

The ABC's of Child Support

1.5 Hour CLE Training

Friday, July 25, 2014
11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Presenter:

**Katherine L. Provost, Esq.
The Dickerson Law Group**

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LEGAL AID CENTER¹⁹⁵⁸
■■■■ *of Southern Nevada*

ABC'S OF NEVADA CHILD SUPPORT

The Nevada child support obligations are set out in Chapter 125B of the Nevada Revised Statutes. Those statutes, and the cases decided pursuant to them, govern who has an obligation, how long the obligation lasts, what the obligation is, when and how the obligation may be modified, and limited issues regarding collection of the obligation.

All parents have a duty to support their children, regardless of marital status. NRS 125B.010. In most cases, this duty of support continues until age 18 (or 19, if the child is still in high school). In certain circumstances however, this support obligation could extend indefinitely, such as for a handicapped child. NRS 125B.110.

The manner in which a Nevada child support obligation is determined varies depending upon the physical custody arrangements for a child. When one parent has primary physical custody of a child, the percentage model formula set forth in NRS 125B.070(1) shall apply to determine the non-custodial parent's child support obligation. However, when parents share joint physical custody of a child Nevada case law has determined another method of determining each parent's child support obligation.

A Nevada court's ability to enter an initial child support or to enforce or modify an existing child support order originally issued in another state depends upon whether the Nevada court has jurisdiction to do so under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA). UIFSA is codified in Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 130. Jurisdiction to address child custody differs from jurisdiction to address child support. Therefore, an attorney involved in a child custody and child support case must review both UIFSA and the equivalent jurisdiction analysis for child custody, the UCCJEA.

What is Nevada's Child Support Formula?

The Nevada child support formula is set forth in NRS 125B.070(1). Nevada utilizes a percentage model for child support which begins at 18% of an obligor's gross monthly income and increases with the number of children (18% for one child, 25% for two children, 29% for three children, 31% for four children, and 2% for each additional child above four children) for which support must be paid.

Child support in Nevada must be stated as a sum certain dollar amount corresponding to the relevant percentage. This is so a child support obligation is clearly defined and may be clearly enforced.

EXAMPLE 1: Jill and John are divorcing and have 2 minor children. The children will primarily reside with Jill and John will have visitation. Jill's gross monthly income is approximately \$2,500. John's gross monthly income is approximately \$8,000. What should John's child support obligation be?

ANSWER: *25% of \$8,000 = \$2,000. John's child support obligation should be \$2,000.*

In 2002, the Nevada Legislature altered the provisions for child support and established a standard for the presumptive maximum amount of child support for each child which should be paid by an obligor based upon an obligor's gross monthly income range. The Legislative history for this enactment confirms this change was based upon a Legislative presumption that the "presumptive max" would meet the needs of a child residing in Nevada. This presumption is a rebuttable presumption which can be challenged by evidence that the amount of support would be inadequate to meet the child's actual needs. The "presumptive max" is inflation-adjusted annually, with the adjusted amount becoming effective on July 1 of each year. Each April the new "presumptive max" chart is released by the Administrative Office of the Courts. NRS 125B.070(3). Presently, the "presumptive max" ranges from a low of \$670 to \$1,074 per child.

Lets look at the current chart.

EXAMPLE 2: Using the same facts as the prior Example, what is John's child support obligation after application of the "presumptive max" cap?

ANSWER: *John's gross monthly income of \$8,000 places him in the range of \$6,351 - \$8,467 for purposes of determining his "presumptive max" child support obligation. The "presumptive max" cap for this income range is \$806 per child, or a total obligation of \$1,612 per month. As the "presumptive max" cap is less than 25% of John's gross monthly income, John's child support obligation should be set at \$1,612 per month.*

Thus, by statute, a Nevada child support order will either establish an obligor's support obligation at a dollar figure based upon a percentage of gross monthly income OR the "presumptive max" amount for that obligor's gross monthly income, whichever is lower.

While Nevada statutes provide the basic formula for the amount of child support to be paid by an obligor, this amount may be modified by the Court, either upward or downward, in accordance with a list of statutory factors governing deviation from the statutory percentages.

NRS 125B.080(9) sets forth twelve specific factors which the court must consider when deviating from the amount of child support required by statute. These are the following:

- (a) the cost of health insurance;
- (b) the cost of child care;
- (c) any special educational need of the child;
- (d) the age of the child
- (e) the legal responsibility of the parents for the support of others;
- (f) the value of services contributed by either parent;
- (g) any public assistance paid to support the child;
- (h) any expenses reasonably related to the mother's pregnancy and confinement;
- (i) the cost of transportation of the child to and from visitation if the custodial parent moved with the child from the jurisdiction of the court which ordered the support and the noncustodial parent remained;
- (j) the amount of time the child spends with each parent;
- (k) any other necessary expenses for the benefit of the child; and
- (l) the relative income of both parents.

A Court's deviation from the statutory child support obligation requires the Court to make specific findings justifying the deviation. There are numerous Nevada Supreme Court cases which address what a Court may or may not do or consider when deviating from the statutory formula for child support. Without specific findings justifying a deviation, application of the statutory child support formula is mandatory.

EXAMPLE 3: Using the same facts as the prior Example, John will be providing health insurance for the children at a cost of \$100 per child, per month and is subject to a court order for child support for his elder daughter, Jane, who was not born during John and Jill's marriage, in the amount of \$500 per month. What should John's child support be?

ANSWER: *It depends. Provided that John raises the argument that he should be granted a downward deviation from his child support obligation pursuant to NRS 125B.080(9)(a) – the cost of health insurance, and NRS 125B.080(9)(e) – the legal responsibility of the parents for the support of others, the Court may utilize its discretion and determine what it believes to be an appropriate child support obligation for John to pay to Jill.*

In practice, the provision of health insurance and the legal obligation for the support of others are the two (2) most common requests for deviation from statutory child support. Typically the judges in the 8th Judicial District Court Family Division will grant an offset for such reasons. However, the offset may not be dollar for dollar what the child support obligor pays for these expenses.

But what if parents agree to a different amount of child support you may ask? If parents agree to a child support order, they “shall certify that the amount of support is consistent with the appropriate formula set forth in NRS 125B.070.” “[I]f the amount of support deviates from the formula, the parties must stipulate sufficient facts in accordance with [NRS 125B.080(9)] which justify the deviation to the court, and the court shall make a written finding thereon.” NRS 125B.080(2). *Fernandez v. Fernandez*, 222 P.3d 1031 (Nev. 2010).

The simplest way to accomplish a client's desire to agree to a child support obligation that differs from the statutory obligation is to first state the amount of the statutory obligation, then the parent's stipulation in clear, precise, language including the new dollar amount to be paid, or that there will be no exchange of child support, if that is the case. The parents' stipulation should state that the stipulation is a deviation from the statutory amount and then cite to the deviation factors of NRS 125B.080(9) which have been relied upon in the stipulation. Some of the more common stipulated deviations are NRS 125B.080(9)(l) the relative income of the parents, NRS 125B.080(9)(b) the cost of child care, if the children are young and the child support obligor is going to pay the cost of child care in lieu of child support, or NRS 125B.080(k) any other necessary expenses for the

benefit of the child, if the child support obligor is going to pay the cost of certain specific other child related expenses in lieu of child support.

While parents may stipulate to a deviation from statutory child support an attempt to wholly “waive” child support by stipulation will not be upheld by a reviewing court as the right to receive support is the child’s right, not the parent’s, to waive.

What is Gross Monthly Income?

Gross monthly income is defined as a parent’s total income received from any source if not self-employed. If a person is self-employed, gross monthly income is defined as gross income less all legitimate business expenses. In either case, the sum is without consideration of any deduction of personal income taxes, contributions for retirement benefits, contributions to a pension or any other personal expenses. NRS 125B.070. This means that hourly wage, salary, overtime, bonus, social security disability, and other economic benefits must all be considered by the Court in determining “gross monthly income”.

In Clark County all litigants involved in a domestic child support action are required to complete a Financial Disclosure Form. EDCR 5.32. A similar financial statement is required in other judicial districts. The “FDF” is instructional to the Court as to each litigant’s gross monthly income. If a dispute arises concerning a litigant’s gross monthly income the Court may order the production of financial records including pay statements, three years tax returns, or any other documentation required for the Court to determine a litigant’s gross monthly income. NRS 125B.080(3).

A common question in child support cases is what about the income of my ex’s new spouse? The Nevada Supreme Court has determined that gross monthly income is limited to only a parent’s income from employment and does not include a parent’s community property interest in a new spouse’s income. This is also true for the income of a roommate. *Rodgers v Rodgers*, 110 Nev. 1370, 887 P.2d 269 (1994); *Jackson v. Jackson*, 111 Nev. 1551, 907 P.2d 990 (1995). The only relevance to a third party’s income in a child support analysis is in consideration of each parent’s relative household incomes and expenses. NRS 125B.80(9)(I).

What About Joint Physical Custody Cases?

In 1998 the Nevada Supreme Court decided the case of *Wright v. Osburn*, 114 Nev. 1367, 970 P.2d 1071 (1998) and provided guidance for child support when parents share joint physical custody of their child. In such a situation the appropriate way to determine child support is for the percentage formula set forth in NRS 125B.070 to be applied to each parent's respective gross monthly incomes. Then, the respective child support obligations are offset so the parent with the higher income and therefore higher support obligation pays the difference as child support to the parent with the lower income and lower support obligation, subject to any applicable offsets pursuant to NRS 125B.080(9).

The application of the "presumptive max" cap must still be analyzed in joint physical custody cases. In *Wesley v. Foster*, 119 Nev. 110, 65 P.3d 251 (2003) the Nevada Supreme Court clarified that the *Wright* offset analysis should occur before, not after, application of the statutory presumptive maximums.

EXAMPLE 4: Jill and John are divorcing and have 2 minor children. They will share joint physical custody. Jill's gross monthly income is approximately \$2,500. John's gross monthly income is approximately \$8,000. What should each parent's child support obligation be?

ANSWER: *Jill's statutory child support obligation is 25% of her gross monthly income, $\$2,500 = \625 . John's statutory child support obligation is 25% of his gross monthly income, $\$8,000 = \$2,000$. Applying the *Wright* offset analysis, $\$2,000 - \$625 = \$1,375$. As the higher wage earner, John's statutory child support obligation to Jill = $\$1,375$.*

*However, *Wesley v. Foster* applies to joint physical custody cases. Therefore you need to review the "presumptive max" chart once again.*

How Far Back May Child Support Be Requested?

When no prior court order has been entered for child support, a parent seeking child support for the first time is limited to a support obligation for the past four years. NRS 125B.040.

Are There Any Other Obligations?

All Nevada child support orders are required to address the issue of a child's medical care. NRS 125.450(1). Therefore, it is common for a child support order to also specify which parent (or both) shall provide medical insurance for the child or how the parents will pay any medical expense which is incurred by the child. In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, parents are required to equally divide their child's medical expenses. NRS 125B.080(7).

In Clark County the Court will typically apply what is known as the "30/30 Rule" which is a manner of defining how this equal division of medical costs will occur. Under this "rule" a parent who obtains medical care for a child and incurs an expense, pays the expense. That parent then has up to 30 days to send a written request, with documentation of the payment of an expense for the child, to the other parent. The receiving parent has up to 30 days from receipt of the documentation to either object to the necessity of the medical treatment or pay to the submitting party his or her half of the medical expense. Failure of the parent who initially incurred the expense to send the written request or documentation within 30 days shall constitute waiver of the reimbursement. Similarly, failure by the receiving parent to object within 30 days shall constitute waiver of any objection.

Nevada does not require the payment of private school expenses or college expenses for a child as child support. This is considered a parent's moral obligation not a legal obligation. However, parents are free to contractually obligate themselves for this burden if they so desire.

When Is Child Support Due?

Nevada statutes do not establish a "due date" for the payment of monthly child support. Typically, the Court will set a date upon which monthly child support shall be paid at the time the initial child support order is entered. If no "due date" is stated in the order any payment made during a calendar month will be considered timely for that month.

When Does Child Support Terminate?

Unless parents have entered into a contractual agreement for a longer duration, a Nevada child support obligation terminates when the minor child reaches the age of 18 (or 19 if the child is still enrolled in high school). NRS 125B.510(9). Child support will also terminate upon a judicial termination of parental rights, the adoption of a child by another family, or the emancipation of a child by other means, such as marriage, or the death of a child. If a child becomes “handicapped” as defined by Nevada law prior to the age of majority, a child support obligation may continue indefinitely, or until the child dies or otherwise becomes self-supporting. A parent’s obligation to pay child support continues past the emancipation of the child if a parent is delinquent in the payment of a child support obligation at the time of emancipation. This shall continue until the entire support obligation and all arrears are paid in full. NRS 125B.100. The death of a parent with a child support obligation may not necessarily terminate the obligation, which may still be enforced against the parent’s estate. NRS 125B.130.

When May Child Support Be Reviewed or Modified?

Either parent or the Welfare Division of the Department of Human Resources may request review of a Nevada child support order at least once every three years. NRS 125B.145. Child support orders may also be reviewed at any time in the event of “changed circumstances”. NRS 125B.145(4) defines “changed circumstances” as a change of 20 percent or more in the gross monthly income of a person who is subject to an order for the support of a child. This means in a situation of primary physical custody only the non-custodial parent’s income matters for the purposes of review. While in joint physical custody situations, because both parent’s have a child support obligation, both parent’s respective incomes matter for the purposes of review. A child support order should also be reviewed and potentially modified if the physical custody arrangement for a child changes.

Any modification of a child support order must be made in accordance with NRS 125B.070 and NRS 125B.080. Child support obligations may not be modified retroactively. Rather, the adjustment of a child support order becomes effective as of the date the parent filed the motion requesting the modification. *Khaldy v. Khaldy*, 111 Nev. 374, 892 P.2d 584 (1995). Once a child support obligation

accrues it cannot be modified or voided. *Day v. Day*, 82 Nev. 317, 417 P.2d 914 (1966).

In its most recent case addressing modification of child support the Nevada Supreme Court in *Rivero v. Rivero*, 125 Nev. 410, 216 P.3d 213 (2009) added an additional hurdle for child support modification stating that in addition to a finding of “changed circumstances” modification of an existing child support order requires a finding that the modification is in the best interest of the child. The party seeking modification has the burden of showing that changed circumstances warrant the modification not just the mere passage of three years time.

Parents may not stipulate to remove the NRS 125B.145 provision for a review of child support every three years. *Fernandez v. Fernandez*, 222 P.3d 1031 (Nev. 2010).

How Is Child Support Enforced?

NRS 125B.140 addresses the enforcement of child support orders. A person who desires to enforce a child support order must file a request for enforcement. This request must state the specific order to be enforced and include a schedule of the amount of arrearages which are due under the order. If, after notice and a hearing on the issue, a court determines the obligor is delinquent in the payment of child support the court must include in its judgment the amount of support owed, interest on the amount owed calculated at the legal rate established pursuant to NRS 99.040 from the time the amount became due, and a reasonable attorneys fee unless imposition of fees would cause undue hardship upon the obligor. Additional attorney’s fees must be allowed if required for collection of the past due amount. Further NRS 125B.095 requires a mandatory 10 percent per annum penalty must be added to the past due amount. Enforcement of an existing child support obligation can occur through the Family Court or through the Clark County District Attorney Family Support Division.

Disclaimer

The authors, publishers, speakers and sponsors of this program present these materials with the understanding that the information provided is not legal advice. Due to the rapidly changing nature of the law, information contained in these publications or presented by the speakers may become outdated. As a result, an attorney or other individual using these materials must always research original sources of authority and update this information to ensure accuracy when dealing with a specific client's legal matters. Further, the presentation or materials provided are not intended to establish practice standards or standards of care applicable to an attorney's performance. In no event will the authors, the sponsors, the speakers or the publishers be liable for any direct, indirect, or consequential damages resulting from the use of these materials.

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 State Court Administrator



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 Deputy Director
 Information Technology

JOHN MCCORMICK
 Assistant Court Administrator
 Judicial Programs and Services

VERISE V. CAMPBELL
 Deputy Director
 Foreclosure Mediation

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 3, 2014

TO: District Court Judges
 Senior Judges
 District Court Administrators or County Clerks

FROM: Robin Sweet, Director and State Court Administrator

SUBJECT: Presumptive Maximum Amounts of Child Support

Pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 125B.070, the presumptive maximum amounts of child support have been adjusted for the period beginning July 1, 2014.

The Consumer Price Index (all items) published by the United States Department of Labor for calendar year 2013 increased 1.5 percent; therefore, the presumptive maximum amounts originally established and modified annually pursuant to NRS 125B.070 will increase 1.5 percent effective July 1, 2014. The following chart describes the presumptive maximum amounts for the period July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015:

PRESUMPTIVE MAXIMUM AMOUNTS OF CHILD SUPPORT JULY 1, 2014 – JUNE 30, 2015		
<i>Presumptive Maximum Amounts increased 1.5% pursuant to the Consumer Price Index (all items) increase in Calendar Year 2013 (December - December) as published by the U.S. Department of Labor</i>		
<u>INCOME RANGE</u>		<u>PRESUMPTIVE MAXIMUM AMOUNT</u>
<i>If the Parent's Gross Monthly Income is at Least</i>	<i>But Less Than</i>	<i>The Presumptive Maximum Amount the Parent May Be Required to Pay per Month per Child Pursuant to Paragraph (b) of Subsection 1 of NRS 125B.070 is</i>
\$0	-	\$4,235
\$4,235	-	\$6,351
\$6,351	-	\$8,467
\$8,467	-	\$10,585
\$10,585	-	\$12,701
\$12,701	-	\$14,816
\$14,816	-	No Limit
		\$670
		\$737
		\$806
		\$871
		\$939
		\$1,005
		\$1,074

Attached are historical presumptive maximum amounts of child support.

Both current and historical presumptive maximum amounts are posted on the Nevada Judiciary's website at www.nevadajudiciary.us. To access this information online, scroll to the bottom of the website. Click on the word "search." Type the word "presumptive" in the search field and select the word "search." A list of links will appear. Select the link that applies.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

RS:DB:db

Attachment

cc: Deanna Bjork, Manager of Budgets
State Bar of Nevada

PRESUMPTIVE MAXIMUM AMOUNTS (PMA) OF CHILD SUPPORT
As Prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts Pursuant to NRS 125B.070

Statutory Amounts	CPI Increase CY 2002	CPI Increase CY 2003	CPI Increase CY 2004	CPI Increase CY 2005	CPI Increase CY 2006	CPI Increase CY 2007	CPI Increase CY 2008	CPI Increase CY 2009	CPI Increase CY 2010	CPI Increase CY 2011	CPI Increase CY 2012	CPI Increase CY 2013
	0.024	0.019	0.033	0.034	0.025	0.041	0.001	0.027	0.015	0.030	0.017	0.015
PMA Per Child	PMA Effective July 2003	PMA Effective July 2004	PMA Effective July 2005	PMA Effective July 2006	PMA Effective July 2007	PMA Effective July 2008	PMA Effective July 2009	PMA Effective July 2010	PMA Effective July 2011	PMA Effective July 2012	PMA Effective July 2013	PMA Effective July 2014
\$0 - \$4,235	\$520	\$530	\$547	\$566	\$580	\$604	\$605	\$621	\$630	\$649	\$660	\$670
\$4,235 - \$6,351	\$572	\$583	\$602	\$623	\$638	\$664	\$665	\$683	\$693	\$714	\$726	\$737
\$6,351 - \$8,467	\$625	\$637	\$658	\$680	\$697	\$726	\$727	\$747	\$758	\$781	\$794	\$806
\$8,467 - \$10,585	\$676	\$689	\$712	\$736	\$754	\$785	\$786	\$807	\$819	\$844	\$858	\$871
\$10,585 - \$12,701	\$728	\$742	\$766	\$793	\$812	\$846	\$847	\$870	\$883	\$909	\$925	\$939
\$12,701 - \$14,816	\$780	\$795	\$821	\$849	\$870	\$906	\$907	\$931	\$945	\$973	\$990	\$1,005
\$14,816 - No Limit	\$833	\$849	\$877	\$907	\$930	\$968	\$969	\$995	\$1,010	\$1,040	\$1,058	\$1,074

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index (CPI) History, can be found online at <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/#tables>

This document is posted on the Nevada Judiciary's website at www.nevadajudiciary.us. Type in the word "presumptive" in the search field.

**PRESUMPTIVE MAXIMUM AMOUNTS (PMA) OF CHILD SUPPORT
EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014 - JUNE 30, 2015**

NRS 125B.070

*PMA increased 1.5% pursuant to the Consumer Price Index (all items) increase in Calendar Year 2013 (Dec - Dec) as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
<http://www.bls.gov/cpi/#tables>*

<u>INCOME RANGE</u>		<u>PRESUMPTIVE MAXIMUM AMOUNT (PMA)</u>
<i>If the Parent's Gross Monthly Income is at Least</i>	<i>But Less Than</i>	<i>The PMA the Parent May Be Required to Pay per Month per Child Pursuant to Paragraph (b) of Subsection 1 is</i>
\$0	- \$4,235	\$670
\$4,235	- \$6,351	\$737
\$6,351	- \$8,467	\$806
\$8,467	- \$10,585	\$871
\$10,585	- \$12,701	\$939
\$12,701	- \$14,816	\$1,005
\$14,816	- No Limit	\$1,074

The PMA are calculated and published by the Administrative Office of the Courts on or before April 1 of each year in accordance with the provisions of NRS 125B.070 (3). Please contact Deanna Bjork at (775) 684-1708 if you have any questions on how the amounts were calculated. Contact your district court if you have questions on how the amounts are applied based on circumstances.

Historical PMA are available on the Nevada Judiciary's website at www.nevadajudiciary.us. Type in the word "presumptive" after selecting the "search" option, which is found at the bottom of the website.

Table 24. Historical Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U. S. city average, all items-Continued

(1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted)

Year	Semiannual averages		Annual avg.	Percent change from previous	
	1st half	2nd half		Dec.	Annual avg.
1970	-	-	38.8	5.6	5.7
1971	-	-	40.5	3.3	4.4
1972	-	-	41.8	3.4	3.2
1973	-	-	44.4	8.7	6.2
1974	-	-	49.3	12.3	11.0
1975	-	-	53.8	6.9	9.1
1976	-	-	56.9	4.9	5.8
1977	-	-	60.6	6.7	6.5
1978	-	-	65.2	9.0	7.6
1979	-	-	72.6	13.3	11.3
1980	-	-	82.4	12.5	13.5
1981	-	-	90.9	8.9	10.3
1982	-	-	96.5	3.8	6.2
1983	-	-	99.6	3.8	3.2
1984	102.9	104.9	103.9	3.9	4.3
1985	106.6	108.5	107.6	3.8	3.6
1986	109.1	110.1	109.6	1.1	1.9
1987	112.4	114.9	113.6	4.4	3.6
1988	116.8	119.7	118.3	4.4	4.1
1989	122.7	125.3	124.0	4.6	4.8
1990	128.7	132.6	130.7	6.1	5.4
1991	135.2	137.2	136.2	3.1	4.2
1992	139.2	141.4	140.3	2.9	3.0
1993	143.7	145.3	144.5	2.7	3.0
1994	147.2	149.3	148.2	2.7	2.6
1995	151.5	153.2	152.4	2.5	2.8
1996	155.8	157.9	156.9	3.3	3.0
1997	159.9	161.2	160.5	1.7	2.3
1998	162.3	163.7	163.0	1.6	1.6
1999	165.4	167.8	166.6	2.7	2.2
2000	170.8	173.6	172.2	3.4	3.4
2001	176.6	177.5	177.1	1.6	2.8
2002	178.9	180.9	179.9	2.4	1.6
2003	183.3	184.6	184.0	1.9	2.3
2004	187.6	190.2	188.9	3.3	2.7
2005	193.2	197.4	195.3	3.4	3.4
2006	200.6	202.6	201.6	2.5	3.2
2007	205.709	208.976	207.342	4.1	2.8
2008	214.429	216.177	215.303	.1	3.8
2009	213.139	215.935	214.537	2.7	-.4
2010	217.535	218.576	218.056	1.5	1.6
2011	223.598	226.280	224.939	3.0	3.2
2012	228.850	230.338	229.594	1.7	2.1
2013	232.366	233.543	232.957	1.5	1.5
2014	-	-	-	-	-

- Data not available.

NOTE: Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.