposed to receive child support in 1981: Total (thousands)	Actually received child support in 1981: Percent	Mean child support	Mean total money income
Total	8,387	59.2	4,043	71.8	$2.106	$11,747
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS						
Married [2]	2,201	77.8	1,298	66.7	1,909	9,081
Divorced	2,861	80.5	2,033	73.8	2,220	14,230
Separated	1,552	42.8	518	79.9	2,374	9,893
Widowed [3]	64	(B)	16	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married	1,708	14.3	178	62.9	1,015	5,555
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN						
White	5,977	69.2	3,443	72.5	2,180	12,198
Black	2,283	33.8	546	67.0	1,640	8,849
Spanish origin [4]	628	43.9	232	65.9	2,068	8,887
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Less than 12 years	2,386	42.9	762	58.9	1,677	6,869
High school: 4 years	3,971	63.2	2,048	71.7	1,909	10,819
College:						
1 to 3 years	1,385	67.9	802	77.6	2,309	13,255
4 years or more	644	76.6	431	84.0	3,089	18,973

B Base Less than 75,000.
[1] Award status as of spring 1982.
[2] Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[3] Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

CHANGES IN THE SURVEY

In response to user needs and in an attempt to improve reporting and the usability of the data, certain deletions, modifications, and additions were made to the survey. A forthcoming final report will include a facsimile of the spring 1982 survey questionnaire that will enable readers to make comparisons with the 1979 survey. Outlined below are the major areas of change.

The two major items deleted from the supplement were questions designed to obtain minimal information from the respondent about the current status of the absent father. The first question concerned the father's responsibility for support of other children. Many of the women responding to this question indicated that they "did not know" whether the ex-husband was responsible for other children. The second question concerned the current income of the ex-husband. Women were asked to indicate their ex-husband's income according to five broad intervals. The response rate on this item was so low that the data could not be published.

Also excluded from the supplement was a question on the estimated value of property settlements awarded to women. In many cases, women had difficulty estimating the total value of the settlement. This problem was compounded by the fact that awards were made at different points in time and could not be compared without adjusting each value for inflation. Because of this problem, previous tabulations by value of property settlement were limited to a restricted universe of women who had been divorced less than 5 years.

The major modification of the questionnaire dealt with another item on property settlements. The four categories on the type of settlement ("house," "cash," "other property," and "something other") were condensed to two categories ("a one-time cash settlement" and "something other"). The response of "no settlement reached" was retained.

The major additions to the survey were questions requested by OCSE. Added items cover the following areas of women's interaction with the child support enforcement agency: (1) had contact been made with the agency for help; (2) was help received; (3) what type of help was received; (4) what was the dollar amount, if any, of child support payments received as a result of OCSE's efforts; (5) what was the woman's AFDC recipiency status; and (6) for AFDC recipients, were AFDC payments made the full year.

Additional questions collected information on the labor force status of women at the time of divorce or separation and whether they were employed full or part time. Tabulations including the labor force data collected in the April 1982 survey will appear in an upcoming detailed report in the P-23 series of the Current Population Reports.

TABLE C.—COMPARISON OF MEAN CHILD SUPPORT AND ALIMONY INCOME RECEIVED BY WOMEN IN 1981 AND 1978, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics of women	Mean child support: 1981	Mean child support: 1978, 1981 dollars	Mean child support: 1978, Current dollars	Percent change, child support in 1981 dollars	Mean alimony: 1981	Mean alimony: 1978, 1981 dollars	Mean alimony: 1978, Current dollars	Percent change, alimony in 1981 dollars
Total	$2,106	$2,510	$1,799	[2] −16.1	$3,000	$3,977	$2,851	[2] −24.6
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS								
Married [3]	1,909	2,235	1,602	[1] −14.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)
Divorced	2,220	2,722	1,951	[2] −18.4	3,006	4,411	3,162	[2] −31.9
Separated	2,374	2,659	1,906	−10.7	3,291	3,246	2,327	1.4
Widowed [4]	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)
Never married	1,015	1,362	976	[1] −25.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN								
White	2,180	2,596	1,861	[2] −16.0	3,040	4,242	3,041	[2] −28.3
Black	1,640	1,805	1,294	−9.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)
Spanish origin [5]	2,068	1,839	1,318	12.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED								
Less than 2 years	1,677	2,097	1,503	[2] −20.0	1,744	2,472	1,772	[1] −29.4
High school: 4 years	1,909	2,321	1,664	[2] −17.8	2,383	3,172	2,274	[1] −24.9
College:								
1 to 3 years	2,309	2,914	2,089	[2] −20.8	4,171	6,238	4,472	[1] −33.1
4 years or more	3,089	3,591	2,574	−14.0	4,444	4,867	3,489	−8.7

B Base less than 75,000.
X Not applicable.
[1] Significant between the 90- and 95-percent confidence levels.
[2] Significant at the 95-percent confidence level.
[3] Remarried women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[4] Widowed women whose previous marriage ended in divorce.
[5] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

OTHER DATA ON CHILD SUPPORT AND ALIMONY

Prior to April 1979, survey data available on the receipt of child support and alimony payments were obtained as a byproduct from the Survey of Income and Education (SIE) conducted by the Bureau of the Census in the spring of 1976. In the SIE, information was collected on the amount of child support received from all sources. In the April 1979 and 1982 CPS, information was collected on only those payments from the most recent divorce or separation, to achieve consistency with other information collected on circumstances surrounding the divorce or separation. Because of the differences in survey design and scope, the data from the SIE and CPS are not strictly comparable. The information on child support and alimony collected from the SIE may be found in Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 84, "Divorce, Child Custody, and Child Support." For further discussion of the comparison of the two surveys, see Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 112, "Child Support and Alimony: 1978."

The reader should also be aware of the existence of administrative and survey data available from the Social Security Administration concerning women who may have received child support payments as part of their income from Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). With the enactment of the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1973 to the Social Security Act, provision was made for AFDC child support payments contributed by the father to be paid directly to the welfare agency and not to the parent with whom the child lives. Thus, it is theoretically possible that if a woman received AFDC income in which the child support payment were included, and if she had no knowledge of the inclusion, the CPS data may show her as receiving no child support payment. For further discussion of Child Support Enforcement with relation to AFDC families, see "Aid to Families with Dependent Children—1979 Recipients Characteristics Study" published by the Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

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ERRATA

Staff Data and Materials on Child Support

The above referenced committee print of the Senate Committee on Finance was inadvertently not assigned a publication number.

The correct designation is S. Prt. 98-91.

Additionally, the following footnote should appear on page 42:

"*Prepared by the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress."