



Child Support Enforcement and Child Support Collections

The Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program is a joint federal, state, and local effort to secure financial support from noncustodial parents. People who receive benefits from certain other federal assistance programs automatically receive the CSE program's services; others may apply for them. The federal government makes incentive payments to states to operate CSE programs efficiently, and it reimburses states for 66 percent of their programs' operating expenses. There is no limit on federal spending to defray those state expenditures. The federal government also makes grants to states to support services for children and families under the program.

States also collect child support payments on behalf of families that receive cash assistance through the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program. The receipts are used to reimburse those states and to return funds to the federal government for TANF payments to families.

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By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2024-2028	2024-2033
BUDGET INFORMATION													
Estimated Outlays for Components of the Child Support Enforcement Program													
Child Support Administration	3,599	3,606	3,613	3,620	3,628	3,635	3,643	3,650	3,658	3,666	3,674	18,102	36,393
Incentive Payments	638	690	716	733	749	764	780	798	816	834	853	3,652	7,733
Payments to Territories; Repatriation	20	18	18	19	19	20	20	20	21	21	21	94	197
Sequestration ^a	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-5	-8
Child Support Collections^b													
TANF Collections Retained by the Federal Government	-668	-598	-582	-567	-552	-537	-522	-507	-493	-478	-464	-2,836	-5,300

TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

- a. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act extended sequestration for mandatory spending through fiscal year 2031.
- b. Collections are recordered as negative outlays.