

2013 SENATE HUMAN SERVICES

SB 2363

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Human Services Committee Red River Room, State Capitol

SB 2363

2/6/13

Job Number 18379

☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature:



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

To provide for a department of human services study of the method for calculating child support payments in the state.

Minutes:

Attached Testimony

Chairman J. Lee opened the hearing on SB 2363.

Senator Dotzenrod introduced the bill to the committee and presented an outline of his testimony with supporting documents. See attachments labeled #1.
Ends at 0:17:14

Senator Axness asked if the income shares allow any financial benefits.

Senator Dotzenrod stated that he can't specifically say but his thought is to get the parents together and share their resources and obligations. The department could better answer.

Chairman Lee asked, if one of the parents marries a second time, is it suggested that the step parent contribute resources.

Senator Dotzenrod explained that the obligations stay with the biological parents.

Discussion followed between Senator Dever and Senator Dotzenrod on the language in the bill.

Senator Anderson stated that he is really unfamiliar with this topic and had always thought that the judge considers the situation of both parents before deciding the contributions. He is interested in learning more and appreciates the information.

Susan Beehler, citizen of a blended family, testified in support of the bill. No written testimony was provided. She explained the terms obligor and obligee and stressed the need to look at what is in the best interest of the child. She referenced personal examples and how the income shares model will be extremely important and beneficial.
Ends at 0:34:00

No questions from the committee and no further testimony in favor or opposition.

Jim Fleming, Director of the Child Support Division of the Department of Human Services, provided neutral testimony. See attachments labeled #2.
Ends at 1:05:36

Senator Dever asked if transition is made, would they have to go back and renegotiate all the child support cases.

Mr. Fleming replied, no they would be addressed at the 3 year mark. They don't fit the criteria for a new review and adjustment. There would be no material change of circumstances - just the change in the guideline model. They would expect to see more reviews at the 3 year mark.

Senator Axness asked for clarification in his testimony on page 5 talking about timing of the study. Is it federal or state?

Mr. Fleming responded that both federal and state law put requirements on. Federal law requires that it is reviewed every 4 years but doesn't tell how. State law takes in another level of detail and tells how. It involves the advisory committee.

Senator Anderson asked for a feel of how many are in the dept and how many are in the courts that they never get involved in.

Mr. Fleming provided rough numbers and said they get involved with 80% of them in the state.

Sen. Anderson asked if the courts are required to use the same guidelines.

Mr. Fleming answered, yes; everyone is required to use the same guidelines. .

Senator Anderson referenced the long list of exceptions to the 3 year rule and asked if there were any tweaks he could suggest that would help solve some of these without changing the whole model?

Mr. Fleming responded that the best tweak he could propose to attachment #1 is the one he mentioned in his testimony.

Senator Larsen referenced testimony and asked Mr. Fleming if he would agree that we are more of a hybrid system?

Mr. Fleming said a lot of that is in the eye of the beholder.

Senator Anderson asked if individuals can file a motion to the court to have a review if they feel they are being unfairly treated.

Mr. Fleming answered that parents can file their own motion at any time but they need to prove a material change.

Senator Dever asked about the possibility of a fiscal note.

Mr. Fleming was not sure a FN would be appropriate for this bill.

No further questions or testimony.

The hearing on SB 2363 was closed.

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Human Services Committee Red River Room, State Capitol

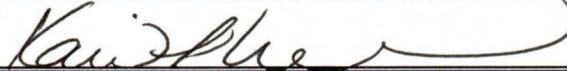
SB 2363

2/18/13

Recording Job Number: 19115

☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature:



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

To provide for a department of human services study of the method for calculating child support payments in the state.

Minutes:

Committee discussion on SB 2363:

Chairman Lee states that there isn't anybody who might be entirely familiar with the process as we have it that is a sponsor. There are a handful of people who have pressed hard for this but they aren't necessarily involved with child support today. She thinks Mr. Fleming explained quite a bit of this in his testimony. Senator Anderson feels that there certainly are people that feel strongly that they are being disadvantaged by our current system but, on the other hand, he's not sure it needs to change. Chairman Lee states that there is a pre-ordained conclusion to this one which means they would make the change. All the study would do would work on developing the plan for the change, which is different from studying whether or not transitioning to calculating child support from the current method to an income shares method is the right method. Senator Dever reminds the committee that the bill as written is a mandatory study.

Senator Anderson moves a Do Not Pass.

Senator Larsen seconded.

Roll Call Vote: 4-1, motion passes.

(Vote was left open for Senator Axness since he was not present during roll call but later off the record voice voted NO, as reflected above.)

Senator Anderson is the carrier.

Date: 2/18/13
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2363

Senate Human Services Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: ☐ Do Pass ☒ Do Not Pass ☐ Amended ☐ Adopt Amendment
☐ Rerefer to Appropriations ☐ Reconsider

Motion Made By Sen. Anderson Seconded By Sen. Larsen

Senators	Yes	No	Senator	Yes	No
Chairman Judy Lee	✓		Senator Tyler Axness		✓
Vice Chairman Oley Larsen	✓				
Senator Dick Dever	✓				
Senator Howard Anderson, Jr.	✓				

Total (Yes) 4 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Sen. Anderson

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2363: Human Services Committee (Sen. J. Lee, Chairman) recommends **DO NOT PASS** (4 YEAS, 1 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2363 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

2013 TESTIMONY

SB 2363

SB 2363 INCOME SHARES MODEL FOR CHILD SUPPORT

- 1- State of the states
- 2- Principles to use in any child support system
- 3- Perception of Fairness
 - a. Win/lose vs. fair treatment
 - b. Effect on kids
 - c. Entrenched interest groups
 - d. Emotional vs. rational
 - e. What is fairness worth
- 4- Our law should set the expectation
- 5- The right side of history

ND State Senator Jim Dotzenrod

February 6, 2013



[Issues & Research](#) » [Human Services](#) » Child Support Guideline Models by State

Go 24357

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Child Support Guideline Models by State

Updated July 2012



There are roughly three child support guideline models used by the states:

The **Income Shares Model** is based on the concept that the child should receive the same proportion of parental income that he or she would have received if the parents lived together. In an intact household, the income of both parents is generally pooled and spent for the benefit of all household members, including any children.

The **Percentage of Income Model** sets support as a percentage of only the noncustodial parent's income; the custodial parent's income is not considered. This model has two variations: the Flat Percentage Model and the Varying Percentage Model.

The **Melson Formula** is a more complicated version of the Income Shares Model, which incorporates several public policy judgments designed to insure that each parent's basic needs are met in addition to the children's. The Melson Formula was developed by a Delaware Family Court judge and fully explained in *Dalton v. Clanton*, 559 A.2d 1197 (Del. 1989).

All of the guideline models have certain aspects in common. First, most of the guidelines incorporate a "self-support" reserve for the obligor. Second, all the guidelines have a provision relating to imputed income. Third, by federal regulation, all the guidelines take into consideration the health care expenses for the children, by insurance or other means. Lastly, most of the guidelines have incorporated into the presumptive child support formula special additions for child care expenses, special formulas for shared custody, split custody, and extraordinary visitation, and special deductions for the support of previous and subsequent children.

Guideline Models By State

STATE/ TERRITORY	GUIDELINE TYPE	LINK TO GUIDELINES
Alabama	Income Shares	Rule 32, Alabama Rules of Judicial Administration
Alaska	Percentage of Obligor's Income	Rule 90.3, Alaska Civil Rule
Arizona	Income Shares	Arizona Child Support Guidelines
Arkansas	Percentage of Obligor's Income	Administrative Order of the Supreme Court No. 10
California	Income Shares	California Family Code §§ 4050-4076
Colorado	Income Shares	Colorado Rev. Stat. §§ 14-10-115 et seq.
Connecticut	Income Shares	Child Support and Arrearages Guidelines
Delaware	Melson Formula	13 Delaware Code §514
District of Columbia	Percentage of Obligor's Income	D.C. Code Ann. § 16-916.1
Florida	Income Shares	Florida Title VI, Chapter 61.30
Georgia	Income Shares	Georgia Child Support Guidelines
Guam	Income Shares	Guam Child Support Guidelines
Hawaii	Melson Formula	Hawaii Child Support Guidelines
Idaho	Income Shares	Idaho R. Civ. Pro. 6(c)(6)
Illinois	Percentage of Obligor's Income	750 ILCS Illinois Child Support Guidelines
Indiana	Income Shares	Indiana Child Support Rules and Guidelines
Iowa	Income Shares	Iowa Child Support Guidelines
Kansas	Income Shares	Kansas Child Support Guidelines
Kentucky	Income Shares	Kentucky Rev. Stat. §§ 403-210 to -213
Louisiana	Income Shares	Louisiana Rev. Stat. 9:315.1 et seq.
Maine	Income Shares	Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 19-A, §§ 2001-2010
Maryland	Income Shares	Maryland Fam. Law Code Ann. §§ 12-201 et seq.
Massachusetts	Income Shares	Massachusetts Child Support Guidelines
Michigan	Income Shares	Michigan Child Support Formula Manual
Minnesota	Income Shares	Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 518A.35 et seq.
Mississippi	Percentage of Obligor's Income	Miss. Code §§ 43-19-101 et seq.
Missouri	Income Shares	Section 452.340
Montana	Melson Formula	Montana Child Support Guidelines
Nebraska	Income Shares	Nebraska Court Rules Chapter 4, Article 2, §§ 4-201 to 4-220
Nevada	Percentage of Obligor's Income	Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 125B.070 to -.080
New Hampshire	Percentage of Obligor's Income	N.H. Rev. Stat. §§ 458-C:1 to -:7

#1

STATE/ TERRITORY	GUIDELINE TYPE	LINK TO GUIDELINES
New Jersey	Income Shares	New Jersey Rules of Court Appendix IX
New Mexico	Income Shares	N.M. Stat. §§ 40-4-11.1 to -11.6
New York	Percentage of Obligor's Income	N.Y. Dom. Rel. Law. § 240(1-b)
North Carolina	Income Shares	North Carolina Child Support Guidelines
North Dakota	Percentage of Obligor's Income	North Dakota Child Support Guidelines
Ohio	Income Shares	Ohio Rev. Code §§ 3119.01 et seq.
Oklahoma	Income Shares	Okla. Stat. tit. 43, §§ 118 to 120
Oregon	Income Shares	Oregon Child Support Guidelines
Pennsylvania	Income Shares	Pa. R. Civ. Pro. 1910.16-1 to -5
Rhode Island	Income Shares	R.I. C.S.G. Administrative Order
South Carolina	Income Shares	Southern Carolina Soc. Serv. Reg. 114-4710 to -4750
South Dakota	Income Shares	South Dakota Cod. Laws §§ 25-7-6.1 et seq.
Tennessee	Income Shares	Tennessee Child Support Guidelines
Texas	Percentage of Obligor's Income	Tex. Fam. Code §§ 154.001 et seq.
Utah	Income Shares	Utah Code §§ 78B-12 et seq.
Vermont	Income Shares	Vt. Stat. title 15, §§ 653-657
Virginia	Income Shares	Va. Code §§ 20-108.1, 20-108.2
Washington	Income Shares	Wash. Rev. Code §§ 26.19.001 et seq.
West Virginia	Income Shares	West Virginia Child Support Guidelines
Wisconsin	Percentage of Obligor's Income	Wisconsin Child Support Guidelines
Wyoming	Income Shares	Wyoming Child Support Guidelines

Source: NCSL Research, February 2012.

Additional Resources

↳ [Draft Proposal to Adopt the Income Shares Model for the Illinois Child Support Guidelines](#), 5/16/12.

***PLEASE NOTE:** The National Conference of State Legislatures is an organization serving state legislators and their staff. We cannot offer legal advice or assistance with individual cases, but we do try to answer questions on general topics.

For more information regarding NCSL's child support work, please visit our [Child Support Homepage](#).

About This NCSL Project

NCSL staff in D.C. and Denver can provide comprehensive, thorough, and timely information on critical child support policy issues. We provide services to legislators and staff working to improve state policies affecting children and their families. The Denver-based child support project staff focuses on state policy, tracking legislation and providing research and policy analysis, consultation, and technical assistance specifically geared to the legislative audience. Denver staff can be reached at (303) 364-7700 or cyf-info@ncsl.org.

NCSL staff in Washington, D.C. track and analyze federal legislation and policy and represent state legislatures on child support issues before Congress and the Administration. In D.C., Sheri Stelsel and Emily Wengrovius can be reached at (202) 624-5400 or fedhumserv-info@ncsl.org.

The child support project and D.C. human services staff receive guidance and support from NCSL's [Human Services and Welfare Standing Committee](#).

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Child support program changed

BY MARY NELSON • DAILY NEWS

The method of paying child support in Minnesota will change in January 2007. The state will consider both the custodial and non-custodial parents' income when determining the share of child support.

Wilkin County Family Services Director David Sayler said the new program is fair and treats both parents equally.

The new program will also create more paperwork, said Wilkin County Lead Child Support Officer Nancy John-

son. The new Minnesota child support guidelines go into affect in January.

The state will determine basic support, child care support and medical support, Sayler said.

Determining child support payments of non-custodial parents will change.

Beginning in January, child support officers will have more information to gather including applying the parent's combined incomes to the new support guidelines table.

This includes gathering all information and expenses related to child care, housing,

food, clothing and transportation. The non-custodial parent's income will be an important element, Sayler said.

"I think it will be more fair under most circumstances," he said. Definitely more fair for the lower income individuals who don't have custody of the kids, he said.

There are cases where the custodial mother is making more income and currently they just look at the non-custodial income. "Sometimes it's a very real hardship for the parent who doesn't have custody," Sayler said.

According to the Minnesota

Department of Human Services, county and state child support offices provide services for more than 407,000 custodial and non-custodial parents. About 161,000 children who have a Minnesota child support case were born outside of marriage. As of September 2005, 96 percent of these children had paternity established. At the end of state fiscal year 2005, the child support program had 249,300 cases and 82 percent of Minnesota child support cases have a child care order in place.

Initially it will be a big undertaking to re-evaluate each

case, gathering information from both parents.

It will not only be challenging to look at it and determine payment, but to explain why the system is changing, Sayler said.

"A number of other states have already gone to this way of determining child support payments," he added.

The county is currently understaffed in this department after child support officer Rhonda Antrim resigned to take over duties as human services director in Traverse County. Typically the department has had two child sup-

port officers and one child support enforcement aid. The Wilkin County Commission has tabled replacing Antrim until it can be determined whether to make the child support officer a full-time position. Sayler requested the position be made full time.

The county board is expected to make a decision on the position later this month.

A child support officer establishes and enforces court orders for paternity, child support, child care, spousal main-

tenance and medical support for the benefit of children of public assistance and non public assistance clients.

The officer visits with people on a daily basis, not only those on public assistance, but also with divorced couples or those who never married to establish child support, Sayler said. This is done at the county level in Minnesota; North Dakota utilizes a more regional system, he said.

Antrim's resignation means the Traverse County purchase of service agreement

will end in which she worked four days a week in Wilkin and one day in Traverse.

The full-time child support officer position would allow the county agency more flexibility to complete all tasks and responsibilities required by the federal Child Support Enforcement Act, Sayler and Johnson said.

The federal government reimburses the agency by 67 percent for child support costs. The county's share is 33 percent. The total county expense would be about \$182 a month or \$2,186 a year.

SEE PAYMENTS, PAGE A3

1

Principles for Development of Guidelines

#1

Guidelines are intended to determine an equitable share of parental income and resources to be allocated to a child when the child's parents are separated, divorced, or unmarried. Guidelines should be suitable for establishing initial awards and also for updating those awards to reflect changes in circumstances of the parents, the effects of inflation, and the increased costs of raising older children.

The effort to develop guidelines should be guided by several underlying principles. The following principles have been enunciated by the national Advisory Panel on Child Support Guidelines. These principles emerged from consideration of federal model and state statutes, court decisions, and economic and social concepts of equity. These principles are as follows:

- (1) Both parents share legal responsibility for supporting their children. The economic responsibility should be divided in proportion to their available income.
- (2) The subsistence needs of each parent should be taken into account in setting child support, but in virtually no event should the child support obligation be set at zero.
- (3) Child support must cover a child's basic needs as a first priority, but, to the extent either parent enjoys a higher than subsistence level standard of living, the child is entitled to share the benefit of that improved standard.
- (4) Each child of a given parent has an equal right to share in that parent's income, subject to factors such as age of the child, income of each parent, income of current spouses, and the presence of other dependents.
- (5) Each child is entitled to determination of support without respect to the marital status of the parents at the time of the child's birth. Consequently, any guideline should be equally applicable to determining child support related to paternity determinations, separations, and divorces.
- (6) Application of a guideline should be sexually non-discriminatory. Specifically, it should be applied without regard to the gender of the custodial parent.
- (7) A guideline should not create extraneous negative effects on the major life decisions of either parent. In particular, the guideline should avoid creating economic disincentives for remarriage or labor force participation.
- (8) A guideline should encourage the involvement of both parents in the child's upbringing. It should take into account the financial support provided directly by parents in shared physical custody or extended visitation arrangements, recognizing that even a fifty percent sharing of physical custody does not necessarily obviate the child support obligation.

Testimony
Senate Bill 2363 – Department Of Human Services
Senate Human Services Committee
Senator Judy Lee, Chairman
February 6, 2013

Chairman Lee, members of the Senate Human Services Committee, I am Jim Fleming, Director of the Child Support Division of the Department of Human Services (Child Support). I am here to testify on Senate Bill 2363.

Senate Bill 2363 requires Child Support to study and develop a plan for converting North Dakota's child support guidelines from an obligor model to an income shares model.

Under an income shares model, a basic child support obligation is computed based on the combined income of both parents. This basic obligation is then prorated in proportion to each parent's income and adjusted to account for work-related child care costs and often any extraordinary medical expenses. A child support order is then entered with respect to the obligor's share of the basic child support obligation and child care costs.

Impacts of changing to an income shares model:

First, in order for income shares to lead to a reduction in an obligor's support amount, the obligor must earn substantially less income than the parent with primary residential responsibility. Even though the child support guidelines provide the presumptively correct amount of support, the presumption may be rebutted for certain reasons listed in the guidelines. In 2007, the law was changed to require the child support guidelines to include a rebuttal criteria "based on the proportionate net

income of the obligor and the obligee when the net income of the obligee is at least three times higher than the net income of the obligor.” In essence, North Dakota already uses an income shares model in this circumstance when use of that model results in a reduced child support obligation.

There are additional provisions in the current guidelines that are designed to promote fairness and responsiveness to obligors. The guidelines also include a deduction for when an obligor is authorized by the court to have extended periods of parenting time, and take into account when an obligor owes support to multiple families. These provisions would no longer exist if North Dakota changed to an income shares model.

One of the challenges in an income shares model is how to account for the contribution of the parent with primary residential responsibility in caring for the child a greater portion of the time, particularly overnight. Although this is a responsibility that most parents gladly bear, it has undeniable value. In addition, in an income shares model, child care costs are often added proportionately to each parent’s obligation. This is not information that Child Support currently gathers from either parent.

Under the current guidelines, when the parents share equal or split residential responsibility, the income of each parent is considered and an obligation is determined for each parent. As above, this results in an outcome that closely resembles an income shares model.

Second, establishing child support orders in the amount provided by the child support guidelines using an income shares model, and periodically reviewing those obligations using current income information, would

increase administrative costs for Child Support. The Department's fiscal note for an income shares model bill in 2005 estimated that changing to an income shares model would require an additional 10 full-time equivalent positions (FTE), along with at least \$150,000 in computer programming costs (which is in 2005 dollars and would be higher today) and the operating costs associated with additional staff and mailings to parents. The need for additional staff is the result of the time required to review income information from both parents, rather than only the obligor, and to take the necessary actions to obtain such information from unwilling or unresponsive parents with primary residential responsibility. If the study called for in Senate Bill 2363 results in legislation to move to an income shares model, additional administrative funding (FTE and operating expenses) would be needed in the 2015-2017 biennium.

Senate Bill 2363 will also require considerable analysis and report preparation time, either through a contractor who is familiar with income shares models in other states or through existing Child Support staff. Child Support has not been asked to provide a fiscal note on Senate Bill 2363, and we are hoping to learn from this hearing how extensive and detailed the study and plan may be.

When the income shares model was last considered in 2005, Child Support offered a substitute amendment listing the targeted circumstances under which a review of the obligor's obligation would occur outside the normal three-year review cycle. At the time, I informed the committee that I had asked our customer service manager, who has been handling customer calls daily for many years, what she thought was the cause of more obligor complaints: the fact that the obligation was determined without regard to the custodial parent's income, or that the

obligor had changes in his or her income but could not obtain help from us in changing the ongoing child support obligation outside the three-year review cycle. She told me that without a doubt, the much more common complaint was that the obligor lost a job or experienced some other change in income that made it hard to afford the current child support obligation.

In response to Senate Bill 2363, I posed the same question to our customer service manager, and the response above is still accurate.

In May 2006, Child Support voluntarily began reviewing obligations outside the three-year review cycle. Please see the attached list of exceptions to the three-year review cycle (Attachment 1). Although these accelerated reviews are not mandated by the federal or state government, we believe providing these reviews upon request promotes a comparable perception of greater fairness as an income shares model, but in a much more tangible way. In fact, we are currently assessing whether we are able to streamline the review and adjustment process with the goal of abandoning the lengthy list of exceptions and, instead, shortening the normal review cycle to something less than three years.

The accelerated review process is only one example of the enhanced services offered by Child Support to promote fairness to obligors. Others include:

- The economic downturn project, which was a temporary project under which a motion to amend the ongoing child support obligation based on a lay-off or substantial reduction in work hours

was considered by Child Support and prioritized on the court's docket.

- Suppression of judgment interest for as long as the obligor honors a payment plan to retain a driver or hunting license and pay down the total arrearage.
- PRIDE – a parental employment project, often initiated as part of the contempt of court process, that connects obligors with Job Service North Dakota to improve job skills and find employment.
- Filing motions to stop the current support from accruing when the obligor is now taking care of the child, rather than waiting for one of the parents to file the motion.
- A web-based child support calculator (under development) which allows courts, attorneys, and parents to complete their own guideline calculations and prepare appropriate court documents showing how the guideline amount was calculated.

In addition, a significant body of case law has developed on the meaning of the current guidelines, and the number of appeals regarding the guidelines has dropped to only one or two per year. The value of that case law would be completely lost with a new guidelines model, and the calculator above will be rendered obsolete just a few short years after it is made available.

The Department is concerned about the timing of the study. Federal law requires Child Support to review the child support guidelines every four years. Under state law, the quadrennial review process begins with Child Support convening a drafting advisory committee, including two legislators. Child Support must issue a notice of proposed rulemaking by August 1, 2014. Following the schedule of prior quadrennial reviews, one

would expect Child Support to schedule three to five meetings of the advisory group in May and June 2014. This means that if Senate Bill 2363 is enacted, Child Support would be attempting to complete the study and develop a plan for income shares at the same time it is conducting the four-year review of the existing obligor-model guidelines.

Compliance and Monthly Support

For the last federal fiscal year, over 75.09 percent of the current support that accrued was collected on time, which is the highest compliance rate in the history of the North Dakota Child Support program. This level of compliance is directly related to the proactive customer service described earlier in my testimony, and suggests that the perception of fairness is not as much of a concern today as it perhaps once was.

The average monthly amount of child support per child that is due in North Dakota is \$333.28. For more information, attached to my testimony is the table of presumptive amounts in the current child support guidelines (Attachment 2), and the United States Department of Agriculture data (Attachment 3) used by the drafting advisory committee to verify the appropriateness of the amounts in the guidelines. In addition to the average monthly per-child obligation, Attachment 4 to my testimony is a chart showing the breakdown of child support obligations at various income levels. As indicated in the bottom of the chart, the obligations in the chart reflect an overall average of 1.38 children per obligation. We believe these three attachments show that the current amounts due under the obligor-model guidelines are fairly reasonable, considering the overall cost of raising children and the income of the obligor parent.

For comparison purposes, the North Dakota Child Care Resource and Referral 2012 survey on the cost of licensed child care in the state shows that the average cost at a child care center for an infant in Burleigh County was \$153.62 per week (\$665.69 per month). The weekly rate was not quite that high in Ward (\$149.87) and Williams (\$152.10), but much higher yet in Cass (\$171.59), Grand Forks (\$174.10), and Stark (\$180). The rates drop roughly \$10 per week, depending on the county, as the child reaches 18 months and again when the child reaches three years of age.

Madame Chairman and members of the committee, this concludes my testimony on Senate Bill 2363, and I would be glad to answer any questions the committee may have.

Exceptions to the three-year rule

- There is a zero dollar (\$0) child support order in the case.
- The child support order was based on imputing minimum wage to the non-custodial parent and the non-custodial parent has now been earning more than minimum wage for at least four (4) consecutive quarters.
- The child support order was entered by default and without financial information from any source as a result of the non-custodial parent's failure to cooperate and the non-custodial parent is now willing to provide financial information and otherwise cooperate. Note: this exception may only be used to benefit the non-custodial parent one time during the life of the support obligation.
- After the order was entered, the non-custodial parent was determined to be eligible for Supplemental Security Income or other disability benefits (e.g., from the Social Security Administration or Department of Veterans Affairs).
- The child support order was based on the non-custodial parent's receipt of Supplemental Security Income or other disability benefits (e.g., from the Social Security Administration or Department of Veterans Affairs) and then the disability determination is reversed.
- After the order was entered, the non-custodial parent was sentenced to incarceration for at least one year with no possibility of being released before actually serving at least one year. This exception also applies if the non-custodial parent was previously sentenced to incarceration for multiple years and must still serve at least one year of actual incarceration before being released.
- The child support order was based on the non-custodial parent's incarceration (e.g., minimum wage was imputed to the non-custodial parent) and it has been at least 12 months since the non-custodial parent was released from incarceration.
- After the order was entered, the non-custodial parent was activated for military duty for at least one year. This exception also applies if the activation has already occurred and there are at least 12 months of active duty remaining.
- The child support order was based on the non-custodial parent's activation for military duty and it has been at least six (6) months since the non-custodial parent was released from active military duty.
- The child support order includes a requirement for the non-custodial parent to provide dependent health insurance coverage, the non-custodial parent was not providing coverage at the time the order was entered and did not receive a deduction from gross income for a portion of the premium payments, and has now been providing coverage at a cost of at least \$100 per month for at least nine (9) months (e.g., health insurance is available through the employer and has been enforced through the National Medical Support Notice).
- The child support order includes a requirement for the non-custodial parent to provide dependent health insurance coverage, the non-custodial parent was providing coverage at the time the order was entered at a cost of at least \$100 per month and received a deduction from gross income for a portion of the premium payments and now discontinues coverage.
- The child support order includes a requirement for the non-custodial parent to provide dependent health insurance coverage, the non-custodial parent was providing coverage at a cost at the time the order was entered and received a deduction from gross income for a portion of the premium payments and now the cost of coverage has increased by at least \$100 per month.
- The child support order includes a requirement for the non-custodial parent to provide dependent health insurance coverage, the non-custodial parent was providing coverage at a cost at the time the order was entered and received a deduction from gross income for a portion of the premium payments and now the cost of coverage has decreased by at least \$100 per month.
- After the order was entered, the non-custodial parent experienced an involuntary job loss or demotion resulting in a decrease in income. Note: for purposes of this exception, an involuntary job loss or demotion is one that occurs through no fault of the non-custodial parent. If the non-custodial parent was terminated or demoted for cause, this exception does not apply.
- After the order was entered, the non-custodial parent experienced a job change or promotion resulting in an increase in income and the increase in income has been maintained for at least four (4) consecutive quarters.

75-02-04.1-10. Child support amount. The amount of child support payable by the obligor is determined by the application of the following schedule to the obligor's monthly net income and the number of children for whom support is being sought in the matter before the court.

Obligor's Monthly Net Income	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children	Six or More Children
\$100	\$14	\$17	\$20	\$22	\$24	\$26
\$200	\$28	\$34	\$40	\$44	\$48	\$52
\$300	\$42	\$51	\$60	\$66	\$72	\$78
\$400	\$56	\$68	\$80	\$88	\$96	\$104
\$500	\$82	\$100	\$117	\$130	\$143	\$155
\$600	\$108	\$131	\$155	\$172	\$189	\$207
\$700	\$134	\$163	\$192	\$214	\$236	\$258
\$800	\$160	\$195	\$229	\$256	\$283	\$309
\$900	\$186	\$226	\$267	\$298	\$329	\$361
\$1,000	\$212	\$258	\$304	\$340	\$376	\$412
\$1,100	\$238	\$290	\$341	\$382	\$423	\$463
\$1,200	\$264	\$321	\$379	\$424	\$469	\$515
\$1,300	\$290	\$353	\$416	\$466	\$516	\$566
\$1,400	\$316	\$385	\$453	\$508	\$563	\$617
\$1,500	\$342	\$416	\$491	\$550	\$609	\$669
\$1,600	\$368	\$448	\$528	\$592	\$656	\$720
\$1,700	\$384	\$476	\$562	\$630	\$696	\$761
\$1,800	\$400	\$505	\$596	\$668	\$736	\$803
\$1,900	\$416	\$533	\$631	\$706	\$776	\$844
\$2,000	\$431	\$562	\$665	\$744	\$816	\$885
\$2,100	\$447	\$590	\$699	\$781	\$856	\$926
\$2,200	\$463	\$619	\$733	\$819	\$896	\$968
\$2,300	\$479	\$647	\$767	\$857	\$936	\$1,009
\$2,400	\$495	\$676	\$802	\$895	\$976	\$1,050
\$2,500	\$511	\$704	\$836	\$933	\$1,017	\$1,091
\$2,600	\$527	\$733	\$870	\$971	\$1,057	\$1,133
\$2,700	\$542	\$761	\$904	\$1,009	\$1,097	\$1,174
\$2,800	\$558	\$789	\$939	\$1,047	\$1,137	\$1,215
\$2,900	\$574	\$818	\$973	\$1,084	\$1,177	\$1,257
\$3,000	\$590	\$846	\$1,007	\$1,122	\$1,217	\$1,298
\$3,100	\$606	\$875	\$1,041	\$1,160	\$1,257	\$1,339
\$3,200	\$622	\$903	\$1,075	\$1,198	\$1,297	\$1,380

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Attachment 2

Obligor's Monthly Net Income	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children	Six or More Children
\$3,300	\$637	\$932	\$1,110	\$1,236	\$1,337	\$1,422
\$3,400	\$653	\$960	\$1,144	\$1,274	\$1,377	\$1,463
\$3,500	\$669	\$989	\$1,178	\$1,312	\$1,417	\$1,504
\$3,600	\$685	\$1,017	\$1,212	\$1,350	\$1,457	\$1,545
\$3,700	\$701	\$1,045	\$1,246	\$1,387	\$1,497	\$1,587
\$3,800	\$717	\$1,074	\$1,281	\$1,425	\$1,537	\$1,628
\$3,900	\$733	\$1,102	\$1,315	\$1,463	\$1,577	\$1,669
\$4,000	\$748	\$1,131	\$1,349	\$1,501	\$1,617	\$1,710
\$4,100	\$764	\$1,159	\$1,383	\$1,539	\$1,658	\$1,752
\$4,200	\$780	\$1,188	\$1,417	\$1,577	\$1,698	\$1,793
\$4,300	\$796	\$1,216	\$1,452	\$1,615	\$1,738	\$1,834
\$4,400	\$812	\$1,245	\$1,486	\$1,653	\$1,778	\$1,876
\$4,500	\$828	\$1,273	\$1,520	\$1,691	\$1,818	\$1,917
\$4,600	\$844	\$1,302	\$1,554	\$1,728	\$1,858	\$1,958
\$4,700	\$859	\$1,330	\$1,589	\$1,766	\$1,898	\$1,999
\$4,800	\$875	\$1,358	\$1,623	\$1,804	\$1,938	\$2,041
\$4,900	\$891	\$1,387	\$1,657	\$1,842	\$1,978	\$2,082
\$5,000	\$907	\$1,415	\$1,691	\$1,880	\$2,018	\$2,123
\$5,100	\$923	\$1,444	\$1,725	\$1,918	\$2,058	\$2,164
\$5,200	\$939	\$1,472	\$1,760	\$1,956	\$2,098	\$2,206
\$5,300	\$954	\$1,501	\$1,794	\$1,994	\$2,138	\$2,247
\$5,400	\$970	\$1,529	\$1,828	\$2,031	\$2,178	\$2,288
\$5,500	\$986	\$1,558	\$1,862	\$2,069	\$2,218	\$2,330
\$5,600	\$1,002	\$1,586	\$1,896	\$2,107	\$2,258	\$2,371
\$5,700	\$1,018	\$1,614	\$1,931	\$2,145	\$2,298	\$2,412
\$5,800	\$1,034	\$1,643	\$1,965	\$2,183	\$2,339	\$2,453
\$5,900	\$1,050	\$1,671	\$1,999	\$2,221	\$2,379	\$2,495
\$6,000	\$1,065	\$1,700	\$2,033	\$2,259	\$2,419	\$2,536
\$6,100	\$1,081	\$1,728	\$2,067	\$2,297	\$2,459	\$2,577
\$6,200	\$1,097	\$1,757	\$2,102	\$2,334	\$2,499	\$2,618
\$6,300	\$1,113	\$1,785	\$2,136	\$2,372	\$2,539	\$2,660
\$6,400	\$1,129	\$1,814	\$2,170	\$2,410	\$2,579	\$2,701
\$6,500	\$1,145	\$1,842	\$2,204	\$2,448	\$2,619	\$2,742
\$6,600	\$1,161	\$1,871	\$2,239	\$2,486	\$2,659	\$2,784
\$6,700	\$1,176	\$1,899	\$2,273	\$2,524	\$2,699	\$2,825
\$6,800	\$1,192	\$1,927	\$2,307	\$2,562	\$2,739	\$2,866
\$6,900	\$1,208	\$1,956	\$2,341	\$2,600	\$2,779	\$2,907

#2

Attachment 2

Obligor's Monthly Net Income	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children	Six or More Children
\$7,000	\$1,224	\$1,984	\$2,375	\$2,638	\$2,819	\$2,949
\$7,100	\$1,240	\$2,013	\$2,410	\$2,675	\$2,859	\$2,990
\$7,200	\$1,256	\$2,041	\$2,444	\$2,713	\$2,899	\$3,031
\$7,300	\$1,271	\$2,070	\$2,478	\$2,751	\$2,939	\$3,072
\$7,400	\$1,287	\$2,098	\$2,512	\$2,789	\$2,979	\$3,114
\$7,500	\$1,303	\$2,127	\$2,546	\$2,827	\$3,020	\$3,155
\$7,600	\$1,319	\$2,155	\$2,581	\$2,865	\$3,060	\$3,196
\$7,700	\$1,335	\$2,183	\$2,615	\$2,903	\$3,100	\$3,237
\$7,800	\$1,351	\$2,212	\$2,649	\$2,941	\$3,140	\$3,279
\$7,900	\$1,367	\$2,240	\$2,683	\$2,978	\$3,180	\$3,320
\$8,000	\$1,382	\$2,269	\$2,717	\$3,016	\$3,220	\$3,361
\$8,100	\$1,398	\$2,297	\$2,752	\$3,054	\$3,260	\$3,403
\$8,200	\$1,414	\$2,326	\$2,786	\$3,092	\$3,300	\$3,444
\$8,300	\$1,430	\$2,354	\$2,820	\$3,130	\$3,340	\$3,485
\$8,400	\$1,446	\$2,383	\$2,854	\$3,168	\$3,380	\$3,526
\$8,500	\$1,462	\$2,411	\$2,888	\$3,206	\$3,420	\$3,568
\$8,600	\$1,478	\$2,440	\$2,923	\$3,244	\$3,460	\$3,609
\$8,700	\$1,493	\$2,468	\$2,957	\$3,281	\$3,500	\$3,650
\$8,800	\$1,509	\$2,496	\$2,991	\$3,319	\$3,540	\$3,691
\$8,900	\$1,525	\$2,525	\$3,025	\$3,357	\$3,580	\$3,733
\$9,000	\$1,541	\$2,553	\$3,060	\$3,395	\$3,620	\$3,774
\$9,100	\$1,557	\$2,582	\$3,094	\$3,433	\$3,661	\$3,815
\$9,200	\$1,573	\$2,610	\$3,128	\$3,471	\$3,701	\$3,857
\$9,300	\$1,588	\$2,639	\$3,162	\$3,509	\$3,741	\$3,898
\$9,400	\$1,604	\$2,667	\$3,196	\$3,547	\$3,781	\$3,939
\$9,500	\$1,620	\$2,696	\$3,231	\$3,585	\$3,821	\$3,980
\$9,600	\$1,636	\$2,724	\$3,265	\$3,622	\$3,861	\$4,022
\$9,700	\$1,652	\$2,752	\$3,299	\$3,660	\$3,901	\$4,063
\$9,800	\$1,668	\$2,781	\$3,333	\$3,698	\$3,941	\$4,104
\$9,900	\$1,684	\$2,809	\$3,367	\$3,736	\$3,981	\$4,145
\$10,000	\$1,699	\$2,838	\$3,402	\$3,774	\$4,021	\$4,187
\$10,100	\$1,715	\$2,866	\$3,436	\$3,812	\$4,061	\$4,228
\$10,200	\$1,731	\$2,894	\$3,470	\$3,849	\$4,101	\$4,270
\$10,300	\$1,747	\$2,923	\$3,504	\$3,887	\$4,141	\$4,311
\$10,400	\$1,763	\$2,951	\$3,538	\$3,924	\$4,181	\$4,352
\$10,500	\$1,780	\$2,979	\$3,572	\$3,962	\$4,221	\$4,394
\$10,600	\$1,796	\$3,007	\$3,605	\$4,000	\$4,260	\$4,435

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Obligor's Monthly Net Income	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children	Six or More Children
\$10,700	\$1,812	\$3,035	\$3,639	\$4,037	\$4,300	\$4,476
\$10,800	\$1,828	\$3,064	\$3,673	\$4,075	\$4,340	\$4,517
\$10,900	\$1,844	\$3,092	\$3,707	\$4,112	\$4,380	\$4,559
\$11,000	\$1,860	\$3,120	\$3,741	\$4,150	\$4,420	\$4,600
\$11,100	\$1,876	\$3,148	\$3,775	\$4,188	\$4,460	\$4,641
\$11,200	\$1,892	\$3,176	\$3,809	\$4,225	\$4,500	\$4,683
\$11,300	\$1,908	\$3,205	\$3,843	\$4,263	\$4,540	\$4,724
\$11,400	\$1,924	\$3,233	\$3,877	\$4,300	\$4,580	\$4,765
\$11,500	\$1,941	\$3,261	\$3,911	\$4,338	\$4,620	\$4,807
\$11,600	\$1,957	\$3,289	\$3,945	\$4,376	\$4,659	\$4,848
\$11,700	\$1,973	\$3,317	\$3,978	\$4,413	\$4,699	\$4,889
\$11,800	\$1,989	\$3,346	\$4,012	\$4,451	\$4,739	\$4,930
\$11,900	\$2,005	\$3,374	\$4,046	\$4,488	\$4,779	\$4,972
\$12,000	\$2,021	\$3,402	\$4,080	\$4,526	\$4,819	\$5,013
\$12,100	\$2,037	\$3,430	\$4,114	\$4,564	\$4,859	\$5,054
\$12,200	\$2,053	\$3,458	\$4,148	\$4,601	\$4,899	\$5,096
\$12,300	\$2,069	\$3,487	\$4,182	\$4,639	\$4,939	\$5,137
\$12,400	\$2,085	\$3,515	\$4,216	\$4,676	\$4,979	\$5,178
\$12,500	\$2,102	\$3,543	\$4,250	\$4,714	\$5,019	\$5,220

History: Effective February 1, 1991; amended effective January 1, 1995; August 1, 2003; July 1, 2011.

General Authority: NDCC 50-06-16, 50-09-25

Law Implemented: NDCC 14-09-09.7, 50-09-02(16); 42 USC 667

Table 1. Estimated annual expenditures on a child by husband-wife families, overall United States, 2011

Age of child	Total expense	Housing	Food	Transportation	Clothing	Health care	Child care and education ^a	Miscellaneous ^b
Before tax income: Less than \$59,410 (Average = \$38,000)								
0 - 2	\$9,050	\$2,990	\$1,160	\$1,170	\$640	\$630	\$2,040	\$420
3 - 5	9,100	2,990	1,260	1,230	500	590	1,910	620
6 - 8	8,760	2,990	1,710	1,350	570	660	850	630
9 - 11	9,520	2,990	1,970	1,350	580	710	1,290	630
12 - 14	9,960	2,990	2,130	1,480	690	1,090	880	700
15 - 17	9,970	2,990	2,120	1,630	730	1,010	910	580
Total	\$169,080	\$53,820	\$31,050	\$24,630	\$11,130	\$14,070	\$23,640	\$10,740
Before-tax income: \$59,410 to \$102,870 (Average = \$79,940)								
0 - 2	\$12,370	\$3,920	\$1,400	\$1,690	\$760	\$850	\$2,860	\$890
3 - 5	12,390	3,920	1,490	1,740	610	800	2,740	1,090
6 - 8	12,290	3,920	2,100	1,860	680	940	1,680	1,110
9 - 11	13,110	3,920	2,400	1,870	710	1,000	2,110	1,100
12 - 14	13,820	3,920	2,580	1,990	840	1,410	1,910	1,170
15 - 17	14,320	3,920	2,570	2,150	900	1,330	2,400	1,050
Total	\$234,900	\$70,560	\$37,620	\$33,900	\$13,500	\$18,990	\$41,100	\$19,230
Before-tax income: More than \$102,870 (Average = \$180,040)								
0 - 2	\$20,460	\$7,100	\$1,900	\$2,550	\$1,050	\$980	\$5,090	\$1,790
3 - 5	20,480	7,100	2,000	2,610	880	930	4,970	1,990
6 - 8	20,420	7,100	2,630	2,730	970	1,080	3,910	2,000
9 - 11	21,320	7,100	2,980	2,730	1,010	1,150	4,350	2,000
12 - 14	22,700	7,100	3,190	2,860	1,170	1,610	4,700	2,070
15 - 17	24,510	7,100	3,180	3,020	1,280	1,520	6,460	1,950
Total	\$389,670	\$127,800	\$47,640	\$49,500	\$19,080	\$21,810	\$88,440	\$35,400

Estimates are based on 2005-06 Consumer Expenditure Survey data updated to 2011 dollars by using the Consumer Price index. For each age category, the expense estimates represent average child-rearing expenditures for each age (e.g., the expense for the 3-5 age category, on average, applies to the 3-year-old, the 4-year-old, or the 5-year-old). The Total (0 - 17) row represents the expenditure sum of all ages (0, 1, 2, 3, ... 17) in 2011 dollars. The figures represent estimated expenses on the younger child in a two-child family. Estimates are about the same for the older child, so to calculate expenses for two children, figures should be summed for the appropriate age categories. To estimate expenses for an only child, multiply the total expense for the appropriate age category by 1.25. To estimate expenses for each child in a family with three or more children, multiply the total expense for each appropriate age category by 0.78. For expenses on all children in a family, these totals should be summed.

^a Includes only families with child care and education expenses.

^b Includes personal care items, entertainment, and reading materials.

Table 4. Estimated annual expenditures on a child by husband-wife families, urban Midwest, 2011

Age of child	Total expense	Housing	Food	Transportation	Clothing	Health care	Child care and education ^a	Miscellaneous ^b
Before-tax income: Less than \$59,250 (Average = \$37,900)								
0 - 2	\$8,950	\$2,880	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$620	\$600	\$2,170	\$480
3 - 5	8,960	2,880	1,200	1,160	480	560	2,000	680
6 - 8	8,620	2,880	1,640	1,280	550	630	940	700
9 - 11	9,370	2,880	1,900	1,290	570	680	1,360	690
12 - 14	9,840	2,880	2,060	1,410	680	1,030	1,020	760
15 - 17	10,020	2,880	2,060	1,570	720	960	1,180	650
Total	\$167,280	\$51,840	\$29,880	\$23,430	\$10,860	\$13,380	\$26,010	\$11,880
Before-tax income: \$59,250 to \$102,590 (Average = \$79,720)								
0 - 2	\$12,140	\$3,780	\$1,340	\$1,630	\$750	\$810	\$2,890	\$940
3 - 5	12,110	3,780	1,430	1,680	590	760	2,720	1,150
8 - 8	12,010	3,780	2,030	1,810	670	890	1,660	1,170
9 - 11	12,820	3,780	2,320	1,820	690	960	2,090	1,160
12 - 14	13,540	3,780	2,500	1,940	830	1,340	1,920	1,230
15 - 17	14,140	3,780	2,500	2,100	900	1,260	2,490	1,110
Total	\$230,280	\$68,040	\$36,360	\$32,940	\$13,290	\$18,060	\$41,310	\$20,280
Before-tax income: More than \$102,590 (Average = \$179,540)								
0 - 2	\$20,070	\$6,850	\$1,830	\$2,500	\$1,030	\$940	\$5,080	\$1,840
3 - 5	20,040	6,850	1,930	2,560	860	890	4,910	2,040
6 - 8	19,970	6,850	2,550	2,690	940	1,030	3,850	2,060
9 - 11	20,840	6,850	2,900	2,690	980	1,100	4,270	2,050
12 - 14	22,260	6,850	3,110	2,810	1,160	1,550	4,650	2,130
15 - 17	24,130	6,850	3,100	2,970	1,270	1,460	6,470	2,010
Total	\$381,930	\$123,300	\$46,260	\$48,660	\$18,720	\$20,910	\$87,690	\$36,390

Estimates are based on 2005-06 Consumer Expenditure Survey data updated to 2011 dollars by using the regional Consumer Price Index. For each age category, the expense estimates represent average child-rearing expenditures for each age (e.g., the expense for the 3-5 age category, on average, applies to the 3-year-old, the 4-year-old, or the 5-year-old). The Total (0 - 17) row represents the expenditure sum of all ages (0, 1, 2, 3, ...17) in 2011 dollars. The figures represent estimated expenses on the younger child in a two-child family. Estimates are about the same for the older child, so to calculate expenses for two children, figures should be summed for the appropriate age categories. To estimate expenses for an only child, multiply the total expense for the appropriate age category by 1.25. To estimate expenses for each child in a family with three or more children, multiply the total expense for each appropriate age category by 0.78. For expenses on all children in a family, these totals should be summed.

The Midwestern region consists of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

^a Includes only families with child care and education expenses.

^b Includes personal care items, entertainment, and reading materials.

Table 6. Estimated annual expenditures on a child by husband-wife families, rural areas, 2011

Age of child	Total expense	Housing	Food	Transportation	Clothing	Health care	Child care and education ^a	Miscellaneous ^b
Before-tax income: Less than \$60,020 (Average = \$38,390)								
0 - 2	\$7,590	\$1,840	\$1,020	\$1,270	\$620	\$620	\$1,840	\$380
3 - 5	7,190	1,840	1,120	1,330	490	590	1,230	590
6 - 8	7,320	1,840	1,540	1,460	550	650	670	610
9 - 11	7,600	1,840	1,800	1,460	560	700	640	600
12 - 14	8,210	1,840	1,950	1,590	670	1,070	420	670
15 - 17	8,400	1,840	1,950	1,740	700	1,000	620	550
Total	\$138,930	\$33,120	\$28,140	\$26,550	\$10,770	\$13,890	\$16,260	\$10,200
Before-tax income: \$60,020 to \$103,920 (Average = \$80,760)								
0 - 2	\$9,910	\$2,410	\$1,260	\$1,800	\$730	\$840	\$2,020	\$850
3 - 5	9,490	2,410	1,360	1,860	590	800	1,410	1,060
6 - 8	9,850	2,410	1,930	1,990	660	930	850	1,080
9 - 11	10,190	2,410	2,220	1,990	680	990	830	1,070
12 - 14	10,920	2,410	2,400	2,120	810	1,390	650	1,140
15 - 17	11,210	2,410	2,390	2,270	870	1,310	940	1,020
Total	\$184,710	\$43,380	\$34,680	\$36,090	\$13,020	\$18,780	\$20,100	\$18,660
Before-tax income: More than \$103,920 (Average = \$181,870)								
0 - 2	\$15,680	\$4,370	\$1,760	\$2,680	\$1,010	\$970	\$3,140	\$1,750
3 - 5	15,220	4,370	1,860	2,740	850	930	2,520	1,950
6 - 8	15,650	4,370	2,470	2,870	930	1,070	1,970	1,970
9 - 11	16,060	4,370	2,810	2,870	960	1,140	1,940	1,970
12 - 14	17,200	4,370	3,010	3,000	1,130	1,600	2,050	2,040
15 - 17	18,160	4,370	3,000	3,150	1,230	1,510	2,980	1,920
Total	\$293,910	\$78,660	\$44,730	\$51,930	\$18,330	\$21,660	\$43,800	\$34,800

Estimates are based on 2005-06 Consumer Expenditure Survey data updated to 2011 dollars by using the population size Consumer Price Index. For each age category, the expense estimates represent average child-rearing expenditures for each age (e.g., the expense for the 3-5 age category, on average, applies to the 3-year-old, the 4-year-old, or the 5-year-old). The Total (0 - 17) row represents the expenditure sum of all ages (0, 1, 2, 3, ... 17) in 2011 dollars. The figures represent estimated expenses on the younger child in a two-child family. Estimates are about the same for the older child, so to calculate expenses for two children, figures should be summed for the appropriate age categories. To estimate expenses for an only child, multiply the total expense for the appropriate age category by 1.25. To estimate expenses for each child in a family with three or more children, multiply the total expense for each appropriate age category by 0.78. For expenses on all children in a family, these totals should be summed.

Rural areas are places of fewer than 2,500 people outside a Metropolitan Statistical Area.

^a Includes only families with child care and education expenses.

^b Includes personal care items, entertainment, and reading materials.

Table 7. Estimated annual expenditures on a child by single-parent families, overall United States, 2011

Age of child	Total expense	Housing	Food	Transportation	Clothing	Health care	Child care and education ^a	Miscellaneous ^b
Before-tax income: Less than \$59,410 (Average = \$26,350)								
0 - 2	\$7,760	\$2,840	\$1,400	\$680	\$410	\$520	\$1,400	\$510
3 - 5	8,610	2,840	1,370	920	330	600	1,940	610
6 - 8	8,450	2,840	1,830	1,030	340	670	960	780
9 - 11	9,030	2,840	2,010	1,060	400	620	1,360	740
12 - 14	9,440	2,840	2,150	1,130	420	940	1,120	840
15 - 17	9,180	2,840	2,270	1,130	460	930	880	670
Total	\$157,410	\$51,120	\$33,090	\$17,850	\$7,080	\$12,840	\$22,980	\$12,450
Before-tax income: \$59,410 or more (Average = \$107,820)								
0 - 2	\$16,770	\$5,880	\$2,080	\$1,920	\$590	\$980	\$3,670	\$1,650
3 - 5	17,660	5,880	2,070	2,160	500	1,090	4,210	1,750
6 - 8	17,810	5,880	2,680	2,260	530	1,180	3,350	1,930
9 - 11	18,660	5,880	3,000	2,300	610	1,110	3,880	1,880
12 - 14	19,670	5,880	3,080	2,370	650	1,560	4,150	1,980
15 - 17	20,570	5,880	3,220	2,370	730	1,550	5,010	1,810
Total	\$333,420	\$105,840	\$48,390	\$40,140	\$10,830	\$22,410	\$72,810	\$33,000

Estimates are based on 2005-06 Consumer Expenditure Survey data updated to 2011 dollars by using the Consumer Price Index. For each age category, the expense estimates represent average child-rearing expenditures for each age (e.g., the expense for the 3-5 age category, on average, applies to the 3-year-old, the 4-year-old, or the 5-year-old). The Total (0 - 17) row represents the expenditure sum of all ages (0, 1, 2, 3, ...17) in 2011 dollars. The figures represent estimated expenses on the younger child in a single-parent, two-child family. For estimated expenses on the older child, multiply the total expense for the appropriate age category by 0.97. To estimate expenses for two children, the expenses on the younger child and older child after adjusting the expense on the older child downward should be summed for the appropriate age categories. To estimate expenses for an only child, multiply the total expense for the appropriate age category by 1.29. To estimate expenses for each child in a family with three or more children, multiply the total expense for each appropriate age category by 0.77 after adjusting the expenses on the older children downward. For expenses on all children in a family, these totals should be summed.

^a Includes only families with child care and education expenses.

^b Includes personal care items, entertainment, and reading materials.

Current Monthly Child Support Obligations

Based on Orders in Effect as of January 31, 2013

Current Monthly Child Support*	IV-D Only			NonIV-D Only			IV-D and NonIV-D		
	Number of Obligations	% of Total	Cumulative	Number of Obligations	% of Total	Cumulative	Number of Obligations	% of Total	Cumulative
Up to \$50	416	1.9%	1.9%	69	1.4%	1.4%	485	1.8%	1.8%
\$51 - \$100	431	2.0%	3.9%	80	1.6%	3.0%	511	1.9%	3.7%
\$101 - \$150	1,199	5.5%	9.4%	152	3.0%	6.0%	1,351	5.0%	8.8%
\$151 - \$200	2,357	10.8%	20.2%	279	5.6%	11.6%	2,636	9.9%	18.6%
\$201 - \$300	5,734	26.4%	46.6%	808	16.2%	27.8%	6,542	24.5%	43.1%
\$301 - \$400	4,073	18.7%	65.3%	757	15.1%	42.9%	4,830	18.1%	61.1%
\$401 - \$500	2,549	11.7%	77.0%	638	12.8%	55.7%	3,187	11.9%	73.0%
\$501 - \$750	3,051	14.0%	91.1%	966	19.3%	75.0%	4,017	15.0%	88.1%
\$751 - \$1000	1,119	5.1%	96.2%	585	11.7%	86.7%	1,704	6.4%	94.4%
\$1001 - \$2000	752	3.5%	99.7%	552	11.0%	97.7%	1,304	4.9%	99.3%
\$2001 - \$3000	52	0.2%	99.9%	72	1.4%	99.2%	124	0.5%	99.8%
\$3001 - \$4000	19	0.1%	100.0%	28	0.6%	99.7%	47	0.2%	99.9%
More than \$4,000	2	0.0%	100.0%	14	0.3%	100.0%	16	0.1%	100.0%
Total	21,754			5,000			26,754		
Mean	\$396.48 91.1%			\$602.76 138.6%			\$435.03 100.0%		
Median	\$322.00 94.7%			\$459.00 135.0%			\$340.00 100.0%		

* Current monthly support obligation may cover one or more children. If the order frequency was other than monthly, the amount was converted to a monthly amount (example: \$50/week was converted: \$50 x 52 divided by 12 = \$216.67). If support was ordered as a "per child" amount, the "per child" amount was multiplied by the number of active children to calculate the monthly amount.

Average number of children per order for IV-D is 1.36 and NonIV-D is 1.49, with an overall average of 1.38.

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