



WICSEC 2025

# Solving a child support collections mystery

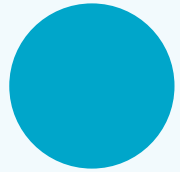
**TransUnion**

Alex Bejarano & Greg Schlichter



# Agenda

1. Credit data, FCRA, and Permissible Purpose
2. Trends in child support debt recovery
- 3. Interactive Session – identifying predictors of recovery**
4. Conclusion



Credit, FCRA, Permissible  
Purpose

# About TransUnion

- One of three major credit reporting agencies
- Credit records for nearly 300 million US adults
- Expansive network of data furnishers
- Provide credit-based insights to a wide variety of audiences – government agencies, banks, insurance companies, telecom providers, and more
- **Receive child support arrears information from enforcement agencies across the country**



# We can't talk about credit without discussing the FCRA – Fair Credit Reporting Act

- What is it?
- Why do we have it?
- How does it work?
- Who/what does it protect?
- Why it matters to us, Child Support Services



# What is the FCRA?

- **Purpose and Scope**

- 1970 Federal law regulating consumer credit data to protect consumers
- What is consumer credit data? Our financial reputation
- It affects every organization that access or uses consumer data for **decision-making**, including government agencies
- Adverse action
- FCRA is enforced by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), and private lawsuits

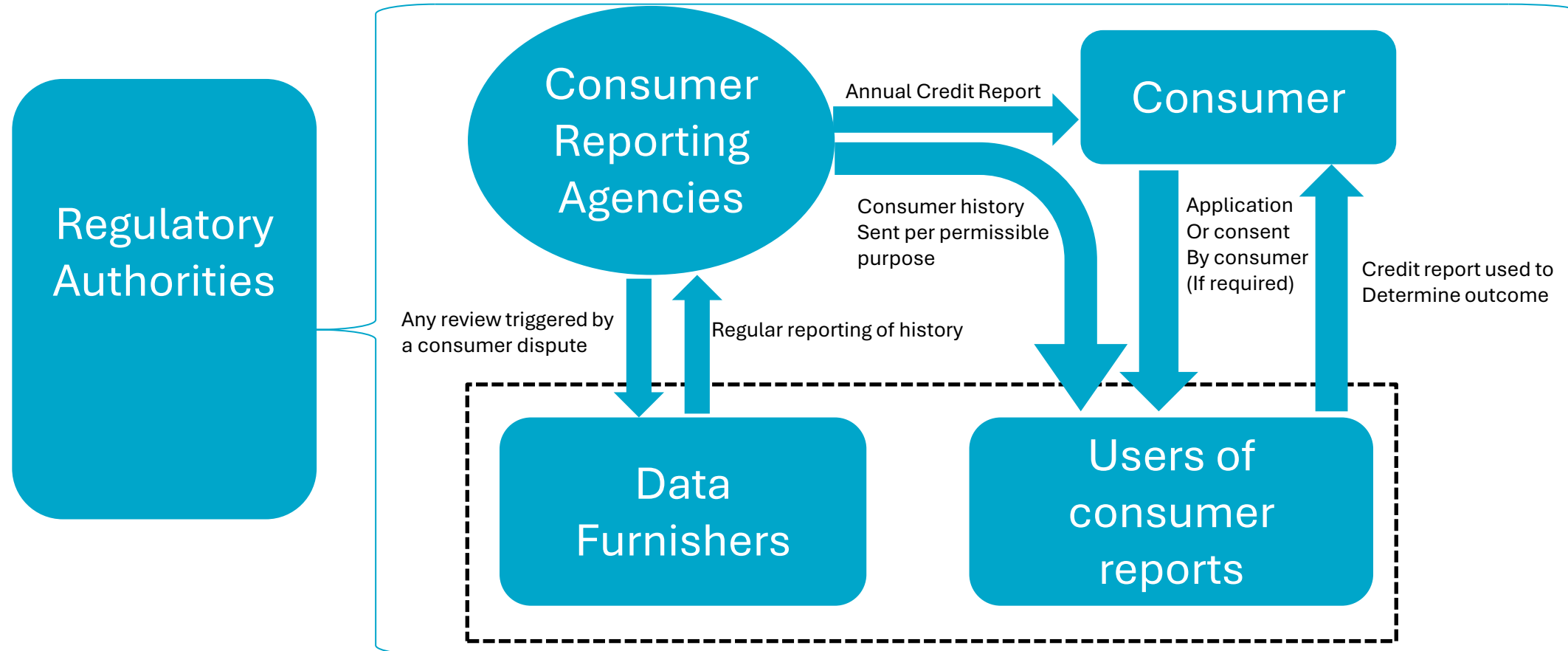
- **Consumer Rights**

- Right to know
- Right to limit access
- Right to dispute
- Right to accuracy
- There are other consumer rights and additional rights are given to victims of ID theft and active military members

# Terms to know

- **Consumer Reporting Agencies (CRAs)** – entities that collect, compile, and sell consumer credit data
- **Consumer report** – any communication of information from a CRA about a consumer's credit worthiness
- **Data Furnishers** – any entity that provides consumer data to a CRA
- **Users of consumer reports** – any entity that utilizes consumer data from a CRA
- **Permissible purpose** – legal and allowable reason for entities to gain access to credit reports
- **Credit inquiry** – when an entity gains access to a consumer credit report
  - Two types: Soft inquiry and hard inquiry

# How credit reporting works

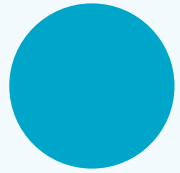




# Permissible purpose

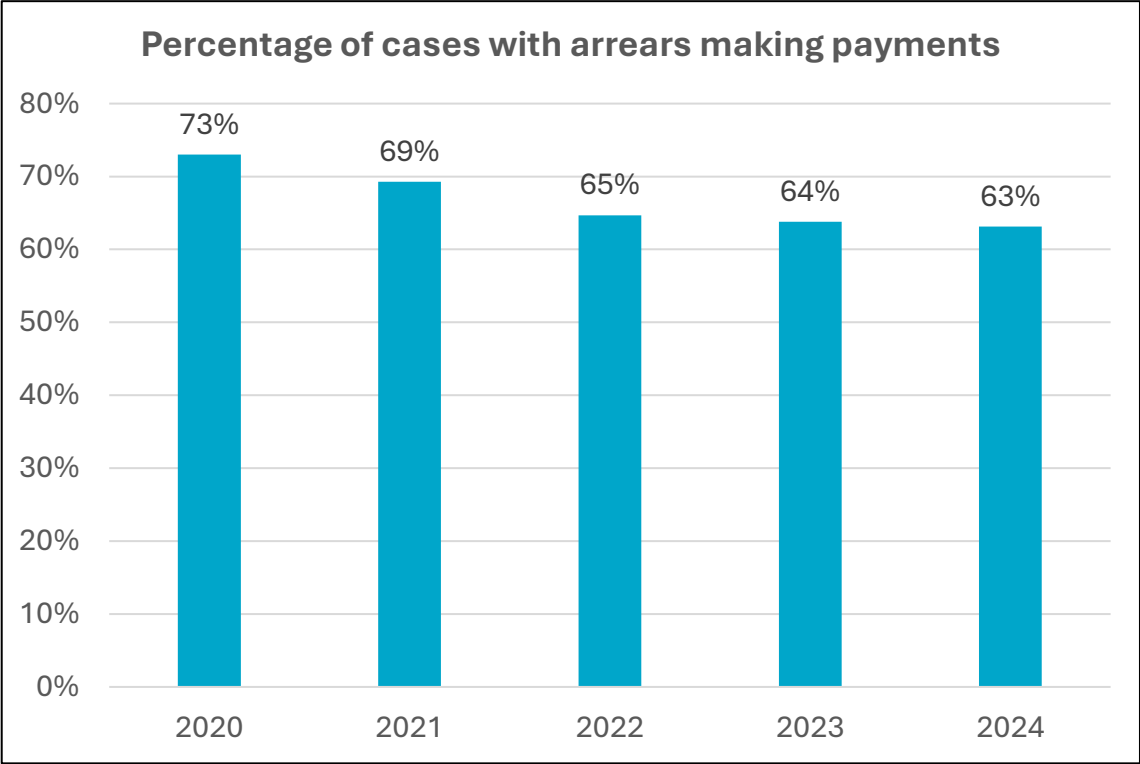
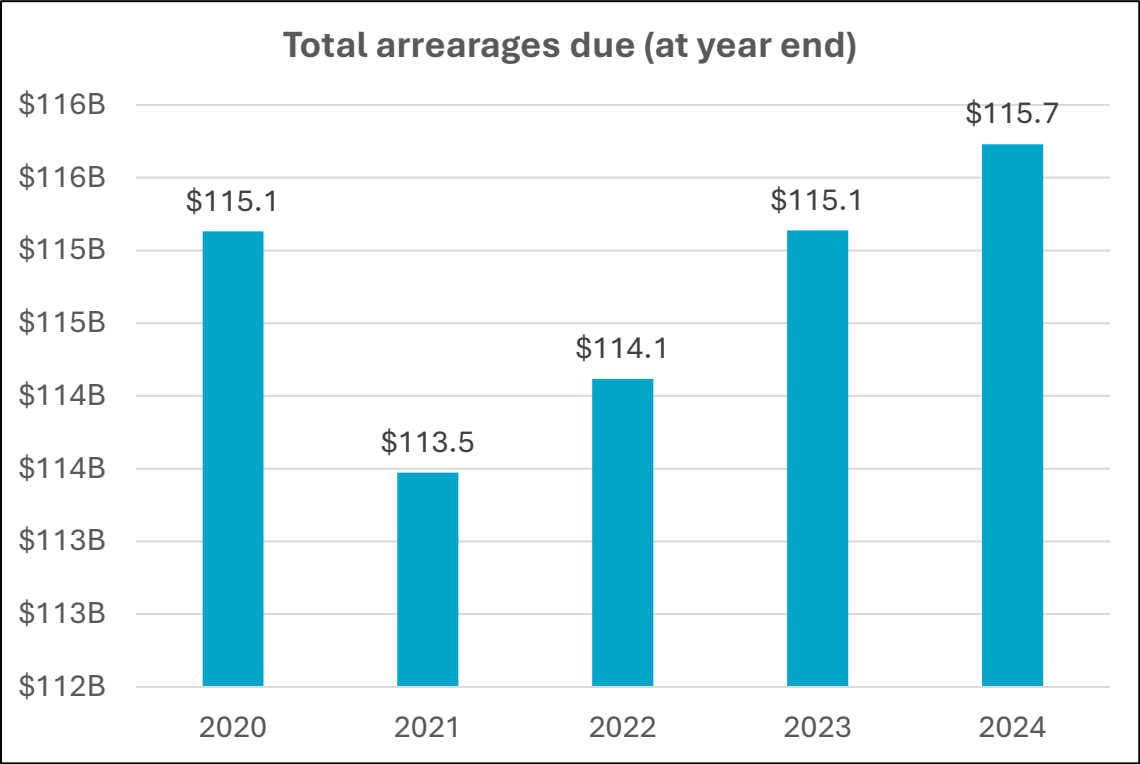
- **Why are permissible purposes needed?**
  - Protect consumer privacy
  - Prevent misuse and discrimination
  - Promote fairness in decision-making
  - Maintain accuracy and accountability
  - Support enforcement and legal compliance
- Below is text from the FCRA “*Permissible purposes of consumer reports*” section specific to child support:

*The consumer report is needed for the purpose of establishing an individual’s capacity to make child support payments, determining the appropriate level of such payments, or enforcing a child support order, award, agreement, or judgment*

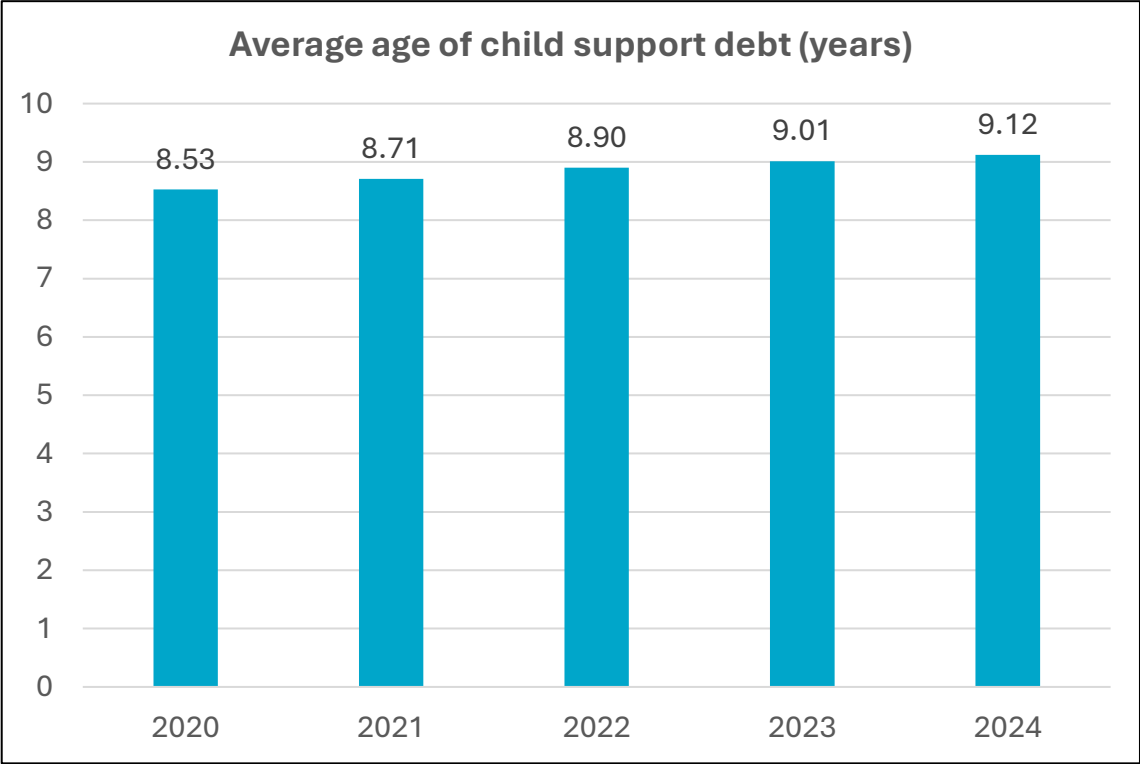
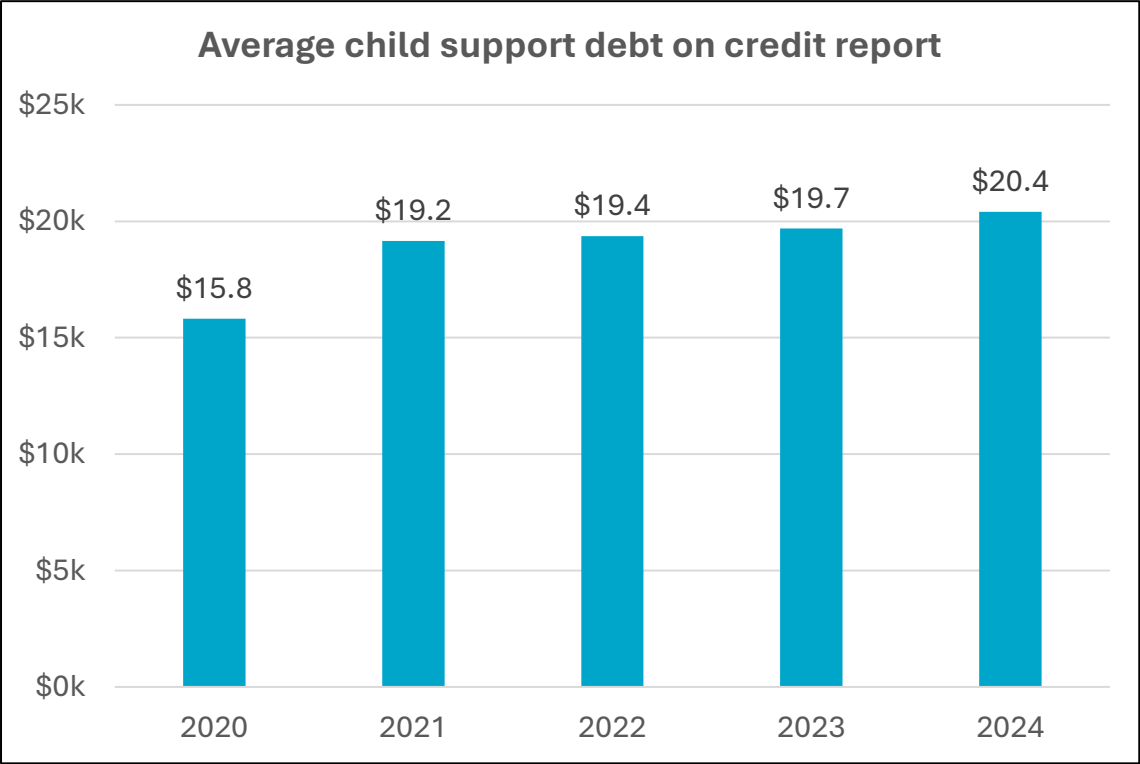


# Debt recovery trends

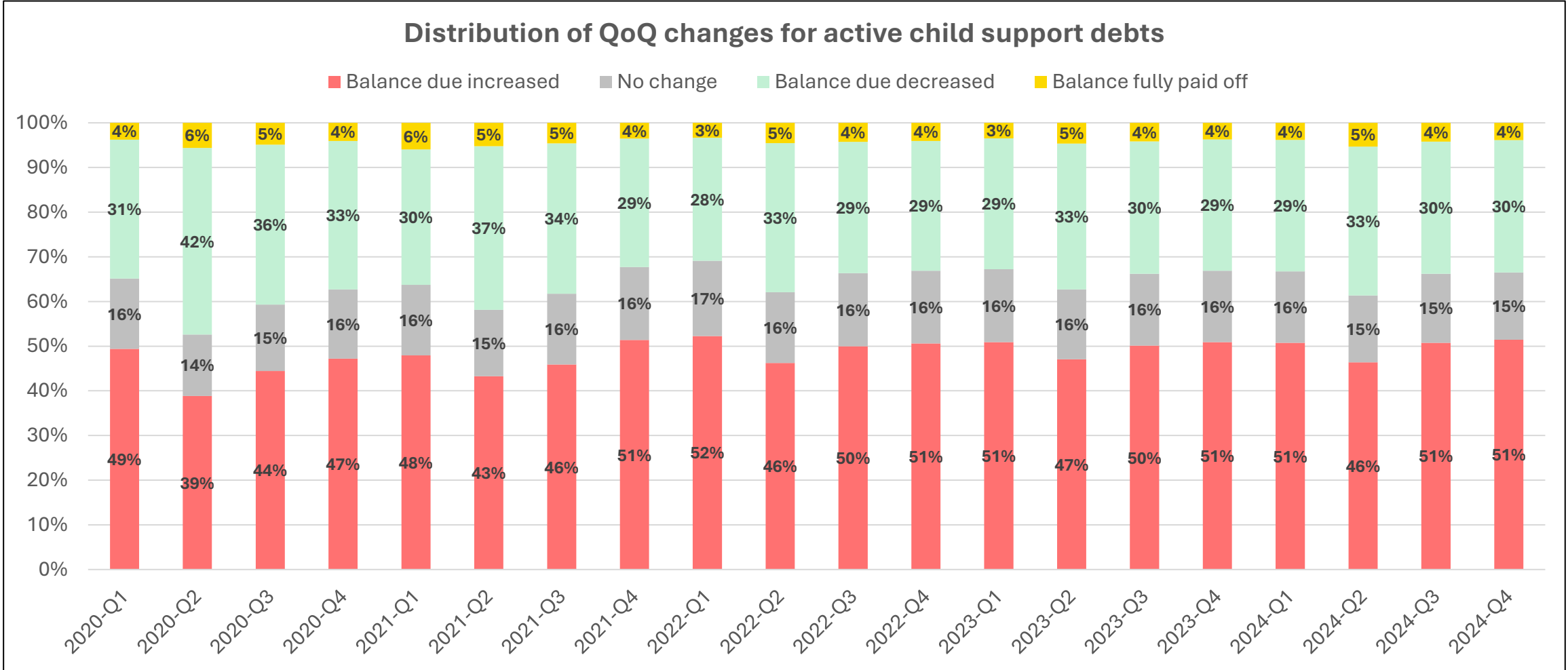
# Child support arrears continue to grow, while just 2/3rds of cases with arrears see payment



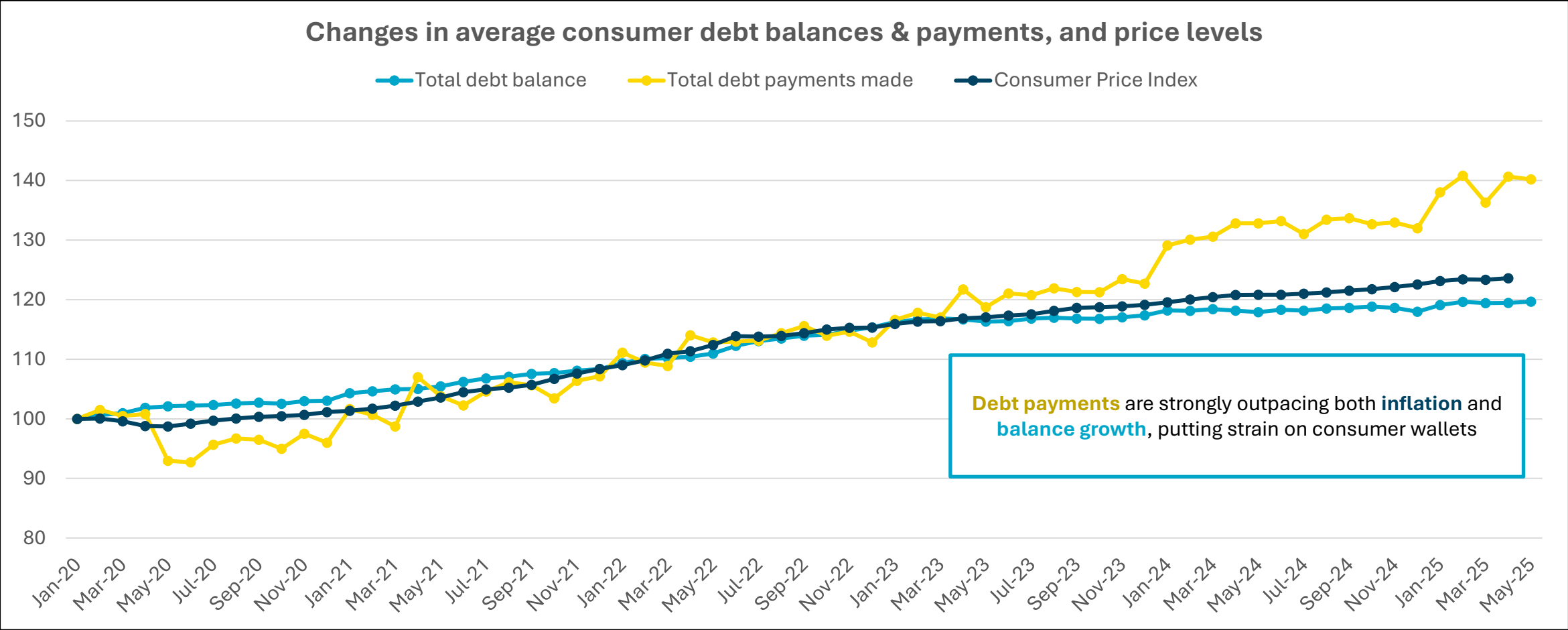
# TU data shows age of arrears growing year-over-year, as does average balance held by delinquent parent



# Around half of child support arrears reported to TU see quarter-over-quarter balance growth & just 4-5% are fully paid off



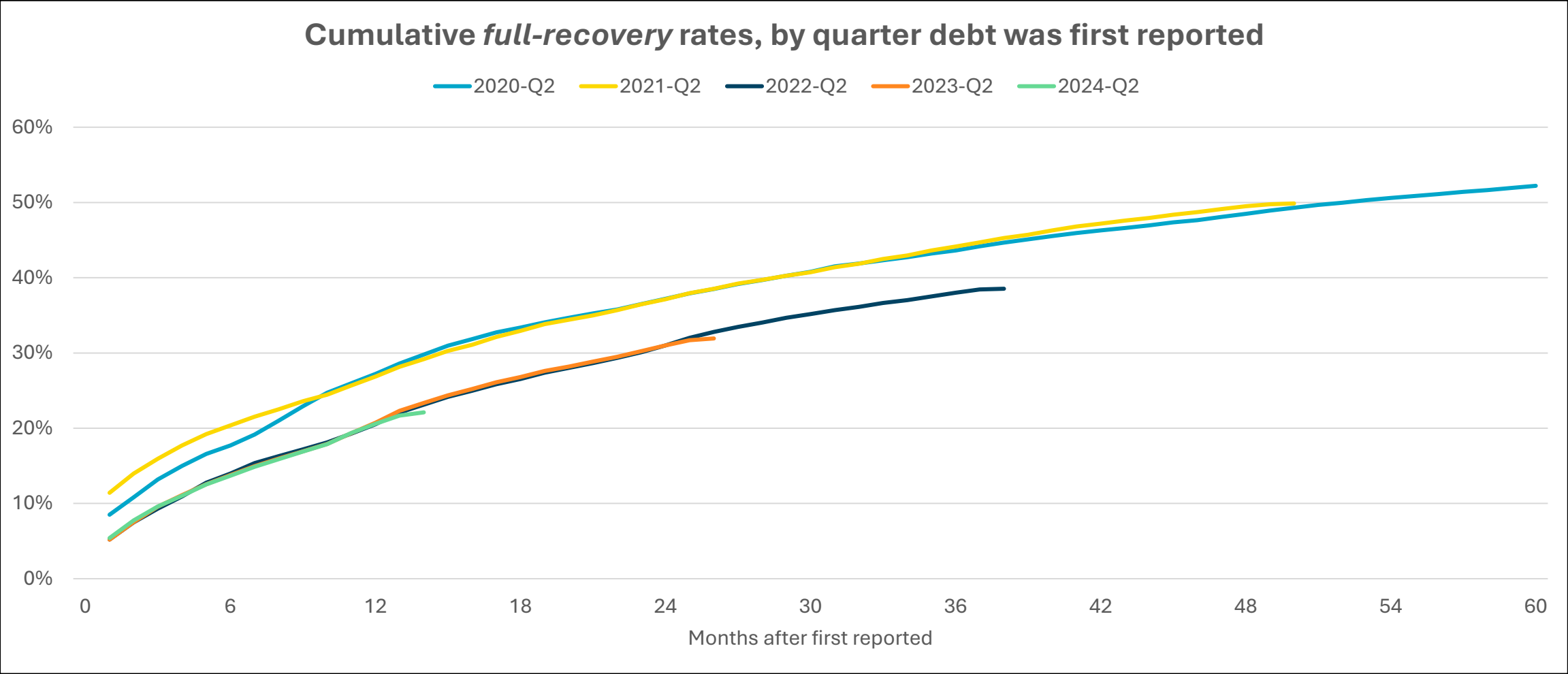
# Growing debt obligations could be contributing to parents' unwillingness and/or inability to pay child support arrears



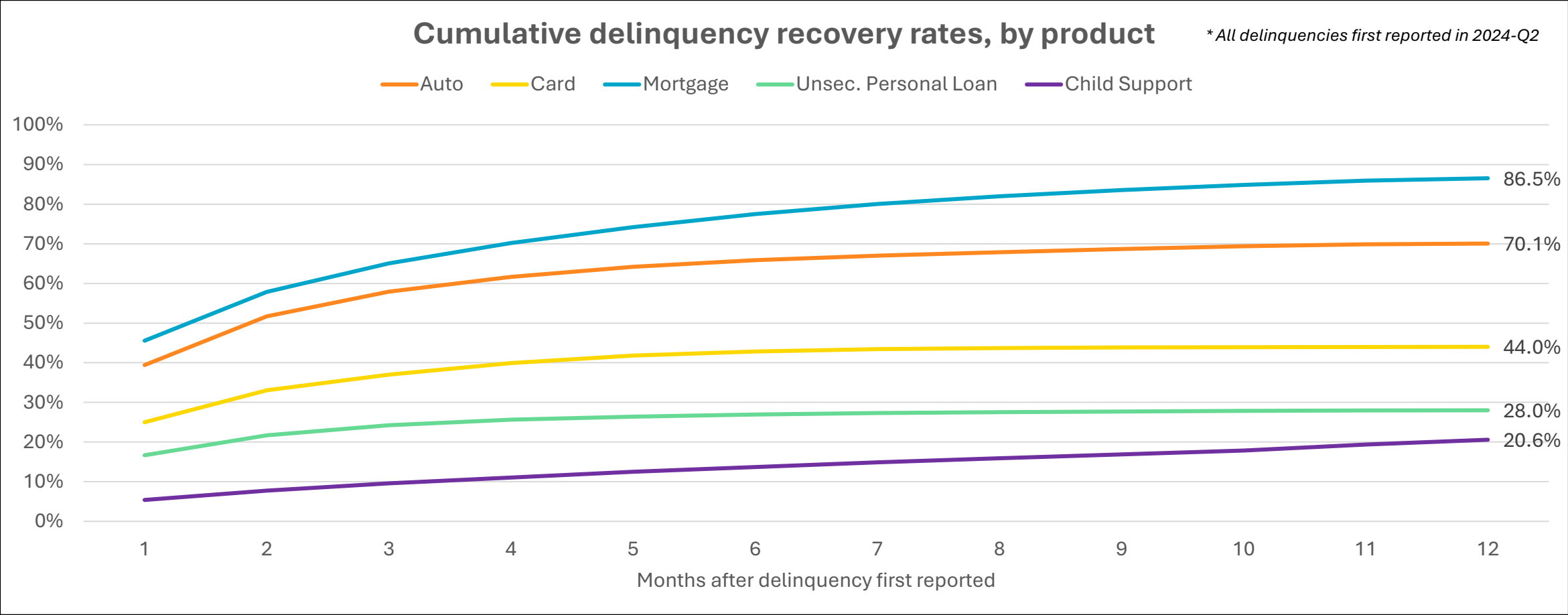
Source: TransUnion US Consumer Data / [FRED CPIAUCSL Series](#)  
All series indexed to Jan 2020 = 100. Data as of April 31, 2025



# Child support debtors in recent years have been slower to fully pay off delinquent debt reported to credit bureaus



# Recovery on delinquent child support payments is significantly lower than recovery on traditional debt products



Source: TU US Consumer Database; Only includes *first-time delinquents*  
Data as of April 31, 2025; “Recovery” defined as reaching \$0 past due

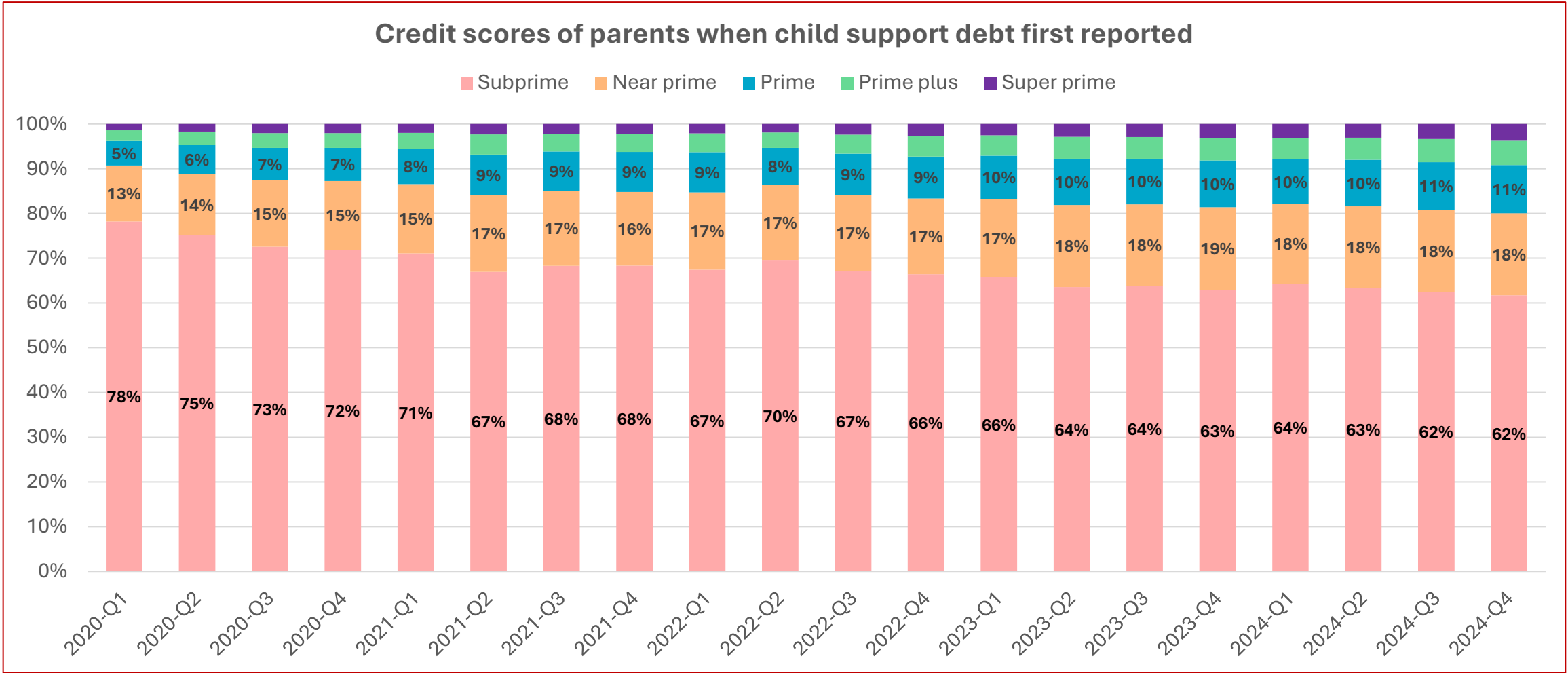




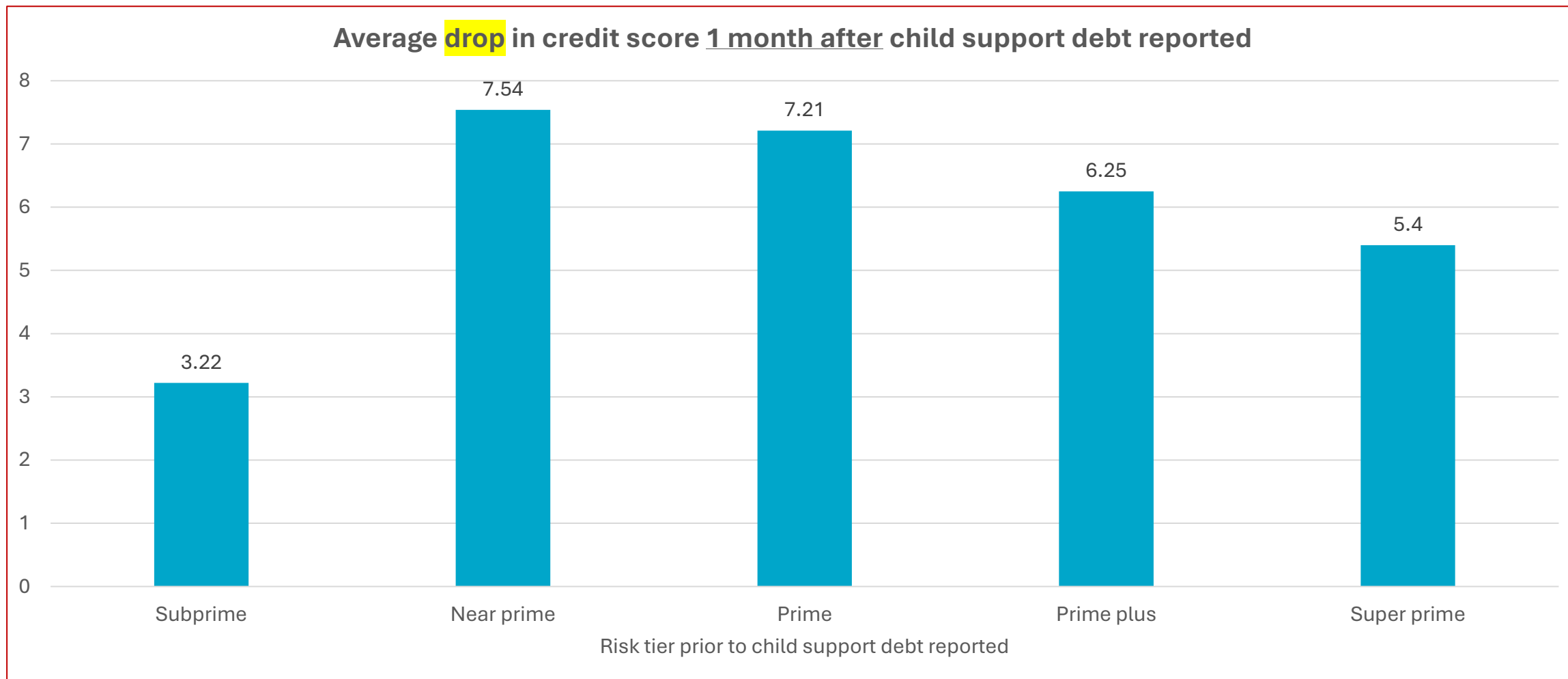
# Why is child support debt lower priority than other debts?

- Consumers have finite dollars to put towards debt payments, cash purchases, investments, etc.
- Attitudinal difference, re: paying for a product
- Failure to pay other kinds of obligations can result in repossession, reduced spending capacity, and strongly negative impacts to credit score
- “Damage” from unpaid child support relatively minimal from a score perspective – no immediate incentive for most consumers to repay

# Most delinquent parents have subprime credit scores prior to their nonpayment being reported...

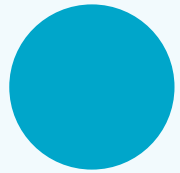


... and, due to how credit scores are calculated, there's a muted impact immediately after debt is reported (**for consumers**)



# Discussion time

- Do any of these trends surprise you?
- Have you seen more parents struggling with child support payments in 2025, compared to a few years ago? Why?
- Any success stories incentivizing noncustodial parents to begin repaying child support debts?
- How do you currently figure out which parents can (and/or will) pay and which cannot?



# Indicators of recoverability

# Credit reports contain variety of useful data regarding parents' ability & propensity to satisfy debts

Credit reports contain **authoritative data** from a network of tens of thousands of data furnishers

- Is this parent actively applying for/getting access to more credit?
- Has this parent fully utilized their total available credit limit?
- How many debts are currently delinquent?
- What is this parent's current debt obligation, and their past payment activity?
- Is this parent paying down other past-due debts?



# Instructions for accessing Kahoots

- Access instructions here



# Who will have the greatest arrears reduction in six months?

*Income*

## Consumer 1

- **Arrears due:** \$13,400
- **Income:** \$44,000

## Consumer 2

- **Arrears due:** \$12,100
- **Income:** \$58,000

## Consumer 3

- **Arrears due:** \$13,000
- **Income:** \$62,000

# Who will have the greatest arrears reduction in six months?

*Income*

## Consumer 1

- **Arrears due:** \$13,400
- **Income:** \$44,000
- **Income 3mo ago:** \$44,000

## Consumer 2

- **Arrears due:** \$12,100
- **Income:** \$58,000
- **Income 3mo ago:** \$50,000

## Consumer 3

- **Arrears due:** \$13,000
- **Income:** \$62,000
- **Income 3mo ago:** \$70,000

# Who will have the greatest arrears reduction in six months?

*Income*

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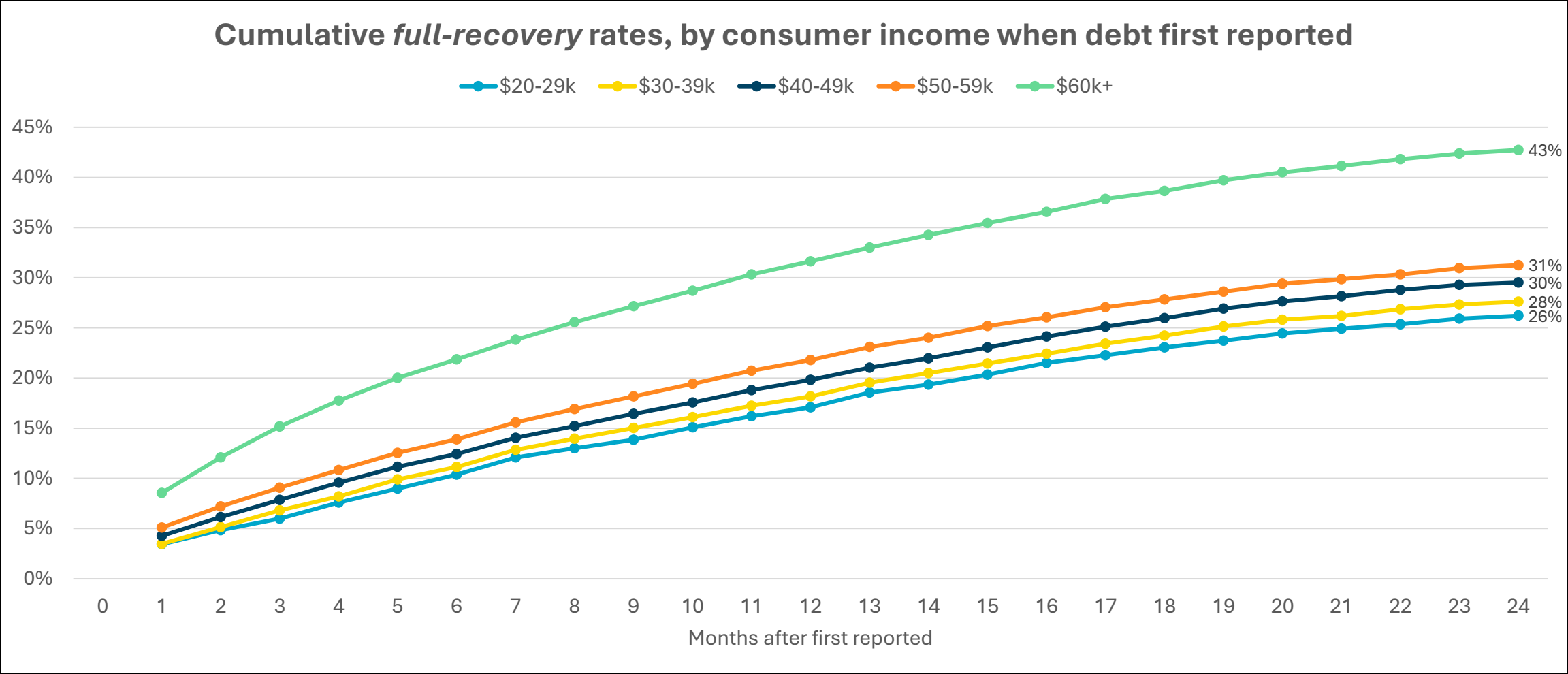
## Consumer 2

- **Arrears due:** \$12,100
- **Income:** \$58,000
- **Income 3mo ago:** \$50,000

## Consumer 3

- **Arrears due:** \$13,000
- **Income:** \$62,000
- **Income 3mo ago:** \$70,000

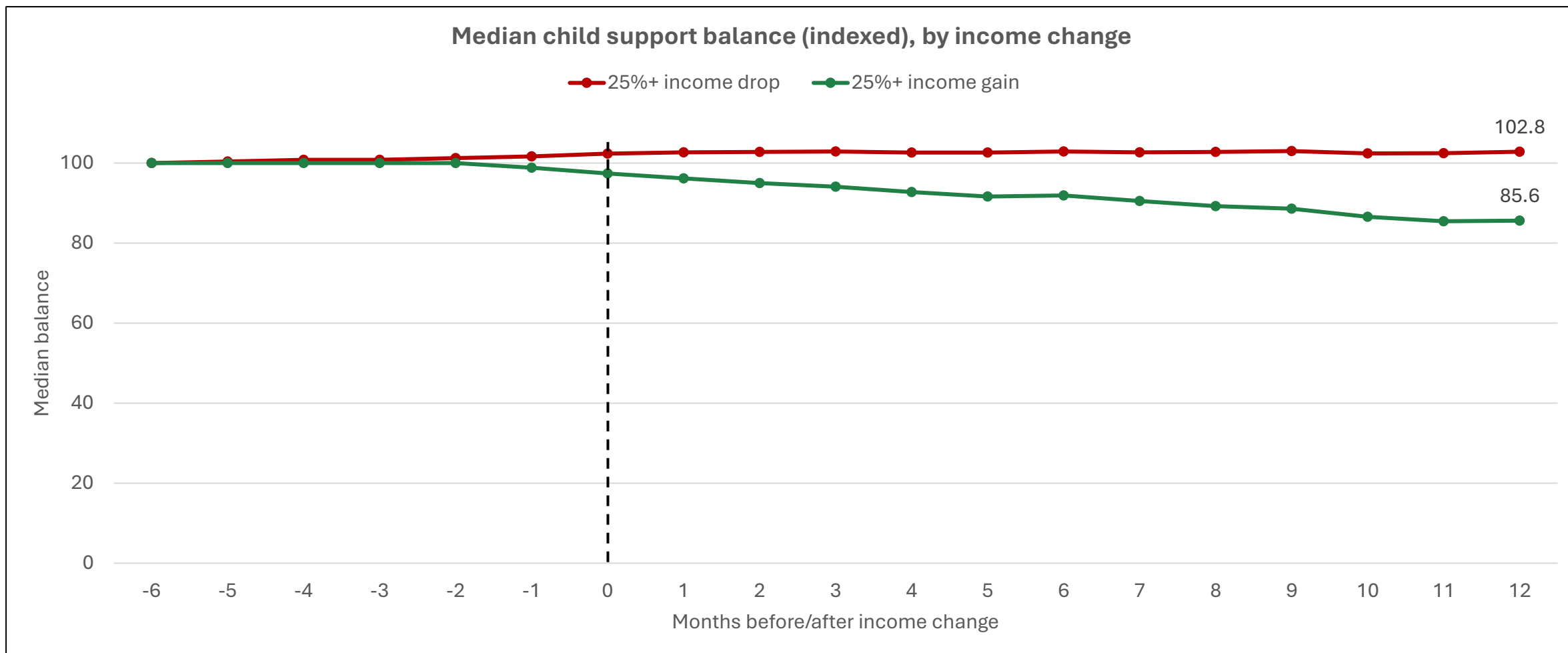
# Income, on its own, is not a great indicator of ability or willingness to pay child support debts



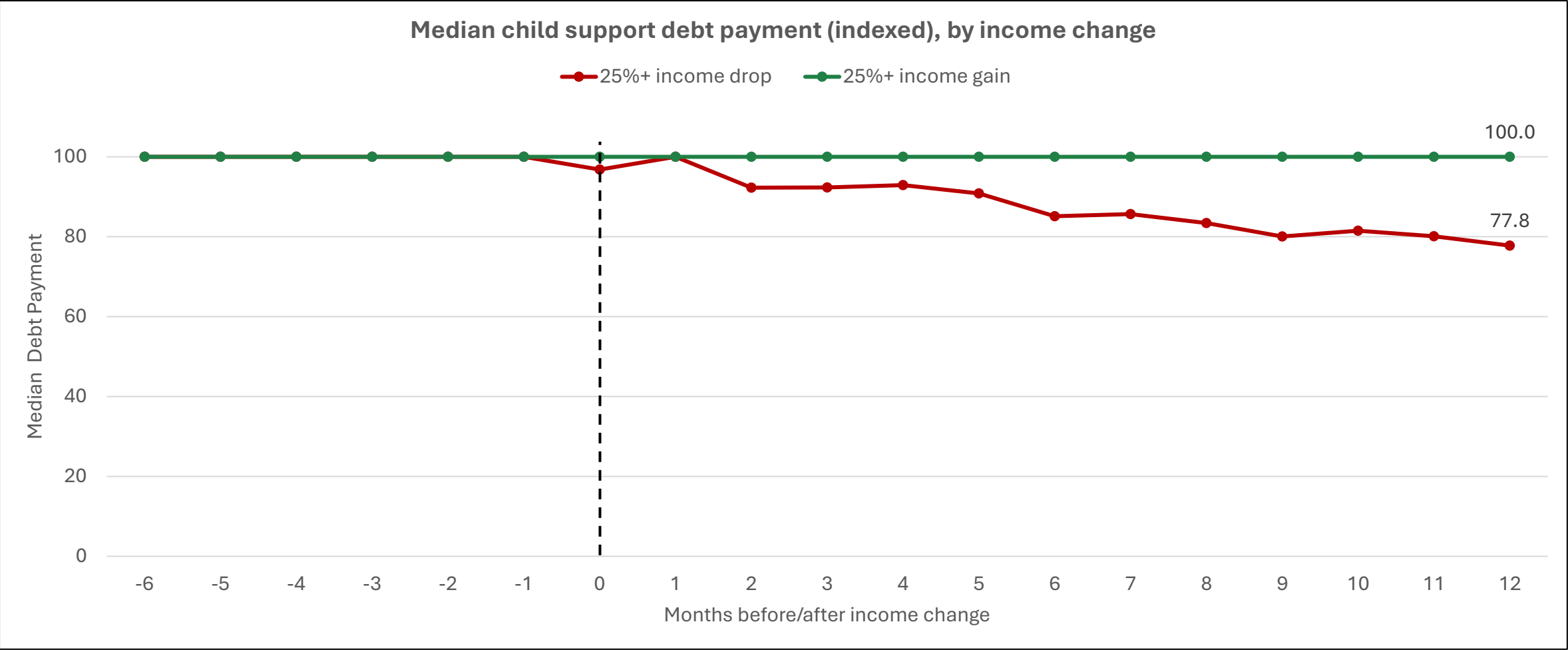
Source: TransUnion US Consumer Data  
As of April 31, 2025. Child support debts first reported in 2023



# Large gains in income also not a strong predictor of near-term debt elimination



# Large gains in income also not a strong predictor of near-term debt elimination... because payments don't change



# Who will have the greatest arrears reduction in six months?

*Credit score*

## Consumer 1

- **Arrears Due:** \$15,200
- **Credit Score when debt first reported:** 427  
(Deep Subprime)

## Consumer 2

- **Arrears Due:** \$9,400
- **Credit Score when debt first reported:** 548  
(Subprime)

## Consumer 3

- **Arrears Due:** \$13,800
- **Credit Score when debt first reported:** 614  
(Near prime)

# Who will have the greatest arrears reduction in six months?

*Credit score*

## Consumer 1

- **Arrears Due:** \$15,200
- **Credit Score when debt first reported:** 427  
(Deep Subprime)
- **Credit Score now:** 445

## Consumer 2

- **Arrears Due:** \$9,400
- **Credit Score when debt first reported:** 548  
(Subprime)
- **Credit Score now:** 562

## Consumer 3

- **Arrears Due:** \$13,800
- **Credit Score when debt first reported:** 614  
(Near prime)
- **Credit Score now:** 610



# Who will have the greatest arrears reduction in six months?

*Credit score*

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- **Arrears Due:** \$15,200
- **Credit Score when debt first reported:** 427  
(Deep Subprime)
- **Credit Score now:** 445

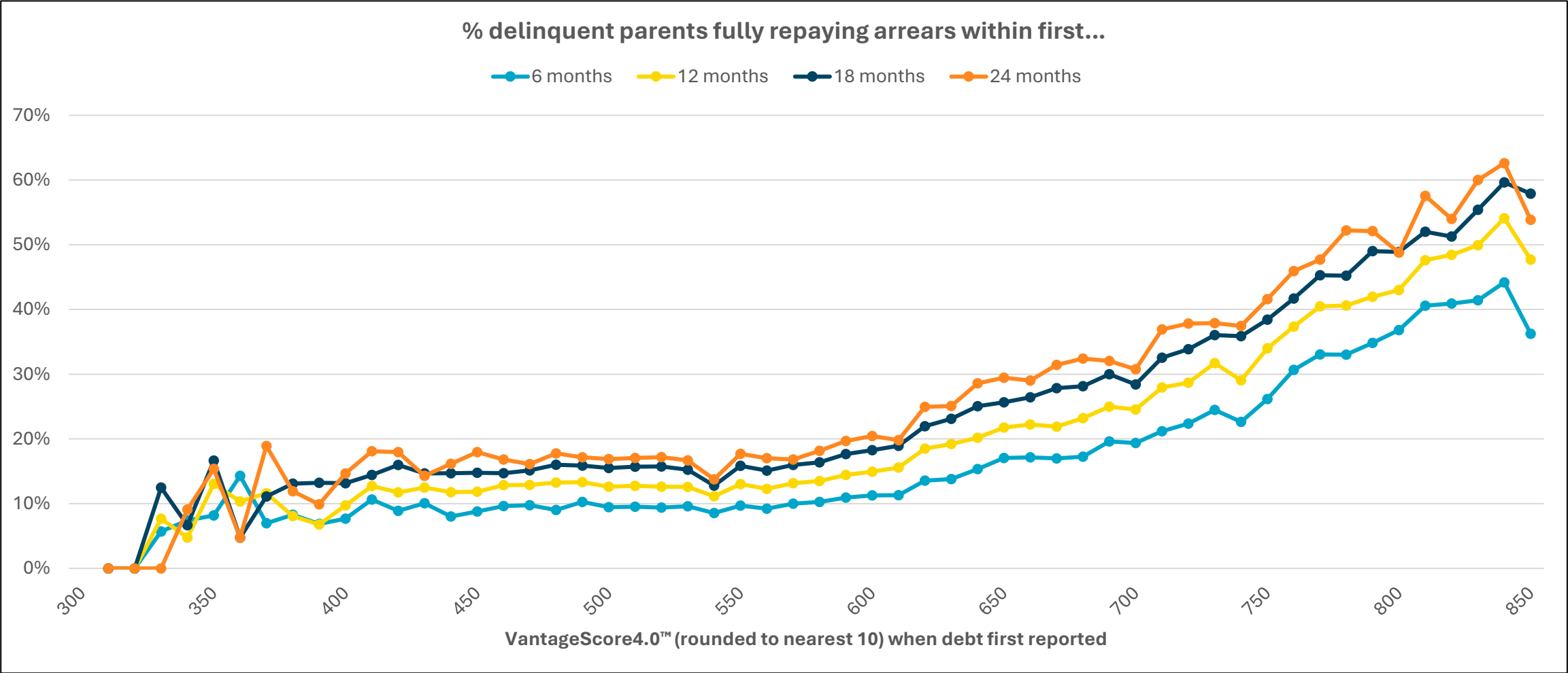
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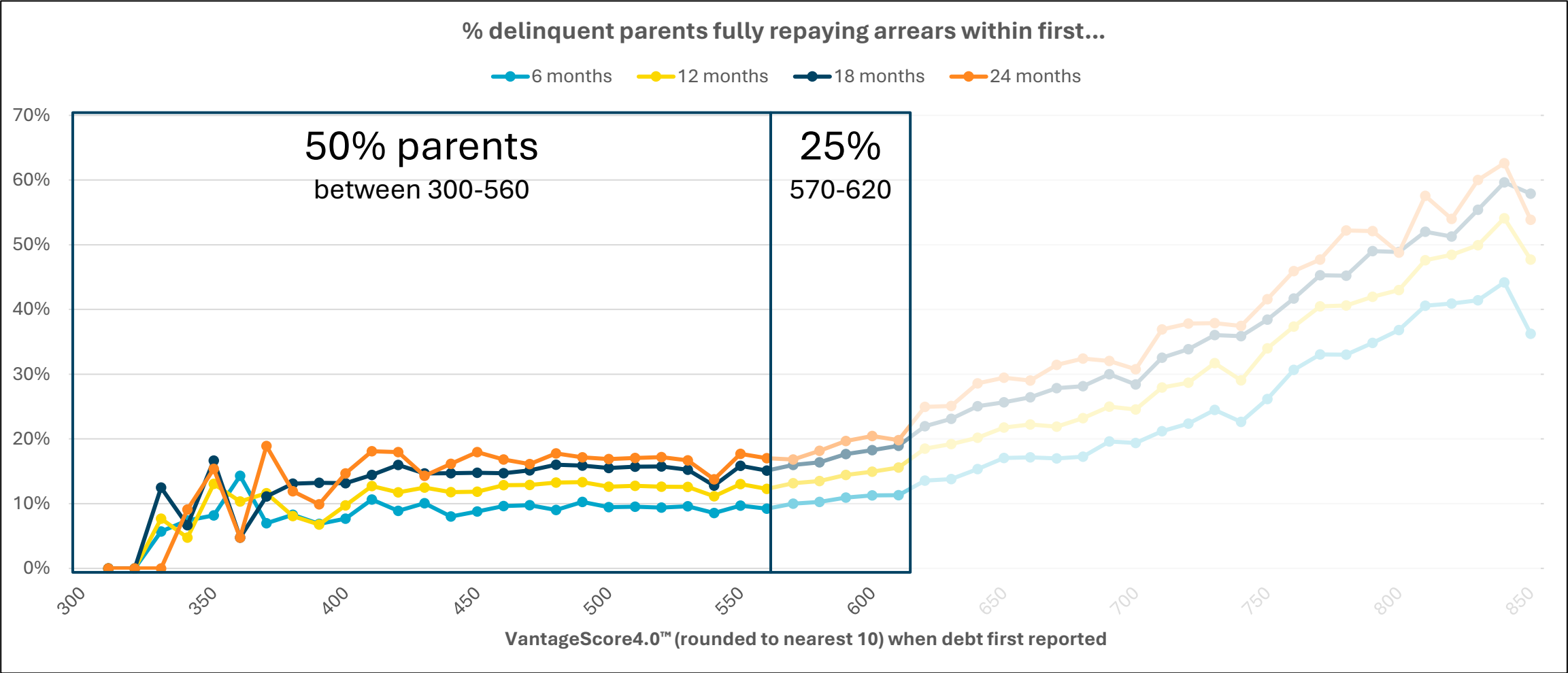
# High score consumers show better debt repayment outcomes, but this doesn't apply to the bulk of delinquent parents



Source: TransUnion US Consumer Data, as of April 31, 2025  
Only child support debts reported on/after Jan 1, 2023



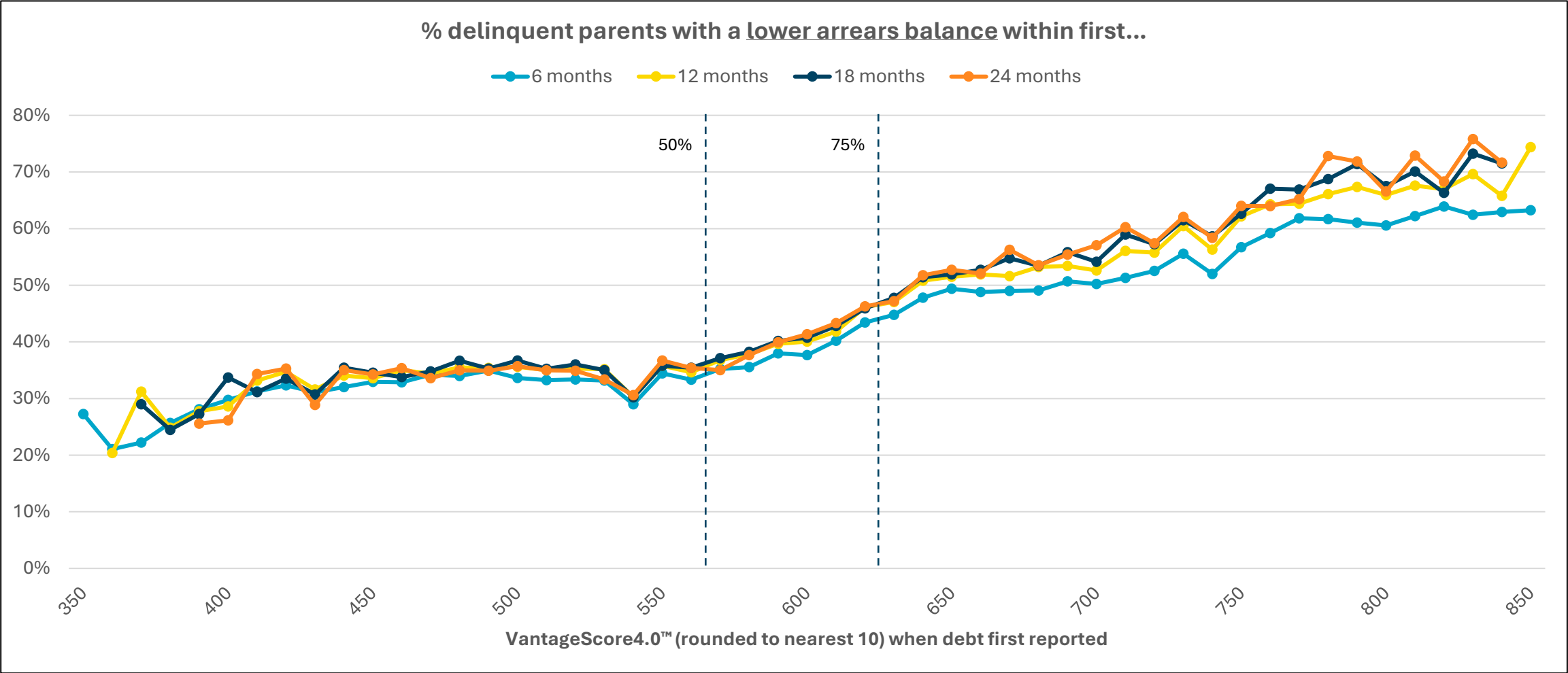
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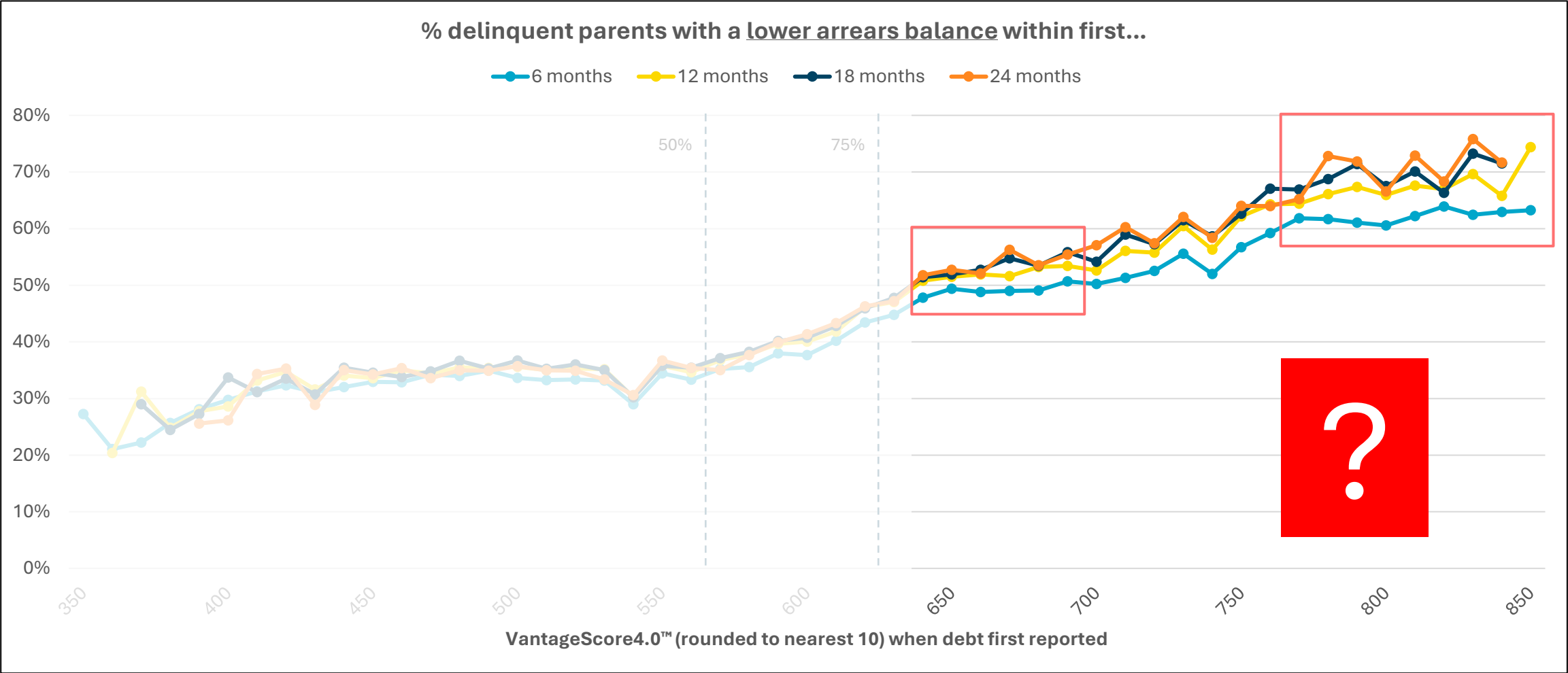
# Arrears balance reduction outcomes follow the same pattern



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Source: TransUnion US Consumer Data, as of April 31, 2025  
Only child support debts reported on/after Jan 1, 2023



# Who will have the greatest arrears reduction in six months?

*Credit attributes*

## Consumer 1

- **Arrears Due:** \$6,000
- **Credit score:** 615
- **Currently past due?** No

## Consumer 2

- **Arrears Due:** \$6,300
- **Credit score:** 608
- **Currently past due?** Yes

## Consumer 3

- **Arrears Due:** \$5,200
- **Credit score:** 620
- **Currently past due?** Yes

# Who will have the greatest arrears reduction in six months?

*Credit attributes*

## Consumer 1

- **Arrears Due:** \$6,000
- **Credit score:** 615
- **Currently past due?** No
- **Longest stretch being \$250+ past due on credit trades:** 6 months

## Consumer 2

- **Arrears Due:** \$6,300
- **Credit score:** 608
- **Currently past due?** Yes
- **Longest stretch being \$250+ past due on credit trades:** 4 months

## Consumer 3

- **Arrears Due:** \$5,200
- **Credit score:** 620
- **Currently past due?** Yes
- **Longest stretch being \$250+ past due on credit trades:** 1 month

# Who will have the greatest arrears reduction in six months?

*Credit attributes*

## Consumer 1

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- **Credit score:** 620
- **Currently past due?** Yes
- **Longest stretch being \$250+ past due on credit trades:** 1 month



# Credit files contain a wealth of useful data to inform your collections and account management strategies

**Generally, your intuition will be correct as to what's a “good” vs “bad” sign**

- How frequently is somebody missing other debt payments?
- How many on-time payments have they made in recent months?
- Have they applied for new credit (e.g. a personal loan or mortgage)?
- Has there been any significant balance reductions on other debts or collections?
- Does this person have any *joint accounts* they haven't disclosed?

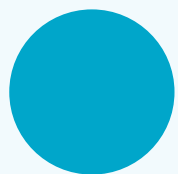
# Team Exercise

Which parent is likely to see largest arrears reduction in 6 months?



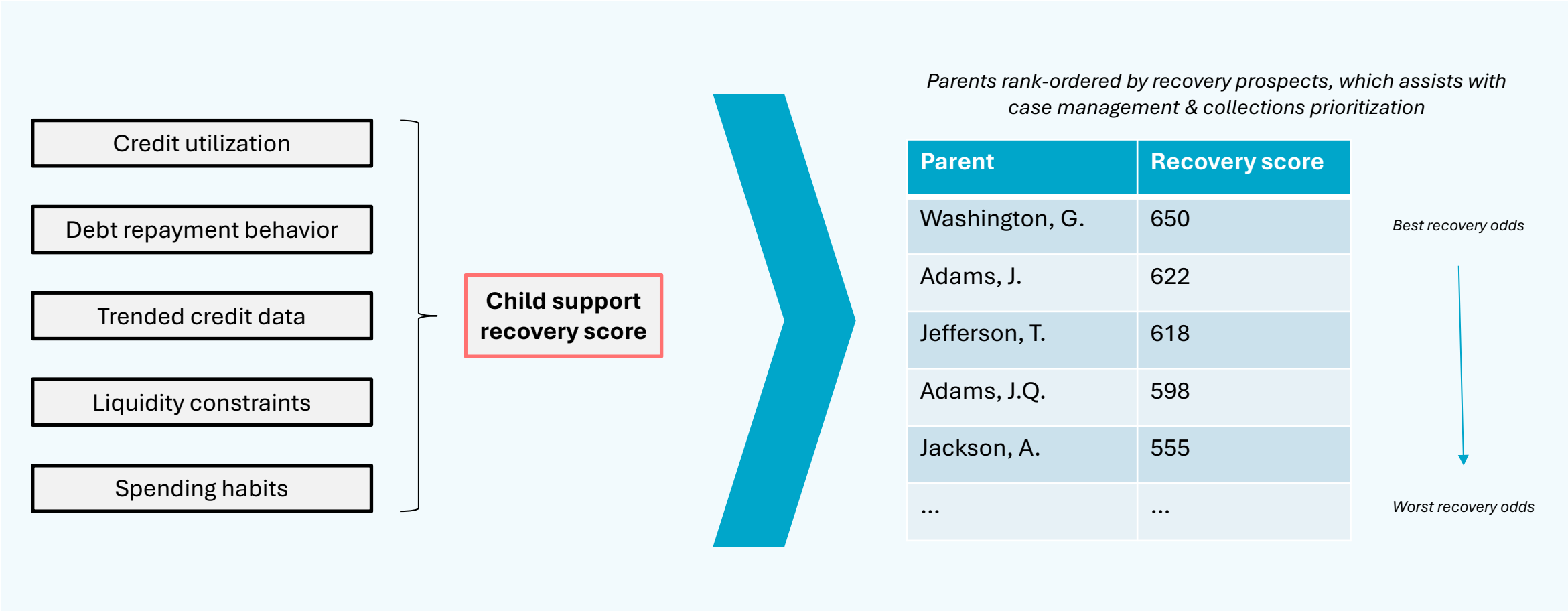
# How it works...

- Divide into **6** teams – each will receive the raw credit report for 5 different people with arrears
- Each team's collection of consumers will have a different “theme”. These are:
  - Homeowners, high income (> \$100k), low income (< \$35k), young (age < 26), older (age 60+), and super prime
- Each team's task: identify the person who will have repaid the most child support arrears in the next 6 months.
- Teams will be given 15 minutes to figure this out, and then each team will have 5 minutes to present their findings



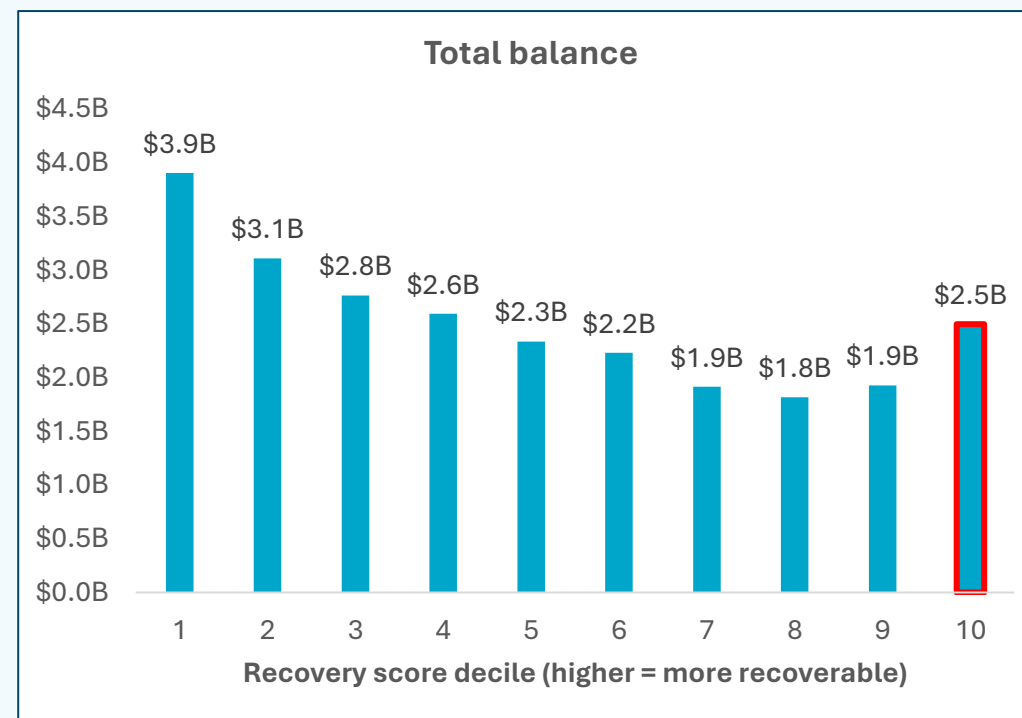
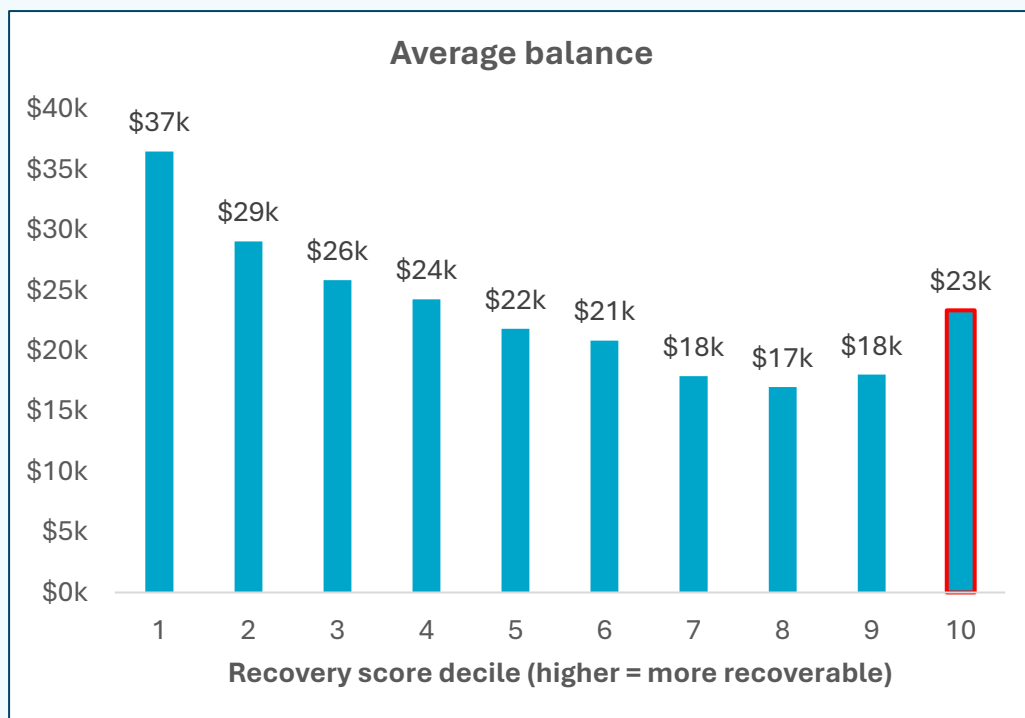
Wrapping up...

# Finding a path through the noise...



# Finding a path through the noise...

TransUnion has built a score to predict the likelihood of recovering at least \$1,000 in the next 6 months



Source: TransUnion US Consumer Data, as of June 30 2025  
Only includes child support debts >= \$1,000



# Take-aways

1. There's a lot to sift through on credit reports!
2. Not advisable to rely totally on credit score and/or income
3. Different consumer segments have different signals for recovery prospects
4. **Data-driven recovery strategies are necessary for success**

# Q&A

