The Betson Formula

R x T x BCSO + (1 – S) x D x BCSO = Residential credit

R = % of overnights with NCP
T = proportion of the BCSO that is transferred between households when child changes residence (assume 40%)
S = NCP % of net income
D = duplicated expenses (assume 50%)

Residential Credit = R x .4 x BCSO + (1 – S) x .5 x BCSO

NCP obligation = S x BCSO – [R x T x BCSO + (1 – S) x D x BCSO]

Factual Assumptions:
Child is 10
Assume Dad = "NCP" because his income is higher
Mom net income $2000 and Dad net income $3000
Dad = 60% of income and Mom = 40% of income
BCSO = 443 Dad, 295 Mom = 738 total

NCP obligation = .60 x 738 – {[R x .4 x 738] + [(1 – .60) x .5 x 738]} =
442.8 – (295.2R + .4 x .5 x 738) = 442.8 – (295.2R + 147.6)

Child 100% with Mom
NCP obligation **$443**

Child 90% with Mom
NCP obligation = [.60 x 738] – {[.1 x .4 x 738] + [(1 – .60) x .5 x 738]}= 442.8 – (29.52 + 147.6) = 442.8 – 177.12 **$265.8**

Child 80% with Mom
NCP obligation = .60 x 738 – {[.2 x .4 x 738] + [(1 – .60) x .5 x 738]}= 442.8 – (59.04 + 147.6) = **$236.16**

Child 70% with Mom
NCP obligation = .60 x 738 – {[.3 x .4 x 738] + [(1 – .60) x .5 x 738]} = 442.8 – (88.56 + 147.6) = 442.8 – 236.16 = **$206.64**

Child 60% with Mom
NCP obligation = .60 x 738 – {[.4 x .4 x 738] + [(1 – .60) x .5 x 738]} = 442.8 – (118.08 + 147.6) = 442.8 – 265.68 = **$177.12**

Child 50% with Mom
NCP obligation = .60 x 738 – {[.5 x .4 x 738] + [(1 – .60) x .5 x 738]} = 442.8 – (147.6 + 147.6) = 442.8 – 295.2 = **$147.60**