

Child Maintenance Service 2012 Scheme – Experimental Statistics August 2013 – August 2015

Coverage: Great Britain

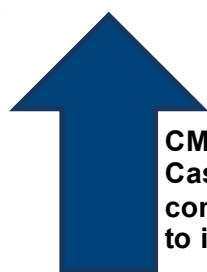
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Introduction

This publication contains information on cases being processed on the 2012 statutory child maintenance scheme, delivered by the Child Maintenance Service (CMS). The 2012 Scheme was introduced alongside the government's reform of the child maintenance system to support separated parents to work together and set up their own family-based arrangements. The 2012 Scheme was introduced to support families who are unable to make arrangements themselves. The 2012 Scheme will replace the 1993 and 2003 Schemes (administered by the Child Support Agency) over the next few years as 1993 and 2003 cases are closed. Comparisons should not be made to previous schemes because of the different objectives of the 2012 Scheme and the relatively high proportion of cases in the course of making their first payment.

Headlines



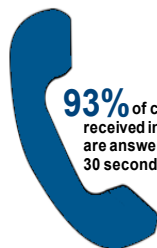
CMS Caseload continues to increase

7/8

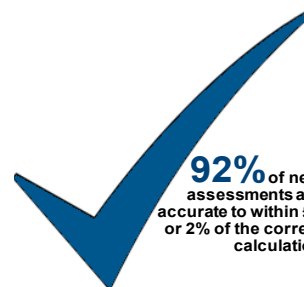
Case Groups are contributing towards their current liability



167,400 Children Benefiting from Maintenance



93% of calls received in month are answered within 30 seconds



92% of new assessments are accurate to within £1 or 2% of the correct calculation

The number of cases managed by the Child Maintenance Service continues to increase following the introduction of application and collection charging. **The caseload stood at 156,400 as at the end of August 2015**, an increase of over 20% when compared to May 2015.

In the quarter to August 2015, **88% of Case Groups were contributing towards their current liability**, with **89%** of cash due, paid.

The number of **Children Benefiting** from Maintenance continues to increase and in **August 2015 stood at 167,400**

Service levels remain high; there has been an increase in the percentage of calls answered and those answered within 30 seconds. Accuracy levels have decreased slightly to 92% in August 2015 from 94% in May 2015.



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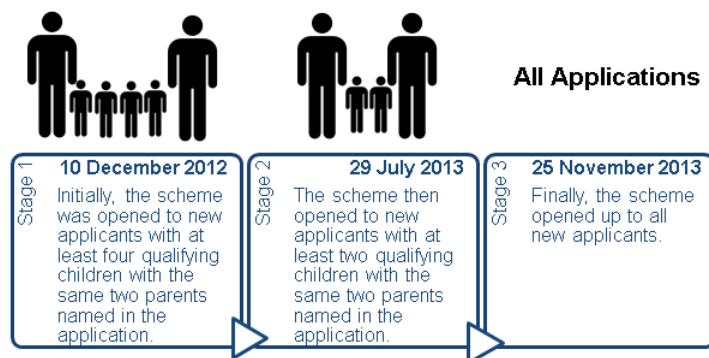
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Background

This publication contains information on cases being processed on the 2012 statutory child maintenance scheme, delivered by the Child Maintenance Service. The data covers the period of August 2013 to August 2015.

The 2012 child maintenance scheme was introduced using a staged implementation process.



This release begins from the period where the pathfinder approach to the 2012 Scheme was open to new applicants with at least two qualifying children with the same two parents named in the application. Prior to August 2013 the caseload was restricted, with the low volumes of cases handled not being representative of the overall child maintenance caseload.

From 30 June 2014, application fees were introduced when applying to the 2012 scheme, along with charges for certain enforcement activities. Collection charges were introduced for using the Child Maintenance Service to collect and pay maintenance from August 2014.

These statistics are still in the early stages of development and assurance. Some of the statistics are currently collated manually by accessing core systems while the development of automated system based reports continues. We also continue assuring and approving our statistics therefore these have been classified as experimental and may be revised in future editions.

The [publication strategy for the 2012 Scheme](#) was published on 26 February 2014 and updated on 30 September 2015.

Changes to this Publication

Additional measures have been published with this release, comprising of the number of Children Benefiting, Outstanding Maintenance Arrears and the number of Application Fee Exemptions. The introduction of additional measures has resulted in the reordering of tables therefore table numbers may not match previous publications. Future updates may be subject to revision due to ongoing development of methodologies.

Changes to Future Publications

Information on the 2012 Scheme continues to be developed and tested. Additional measures will be included in future publications when DWP statisticians are assured of the quality of the data, in line with the [publication strategy](#).

Upcoming Releases

The next release of Experimental Statistics on the 2012 Scheme will contain data up to November 2015 and will be published in December 2015/January 2016.

Supplementary excel tables

All underlying data included in the charts and figures featured in this summary are included in accompanying excel tables.

This includes tables on those applying to the 2012 Scheme, total cases managed by the system, compliance and breakdowns of cases paying through the scheme or directly to the Receiving Parent. It also includes figures on service standards, including Telephony, Accuracy and Complaints. Additional data for Application Fee Exemptions, the number of Children Benefiting and the amount of Outstanding Maintenance Arrears have been published with this release and can be found in Tables 2, 3 and 7 respectively.

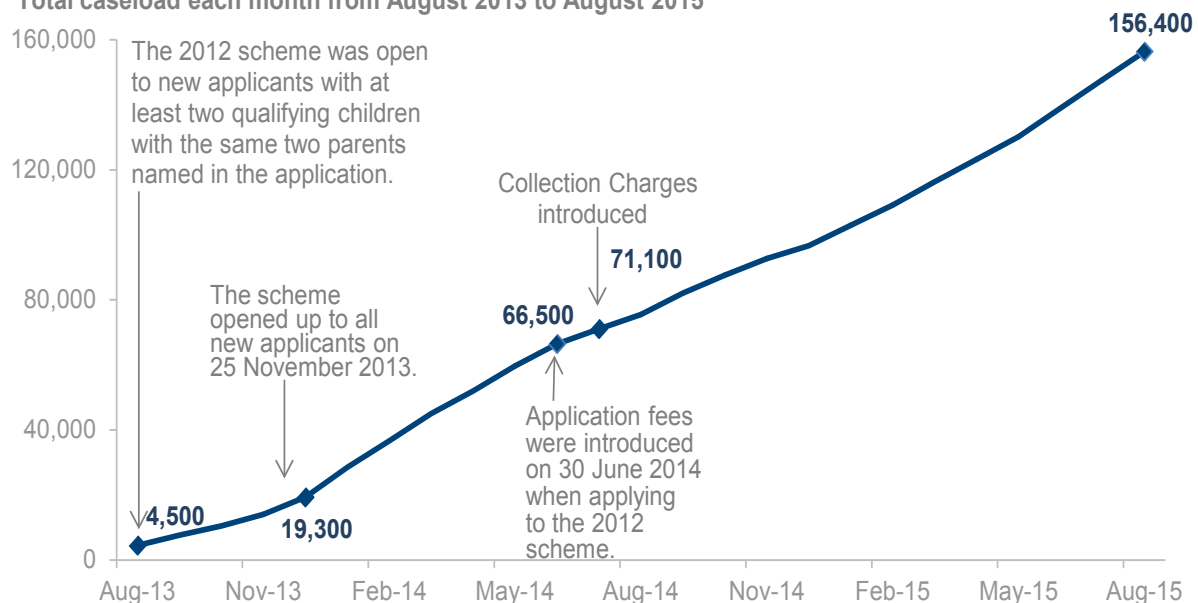
Methodology and Definitions are included on pages 8 to 11.

Page 12 provides an overview of the 2012 Child Maintenance Scheme.

Intake and Caseload

The number of cases managed by the Child Maintenance Service continues to increase

Total caseload each month from August 2013 to August 2015



Main Findings

The number of cases managed on the 2012 Scheme increased by 20% in August 2015 when compared to May 2015.

See **Table 1** for full data.

A system issue has been identified which impacts New Application Intake figures in Table 1. Investigations have been carried out which identified incorrect duplication of New Applications.

Duplicate cases created from the system issue have been removed from the New Application Intake figures in Table 1.

A system fix was implemented in June 2015 resulting in figures now being impacted by less than 2%.

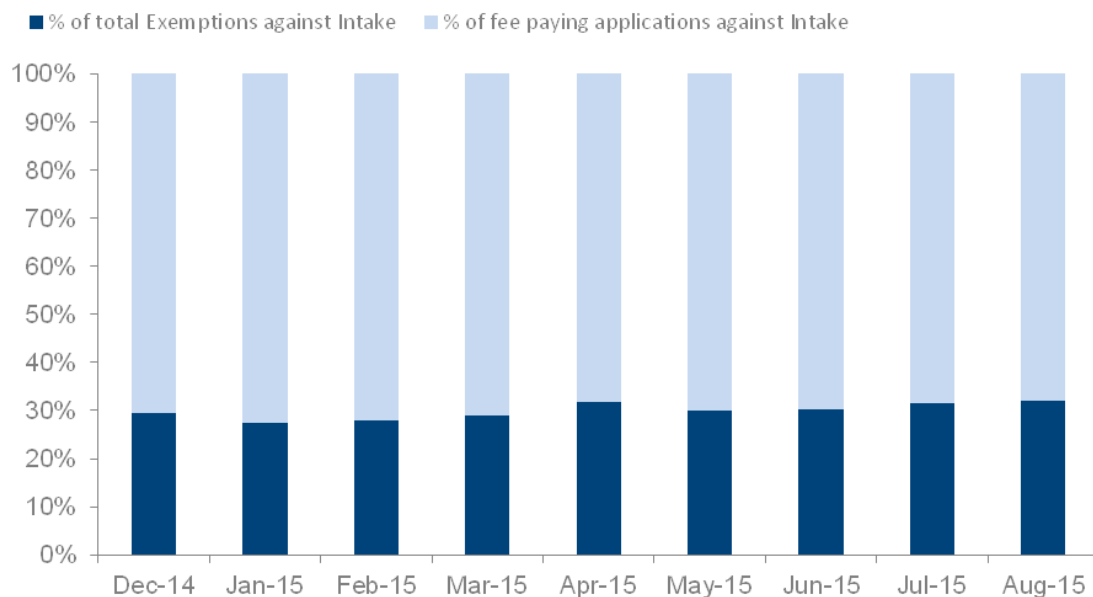
Cases on the 2012 Scheme have the option to pay maintenance via the CMS Calculation and Collection Service or pay maintenance directly to the Receiving Parent (Direct Pay). Where there is evidence that suggests that the Paying Parent is unlikely to pay, Direct Pay will not be appropriate and the Calculation and Collection Service will be used.

From 30 June 2014, application fees were introduced when applying to the 2012 scheme, along with charges for certain enforcement activities. Collection charges were introduced for using the Child Maintenance Service to collect and pay maintenance from August 2014.

Application Fee Exemptions

The percentage of exemptions from Application Fees against intake has remained steady

Intake split by percentage of fee paying applications and percentage of fee exemptions - December 2014 to August 2015



The Child Support Fees Regulations 2014 introduced an application fee for people who apply to use the Child Maintenance Service. Since 30 June 2014, there is a £20 fee to apply to the 2012 Scheme, payable by the applicant at the point of application. Arrears only applications are not subject to this fee.

Those who declare that they have suffered domestic violence or abuse, and they have declared this to an approved body, as well as those who are under 19 years of age are exempt from the application fee. We have used the cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse developed by the Home Office. This has been published, along with the list of approved organisations to which such an incident can be reported, alongside the Child Support Fees Regulations 2014.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/261882/child-support-fees-who-to-report-domestic-violence-to.pdf

Main Findings

The percentage of exemptions from Application Fees against intake has remained between 27% and 32% since December 2014.

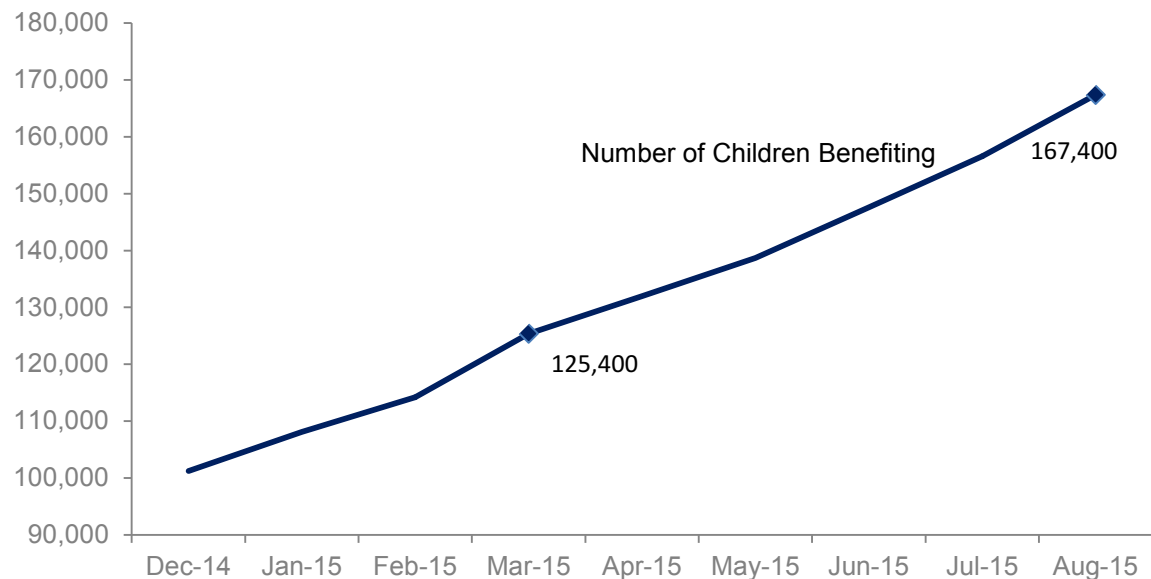
As at the end of August 2015, there were 3,130 exemptions to Application Fees. Of these, 3,090 were for the reason of Domestic Violence.

Figures on the number of Application Fee Exemptions and Fee Exemptions due to reason of Domestic Violence are now available in **Table 2**.

Children Benefiting from Maintenance

The number of Children Benefiting has increased as more applications are made to the 2012 Scheme.

Children Benefiting taken from a sample of compliant cases - December 2014 to August 2015



The graph above shows the number of Children Benefiting from maintenance, calculated from cases in which a payment was received or had a Direct Pay arrangement in place.

Main Findings

In March 2015¹ the average number of children per case was 1.49. We are 95% confident that the number of children benefiting lies between 121,600 and 129,100.

The number of Children Benefiting has increased as more applications are made to the 2012. In August 2015, 167,400 Children Benefited from maintenance.

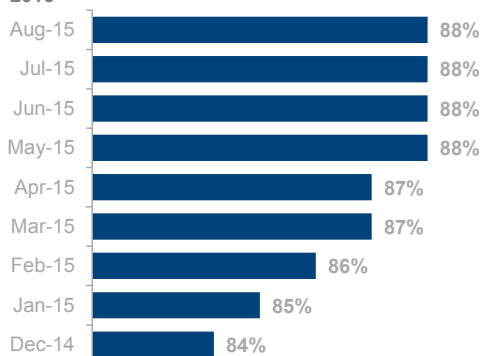
See Table 3 for full data.

¹ The number of Children Benefiting is derived by taking a statistically valid sample of cases. The sampling is completed on a 6 monthly basis; the latest sample was taken in March 2015.

Compliance, Service Type and Outstanding Maintenance Arrears

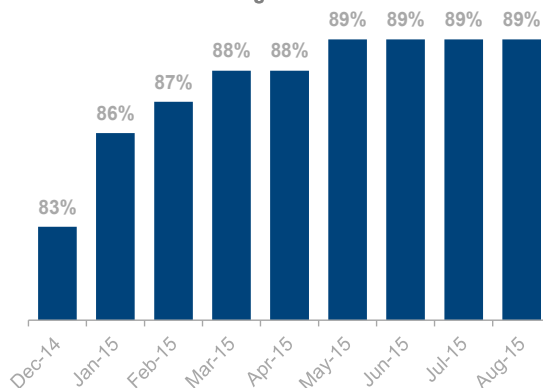
The percentage of Case Groups contributing towards current liability is increasing.

Case Groups Contributing towards Current Liability in the previous Quarter (%) December 2014 to August 2015



The percentage of cash due paid in the quarter is increasing.

Cash Paid against Cash Due in the Quarter(%) December 2014 to August 2015



A Case Group is defined as all of the cases associated to a Paying Parent. For example, there may be two separate cases for children in relation to the same paying parent. Both of these cases will be linked by the Paying Parent and defined as a Case Group.

Chosen method of payment of those who are due to pay maintenance as at August 2015



Clients are encouraged wherever possible to use Direct Pay as their method of payment. Collection fees were introduced from August 2014 for clients who use the Calculation and Collection Service. Paying Parents will be charged a rate of 20% with Receiving Parents charged at 4%.

The amount of **Outstanding Maintenance Arrears** includes arrears accrued on the 2012 Scheme only; figures do not contain details of arrears transitioned from the 1993/2003 Schemes or Direct Pay.

Main Findings

7 out of 8 are contributing towards their current liability



In the quarter to August 2015, **88% of Case Groups were contributing towards their current liability**, with **89%** of cash due, paid.

Figures on the number of Case Groups with a Current Liability and Case Groups contributing towards a Current Liability are included in **Table 4** and Cash Compliance data is available in **Table 5**.

As at the end of August 2015, **70% of cases that were due to pay their liability chose to pay maintenance directly to the Receiving Parent**. This is an increase on the end of May 2015 position of 69%. Since the measure was reported in August 2014, the number of cases paying money direct to the Receiving Parent has been on an upward trend.

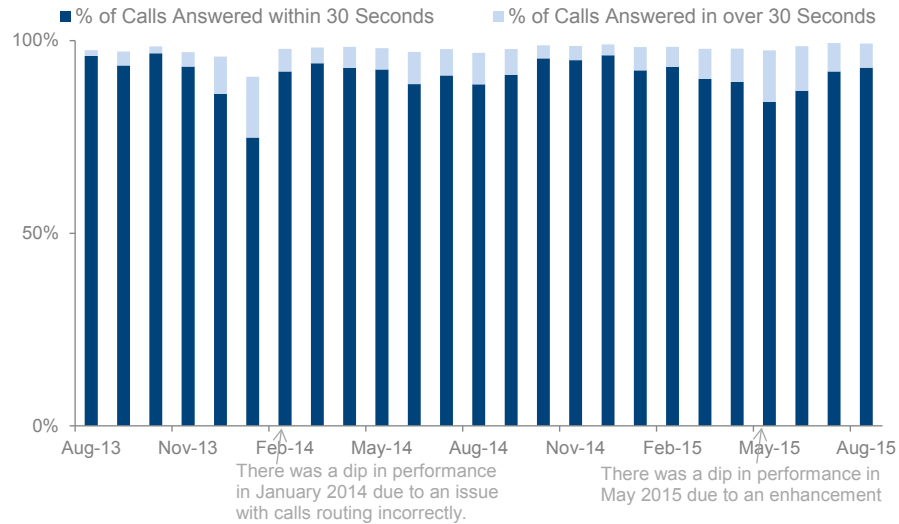
See **Tables 6.1 & 6.2** for historical splits of Service Type.

The Outstanding Maintenance Arrears are increasing as the caseload grows. As at August 2015, the **amount stood at £35.1 million on 55,600 Case Groups**. Full data is now available in **Table 7**.

Service Standards

The percentage of calls answered remains high with the majority of calls being answered within 30 seconds

Percentage of Calls answered, split by time taken to answer - August 2013 to August 2015



Main Findings

The percentage of calls answered has remained high overall other than the dip in January 2014 due to calls routing incorrectly. **In August 2015, 99% of calls were answered, with 93% answered within 30 seconds.** See [Table 9](#) for full data.

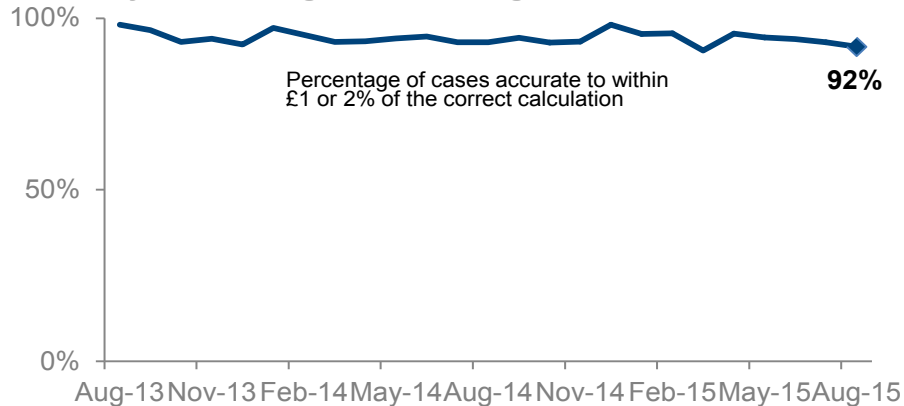
In response to customer feedback we introduced an enhancement to our telephony routing in May 2015. The enhancement has allowed us to route even more customers to caseworkers with the appropriate knowledge and skills to deal with their enquiry or progress their case. This change has resulted in a small increase in the time taken to answer calls.

In Month Accuracy has decreased by 2 percentage points when compared to May 2015, **standing at 92%** in August 2015. See [Table 10](#) for full data. Accuracy is defined as the percentage of cases that are accurate to within £1 or 2% of the correct calculation based on the latest assessment at the point of selection.

There were **205 Complaints** received in August 2015. See [Table 8](#) for full data.

Accuracy levels have remained above 90%

Accuracy Levels - August 2013 to August 2015



Methodology

Prior to December 2013, data is not representative of the full caseload due to the 2012 Scheme being introduced using a phased approach. During the early stages of the 2012 Scheme, applications were still accepted on the 2003 Scheme where the criteria were not met to apply to the 2012 Scheme. Please see the [Child Support Agency Quarterly Summary of Statistics](#) for historical intake figures for CSA 1993 2003 cases.

Data Sources

From August 2013 to March 2014 **Intake and Caseload** information was produced through interrogation of the Siebel case management system. From April 2014 onwards, this information is sourced from an automated report.

A system issue has been identified which impacts New Application Intake figures in **Table 1**. Investigations have been carried out which identified incorrect duplication of New Applications.

Duplicate cases created from the system issue have been removed from the New Application Intake figures in **Table 1**. This issue has impacted intake figures from September 2014 on an incremental basis, starting at around 0.5% and increasing to approximately 13% in May. A system fix was implemented in June 2015 resulting in figures now being impacted by less than 2%.

New Application Intake figures include some cases where the client has closed an existing application and decided to come back to the CMS at a later date.

Application Fee Exemptions data are manually extracted via filters from the Siebel source system and are snapshot figures taken at that point in time. By interrogating the source system we are able to provide a case based view as at the end of each month. This data is available from December 2014.

Children Benefiting In table 3 is calculated on cases that have been compliant in the quarter. A statistically valid sample is taken from the cases that have a positive liability to calculate a figure for the average number of children per case. This figure is then multiplied by the number of cases paying in the quarter to give the number of Children Benefiting. The sampling is completed on a 6 monthly basis, with the average figure then used in the months between sampling.

Compliance measures include cases paying both via the Calculation and Collection service and Direct Pay. **Table 4:** Proportion of Case Groups Contributing towards Current Liability is derived by dividing the number of case groups that have paid by the number of case groups due to pay. **Table 5:** Proportion of cash paid from Case Groups with a Current Liability is derived by dividing the amount of cash paid by the amount of cash due, from Case groups that were due to pay.

Cases paying via Direct Pay are assumed to be fully compliant as clients can come back to the CMS if there is a default on their payment or to request a revised calculation.

Service Type information in **Table 6.1** provides Service Type information sourced directly from the Siebel source system. This data is available from August 2014, giving a case based view as at the end of each month.

Information in **Table 6.2** for the period between December 2013 and May 2014 is based on Case Groups and sourced from an automated report.

Outstanding Maintenance Arrears information in **Table 7** is obtained from the Client Fund Accounts which are sourced by collating data from Sage General Ledger software with Operational Management Information (OBIEE).

Complaints information in **Table 8** is sourced clerically.

Telephony data in **Table 9** is collated on an automated telephony system which routes callers to the correct caseworker. This system has a built in management information capability which produces detailed reports including calls received, calls answered and speed to answer for all calls.

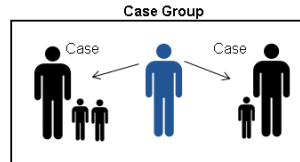
Accuracy figures in **Table 10** are derived by checking a sample of cases on which new assessments or changes to assessments have been carried out to ensure that the calculation was accurate. The sample is derived by manually accessing the core system.

Definitions

Intake: The number of new applications received to the 2012 statutory scheme.

Caseload: The number of cases which are being managed on the 2012 statutory scheme.

Case Group: A case group consists of all of the cases associated to a Paying Parent.



Arrears Only: These are cases with arrears which have no on-going maintenance liability.

Fee Exemptions: Exemptions from applications fees can be applied in the following circumstances, where the applicant is: under 19 years of age or they are or have been a victim of domestic violence (declare that they have suffered domestic violence or abuse, and they declared this to an approved body).

Application Fee: From 30 June 2014, all new applications to the 2012 Scheme were charged a £20 application fee.

Domestic Violence: We have used, for this purpose, the cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse developed by the Home Office.

This has been published, along with the list of approved organisations to which such an incident can be reported, alongside the Child Support Fees Regulations 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/261882/child-support-fees-who-to-report-domestic-violence-to.pdf

Children Benefiting: The number of children benefiting from maintenance, calculated from cases in which a payment was received or had a direct pay arrangement in place.

Compliance: The proportion of Case Groups who are contributing towards their current liability. A Case Group is considered to be contributing towards Current Liability if a case is Direct Pay or the Paying Parent has made a payment via the Collection Service in the quarter.

Cash Compliance: The proportion of cash paid from case groups with a current liability.

Direct Pay: A case is classed as 'Direct Pay' when the maintenance calculation has been derived by the CMS (after assessment of the case) and the Paying Parent pays child maintenance directly to the Receiving Parent. These cases are assumed to be fully meeting their current liability (since clients can come back to the CMS if there is a default on their payment or to request a revised calculation).

Calculation and Collection: A case is classed as 'Calculation and Collection' when the maintenance calculation has been derived by the CMS (after assessment of the case) and the Paying Parent pays child maintenance to the CMS. The CMS then sends this money to the receiving parent. Money is paid into a bank or post office account or via [simple payment](#) method.

Further information on [how to pay child maintenance](#) is available online.

Service Type: This is the chosen method of payment of cases due to pay maintenance. Service type is split by cases paying via the Calculation & Collection Service or via Direct Pay.

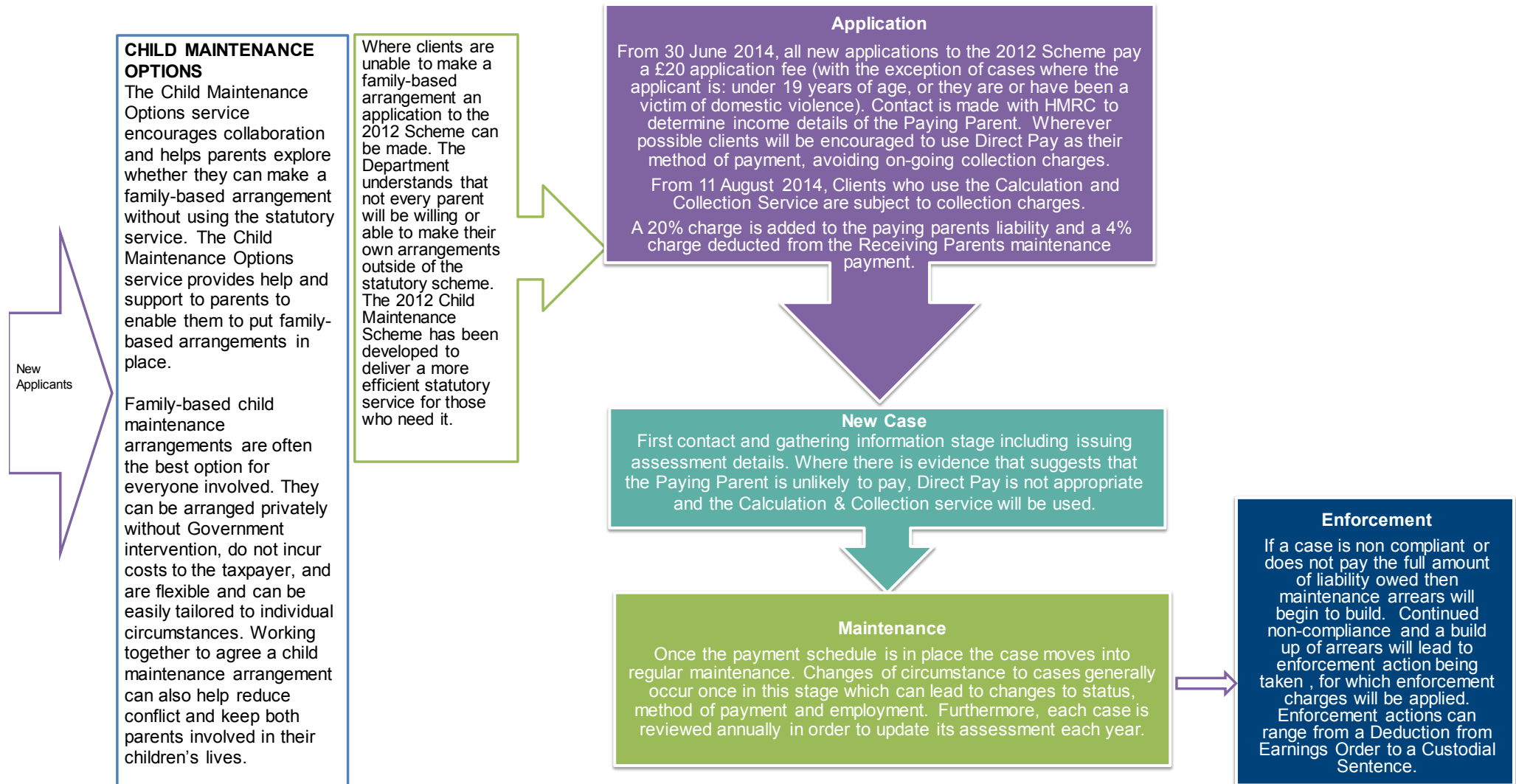
Outstanding Maintenance Arrears: This is Maintenance arrears accrued on the 2012 Scheme.

Complaints: The number of complaints received on the 2012 Scheme.

Telephony: The percentage of calls answered and the percentage of calls answered within 30 seconds.

Accuracy: The percentage of cases assured that are cash value accurate to within a £1.00 or 2% tolerance (whichever is higher) of the correct current calculation based on the latest assessment at the point of selection.

2012 Scheme Overview



Notes

The 1993 and 2003 statutory schemes continue to be delivered by the Child Support Agency (CSA). However, over time the 2012 Scheme will be the only child support scheme in operation. The process to close CSA cases began on 30 June 2014 and is expected to take around three years.

Comparisons should not be made to previous schemes because of the different objectives of the 2012 Scheme and the relatively high proportion of cases in the course of making their first payment. The reforms to the child maintenance system are to place emphasis on supporting parents to set up collaborative, family-based child maintenance arrangements, so that the statutory scheme is no longer the default option.

Uses and Users

The main users of the statistics in this document include: the public, external interest groups, Parliament, Department for Work and Pensions Ministers, Ministers and officials in other Government departments, academics, the media and external commentators and Department for Work and Pensions policy and operational officials.

The CMS 2012 Experimental Statistics are used by a number of internal stakeholders for:

- Monitoring and reporting performance trends against key indicators
- Informing briefing, lines to take and press releases
- Internal communications
- Answering Parliamentary Questions and Freedom of Information requests
- Undertaking internal analysis and producing figures at a lower and more granular level
- Setting internal performance measures
- Policy evaluation and to help external users gauge the effectiveness of Child Maintenance Systems

Our external, internet based, publication means that we cannot ascertain all the varied uses of the numbers produced. However, we do know the experimental statistics are used for:

- Providing general information on the Child Maintenance Service in Great Britain
- Measuring performance of the new Child Maintenance Scheme.
- Informing discussions and meetings with external stakeholders and MPs
- Social research and academic studies of the effectiveness of social policy

Feedback Welcome

The Department for Work and Pensions is always glad to hear the comments and views of customers on the 2012 Experimental Statistics. Please email sarah.windass@dwp.gsi.gov.uk.