

Sample Calculation

Step 1: The gross income of both parents is determined and combined. Payor parent earns \$2,000 and (payee parent earns \$1,000, for a \$3,000 combined gross income. Each parents' share of income is then determined based on their percentage of the combined income. Payor earns 66.66% of the income, and payee earns 33.33% of the income.

Step 2: The basic child-support obligation is determined by looking at the Chart for the \$3,000 combined income and is \$469 for the parties' one child. Each parent's share of the basic child-support obligation is then determined: 66.66% of \$469 is \$312.67 (payor parent), and 33.33% of \$469 is \$156.33 (payee parent).

Step 3: A presumptive child-support obligation is then determined by adding the allowed additional monthly child-rearing expenses including health insurance premiums, extraordinary medical expenses, and childcare expenses. In this case, the court allows \$100 that payor parent is paying for the child's health insurance premium and \$200 that payee parent is paying for childcare expenses, for a total of \$300 for additional child-rearing expenses. Each parent's share of additional child-rearing expenses is determining by multiplying the percentage of income they have available for support (see step 1) by the total expenses: 66.66% of \$300 is \$200 (payor parent), and 33.33% of \$300 is \$100 (payee parent).

Step 4: The total child-support obligation for each parent is determined by adding each parent's share of the child-support obligation with their share of allowed additional child-rearing expenses. Payor parent (\$312.67 plus \$200) has a total child-support obligation of \$512.67, and payee parent (\$156.33 plus \$100) has a total child-support obligation of \$256.33.

Step 5: The payor receives a credit for the additional child-rearing expenses that he is paying out of pocket. In this example, payor is paying \$100 for the child's health insurance premium, so we deduct \$100 from payor's total child-support obligation of \$512.67. Payor has a presumed child-support order of \$412.67, which shall be rounded down to \$412.

Sample language for a court order based on the calculation provided above:

The court has determined that Plaintiff (payor) earns a gross income of \$2,000 per month and Defendant (payee) earns a gross income of \$1,000 per month. Therefore, the parents' combined gross income is \$3,000 with a basic child-support obligation of \$469 for their one child per the Chart. The court also finds that Plaintiff (payor) is paying for the child's health insurance premium in the amount of \$100 per month and that Defendant (payee) is paying \$200 for childcare expenses, for a total of \$300 for additional child-rearing expenses. Plaintiff (payor) is responsible for 66% of the total obligation (\$312.67 share of basic obligation plus \$200 for expenses) and has a total child-support obligation of \$512.67. Defendant (payee) is responsible for 33% of the total obligation (\$156.33 share of basic obligation plus \$100 for expenses) and has a total child-support obligation of \$256.33. Plaintiff, as the payor, shall receive a \$100 credit for the additional child-rearing expenses that he is paying out of pocket. Plaintiff shall pay \$412 per month to Defendant beginning on March 1, 2020, and he shall continue to cover the child's health insurance premium.