

**Evaluation of Minnesota**  
**Child Support Enforcement Mechanisms and Programs:**  
**Report to the Minnesota Legislature**

**January 2013**

Prepared by the Minnesota Department of Human Services  
Child Support Enforcement Division

For further information, please contact:

Wayland Campbell, Director  
Child Support Enforcement Division  
Minnesota Department of Human Services  
PO Box 64946  
St. Paul, MN 55164-0946  
651-431-4400

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	i
Performance on Federal Incentive Measures .....	5
Performance Relative to Other States .....	5
Individual County Performance .....	6
Recommendations for Program Improvement.....	13
Federal, State, and County Costs & Costs to Private Employers .....	15
Child Support Arrears and Amount Uncollectible.....	18
Driver’s License Suspension.....	21
Appendix A: State Comparison (FFY 2011) .....	23
Appendix B: County Comparisons (SFY 2012).....	29
Appendix C: Glossary of Terms and Formulas.....	44
Appendix D: Employer Survey Form and Results.....	53
Appendix E: Statutory Authority and Costs of Producing this Report.....	66
Appendix F: Federal Performance Measures Summary.....	69

## Executive Summary

The Minnesota Legislature requires the Department of Human Services to evaluate all child support programs and enforcement mechanisms and to report a variety of measures to the legislature every two years.<sup>1</sup> This report includes information on programs and measures for the child support program in areas specified by the legislature, including:

- Minnesota's performance on federal incentive measures
- Minnesota's performance relative to other states
- Individual county performance
- Recommendations for improvement of the child support program
- Report of federal, state, and local government costs, and costs to private employers
- Amount of child support arrears and amount of arrears determined to be uncollectible
- Information about driver's license suspension and limited licenses

The following sections provide a brief summary of the detailed information provided in subsequent sections of this report.

### *Federal Incentive Measures*

The federal Office of Child Support Enforcement requires states to meet performance standards in specific program areas. If a state meets the minimum standard in the federal performance measures it is eligible to receive a portion of federal financial incentives, states can maximize their incentives at the federal benchmarks shown in the following table. In FFY 2012, Minnesota's child support program achieved the results presented below.

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<b>Federal Performance Measures (FFY 2012)</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Federal Benchmark</b>
Paternity Establishment Percentage (IV-D PEP)	102%	90%*
Percent of IV-D Cases with a Support Order	86%	80%
IV-D Collection Rate for Current Support Due	71%	80%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Arrears with a Collection	70%	80%
Dollars Collected per Dollar of Administrative Expenditure	3.49	5.00

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\*Federal regulations require states to improve performance by 2 percentage points each year until they attain 90%.

### *Performance Relative to Other States*

Minnesota continues to perform well in critical program areas as indicated by the state's performance on the five federal performance measures. Each year the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement publishes a report that includes the ranking of all states and territories. Minnesota's performance relative to other states is portrayed below. Minnesota is ranked near the top in current support collections (5<sup>th</sup>) and collections on arrears support (2<sup>nd</sup>).

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Appendix E of this document for statutory authority and expenditures to produce this report.

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**Minnesota Ranking on Federal Performance Measures (FFY 2011)**

Measure	Rank for Minnesota
Paternity establishment	15 <sup>th</sup>
Order establishment	17 <sup>th</sup>
Current support collections	5 <sup>th</sup>
Cases with arrears collections	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Cost effectiveness	46 <sup>th</sup>

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On a related measure that is important to many customers of the child support program, Minnesota continues to perform above the national average in collections per open case, collecting an average of \$2,397. The chart below depicts the top five states in collections per open case for federal fiscal year 2011.

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**Child Support Collections per Open Case, by State (Top 5 States) (FFY 2011)**

Pennsylvania	\$3,138
New Jersey	\$2,820
Texas	\$2,441
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>\$2,397</b>
New Hampshire	\$2,389
National Average	\$1,724

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***Individual County Performance***

Minnesota's county administrators and child support workers are essential to state performance on the federal performance measures described above. Detailed federal fiscal year information about performance by individual Minnesota counties is presented in a later section of this report. Together, these counties contributed to the following results for the entire state:

- **Collections:** Minnesota's child support program collected and disbursed \$602 million in FFY 2012.
- **Collections per Case:**
  - The average annual collection per case was \$ 2469.
  - The average annual collection for a public assistance case was \$478.
  - The average annual collection for a non-public assistance case was \$2,261.

***Federal, State, and County Costs and Costs to Private Employers***

Total spending on the Minnesota child support program in federal fiscal year 2012 was \$172.3 million, funded as follows:

- **Federal, State and County Costs:**
  - County share: \$29.2 million (17-%)
  - State share: \$17.2 million (10 %); and
  - Federal share: \$125.8 million (73%).

To assess employer's costs relating to child support, the Department of Human Services conducted a random survey of 400 employers, including nonprofit organizations. Based on the survey results, the burden to employers for providing the mandatory child support services is not overwhelming and the public-private partnership between the government and employers is generally positive.

### ***Child Support Arrears and Amount Uncollectible***

As of June 30, 2012, total arrearage owed on open Minnesota child support cases was approximately \$1.69 billion. Of this:

- \$1.49 billion is unpaid child support,
- \$107.8 million is unpaid medical support, and
- \$92.2 million is unpaid child care, spousal maintenance, and fees.

The debt is owed to custodial parents and public assistance. Of this:

- \$395 million is owed on cases that have public assistance arrears
- \$1.09 billion is owed for cases that have no public assistance arrears, and
- \$203 million is accrued interest and fees.

\$122 million is owed on interstate cases in which one parent lives outside Minnesota, and another state is responsible for collecting those arrears.

The vast majority (85%) of the total arrears amount is more than one year old. The Child Support Enforcement Division estimates that approximately \$1.1 billion of the total arrears amount is uncollectible.

### ***Driver's License Suspension***

An individual may have their driver's license suspended by the court if they fail to pay their child support obligation. Minnesota law sets criteria for suspending an obligor's driver's license and provides due process safeguards for using this law as a child support enforcement tool. From July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2012, data from the child support program indicate that approximately:

- 26,000 driver's licenses were suspended for failure to pay child support. There were 29,000 cases associated with these parents.
- \$25.3 million was collected on cases associated with these license suspensions.

### ***Limited Licenses***

On July 1, 2002, at the direction of the Minnesota Legislature, the Minnesota Department of Public Safety began offering provisional, time-limited driver's licenses to individuals whose driver's license had been suspended for failure to pay child support. These are known as "limited licenses."

- Between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2012 the Minnesota Department of Public Safety issued 587 limited licenses to MN Child Support cases.

- The cases related to these licenses indicate that 491 individuals initiated a payment agreement after receiving the limited license and that 152 people paid their case in full.

***Format of this report***

The remaining sections of this report provide detailed information about the major program areas described in this Executive Summary. These sections address each of the major areas for which the Legislature has requested information.

## Performance on Federal Incentive Measures

Each year, state child support programs report on several performance measures to the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE). The data are analyzed by OCSE and published during the summer of the following year. The table below shows Minnesota’s performance on the five federal performance measures in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2012.

Federal Performance Measures	Score	Federal Benchmark
Paternity Establishment Percentage (IV-D PEP)	102%	90%*
Percent of IV-D Cases with a Support Order	86%	80%
IV-D Collection Rate for Current Support Due	71%	80%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Arrears with a Collection	70%	80%
Dollars Collected per Dollar of Administrative Expenditure	3.49	5.00

\*Federal regulations require states to improve performance by 2 percentage points each year until they attain 90%.

## Performance Relative to Other States

Minnesota continues to strive to be among the top performing states on the five federal performance measures and in other key program areas. Major program areas are highlighted in the following section. To view detailed state-by-state data please refer to Appendix A. Specific definitions and formulas for the measures described are in Appendix C.

As indicated in the following table, Minnesota performs reasonably well, compared to other states, on the five federal performance measures. Minnesota is 3<sup>rd</sup> among all states in cases with collections on arrears, which is the most challenging portion of the caseload to achieve a collection. Also, the state is 5<sup>th</sup> in collection of current support, collecting 71 percent of the amount due for current support obligations. Minnesota ranks 17<sup>th</sup> on order establishment and has been consistently improving by one or two percentage points each federal fiscal year since FFY 2000. For paternity establishment, Minnesota uses the measure that tends to be lower but has better data reliability. Many states use a measure that tends to be higher but has less data reliability. Yet we still rank 15<sup>th</sup> among all states for paternity establishment. Minnesota’s cost effectiveness ranking of 46<sup>th</sup> places the state in the lower portion of all states.

Federal Performance Measures	Minnesota Ranking (FFY 2011)
Paternity establishment	15 <sup>th</sup>
Order establishment	17 <sup>th</sup>
Current support collections	54 <sup>th</sup>
Cases with arrears collections	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Cost effectiveness	46 <sup>th</sup>

As indicated in the table below, Minnesota ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> among all states in collections on open cases, 10<sup>th</sup> in former assistance cases and 18<sup>th</sup> in never assistance cases. Minnesota ranks 14<sup>th</sup> in total dollars collected while having the 23<sup>th</sup> largest caseload (see full data in Appendix A), an

indication of high collections on cases. Minnesota’s ranking of 12<sup>th</sup> on collections for current assistance cases reflects that this is often the most difficult portion of the caseload for which to achieve a child support collection.

<b>Collection Measures</b>	<b>Minnesota Ranking (FFY 2011)</b>
Total Dollars Collected	16 <sup>th</sup>
Collections per Open Case	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Collections per Current Assistance Case	12 <sup>th</sup>
Collections per Former Assistance Case	10 <sup>th</sup>
Collections per Never Assistance Case	18 <sup>th</sup>

### **Individual County Performance**

The following pages contain maps that depict each county’s performance on the five federal performance measures. Generally, these figures indicate that the majority of Minnesota’s counties perform between 70 and 80 percent for the various performance measures. The 80 percent threshold is significant because it is the threshold the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement has set as the point at which a state can attain the highest incentive amount for the performance measure, except for cost effectiveness. The cost effectiveness threshold is \$5.00 collected for every dollar spent. In addition, federal regulations require improvement in paternity establishment of two percentage points, annually; until the state attains a paternity establishment rate of 90% (current statewide rate is 102%). A brief description for each map is included below.

***Paternity Establishment.*** The map depicting county performance on paternity establishment for FFY 2012 shows that 87 Minnesota counties achieved a paternity establishment percentage of 90% or above. This performance helped the state to achieve its overall performance of 102%, and meeting the performance target established by the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement. Attaining the federal target makes the state eligible to receive full incentive funding for this measure.

***Order Establishment.*** Eighty-three counties are achieving order establishment rates of 80% or above, which helped the state maintain its overall performance of 86% for this measure. We have met the federal performance target in FFY 2004 - 2012, making the state eligible to receive full incentive funding for this measure.

***Current Support Collections.*** The statewide average for this measure is 71 percent. Only eight counties have met the federal performance target of 80%. This is an area where improved performance would enhance outcomes for families, improve the overall performance of the child support program, and lead to additional incentive funds for the state.

***Arrears Collections.*** Three Minnesota counties achieved performance at or above the federal performance target of 80 percent for this measure. Overall the state collects and distributes support on arrears for 70 % of cases with arrears. Improvement in this area would improve the

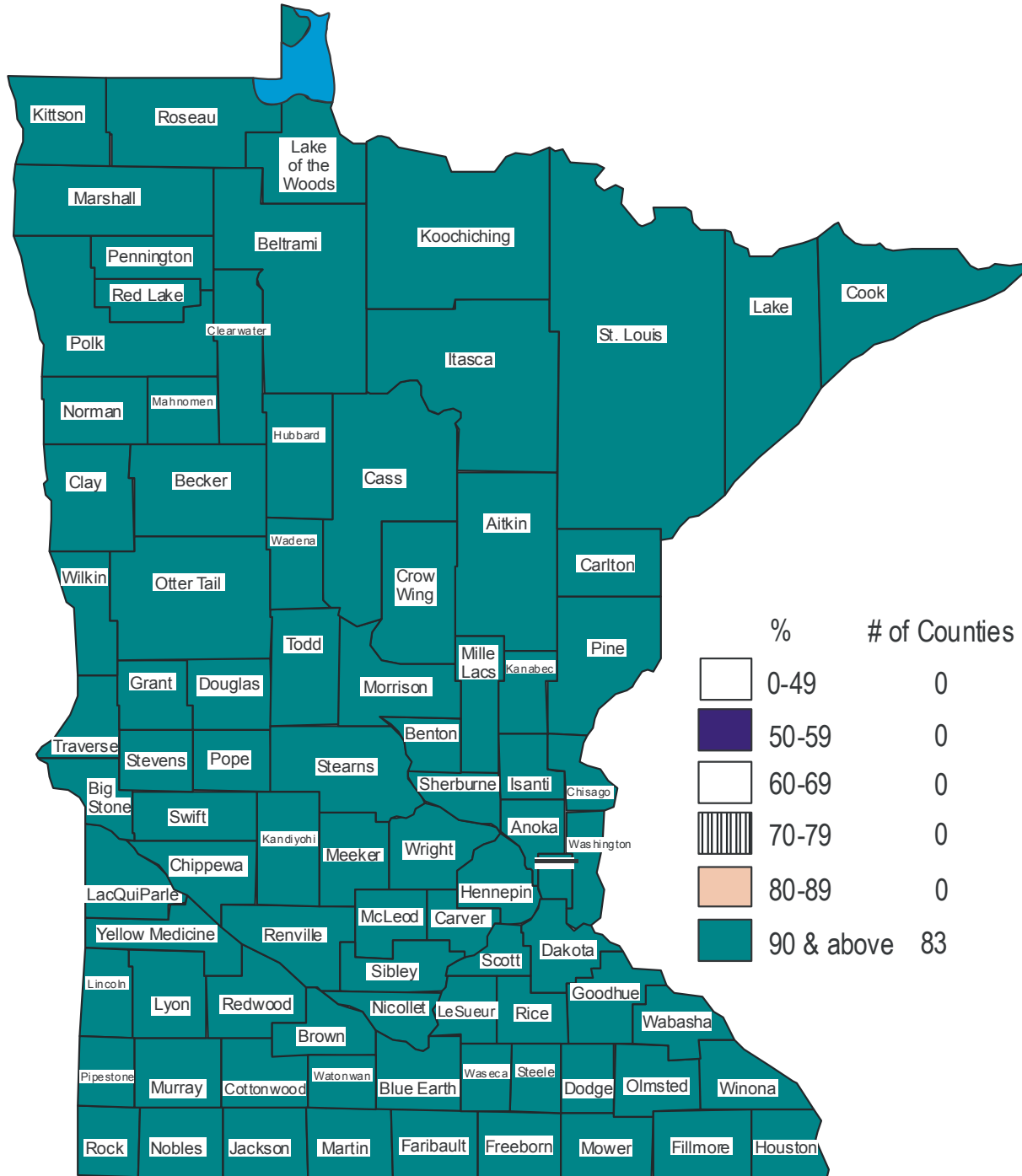


overall performance of the child support program, and lead to additional incentive funds for the state.

***Cost Effectiveness.*** Overall, the state has a cost effectiveness ratio of 3.49, which means that for each dollar invested in the child support program, more than three dollars is collected for Minnesota families. Generally, individual counties perform well in this area with 44 counties achieving a cost effectiveness ratio at or above the 5.00 federal performance target for FFY 2012. The overall state ratio includes state expenditures and therefore is lower than the county average.

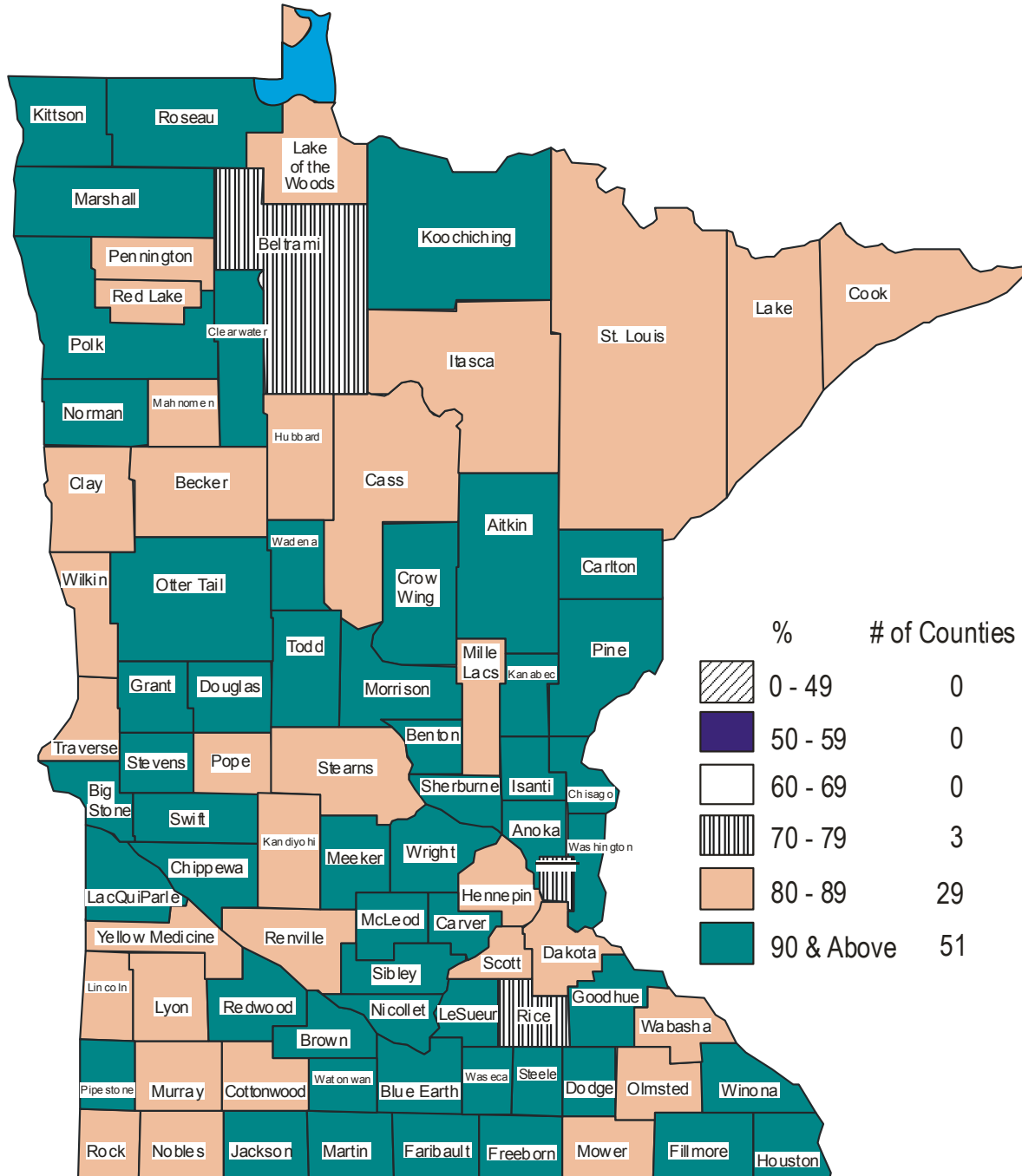
# Paternity Establishment Map FFY 2012

State Score 102%  
Incentive Level 100%



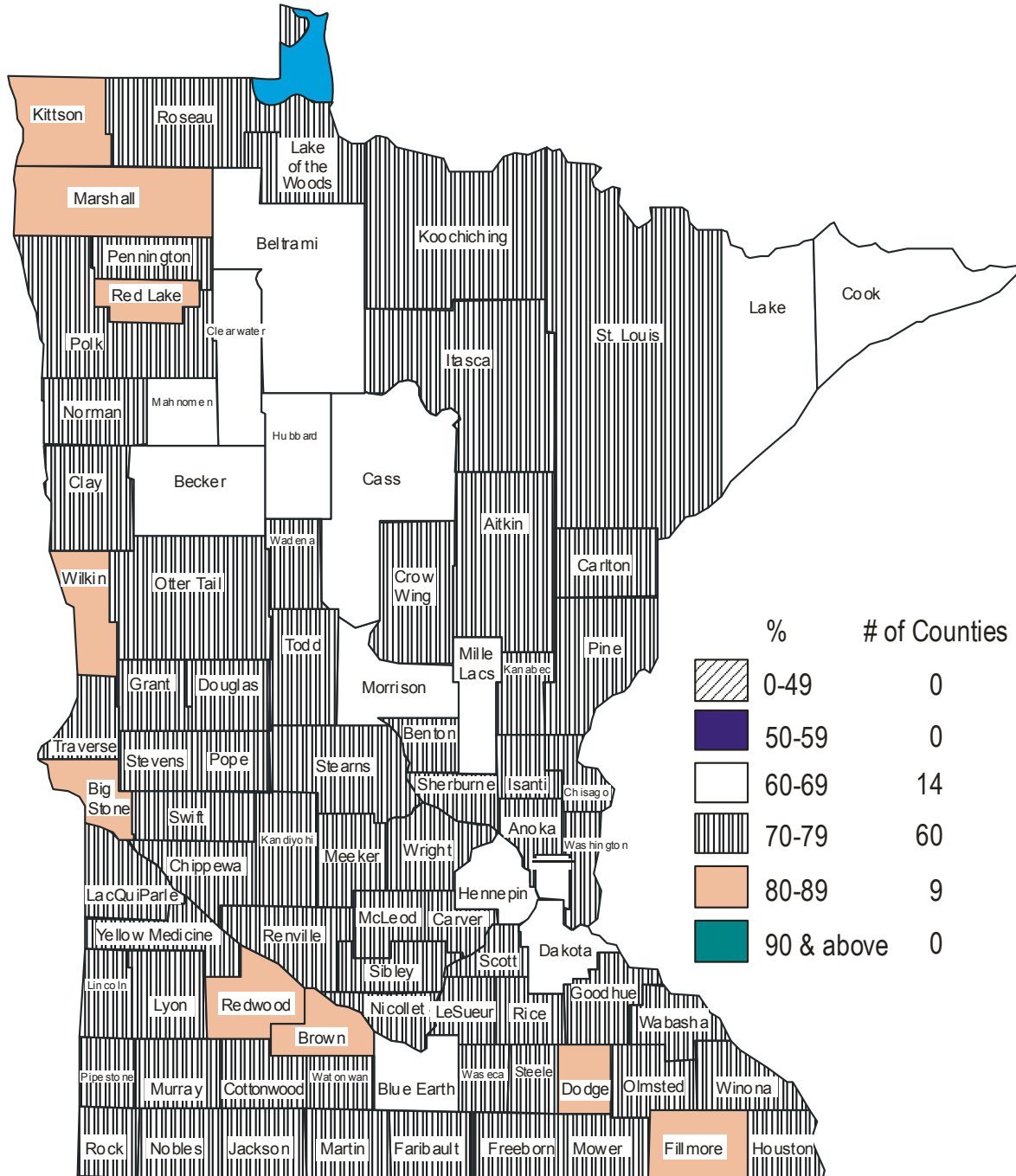
# Order Establishment Map FFY 2012

State Score 86%  
Incentive Level 100%



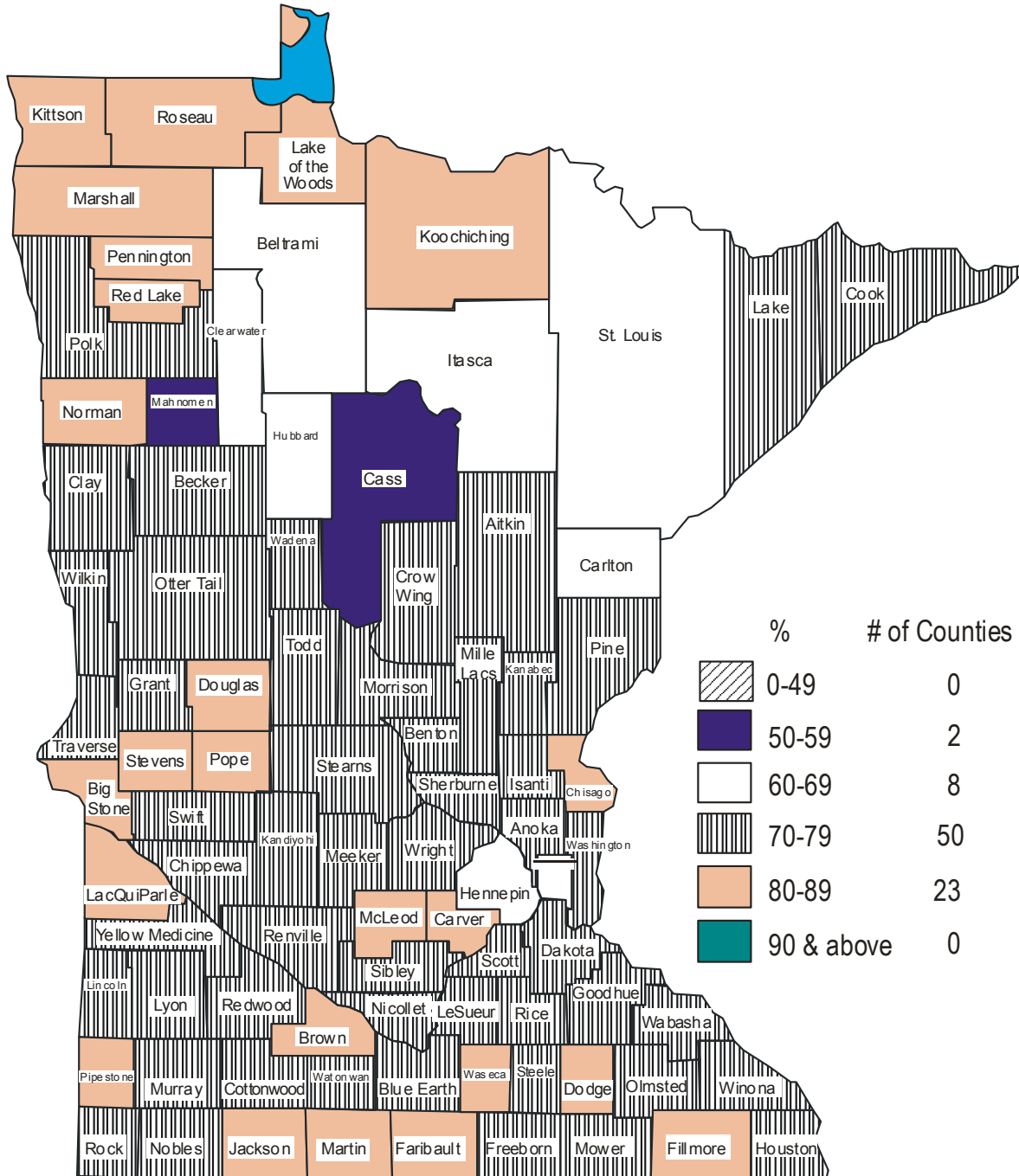
# Current Support Collections Map FFY 2012

State Score 71%  
Incentive Level 82%



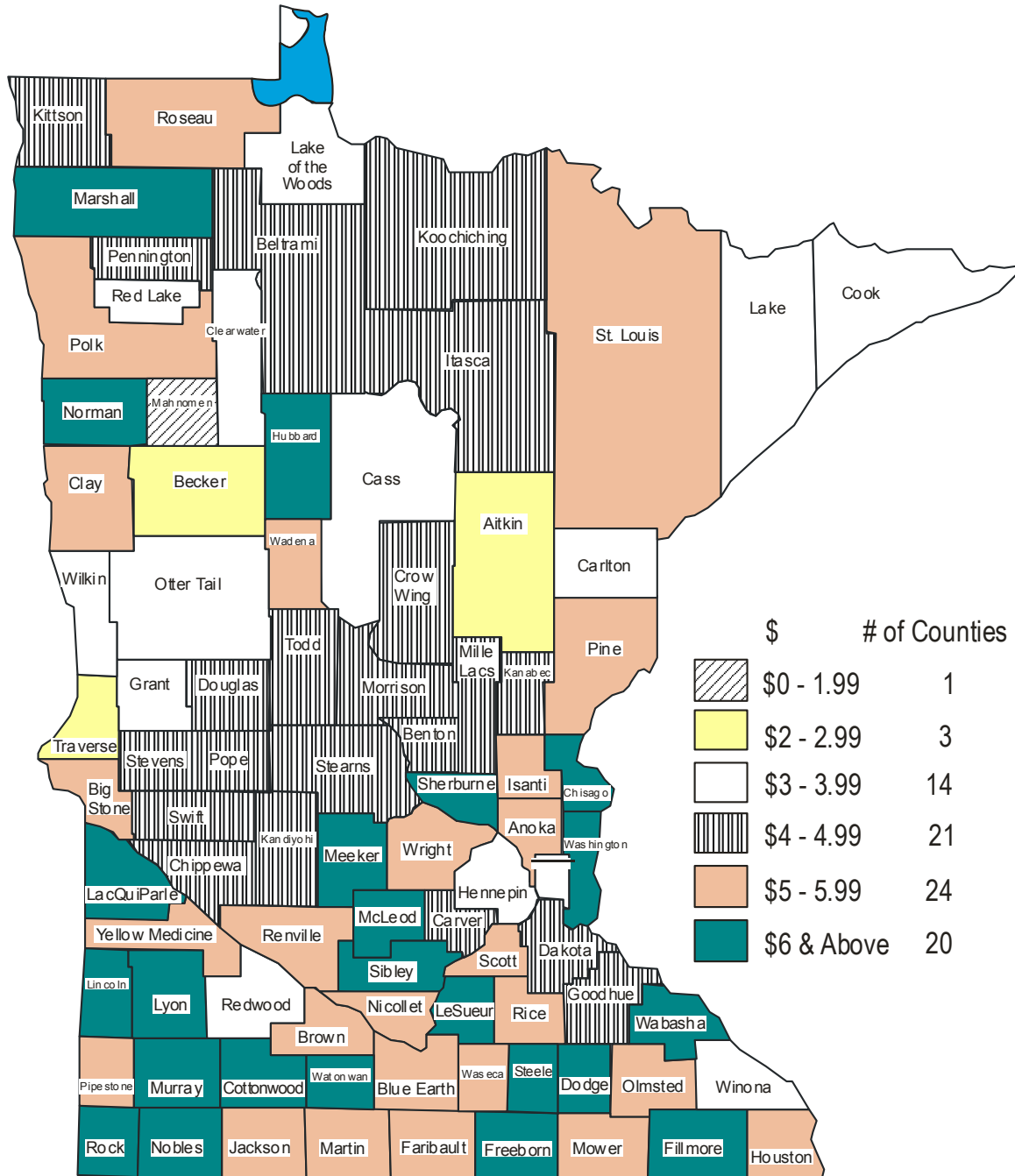
# Arrears Collection Map FFY 2012

State Score 70%  
Incentive Level 80%



# Cost Effectiveness Map FFY 2012

County Average \$4.50  
 State Score \$3.49  
 Incentive Level 60%



## **Recommendations for Program Improvement**

### Order Modification Grant

We have just completed a federal grant to simplify the process for modifying child support orders. This aims to create an online application which will ask the individual questions and complete the necessary paperwork based on the answers entered into the system. Another means to simplify the process for modifying orders was an electronic financial statement which can be filled out and emailed to the county worker. This reduces the time to process requests for order modifications. The form was just implemented statewide in December, 2012.

### Statewide Arrears Management and Prevention

This is a collection of four strategies that we are using to help low income non-custodial parents. The first strategy is to take more time with individuals entering the system – to understand the child support program and to know what their responsibilities are. We need to get the order right, up-front and to encourage a cooperative relationship. We believe this will lead to more support being paid and the non-custodial parent having a better relationship with his/her children.

The second strategy is to keep the order right by reacting quickly to delinquencies to find out why support payments are not being made. We need to be responsive to avoid large arrearage balances and expect the worker to initiate the process to modify the order if that is appropriate or to take what other actions are necessary.

The third strategy is to work with individuals with large arrearages and find out why the arrearage accrued. If the individual can present credible evidence that he had no ability to pay, we may consider forgiveness or other repayment options stressing the importance of making monthly support payments. This strategy needs the voluntary agreement of the custodial parent before an arrearage can be reduced for non-public assistance arrears.

In the fourth strategy, we have reached out to the father's advocacy community and asked what we can do to help them work with their clients. We have also updated the information on our website in order to help fathers understand the child support system and reduce the apprehension in working with the program.

### Minnesota Child Support Online (MCSO) Payment Based

This project started in June 2012. The purpose is to add payment based functionality to the MCSO website. Deliverables include; i) adding the functionality so employers who are making child support payments for their employees have the ability to upload a spreadsheet file of those employees and their payment amounts, ii) adding the functionality for non-custodial parents to make one-time or recurring payments online, iii) adding the functionality for counties to electronically submit payments to the Child Support Central Distribution Center online, and iv) adding the functionality to enable non-custodial parents to pay by credit card. These deliverables will be implemented iteratively.

### MCSO Non-Payment Based

This project started in June 2012. The purpose is to add non-payment based functionality to the MCSO website. Deliverables include i) adding the functionality to send an employer who is registering with MCSO their password electronically instead of via mail; and ii) adding the functionality to allow custodial and non-custodial parents to update their own demographics rather than contacting their worker. These deliverables will be implemented iteratively.

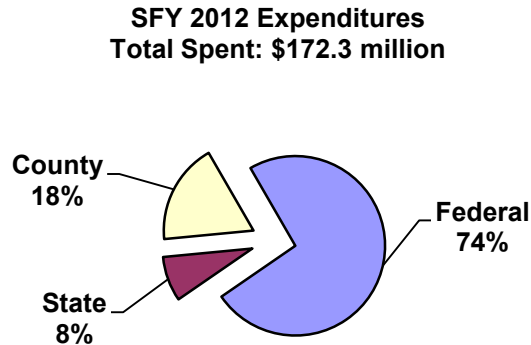
### Integrated Human Services Delivery System Initiatives:

In order to ensure successful outcomes for Minnesota's Child Support Program as the department develops strategies for program policies, service delivery and systems modernization, the child support program will continue to be actively involved in enterprise-wide initiatives pertaining to the development of an integrated human services delivery system in which policy, people, processes and technologies are aligned to serve the overall DHS mission.



## Federal, State, and County Costs & Costs to Private Employers

Federal, state and local government resources fund Minnesota’s child support program. As indicated in the chart below, 74 percent of funding is from federal resources, 18 percent from county government, and 8 percent from Minnesota state government.



**Federal Funding** Federal funding is comprised of federal financial participation (FFP), which reimburses the state 66 cents for every state and local dollar spent on eligible child support services. In addition, there is federal funding in the form of performance incentive dollars. In SFY 2012 the federal share of funding for Minnesota’s child support program was \$121.5 million. One change in the federal funding starting October 1, 2006, due to the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, is that federal performance incentive dollars can no longer be submitted for FFP. This effectively causes an annual loss of \$24 million to the statewide child support program. The 2007 state legislature passed a one-time funding measure to fill the budget gap for SFY 2008. Then the ARRA restored the federal funding through FFY 2010. But at this time no additional funding has been passed to fill the shortfall at the state or federal level.

**Federal Performance Incentive Funding:** The table below shows Minnesota’s 2012 results for the five federal performance measures:<sup>2</sup>

Paternity Establishment Percentage (IV-D PEP)	102%
Percent of IV-D Cases with a Support Order	86%
IV-D Collection Rate for Current Support Due	71%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Arrears with a Collection	70%
Dollars Collected per Dollar of Administrative Expenditure	3.49

These results are used to calculate Minnesota’s share of federal incentive funding for the child support program. In Federal Fiscal Year 2012 Minnesota received about \$12.1 million or 2.55 % of the national pool in federal incentive funding. This amount is determined by applying a formula that incorporates Minnesota’s performance and the total amount of anticipated federal incentive funding available to all states. This formula includes a maximum amount that the state can earn, based on its collections. This incentive funding is distributed to counties according to individual county performance on the same measures used by the federal government.

<sup>2</sup> The formulas used to calculate these performance measures can be found in Appendix C.

***State Funding*** State funding for the child support program has three components: general program spending, fees, and incentives. General program spending includes expenditures that are eligible for FFP. In SFY 2012, the state contribution to total program funding was \$13.5 million, or 8 percent of total program spending after FFP. There are fees assessed on child support enforcement customers. There is a one-time \$25 fee for new non-public assistance applicants to the child support enforcement program. Under the new federal legislation, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, beginning October 1, 2006 all never public assistance clients are assessed an annual \$25 fee after \$500 has been collected on their case.

### ***Costs to Private Employers***

Private businesses are essential to collecting child support in Minnesota. The state depends on thousands of employers to withhold child support amounts from earnings, submit collected amounts to the state, and maintain records necessary to properly administer the program. Federal and state laws require employers to perform these essential services, which include:

- Submitting newly hired employees to a central database
- Responding to requests for employment verification
- Responding to requests for medical insurance information
- Processing of income withholding
- Transmitting child support payments to the State

To assess employers' costs relating to child support, the Department of Human Services conducted a random survey of 400 employers and nonprofit organizations biennially from 2002-2012. Comparing the results of this survey to the one conducted in 2010 (which had a similar response rate of 28%), it appears that employers find the child support collection process and its impact on their respective businesses less burdensome than in previous years.

Detailed results from this survey are described below.<sup>3</sup> The results indicate the majority of the businesses report minimal impact to their operations. Responses to the service aspect of the survey seem to indicate that employers are happy with the contacts they have had with the Child Support Payment Center in particular and to CSED in general.

The overall response rate for the survey was 24.3 percent (97 surveys returned)

- A majority of the employers reported that the required child support activities are not burdensome or only slightly burdensome using the four-point scale.
- Seven employers (8 percent) reported that employees had left their jobs after they learned of the child support action taken.
- Thirty-five employers (36 percent) rated at least one of the six categories as moderately or very burdensome.

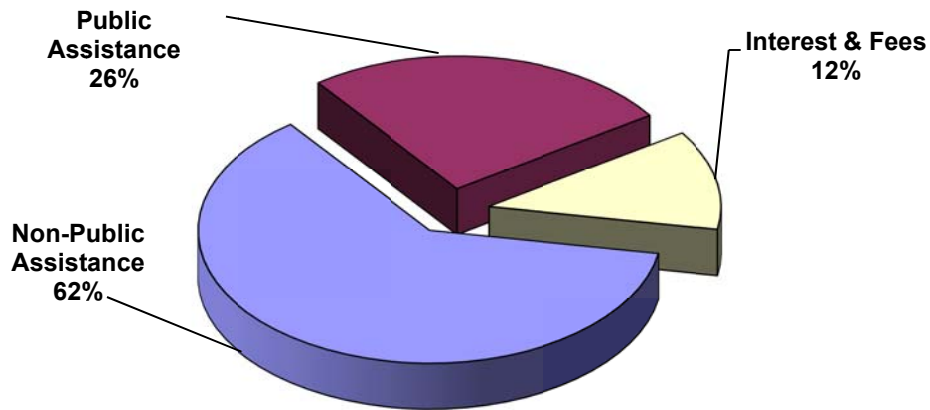
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<sup>3</sup> See Appendix D for additional detail.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rating</b>			
	<b>Not Burdensome</b>	<b>Slightly Burdensome</b>	<b>Moderately Burdensome</b>	<b>Very Burdensome</b>
New Hire Information	31	20	6	3
Income Withholding	27 19 12			2
Transmitting Payments	33	21	6	1
Cost of Living Adjustments	27	26	6	2
Employment Identification	17 18 19			6
Medical Insurance Information Verification	15 20 19			7

## Child Support Arrears and Amount Uncollectible

As of June 30, 2012, child support arrears of approximately \$1.69 billion were owed on open Minnesota child support cases. This total includes unpaid support obligations, interest, and fees. Of the total arrearage amount, \$389 million in unpaid support is owed on cases for which public assistance was issued to the family at some point and about \$1.10 billion in non-public assistance arrears.



Approximately \$1.49 billion, or 88 percent, of the total \$1.69 billion represents unpaid child support obligations. The remaining 12 percent is comprised of other obligations, including child care and medical support obligations. Approximately \$108 million in outstanding arrears is owed for medical support and birthing expenses and another \$92 million is owed for such things as child care, spousal maintenance and fees.

**Interstate Cases** A significant portion of the arrears owed for child support in Minnesota is for cases where one parent lives outside the state. These are referred to as interstate cases. Almost \$122 million, or 7 percent of the \$1.69 billion total arrears, is owed on interstate cases initiated in Minnesota that other states are responsible for collecting. Of the 158,937 child support cases with arrears, 5 percent are this type of interstate case.

**Age of Arrears and Uncollectible Amount** The vast majority (85% or \$1.44 billion) of child support arrears are more than 1 year old. The table below gives a breakdown of arrears by age.

<b>Current Receivables</b>	<b>Balances by Aging (SFY 2012)</b>
1 – 30 days	\$5,509,927
31 – 60 days	\$28,708,833
61 – 90 days	\$22,583,298
91 – 120 days	\$29,627,137
121 – 365 days	\$148,170,541.80
Greater than 1 year	\$1,437,201,707
<b>Total Value</b>	<b>\$1,671,801,443</b>

The Child Support Enforcement Division currently estimates that at least \$1.1 billion of the total arrearage (67%) is uncollectible. This is a weighted average based on the aging of the debt. To determine the uncollectible amount, total arrears are aged into six categories from greater than one month to greater than one year. Each category is weighted as to the probability of collection.

Cases in which debt is not likely to be collected include an obligor who:

- has a history of bankruptcy;
- is incarcerated;
- is institutionalized;
- resides in a country or territory where Minnesota has no jurisdiction; or
- received General Assistance.

While these amounts have been determined to be uncollectible, there are very limited circumstances in which the amounts can be removed from child support cases. Generally, amounts that are owed to custodial parents cannot be written off without the consent of the individual. The state may choose to forgive or write off the unpaid amounts that are owed to the state for child support accrued during periods when public assistance was received and child support obligations were assigned to the state.

The following chart shows a breakdown of arrears balances in child support for calendar year 2012. Using the amount of current support due as a proxy for the financial resources of the obligor, we see that the majority of cases and dollars owed in arrears are attributed to those with the least ability to pay. The SHLIF project is working to address these types of issues.

<b>Current Due per month</b>	<b># cases</b>	<b>Total non-medical arrears</b>	<b>Total medical arrears</b>
0.00	145,734	\$607,872,164	\$34,599,971
0.01-100	22,886	\$61,556,176	\$6,576,751
100.01-200	23,164	\$122,466,030	\$8,280,355
200.01-300	22,518	\$159,854,570	\$14,169,285
300.01-400	26,481	\$209,721,895	\$19,284,762
400.01-500	20,511	\$158,761,480	\$14,978,337
500.01-600	13,896	\$94,571,732	\$8,056,621
600.01-700	9,050	\$65,299,044	\$5,475,290
700.01-800	5,584	\$38,194,135	\$3,185,117
800.01-900	3,626	\$22,674,295	\$1,944,350
900.01-1000	2,278	\$15,777,134	\$1,319,051
1000.01-1100	1,570	\$12,128,858	\$887,233
1100.01-1200	1,127	\$7,831,235	\$724,062
1200.01-1300	784	\$6,408,438	\$415,190
1300.01-1400	565	\$4,365,121	\$328,667
1400.01-1500	362	\$2,556,592	\$172,832
1500.01-2000	1,066	\$10,818,965	\$561,557
2000.01+	963	\$20,688,577	\$383,856
<b>Totals</b>	<b>156,431</b>	<b>\$1,621,546,438</b>	<b>\$121,343,289</b>

## Driver's License Suspension

Minnesota law establishes criteria for suspending an obligor's driver's license and provides due process safeguards for using this law as a child support enforcement tool. See Minn. Stat., §518A subd. 65(f) (2006).

Minnesota has an automated process for driver's license suspension. The automated system reviews all cases to identify those cases that meet established criteria.<sup>4</sup> The county worker may override the referral for suspension if there are known reasons that the obligor's license should not be suspended. If a case is determined to be eligible for license suspension, the obligor on that case is sent a notice regarding the license suspension. The notice states that the obligor can prevent the suspension by: (1) requesting a hearing to contest the suspension in writing and showing the court good reason why their license should not be suspended, (2) paying their arrears in full, (3) making and complying with an approved payment plan, or (4) providing the county good reason as to why their license should not be suspended. Any of these actions must be initiated within timeframes specified by law.

If a hearing is not requested and the obligor fails to enter into a payment agreement or to pay all outstanding amounts within 90 days the child support agency notifies the Department of Public Safety to suspend the obligor's license. The Department of Public Safety then sends the obligor a notice regarding the driver's license suspension. The notice states that the obligor must contact the county within 14 days or the driver's license will be suspended. If there is no response to this notice, the Commissioner of Public Safety must suspend the obligor's driver's license.

To have a driver's license reinstated after suspension for failure to pay child support, all of the obligor's child support cases must be current or must have approved payment plans. The Department of Public Safety must not reinstate the license or issue a new license to the obligor until notified by the child support agency or a court that the obligor is current on all their cases or in compliance with all payment agreements.

***Outcomes for Driver's License Suspension*** As of June 30, 2012, there were 26,887 driver's licenses suspended for noncompliance with child support. There were 29,203 cases associated with these parents. During SFY 2012 \$25.3 million was collected on cases associated with the licenses suspended. These collections cannot be directly attributed as a response to the suspension of the driver's license because the collection may have resulted from ongoing collection activities such as income withholding or tax intercept. A specific collection is not connected to a specific collection mechanism.

During SFY 2012, there were 17,371 parents who received a notice of intent to suspend their driver's license. Of these parents, 2,292 entered into payment agreements and avoided suspension. Collections from these payment agreements totaled \$ 3.4 million. There were also 1,287 cases paid in full to avoid suspension, resulting in \$ 3.7 million in collections. Of those

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<sup>4</sup> The obligor must have a case that 1) is in arrears in court-ordered child support, spousal maintenance payments, or both; 2) the arrears are at least three times the obligor's total monthly support obligation; and 3) is not in compliance with a written payment agreement for current support and arrears owed that has been approved by the court or a child support agency.

parents who received a notice of intent to suspend their driver's license, over one-third of them have had their license suspended more than once.

Costs of administering driver's license suspension cannot be isolated from ongoing enforcement activities of state and county child support staff.

***Limited Driver's Licenses*** Effective July 1, 2002, Minn. Stat. §171.186 was amended to allow issuance of a one time, 90-day Limited Driver's License for an obligor whose driver's license is suspended for non-payment of child support, and who otherwise qualifies for a limited license under §171.30.

An obligor whose driver's license has been suspended for nonpayment of child support may complete an application for a limited license with the Department of Public Safety (DPS). The Department of Public Safety will evaluate the obligor's application and driving record to determine if a one time, 90-day limited license will be granted. The driver is required to pay a \$20 fee for the limited license, in addition to any reinstatement fees.<sup>5</sup>

***Outcomes for Limited Licenses*** Between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2012 the Department of Public Safety granted 587 limited licenses to obligors. Of this group, 491 entered into payment agreements and 152 paid their case in full. These actions may have taken place as the result of other circumstances and the Child Support Enforcement Division are unable to isolate the impact of receiving a limited license.

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<sup>5</sup> A Limited License is a one time only, 90-day license. An obligor can get only one license in his/her lifetime. If the limited license is revoked or the driver's license reinstated (for example, due to a payment plan) before the full 90 days is up, the obligor is NOT eligible for an additional limited license.



## **Appendix A: State Comparison (FFY 2011)**

# Preliminary Federal Fiscal Year 2011 State Comparison

State	Total Collections FFY2011	Current Assistance Collections FFY2011	Former Assistance Collections FFY2011	Medicaid Never Assistance Collections FFY2011	Other Never Assistance Collections FFY2011
Alabama	\$ 280,431,731	\$ 7,211,335	\$ 105,237,363	NA	\$ 167,983,033
Alaska	97,483,308	3,966,655	40,503,036	\$ 105,775	52,907,842
Arizona	322,358,501	3,849,828	177,222,448	7,325,668	133,960,557
Arkansas	211,058,254	3,703,930	65,195,038	104,287,348	37,871,938
California	2,161,572,162	308,484,615	983,795,542	69,125,246	800,166,759
Colorado	289,106,557	11,435,033	103,282,790	2,930,819	171,457,915
Connecticut	248,731,241	16,363,471	138,865,029	49,663,045	43,839,696
Delaware	73,803,807	3,550,787	24,415,125	12,896,036	32,941,859
Washington, DC	50,832,080	6,022,056	21,766,893	9,557,731	13,485,400
Florida	1,508,852,871	30,833,187	548,031,006	686,180,199	243,808,479
Georgia	632,448,613	10,879,826	291,881,875	135,920,028	193,766,884
Guam	11,188,297	1,673,751	2,552,119	NA	6,962,427
Hawaii	95,093,455	6,285,115	41,503,237	2,794,292	44,510,811
Idaho	146,138,843	1,771,948	24,623,344	49,728,014	70,015,537
Illinois	824,409,921	13,299,226	234,897,500	214,522,964	361,690,231
Indiana	572,813,539	6,655,811	225,600,157	147,289,289	193,268,282
Iowa	318,741,380	10,017,646	139,586,063	103,621,424	65,516,247
Kansas	183,157,867	9,897,531	97,879,307	52,995,010	22,386,019
Kentucky	391,856,211	21,422,361	154,462,493	78,047,224	137,924,133
Louisiana	367,505,563	6,534,901	142,360,295	145,581,195	73,029,172
Maine	101,125,421	14,995,585	51,317,275	8,927,869	25,884,692
Maryland	491,863,607	12,449,215	87,312,036	NA	392,102,356
Massachusetts	593,132,960	28,176,045	215,401,521	13,445,486	336,109,908
Michigan	1,302,822,773	22,430,247	414,985,540	351,875,389	513,531,597
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>582,918,142</b>	<b>14,360,988</b>	<b>247,406,682</b>	<b>148,653,364</b>	<b>172,497,108</b>
Mississippi	286,492,777	3,679,388	76,785,865	4,107,371	201,920,153
Missouri	562,254,612	18,008,625	236,216,246	182,447,941	125,581,800
Montana	58,110,726	2,400,123	24,866,142	4,596,743	26,247,718
Nebraska	198,289,243	4,422,070	83,010,791	73,959,709	36,896,673
Nevada	165,757,160	3,374,017	40,204,723	37,351,341	84,827,079
New Hampshire	83,861,937	4,292,471	35,105,999	19,467,479	24,995,988
New Jersey	1,111,624,272	27,159,002	270,053,988	8,403,776	806,007,506
New Mexico	106,437,786	5,592,438	52,680,300	17,052,193	31,112,855
New York	1,705,428,336	57,352,557	409,045,762	94,723,091	1,144,306,926
North Carolina	662,975,022	11,500,529	276,001,205	220,801,635	154,671,653
North Dakota	85,908,604	1,906,752	29,175,883	34,949,100	19,876,869
Ohio	1,694,857,119	51,670,520	448,439,262	204,457,038	990,290,299
Oklahoma	300,859,429	5,210,934	97,806,210	137,627,509	60,214,776
Oregon	344,717,355	19,596,765	99,132,503	41,366,127	184,621,960
Pennsylvania	1,351,340,919	41,489,556	304,947,042	234,242,957	770,661,364
Puerto Rico	342,402,735	2,002,603	12,851,151	NA	327,548,981
Rhode Island	63,842,716	2,801,977	37,135,708	10,120,465	13,784,566
South Carolina	247,263,227	14,369,511	112,009,824	41,884,145	78,999,747
South Dakota	81,662,890	1,989,070	39,801,481	22,547,604	17,324,735
Tennessee	539,348,423	46,067,402	123,880,148	196,287,596	173,113,277
Texas	3,106,894,956	10,934,546	778,365,316	897,393,644	1,420,201,450
Utah	182,972,269	5,660,692	68,957,107	51,843,459	56,511,011
Vermont	46,483,138	2,603,155	24,291,076	2,162,868	17,426,039
Virgin Islands	8,769,471	88,542	1,271,707	11,890	7,397,332
Virginia	597,903,773	21,684,395	183,143,423	115,269,892	277,806,063
Washington	641,015,036	39,168,418	255,937,227	87,038,645	258,870,746
West Virginia	190,074,463	7,063,883	74,640,509	60,205,122	48,164,949
Wisconsin	606,831,741	20,580,041	138,890,785	321,349,630	126,011,285
Wyoming	62,857,790	681,863	15,169,681	18,237,564	28,768,682
<b>National</b>	<b>\$ 27,296,685,029</b>	<b>\$ 1,009,622,938</b>	<b>\$ 8,929,900,778</b>	<b>\$ 5,535,379,949</b>	<b>\$ 11,821,781,364</b>

Note: Collections totals do not include collections or fees sent to other states.

Source: OCSE FFY 2011 Preliminary Data Report

# Preliminary Federal Fiscal Year 2011 State Comparison - continued

State	Total Expenditures FFY2011	FTEs FFY2011	Total Caseload FFY2011	Current Assistance Cases FFY2011
Alabama	\$ 69,257,811	741	230,993	29,942
Alaska	27,558,105	246	47,037	5,428
Arizona	60,680,616	773	193,536	18,702
Arkansas	54,351,286	739	119,614	12,588
California	985,334,186	8,608	1,404,211	402,263
Colorado	72,023,534	666	147,522	16,234
Connecticut	72,971,296	435	196,507	20,299
Delaware	36,685,264	198	76,055	9,143
Washington, DC	26,846,039	234	51,350	15,256
Florida	301,647,654	3,016	869,817	66,350
Georgia	99,783,596	1,232	404,273	32,265
Guam	5,193,148	58	6,444	616
Hawaii	17,141,315	191	82,308	19,382
Idaho	22,704,063	132	119,574	3,673
Illinois	190,441,679	1,440	510,366	76,091
Indiana	113,803,740	1,012	351,805	18,249
Iowa	53,675,088	533	183,029	19,854
Kansas	59,602,238	593	132,812	21,950
Kentucky	68,747,116	866	297,629	40,538
Louisiana	78,228,126	750	293,112	28,558
Maine	27,603,905	306	64,992	10,966
Maryland	128,328,833	1,085	238,833	25,243
Massachusetts	65,556,965	736	260,140	44,028
Michigan	216,048,395	2,155	1,020,099	94,074
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>167,490,168</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>243,234</b>	<b>27,190</b>
Mississippi	30,693,642	560	354,881	19,505
Missouri	79,412,552	1,224	355,238	45,182
Montana	12,976,575	165	39,583	4,836
Nebraska	36,464,135	389	107,135	7,739
Nevada	49,336,503	430	104,633	8,247
New Hampshire	20,787,727	188	35,109	5,163
New Jersey	250,952,270	2,017	394,228	53,770
New Mexico	43,314,248	400	69,166	12,885
New York	334,123,065	2,928	924,458	150,534
North Carolina	128,391,290	1,606	432,490	36,247
North Dakota	14,893,954	156	39,476	3,334
Ohio	256,304,436	3,530	953,206	117,896
Oklahoma	71,073,760	939	203,201	20,354
Oregon	68,377,114	713	228,462	41,779
Pennsylvania	241,456,655	2,842	430,613	58,112
Puerto Rico	40,943,317	608	238,157	30,861
Rhode Island	16,665,966	68	57,993	7,072
South Carolina	56,560,153	224	223,218	32,803
South Dakota	8,560,325	107	45,033	7,069
Tennessee	78,625,646	938	449,541	86,235
Texas	350,739,326	2,712	1,272,936	68,118
Utah	34,847,399	412	85,802	8,306
Vermont	14,885,683	119	19,720	3,551
Virgin Islands	5,267,400	54	8,821	1,129
Virginia	93,661,010	1,040	335,506	47,951
Washington	145,656,303	1,277	362,950	50,978
West Virginia	42,916,144	525	123,471	12,351
Wisconsin	97,675,730	1,018	357,783	38,005
Wyoming	13,261,454	192	33,802	2,194
<b>National</b>	<b>\$ 5,660,527,948</b>	<b>55,627</b>	<b>15,831,904</b>	<b>2,041,088</b>

# Preliminary Federal Fiscal Year 2011 State Comparison - continued

State	Former Assistance Cases FFY2011	Never Assistance Cases FFY2011	Collections per Current Assistance Case FFY2011	Collections per Former Assistance Case FFY2011
Alabama	105,594	95,457	\$ 241	\$ 997
Alaska	23,241	18,368	731	1,743
Arizona	115,585	59,249	206	1,533
Arkansas	45,066	61,960	294	1,447
California	671,636	330,312	767	1,465
Colorado	73,252	58,036	704	1,410
Connecticut	102,490	73,718	806	1,355
Delaware	30,080	36,832	388	812
Washington, DC	21,870	14,224	395	995
Florida	318,725	484,742	465	1,719
Georgia	173,991	198,017	337	1,678
Guam	2,979	2,849	2,717	857
Hawaii	37,110	25,816	324	1,118
Idaho	35,419	80,482	482	695
Illinois	206,245	228,030	175	1,139
Indiana	162,761	170,795	365	1,386
Iowa	98,978	64,197	505	1,410
Kansas	65,837	45,025	451	1,487
Kentucky	135,031	122,060	528	1,144
Louisiana	127,874	136,680	229	1,113
Maine	33,758	20,268	1,367	1,520
Maryland	103,129	110,461	493	847
Massachusetts	129,281	86,831	640	1,666
Michigan	459,515	466,510	238	903
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>127,450</b>	<b>88,594</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1,941</b>
Mississippi	118,726	216,650	189	647
Missouri	193,705	116,351	399	1,219
Montana	22,642	12,105	496	1,098
Nebraska	55,711	43,685	571	1,490
Nevada	36,370	60,016	409	1,105
New Hampshire	17,225	12,721	831	2,038
New Jersey	166,762	173,696	505	1,619
New Mexico	29,455	26,826	434	1,789
New York	392,424	381,500	381	1,042
North Carolina	209,494	186,749	317	1,317
North Dakota	19,818	16,324	572	1,472
Ohio	439,658	395,652	438	1,020
Oklahoma	70,493	112,354	256	1,387
Oregon	85,394	101,289	469	1,161
Pennsylvania	159,603	212,898	714	1,911
Puerto Rico	17,610	189,686	65	730
Rhode Island	31,863	19,058	396	1,165
South Carolina	116,647	73,768	438	960
South Dakota	16,839	21,125	281	2,364
Tennessee	192,125	171,181	534	645
Texas	413,748	791,070	161	1,881
Utah	37,695	39,801	682	1,829
Vermont	10,566	5,603	733	2,299
Virgin Islands	2,254	5,438	78	564
Virginia	149,940	137,615	452	1,221
Washington	188,341	123,631	768	1,359
West Virginia	56,376	54,744	572	1,324
Wisconsin	117,210	202,568	542	1,185
Wyoming	10,592	21,016	311	1,432
<b>National</b>	<b>6,786,183</b>	<b>7,004,633</b>	<b>\$ 495</b>	<b>\$ 1,316</b>

Source: OCSE FFY 2011 Preliminary Data Report

# Preliminary Federal Fiscal Year 2011 State Comparison - continued

State	Collections Per Never Assistance Case FFY2011	\$ Collected Per Case FFY2011	Cost Per Case FFY2011	Collections / Expense Ratio (CSPIA) FFY2011	Cases Per FTE FFY2011
Alabama	\$ 1,760	\$ 1,214	\$ 300	\$ 4.05	312
Alaska	2,886	2,072	586	3.54	191
Arizona	2,385	1,666	314	5.31	250
Arkansas	2,294	1,764	454	3.88	162
California	2,632	1,539	702	2.19	163
Colorado	3,005	1,960	488	4.01	222
Connecticut	1,268	1,266	371	3.41	452
Delaware	1,245	970	482	2.01	384
Washington, DC	1,620	990	523	1.89	219
Florida	1,919	1,735	347	5.00	288
Georgia	1,665	1,564	247	6.34	328
Guam	2,444	1,736	806	2.15	111
Hawaii	1,832	1,155	208	5.55	431
Idaho	1,488	1,222	190	6.44	906
Illinois	2,527	1,615	373	4.33	354
Indiana	1,994	1,628	323	5.03	348
Iowa	2,635	1,741	293	5.94	343
Kansas	1,674	1,379	449	3.07	224
Kentucky	1,769	1,317	231	5.70	344
Louisiana	1,599	1,254	267	4.70	391
Maine	1,718	1,556	425	3.66	212
Maryland	3,550	2,059	537	3.83	220
Massachusetts	4,026	2,280	252	9.05	353
Michigan	1,855	1,277	212	6.03	473
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>162</b>
Mississippi	951	807	86	9.33	634
Missouri	2,647	1,583	224	7.08	290
Montana	2,548	1,468	328	4.48	240
Nebraska	2,538	1,851	340	5.44	275
Nevada	2,036	1,584	472	3.36	243
New Hampshire	3,495	2,389	592	4.03	187
New Jersey	4,689	2,820	637	4.43	195
New Mexico	1,795	1,539	626	2.46	173
New York	3,248	1,845	361	5.10	316
North Carolina	2,011	1,533	297	5.16	269
North Dakota	3,359	2,176	377	5.77	253
Ohio	3,020	1,778	269	6.61	270
Oklahoma	1,761	1,481	350	4.23	216
Oregon	2,231	1,509	299	5.04	320
Pennsylvania	4,720	3,138	561	5.60	152
Puerto Rico	1,727	1,438	172	8.36	392
Rhode Island	1,254	1,101	287	3.83	853
South Carolina	1,639	1,108	253	4.37	997
South Dakota	1,887	1,813	190	9.54	421
Tennessee	2,158	1,200	175	6.86	479
Texas	2,930	2,441	276	8.86	469
Utah	2,722	2,132	406	5.25	208
Vermont	3,496	2,357	755	3.12	166
Virgin Islands	1,362	994	597	1.66	163
Virginia	2,856	1,782	279	6.38	323
Washington	2,798	1,766	401	4.40	284
West Virginia	1,980	1,539	348	4.43	235
Wisconsin	2,208	1,696	273	6.21	351
Wyoming	2,237	1,860	392	4.74	176
<b>National</b>	<b>\$ 2,478</b>	<b>\$ 1,724</b>	<b>\$ 358</b>	<b>\$ 4.82</b>	<b>285</b>

# FFY11 State Rankings

Paternity		Orders		Current		Arrears		Cost Effectiveness	
Arizona	126.3%	South Dakota	93.1%	Pennsylvania	83.9%	Pennsylvania	83.8%	South Dakota	\$10.41
Oklahoma	112.8	Wyoming	92.5	North Dakota	74.6	Wyoming	72.2	Mississippi	9.79
North Dakota	109.5	Alaska	91.8	Iowa	71.7	<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>70.5</b>	Massachusetts	9.45
Nevada	109.3	North Dakota	89.8	Wisconsin	70.6	Iowa	70.3	Texas	9.29
South Dakota	108.2	Washington	89.8	<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>70.5</b>	Vermont	70.0	Puerto Rico	8.86
Montana	107.1	Maine	89.7	Nebraska	69.8	Colorado	69.9	Missouri	7.46
California	107.0	Vermont	89.7	South Dakota	69.0	Nebraska	69.1	Tennessee	7.31
New Hampshire	105.6	Pennsylvania	89.4	Massachusetts	68.2	North Dakota	69.0	Georgia	7.02
Indiana	104.1	Kentucky	89.0	Vermont	68.0	New Mexico	67.4	Virginia	6.99
Vermont	103.8	Montana	88.8	Wyoming	66.6	Georgia	66.8	Idaho	6.94
Utah	103.8	Utah	88.0	Ohio	66.6	South Dakota	66.3	Ohio	6.77
Colorado	103.0	West Virginia	87.9	New York	66.4	Alaska	66.3	Wisconsin	6.44
West Virginia	102.8	Iowa	87.3	West Virginia	65.7	Arkansas	66.1	North Dakota	6.32
Washington	101.6	Virginia	87.2	North Carolina	65.3	Montana	65.9	Iowa	6.24
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>101.4</b>	Colorado	86.5	Texas	64.8	New Hampshire	65.2	Michigan	6.18
Wisconsin	101.4	New Hampshire	86.4	Maryland	64.7	Texas	65.1	Arizona	6.03
Alaska	101.3	<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>86.0</b>	Washington	64.7	Guam	64.8	Kentucky	5.99
Maine	100.5	Idaho	85.9	New Jersey	64.6	Indiana	64.7	Hawaii	5.95
New Jersey	99.9	Missouri	85.9	Guam	63.4	North Carolina	64.5	Pennsylvania	5.80
North Carolina	99.7	California	85.8	Colorado	63.3	Utah	64.2	Nebraska	5.78
Hawaii	99.5	Arkansas	85.3	Virginia	62.8	Ohio	64.1	Utah	5.59
Georgia	98.8	Arizona	85.1	Hawaii	62.5	Wisconsin	63.5	North Carolina	5.55
Arkansas	98.1	Wisconsin	84.8	Montana	62.3	Kansas	63.0	New York	5.47
Iowa	97.8	Nebraska	84.6	New Hampshire	62.1	New Jersey	62.4	Florida	5.44
Texas	97.6	Georgia	83.4	Michigan	62.0	Oklahoma	61.6	Oregon	5.41
Puerto Rico	97.4	Massachusetts	83.3	Arkansas	61.6	California	61.6	Indiana	5.35
Pennsylvania	97.3	Maryland	82.9	Georgia	60.8	Maryland	61.6	Wyoming	5.30
Kentucky	95.9	Texas	82.9	Utah	60.0	Washington	61.5	Montana	5.13
New Mexico	94.8	Alabama	82.6	Washington, DC	60.0	Virginia	61.4	Louisiana	5.05
Alabama	94.6	Ohio	82.2	Rhode Island	59.9	Illinois	61.2	West Virginia	4.73
Wyoming	94.5	North Carolina	82.0	Idaho	59.9	West Virginia	61.0	Illinois	4.72
Connecticut	94.5	Nevada	81.0	Delaware	59.8	Florida	60.8	Washington	4.68
Florida	94.4	Kansas	80.4	Oregon	59.7	Mississippi	60.3	New Jersey	4.64
Virginia	93.9	Illinois	80.1	Maine	59.3	Nevada	59.9	Oklahoma	4.58
Kansas	93.5	New York	79.7	Alaska	59.1	Kentucky	59.7	South Carolina	4.56
Missouri	93.5	Puerto Rico	78.5	Indiana	58.9	Massachusetts	59.7	Colorado	4.49
Oregon	93.3	Louisiana	78.1	Illinois	58.6	Connecticut	59.2	Alabama	4.46
Idaho	92.7	Guam	77.3	California	58.6	New York	58.8	New Hampshire	4.31
Guam	92.7	Indiana	77.3	Kentucky	58.3	Oregon	58.7	Arkansas	4.28
South Carolina	92.5	New Jersey	77.1	Connecticut	58.2	Missouri	58.6	Maryland	4.13
Rhode Island	92.4	Oregon	76.5	Missouri	56.8	Louisiana	58.4	Rhode Island	4.10
Maryland	91.9	Michigan	75.8	Puerto Rico	56.6	Maine	57.9	Alaska	4.00
Michigan	91.5	Florida	75.7	Louisiana	56.2	Tennessee	57.5	Nevada	3.98
Nebraska	91.4	Oklahoma	75.5	Virgin Islands	56.1	Delaware	57.4	Maine	3.84
Massachusetts	91.1	New Mexico	75.0	Kansas	55.4	Idaho	57.2	Connecticut	3.65
Tennessee	90.9	Connecticut	73.7	New Mexico	55.0	Michigan	57.2	<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>3.60</b>
New York	90.6	South Carolina	71.3	Oklahoma	54.9	Rhode Island	56.5	Kansas	3.45
Louisiana	90.5	Tennessee	70.7	Mississippi	54.5	Alabama	56.1	Vermont	3.29
Ohio	90.4	Washington, DC	68.2	Tennessee	53.1	Arizona	54.7	New Mexico	2.71
Mississippi	90.2	Virgin Islands	68.0	Florida	53.1	South Carolina	53.9	Guam	2.31
Washington, DC	90.0	Hawaii	67.8	South Carolina	52.3	Virgin Islands	52.3	California	2.29
Virgin Islands	89.8	Delaware	66.4	Arizona	51.5	Washington, DC	51.9	Delaware	2.23
Illinois	85.0	Rhode Island	65.8	Nevada	51.1	Puerto Rico	50.4	Washington, DC	2.13
Delaware	78.0	Mississippi	58.5	Alabama	51.0	Hawaii	45.4	Virgin Islands	1.98

## **Appendix B: County Comparisons (SFY 2012)**

# Minnesota County Disbursements and Total Expenditures SFYs 2011 and 2012

County	Collections disbursed SFY 2012	Expenditures SFY 2012	Disbursement expenditure ratio SFY 2012	Collections disbursed SFY 2011	Expenditures SFY 2011	Disbursement expenditure ratio SFY 2011
Aitkin	\$ 1,654,073	\$ 756,318	\$ 2.19	\$ 1,678,860	\$ 647,607	\$ 2.59
Anoka	46,100,771	8,872,012	5.20	46,432,490	7,829,957	5.93
Becker	3,716,704	1,205,666	3.08	3,619,039	1,206,380	3.00
Beltrami	4,593,562	1,103,504	4.16	4,540,207	1,239,003	3.66
Benton	5,059,136	1,029,729	4.91	4,790,472	1,010,854	4.74
Big Stone	628,668	112,603	5.58	585,992	125,510	4.67
Blue Earth	6,779,980	1,166,816	5.81	6,763,030	1,411,729	4.79
Brown	3,777,768	649,565	5.82	3,766,526	655,900	5.74
Carlton	4,861,311	1,425,567	3.41	5,163,989	1,399,476	3.69
Carver	8,164,867	1,898,872	4.30	8,218,129	1,835,771	4.48
Cass	2,713,305	849,670	3.19	2,805,252	830,218	3.38
Chippewa	1,605,889	412,273	3.90	1,625,880	401,527	4.05
Chisago	7,250,247	1,189,499	6.10	7,267,786	1,242,350	5.85
Clay	8,166,645	1,450,313	5.63	7,896,674	1,323,916	5.96
Clearwater	1,188,665	390,787	3.04	1,091,814	388,088	2.81
Cook	462,563	119,679	3.87	495,161	122,956	4.03
Cottonwood	1,388,169	231,512	6.00	1,287,366	245,519	5.24
Crow Wing	8,475,302	1,769,842	4.79	8,124,398	1,696,754	4.79
Dakota	47,456,592	10,818,917	4.39	47,248,556	11,045,757	4.28
Dodge	3,130,529	486,003	6.44	3,157,100	392,063	8.05
Douglas	4,224,950	905,470	4.67	4,019,307	769,846	5.22
Fillmore	2,339,397	293,392	7.97	2,300,975	396,679	5.80
Freeborn	4,496,754	665,618	6.76	4,603,141	700,740	6.57
Goodhue	5,827,025	1,382,435	4.22	5,520,967	1,376,443	4.01
Grant	817,818	203,503	4.02	808,842	190,265	4.25
Hennepin	104,063,910	31,981,089	3.25	105,159,163	32,270,303	3.26
Houston	2,117,212	367,055	5.77	2,142,555	320,403	6.69
Hubbard	2,514,464	401,970	6.26	2,458,722	371,238	6.62
Isanti	6,102,308	1,159,272	5.26	5,801,887	1,174,122	4.94
Itasca	5,983,801	1,371,802	4.36	5,929,966	1,399,139	4.24
Jackson	1,538,203	301,889	5.10	1,466,509	329,437	4.45
Kanabec	2,329,603	528,724	4.41	2,204,638	500,645	4.40
Kandiyohi	5,387,930	1,138,783	4.73	5,271,063	1,100,781	4.79
Kittson	345,066	81,120	4.25	379,485	68,773	5.52
Koochiching	2,236,674	499,621	4.48	2,423,446	482,507	5.02
Lac Qui Parle	736,270	95,739	7.69	675,545	95,314	7.09
Lake	1,216,915	319,360	3.81	1,230,994	306,418	4.02
Lake of the Woods	423,405	114,766	3.69	478,975	113,728	4.21
Le Sueur	3,790,149	501,762	7.55	3,817,237	598,925	6.37
SWHHS*	5,761,599	846,770	6.80	5,303,250	835,131	6.35
McLeod	4,828,208	669,957	7.21	4,783,869	737,202	6.49
Mahnomen	407,755	249,375	1.64	405,180	245,166	1.65
Marshall	1,059,116	166,816	6.35	1,020,639	164,063	6.22
Faribault/Martin	5,589,117	987,799	5.66	5,421,595	888,550	6.10



# Minnesota County Disbursements and Total Expenditures SFYs 2011 and 2012 - continued

County	Collections disbursed SFY 2012	Expenditures SFY 2012	Disbursement expenditure ratio SFY 2012	Collections disbursed SFY 2011	Expenditures SFY 2011	Disbursement expenditure ratio SFY 2011
Meeker	\$ 3,167,804	\$ 495,801	\$ 6.39	\$ 3,134,776	\$ 490,058	\$ 6.40
Mille Lacs	3,414,549	647,909	5.27	3,655,675	633,984	5.77
Morrison	4,473,292	891,299	5.02	4,413,409	909,754	4.85
Mower	5,827,338	1,098,661	5.30	5,964,145	1,054,311	5.66
Nicollet	4,894,212	903,965	5.41	4,578,958	902,886	5.07
Nobles	2,861,756	391,194	7.32	2,793,470	428,267	6.52
Norman	865,200	126,768	6.83	762,285	117,874	6.47
Olmsted	17,465,981	3,277,815	5.33	17,014,262	3,484,420	4.88
Otter Tail	5,801,904	1,547,238	3.75	5,766,693	1,467,857	3.93
Pennington	2,076,593	471,164	4.41	1,988,141	417,239	4.76
Pine	4,684,017	847,803	5.52	4,875,131	942,546	5.17
Pipestone	1,402,332	244,827	5.73	1,445,703	220,085	6.57
Polk	5,188,665	993,262	5.22	5,150,241	1,080,117	4.77
Pope	1,090,498	227,932	4.78	1,068,623	208,673	5.12
Ramsey	53,121,602	15,378,124	3.45	53,731,458	14,189,985	3.79
Red Lake	556,712	148,686	3.74	567,622	131,728	4.31
Redwood	2,460,841	653,785	3.76	2,541,536	698,923	3.64
Renville	1,891,327	309,260	6.12	1,806,526	346,910	5.21
Rice	6,246,092	1,122,617	5.56	6,188,989	1,179,752	5.25
Rock**	560,796	60,223	9.31	1,063,263	183,861	5.78
Roseau	2,265,520	435,514	5.20	2,305,287	413,366	5.58
St. Louis	25,778,571	4,974,120	5.18	25,704,322	4,847,649	5.30
Scott	12,350,913	2,438,839	5.06	12,006,947	2,501,504	4.80
Sherburne	11,439,811	1,548,123	7.39	11,050,382	1,584,549	6.97
Sibley	1,841,113	294,972	6.24	1,820,301	352,612	5.16
Stearns	14,670,381	3,062,416	4.79	14,808,288	3,017,676	4.91
Steele	5,045,022	745,611	6.77	5,129,769	774,647	6.62
Stevens	778,625	128,078	6.08	740,776	115,179	6.43
Swift	1,220,626	277,389	4.40	1,183,195	264,354	4.48
Todd	2,978,643	599,207	4.97	2,955,086	650,791	4.54
Traverse	322,138	86,192	3.74	407,876	121,494	3.36
Wabasha	2,233,546	344,304	6.49	2,238,714	372,913	6.00
Wadena	2,234,933	369,776	6.04	2,176,128	361,966	6.01
Waseca	2,932,767	561,925	5.22	2,820,190	572,076	4.93
Washington	24,708,786	3,696,247	6.68	24,963,222	3,418,871	7.30
Watonwan	2,134,024	298,338	7.15	1,994,604	288,652	6.91
Wilkin	925,718	230,178	4.02	919,386	228,102	4.03
Winona	5,097,479	1,093,410	4.66	5,208,878	1,043,667	4.99
Wright	14,221,398	2,484,428	5.72	13,824,861	2,184,144	6.33
Yellow Medicine	1,220,138	243,106	5.02	1,259,971	277,034	4.55
All Counties	<b>\$ 603,764,058</b>	<b>\$ 134,923,740</b>	<b>\$ 4.47</b>	<b>\$ 602,215,763</b>	<b>\$ 132,967,629</b>	<b>\$ 4.53</b>
State Administration		<b>\$ 36,245,767</b>			<b>\$ 33,853,264</b>	
Total Expenditures		<b>\$ 171,169,507</b>	<b>\$ 3.53</b>		<b>\$ 166,820,893</b>	<b>\$ 3.61</b>

\* Southwest Health and Human Services (Lincoln, Lyon and Murray (LLM) counties) \*\*Rock (two quarters in SWHHS)

Source: QQ640201, DHS Financial Operations Division Report

# Disbursements per Open Support Case SFYs 2011 and 2012

County	Collections Disbursed SFY2012	Open Cases SFY2012	Average Disbursement per Open Case SFY2012	Average Disbursement per Open Case SFY2011	Percentage Change
Aitkin	\$ 1,654,073	848	\$ 1,951	\$ 1,908	2.2%
Anoka	46,100,771	14,562	3,166	3,171	-0.2%
Becker	3,716,704	2,067	1,798	1,797	0.1%
Beltrami	4,593,562	3,076	1,493	1,418	5.3%
Benton	5,059,136	1,928	2,624	2,415	8.7%
Big Stone	628,668	203	3,097	2,915	6.2%
Blue Earth	6,779,980	2,615	2,593	2,613	-0.8%
Brown	3,777,768	1,141	3,311	3,155	5.0%
Carlton	4,861,311	2,208	2,202	2,474	-11.0%
Carver	8,164,867	1,864	4,380	4,409	-0.6%
Cass	2,713,305	1,811	1,498	1,572	-4.7%
Chippewa	1,605,889	574	2,798	2,756	1.5%
Chisago	7,250,247	2,178	3,329	3,380	-1.5%
Clay	8,166,645	2,943	2,775	2,676	3.7%
Clearwater	1,188,665	613	1,939	1,693	14.6%
Cook	462,563	224	2,065	2,251	-8.3%
Cottonwood	1,388,169	497	2,793	2,617	6.7%
Crow Wing	8,475,302	3,769	2,249	2,231	0.8%
Dakota	47,456,592	14,569	3,257	3,191	2.1%
Dodge	3,130,529	841	3,722	3,736	-0.4%
Douglas	4,224,950	1,593	2,652	2,603	1.9%
Fillmore	2,339,397	693	3,376	3,287	2.7%
Freeborn	4,496,754	1,959	2,295	2,318	-1.0%
Goodhue	5,827,025	2,078	2,804	2,751	1.9%
Grant	817,818	263	3,110	3,135	-0.8%
Hennepin	104,063,910	54,775	1,900	1,940	-2.1%
Houston	2,117,212	748	2,830	2,823	0.3%
Hubbard	2,514,464	1,347	1,867	1,871	-0.2%
Isanti	6,102,308	2,069	2,949	2,875	2.6%
Itasca	5,983,801	2,866	2,088	2,079	0.4%
Jackson	1,538,203	585	2,629	2,591	1.5%
Kanabec	2,329,603	891	2,615	2,540	2.9%
Kandiyohi	5,387,930	2,402	2,243	2,235	0.3%
Kittson	345,066	117	2,949	3,388	-13.0%
Koochiching	2,236,674	732	3,056	3,180	-3.9%
Lac Qui Parle	736,270	239	3,081	2,887	6.7%
Lake	1,216,915	525	2,318	2,386	-2.8%
Lake of the Woods	423,405	156	2,714	2,921	-7.1%
Le Sueur	3,790,149	1,006	3,768	3,856	-2.3%
SWHHS*	5,761,599	2,382	2,419	2,625	-7.9%
McLeod	4,828,208	1,692	2,854	2,796	2.1%
Mahnomen	407,755	452	902	877	2.9%
Marshall	1,059,116	310	3,417	3,472	-1.6%

# Disbursements per Open Support Case SFYs 2011 and 2012 - continued

County	Collections Disbursed SFY2012	Open Cases SFY2012	Average Disbursement per Open Case SFY2012	Average Disbursement per Open Case SFY2011	Percentage Change
Faribault/Martin	\$ 5,589,117	1,882	\$ 2,970	\$ 2,884	3.0%
Meeker	3,167,804	1,039	3,049	3,020	1.0%
Mille Lacs	3,414,549	1,582	2,158	2,181	-1.0%
Morrison	4,473,292	1,899	2,356	2,295	2.6%
Mower	5,827,338	2,678	2,176	2,277	-4.4%
Nicollet	4,894,212	1,491	3,283	3,073	6.8%
Nobles	2,861,756	1,027	2,787	2,808	-0.7%
Norman	865,200	284	3,046	2,844	7.1%
Olmsted	17,465,981	5,832	2,995	2,899	3.3%
Otter Tail	5,801,904	2,258	2,569	2,650	-3.0%
Pennington	2,076,593	865	2,401	2,306	4.1%
Pine	4,684,017	2,109	2,221	2,275	-2.4%
Pipestone	1,402,332	566	2,478	2,586	-4.2%
Polk	5,188,665	1,993	2,603	2,560	1.7%
Pope	1,090,498	395	2,761	2,904	-4.9%
Ramsey	53,121,602	29,429	1,805	1,849	-2.4%
Red Lake	556,712	157	3,546	3,734	-5.0%
Redwood	2,460,841	878	2,803	2,862	-2.1%
Renville	1,891,327	651	2,905	2,890	0.5%
Rice	6,246,092	2,038	3,065	3,112	-1.5%
Rock**	560,796	To SWHHS January 2012		3,252	To SWHHS
Roseau	2,265,520	677	3,346	3,341	0.2%
St. Louis	25,778,571	11,977	2,152	2,156	-0.2%
Scott	12,350,913	3,163	3,905	3,762	3.8%
Sherburne	11,439,811	3,432	3,333	3,251	2.5%
Sibley	1,841,113	627	2,936	2,741	7.1%
Stearns	14,670,381	5,415	2,709	2,753	-1.6%
Steele	5,045,022	1,910	2,641	2,710	-2.5%
Stevens	778,625	256	3,042	2,963	2.6%
Swift	1,220,626	471	2,592	2,545	1.8%
Todd	2,978,643	1,137	2,620	2,638	-0.7%
Traverse	322,138	111	2,902	3,708	-21.7%
Wabasha	2,233,546	736	3,035	3,175	-4.4%
Wadena	2,234,933	870	2,569	2,451	4.8%
Waseca	2,932,767	916	3,202	3,144	1.8%
Washington	24,708,786	7,016	3,522	3,605	-2.3%
Watonwan	2,134,024	784	2,722	2,642	3.0%
Wilkin	925,718	293	3,159	3,014	4.8%
Winona	5,097,479	2,151	2,370	2,475	-4.2%
Wright	14,221,398	4,342	3,275	3,217	1.8%
Yellow Medicine	1,220,138	379	3,219	3,316	-2.9%
<b>All Counties</b>	<b>\$ 603,764,058</b>	<b>244,127</b>	<b>\$ 2,473</b>	<b>\$ 2,481</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>

\* Southwest Health and Human Services (Lincoln, Lyon and Murray (LLM) counties) \*\*Rock (two quarters in SWHHS)

Source: QQ640201, QQ320803

# Disbursements per Case with Court Order SFYs 2011 and 2012

County	Collections Disbursed SFY2012	Court Order Caseload SFY2012	Average Disbursement per Case with Order SFY2012	Average Disbursement per Case with Order SFY2011	Percentage Change
Aitkin	\$ 1,654,073	784	\$ 2,110	\$ 2,086	1.2%
Anoka	46,100,771	13,074	3,526	3,551	-0.7%
Becker	3,716,704	1,751	2,123	2,100	1.1%
Beltrami	4,593,562	2,306	1,992	1,911	4.2%
Benton	5,059,136	1,762	2,871	2,672	7.5%
Big Stone	628,668	185	3,398	3,256	4.4%
Blue Earth	6,779,980	2,402	2,823	2,830	-0.3%
Brown	3,777,768	1,060	3,564	3,481	2.4%
Carlton	4,861,311	1,973	2,464	2,655	-7.2%
Carver	8,164,867	1,741	4,690	4,712	-0.5%
Cass	2,713,305	1,574	1,724	1,816	-5.1%
Chippewa	1,605,889	518	3,100	3,073	0.9%
Chisago	7,250,247	2,044	3,547	3,566	-0.5%
Clay	8,166,645	2,557	3,194	3,098	3.1%
Clearwater	1,188,665	600	1,981	1,784	11.0%
Cook	462,563	183	2,528	2,721	-7.1%
Cottonwood	1,388,169	456	3,044	2,953	3.1%
Crow Wing	8,475,302	3,558	2,382	2,355	1.2%
Dakota	47,456,592	12,983	3,655	3,655	0.0%
Dodge	3,130,529	799	3,918	3,946	-0.7%
Douglas	4,224,950	1,451	2,912	2,887	0.8%
Fillmore	2,339,397	646	3,621	3,471	4.3%
Freeborn	4,496,754	1,794	2,507	2,529	-0.9%
Goodhue	5,827,025	1,948	2,991	2,921	2.4%
Grant	817,818	246	3,324	3,427	-3.0%
Hennepin	104,063,910	45,399	2,292	2,375	-3.5%
Houston	2,117,212	696	3,042	3,022	0.7%
Hubbard	2,514,464	1,204	2,088	2,056	1.6%
Isanti	6,102,308	1,893	3,224	3,169	1.7%
Itasca	5,983,801	2,543	2,353	2,325	1.2%
Jackson	1,538,203	564	2,727	2,696	1.2%
Kanabec	2,329,603	833	2,797	2,819	-0.8%
Kandiyohi	5,387,930	2,120	2,541	2,520	0.9%
Kittson	345,066	105	3,286	3,419	-3.9%
Koochiching	2,236,674	711	3,146	3,279	-4.1%
Lac Qui Parle	736,270	227	3,243	3,071	5.6%
Lake	1,216,915	456	2,669	2,670	-0.1%
Lake of the Woods	423,405	141	3,003	3,110	-3.5%
Le Sueur	3,790,149	965	3,928	4,105	-4.3%
SWHHS*	5,761,599	2,121	2,716	2,950	-7.9%
McLeod	4,828,208	1,542	3,131	3,098	1.1%
Mahnomen	407,755	387	1,054	1,026	2.7%
Marshall	1,059,116	281	3,769	3,910	-3.6%
Faribault/Martin	5,589,117	1,780	3,140	3,058	2.7%

# Disbursements per Case with Court Order SFYs 2011 and 2012 - continued

County	Collections Disbursed SFY2012	Court Order Caseload SFY2012	Average Disbursement per Case with Order SFY2012	Average Disbursement per Case with Order SFY2011	Percentage Change
Meeker	\$ 3,167,804	953	\$ 3,324	\$ 3,269	1.7%
Mille Lacs	3,414,549	1,421	2,403	2,413	-0.4%
Morrison	4,473,292	1,793	2,495	2,459	1.5%
Mower	5,827,338	2,201	2,648	2,768	-4.3%
Nicollet	4,894,212	1,391	3,518	3,352	5.0%
Nobles	2,861,756	927	3,087	3,083	0.1%
Norman	865,200	273	3,169	3,124	1.4%
Olmsted	17,465,981	5,004	3,490	3,427	1.9%
Otter Tail	5,801,904	2,007	2,891	2,927	-1.2%
Pennington	2,076,593	719	2,888	2,788	3.6%
Pine	4,684,017	1,939	2,416	2,462	-1.9%
Pipestone	1,402,332	535	2,621	2,728	-3.9%
Polk	5,188,665	1,868	2,778	2,748	1.1%
Pope	1,090,498	321	3,397	3,350	1.4%
Ramsey	53,121,602	23,244	2,285	2,414	-5.3%
Red Lake	556,712	144	3,866	3,942	-1.9%
Redwood	2,460,841	811	3,034	3,118	-2.7%
Renville	1,891,327	518	3,651	3,454	5.7%
Rice	6,246,092	1,643	3,802	3,788	0.4%
Rock**	560,796	To SWHHS January 2012		3,654	To SWHHS
Roseau	2,265,520	610	3,714	3,755	-1.1%
St. Louis	25,778,571	10,587	2,435	2,472	-1.5%
Scott	12,350,913	2,795	4,419	4,403	0.4%
Sherburne	11,439,811	3,167	3,612	3,550	1.8%
Sibley	1,841,113	583	3,158	3,049	3.6%
Stearns	14,670,381	4,660	3,148	3,139	0.3%
Steele	5,045,022	1,776	2,841	2,960	-4.0%
Stevens	778,625	234	3,327	3,235	2.9%
Swift	1,220,626	434	2,813	2,733	2.9%
Todd	2,978,643	1,076	2,768	2,793	-0.9%
Traverse	322,138	91	3,540	4,249	-16.7%
Wabasha	2,233,546	628	3,557	3,554	0.1%
Wadena	2,234,933	818	2,732	2,657	2.8%
Waseca	2,932,767	845	3,471	3,406	1.9%
Washington	24,708,786	6,445	3,834	3,899	-1.7%
Watonwan	2,134,024	719	2,968	2,887	2.8%
Wilkin	925,718	265	3,493	3,343	4.5%
Winona	5,097,479	1,986	2,567	2,688	-4.5%
Wright	14,221,398	3,985	3,569	3,509	1.7%
Yellow Medicine	1,220,138	321	3,801	3,818	-0.4%
All Counties	\$ 603,764,058	212,100	\$ 2,847	\$ 2,916	-2.4%

\* Southwest Health and Human Services (Lincoln, Lyon and Murray (LLM) counties) \*\*Rock (two quarters in SWHHS)  
Source: QQ640201, QQ320803

# Child Support Caseload Comparisons

## SFYs 2011 and 2012

County	Open Cases SFY2012	Open Cases SFY2011	Percentage Change	FTE - Child Support Workers SFY2012	Open Caseload to Worker Ratio SFY2012	Open Caseload to Worker Ratio SFY2011	FTE - Cooperative Agreement Workers SFY2012	Total FTE Staff SFY2012	Open Caseload to Total FTE Staff Ratio SFY2012
Aitkin	848	880	-3.64%	6.0	141	147	0.3	6.3	135
Anoka	14,562	14,641	-0.54%	55.0	265	261	22.1	77.1	189
Becker	2,067	2,014	2.63%	9.9	209	203	0.4	10.3	201
Beltrami	3,076	3,202	-3.94%	9.4	327	267	0.1	9.5	324
Benton	1,928	1,984	-2.82%	9.0	214	223	0.5	9.5	203
Big Stone	203	201	1.00%	1.3	156	134	0.1	1.4	145
Blue Earth	2,615	2,588	1.04%	10.5	249	244	1.1	11.6	225
Brown	1,141	1,194	-4.44%	7.3	156	168	0.3	7.6	150
Carlton	2,208	2,087	5.80%	11.0	201	155	0.7	11.7	189
Carver	1,864	1,864	0.00%	13.2	141	141	1.1	14.3	130
Cass	1,811	1,785	1.46%	8.4	216	213	0.2	8.6	211
Chippewa	574	590	-2.71%	3.5	164	169	0.1	3.6	159
Chisago	2,178	2,150	1.30%	8.8	248	259	0.6	9.4	232
Clay	2,943	2,951	-0.27%	12.2	241	215	0.4	12.6	234
Clearwater	613	645	-4.96%	3.3	186	195	0.2	3.5	175
Cook	224	220	1.82%	1.0	224	220	0.1	1.1	204
Cottonwood	497	492	1.02%	2.8	178	164	0.2	3.0	166
Crow Wing	3,769	3,641	3.52%	14.1	267	258	0.3	14.4	262
Dakota	14,569	14,809	-1.62%	61.2	238	242	15.0	76.2	191
Dodge	841	845	-0.47%	4.3	196	201	0.6	4.9	172
Douglas	1,593	1,544	3.17%	10.6	150	133	0.2	10.8	148
Fillmore	693	700	-1.00%	2.2	315	304	0.2	2.4	289
Freeborn	1,959	1,986	-1.36%	6.4	306	296	0.3	6.7	292
Goodhue	2,078	2,007	3.54%	9.9	210	203	0.6	10.5	198
Grant	263	258	1.94%	2.3	114	112	0.4	2.7	97
Hennepin	54,775	54,213	1.04%	257.5	213	199	27.1	284.6	192
Houston	748	759	-1.45%	4.2	178	181	0.3	4.5	166
Hubbard	1,347	1,314	2.51%	4.5	299	299	0.2	4.7	287
Isanti	2,069	2,018	2.53%	9.0	230	161	1.5	10.5	197
Itasca	2,866	2,852	0.49%	12.5	229	228	1.0	13.5	212
Jackson	585	566	3.36%	2.3	254	236	0.1	2.4	244
Kanabec	891	868	2.65%	5.0	178	170	0.4	5.4	165
Kandiyohi	2,402	2,358	1.87%	11.0	218	214	0.5	11.5	209
Kittson	117	112	4.46%	1.5	78	112	0.3	1.8	65
Koochiching	732	762	-3.94%	4.0	183	191	0.3	4.3	170
Lac Qui Parle	239	234	2.14%	1.2	199	180	0.1	1.3	184
Lake	525	516	1.74%	2.3	228	198	0.1	2.4	219
Lake of the Woods	156	164	-4.88%	1.0	156	164	0.1	1.1	142
Le Sueur	1,006	990	1.62%	5.0	201	165	2.0	7.0	144
SWHHS*	2,382	2,347	1.49%	8.5	280	273	0.4	8.9	268
McLeod	1,692	1,711	-1.11%	7.0	242	214	1.0	8.0	212
Mahnomen	452	462	-2.16%	2.0	226	210	0.1	2.1	215
Marshall	310	294	5.44%	1.6	194	184	0.1	1.7	182
Faribault/Martin	1,882	1,880	0.11%	9.4	200	216	0.1	9.5	198

# Child Support Caseload Comparisons

## SFYs 2011 and 2012 - continued

County	Open Cases SFY2012	Open Cases SFY2011	Percentage Change	FTE - Child Support Workers SFY2012	Open Caseload to Worker Ratio SFY2012	Open Caseload to Worker Ratio SFY2011	FTE - Cooperative Agreement Workers SFY2012	Total FTE Staff SFY2012	Open Caseload to Total FTE Staff Ratio SFY2012
Meeker	1,039	1,038	0.10%	5.0	208	208	0.1	5.1	204
Mille Lacs	1,582	1,676	-5.61%	7.3	217	230	0.4	7.7	205
Morrison	1,899	1,923	-1.25%	9.1	209	211	0.5	9.6	198
Mower	2,678	2,619	2.25%	10.5	255	262	0.3	10.8	248
Nicollet	1,491	1,490	0.07%	9.0	166	186	2.0	11.0	136
Nobles	1,027	995	3.22%	3.6	285	276	0.2	3.8	270
Norman	284	268	5.97%	1.3	218	206	0.2	1.5	189
Olmsted	5,832	5,868	-0.61%	23.5	248	250	3.0	26.5	220
Otter Tail	2,258	2,176	3.77%	12.0	188	198	0.5	12.5	181
Pennington	865	862	0.35%	4.6	188	196	0.2	4.8	180
Pine	2,109	2,143	-1.59%	10.5	201	214	0.1	10.6	199
Pipestone	566	559	1.25%	2.2	257	233	0.3	2.5	226
Polk	1,993	2,012	-0.94%	11.0	181	183	0.4	11.4	175
Pope	395	368	7.34%	2.0	198	153	0.2	2.2	180
Ramsey	29,429	29,063	1.26%	141.2	208	206	13.1	154.3	191
Red Lake	157	152	3.29%	1.3	121	117	0.2	1.5	105
Redwood	878	888	-1.13%	7.3	120	141	0.1	7.4	119
Renville	651	625	4.16%	3.5	186	179	0.1	3.6	181
Rice	2,038	1,989	2.46%	9.0	226	221	2.8	11.8	173
Rock**	SWHHS	327	To SWHHS January 2012			252	To SWHHS January 2012		
Roseau	677	690	-1.88%	4.8	141	144	0.3	5.1	133
St. Louis	11,977	11,921	0.47%	41.4	289	298	8.4	49.8	241
Scott	3,163	3,192	-0.91%	15.5	204	193	2.1	17.6	180
Sherburne	3,432	3,399	0.97%	12.7	270	283	0.9	13.6	252
Sibley	627	664	-5.57%	3.4	184	195	0.2	3.6	174
Stearns	5,415	5,379	0.67%	20.9	259	235	2.2	23.1	234
Steele	1,910	1,893	0.90%	8.6	222	218	0.6	9.2	208
Stevens	256	250	2.40%	0.2	1,280	208	0.1	0.3	853
Swift	471	465	1.29%	2.1	224	211	0.5	2.6	181
Todd	1,137	1,120	1.52%	5.0	227	165	0.2	5.2	219
Traverse	111	110	0.91%	0.2	555	550	0.1	0.3	370
Wabasha	736	705	4.40%	3.1	237	227	0.1	3.2	230
Wadena	870	888	-2.03%	4.4	198	207	0.2	4.6	189
Waseca	916	897	2.12%	4.0	229	224	0.2	4.2	218
Washington	7,016	6,925	1.31%	29.5	238	227	4.7	34.2	205
Watonwan	784	755	3.84%	3.1	253	236	0.2	3.3	238
Wilkin	293	305	-3.93%	2.0	147	153	0.2	2.2	133
Winona	2,151	2,105	2.19%	9.5	226	191	0.5	10.0	215
Wright	4,342	4,298	1.02%	20.5	212	200	1.7	22.2	196
Yellow Medicine	379	380	-0.26%	2.6	146	123	0.3	2.9	131
<b>All Counties</b>	<b>244,127</b>	<b>243,080</b>	<b>0.43%</b>	<b>1100.5</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>1230.7</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>State Administration</b>				<b>72.0</b>			<b>166.2</b>	<b>238.2</b>	
<b>Total FTE</b>				<b>1172.5</b>			<b>296.4</b>	<b>1468.9</b>	

\* Southwest Health and Human Services (Lincoln, Lyon and Murray (LLM) counties) \*\*Rock (two quarters in SWHHS)

Source: QQ320803, County and State Surveys

# County Court Order Summaries

## SFY 2012

County	Open Cases SFY2012	Court Order Caseload SFY2012	Open Cases With No Court Order SFY2012	% Open Cases with Court Order SFY2012	Open Cases with Current Monthly Support Due SFY2012	Open Cases with Current Support Disbursed SFY2012	% Open Cases with Current Support Due/ Disbursed SFY2012	% Disbursed of Current Support Due SFY2012
Aitkin	848	784	64	92%	478	375	78%	70%
Anoka	14,562	13,074	1,488	90%	9,278	7,184	77%	72%
Becker	2,067	1,751	316	85%	1,044	781	75%	68%
Beltrami	3,076	2,306	770	75%	1,454	924	64%	64%
Benton	1,928	1,762	166	91%	1,283	1,073	84%	75%
Big Stone	203	185	18	91%	147	131	89%	81%
Blue Earth	2,615	2,402	213	92%	1,697	1,255	74%	67%
Brown	1,141	1,060	81	93%	774	665	86%	82%
Carlton	2,208	1,973	235	89%	1,224	953	78%	74%
Carver	1,864	1,741	123	93%	1,376	1,167	85%	78%
Cass	1,811	1,574	237	87%	847	548	65%	61%
Chippewa	574	518	56	90%	378	313	83%	77%
Chisago	2,178	2,044	134	94%	1,493	1,293	87%	78%
Clay	2,943	2,557	386	87%	1,815	1,476	81%	74%
Clearwater	613	600	13	98%	367	272	74%	68%
Cook	224	183	41	82%	117	87	74%	67%
Cottonwood	497	456	41	92%	347	289	83%	76%
Crow Wing	3,769	3,558	211	94%	2,225	1,779	80%	71%
Dakota	14,569	12,983	1,586	89%	9,538	7,305	77%	70%
Dodge	841	799	42	95%	655	574	88%	82%
Douglas	1,593	1,451	142	91%	1,001	836	84%	75%
Fillmore	693	646	47	93%	542	467	86%	81%
Freeborn	1,959	1,794	165	92%	1,257	949	75%	71%
Goodhue	2,078	1,948	130	94%	1,318	1,062	81%	76%
Grant	263	246	17	94%	187	155	83%	77%
Hennepin	54,775	45,399	9,376	83%	25,285	18,006	71%	67%
Houston	748	696	52	93%	499	421	84%	78%
Hubbard	1,347	1,204	143	89%	754	571	76%	66%
Isanti	2,069	1,893	176	91%	1,351	1,076	80%	72%
Itasca	2,866	2,543	323	89%	1,541	1,189	77%	72%
Jackson	585	564	21	96%	396	343	87%	79%
Kanabec	891	833	58	93%	526	428	81%	74%
Kandiyohi	2,402	2,120	282	88%	1,331	1,091	82%	76%
Kittson	117	105	12	90%	80	73	91%	82%
Koochiching	732	711	21	97%	548	480	88%	80%
Lac Qui Parle	239	227	12	95%	173	147	85%	78%
Lake	525	456	69	87%	293	231	79%	69%
Lake of the Woods	156	141	15	90%	113	100	88%	79%
Le Sueur	1,006	965	41	96%	804	658	82%	77%
SWHHS*	2,382	2,121	261	89%	1,526	1,212	79%	73%
McLeod	1,692	1,542	150	91%	1,165	998	86%	79%
Mahnomen	452	387	65	86%	159	108	68%	69%
Marshall	310	281	29	91%	208	180	87%	80%
Faribault/Martin	1,882	1,780	102	95%	1,322	1,109	84%	75%



# County Court Order Summaries

## SFY 2012 - continued

County	Open Cases SFY2012	Court Order Caseload SFY2012	Open Cases With No Court Order SFY2012	% Open Cases with Court Order SFY2012	Open Cases with Current Monthly Support Due SFY2012	Open Cases with Current Support Disbursed SFY2012	% Open Cases with Current Support Due/ Disbursed SFY2012	% Disbursed of Current Support Due SFY2012
Meeker	1,039	953	86	92%	671	555	83%	74%
Mille Lacs	1,582	1,421	161	90%	852	668	78%	71%
Morrison	1,899	1,793	106	94%	1,109	862	78%	70%
Mower	2,678	2,201	477	82%	1,446	1,152	80%	74%
Nicollet	1,491	1,391	100	93%	1,074	834	78%	71%
Nobles	1,027	927	100	90%	710	563	79%	71%
Norman	284	273	11	96%	219	186	85%	74%
Olmsted	5,832	5,004	828	86%	3,852	3,224	84%	79%
Otter Tail	2,258	2,007	251	89%	1,450	1,160	80%	73%
Pennington	865	719	146	83%	523	437	84%	76%
Pine	2,109	1,939	170	92%	1,144	891	78%	72%
Pipestone	566	535	31	95%	371	305	82%	77%
Polk	1,993	1,868	125	94%	1,195	1,010	85%	80%
Pope	395	321	74	81%	251	219	87%	77%
Ramsey	29,429	23,244	6,185	79%	14,964	9,760	65%	64%
Red Lake	157	144	13	92%	114	107	94%	86%
Redwood	878	811	67	92%	544	462	85%	80%
Renville	651	518	133	80%	401	329	82%	75%
Rice	2,038	1,643	395	81%	1,298	1,049	81%	75%
Rock**	To SWHHS January 2012							
Roseau	677	610	67	90%	500	441	88%	75%
St. Louis	11,977	10,587	1,390	88%	7,025	5,111	73%	71%
Scott	3,163	2,795	368	88%	2,202	1,876	85%	78%
Sherburne	3,432	3,167	265	92%	2,226	1,889	85%	78%
Sibley	627	583	44	93%	425	347	82%	78%
Stearns	5,415	4,660	755	86%	3,290	2,683	82%	77%
Steele	1,910	1,776	134	93%	1,318	1,051	80%	72%
Stevens	256	234	22	91%	193	162	84%	78%
Swift	471	434	37	92%	286	240	84%	73%
Todd	1,137	1,076	61	95%	729	617	85%	77%
Traverse	111	91	20	82%	80	59	74%	75%
Wabasha	736	628	108	85%	464	394	85%	80%
Wadena	870	818	52	94%	614	496	81%	72%
Waseca	916	845	71	92%	647	563	87%	81%
Washington	7,016	6,445	571	92%	4,856	3,858	79%	73%
Watonwan	784	719	65	92%	519	440	85%	78%
Wilkin	293	265	28	90%	205	173	84%	81%
Winona	2,151	1,986	165	92%	1,302	1,027	79%	75%
Wright	4,342	3,985	357	92%	2,893	2,381	82%	76%
Yellow Medicine	379	321	58	85%	231	200	87%	80%
<b>All Counties</b>	<b>244,127</b>	<b>212,100</b>	<b>32,027</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>141,109</b>	<b>108,115</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>72%</b>

\* Southwest Health and Human Services (Lincoln, Lyon and Murray (LLM) counties) \*\*Rock (two quarters in SWHHS)

Source: QQ320803

# County Results: Federal Performance Measures FFY 2012

County	Children in Open IV-D Cases with Paternity Established FFY2012	Children in Open IV-D Cases Born in Marriage FFY2011	Paternity Measure FFY2012	Open Cases with Orders Established FFY2012	Open Cases FFY2012	Establishment Measure FFY2012	Current Support Collected FFY2012	Current Support Due FFY2012	Current Support Measure FFY2012
Aitkin	620	583	106%	778	839	92%	\$ 1,190,149	\$ 1,682,257	70%
Anoka	10,101	9,483	106%	12,944	14,317	90%	34,775,835	48,604,410	71%
Becker	1,553	1,475	105%	1,737	2,016	86%	2,702,418	3,924,516	68%
Beltrami	3,174	3,297	96%	2,355	3,332	70%	3,264,225	5,089,868	64%
Benton	1,644	1,520	108%	1,758	1,927	91%	4,014,067	5,338,071	75%
Big Stone	148	127	116%	179	196	91%	496,733	607,119	81%
Blue Earth	1,873	1,793	104%	2,403	2,615	91%	5,300,130	7,873,476	67%
Brown	846	840	100%	1,050	1,138	92%	2,922,054	3,580,736	81%
Carlton	1,428	1,339	106%	1,966	2,175	90%	3,754,210	5,081,168	73%
Carver	1,283	1,202	106%	1,737	1,880	92%	6,292,808	8,132,309	77%
Cass	1,485	1,450	102%	1,562	1,807	86%	1,862,303	3,006,333	61%
Chippewa	404	396	102%	523	567	92%	1,281,907	1,668,066	76%
Chisago	1,596	1,456	109%	2,050	2,194	93%	5,655,751	7,272,226	77%
Clay	2,194	2,095	104%	2,516	2,882	87%	6,385,719	8,646,229	73%
Clearwater	476	440	108%	591	616	95%	894,887	1,300,634	68%
Cook	140	147	95%	180	219	82%	321,827	479,302	67%
Cottonwood	379	344	110%	455	507	89%	1,110,191	1,470,674	75%
Crow Wing	2,551	2,370	107%	3,524	3,751	93%	6,052,732	8,507,694	71%
Dakota	10,986	10,842	101%	12,908	14,426	89%	35,857,153	51,340,142	69%
Dodge	641	577	111%	802	859	93%	2,429,724	3,007,172	80%
Douglas	1,013	944	107%	1,432	1,571	91%	3,234,800	4,290,232	75%
Fillmore	485	457	106%	649	692	93%	1,936,280	2,390,944	80%
Freeborn	1,483	1,406	105%	1,778	1,955	90%	3,555,628	5,078,647	70%
Goodhue	1,596	1,465	108%	1,921	2,045	93%	4,520,632	5,996,954	75%
Grant	191	174	109%	249	265	93%	665,717	869,314	76%
Hennepin	43,026	42,826	100%	45,126	54,683	82%	77,100,279	115,508,932	66%
Houston	579	518	111%	699	748	93%	1,640,596	2,118,760	77%
Hubbard	885	864	102%	1,175	1,309	89%	1,821,080	2,793,964	65%
Isanti	1,451	1,357	106%	1,898	2,085	91%	4,557,006	6,335,213	71%
Itasca	1,852	1,849	100%	2,533	2,837	89%	4,510,654	6,247,349	72%
Jackson	427	375	113%	556	576	96%	1,240,080	1,582,040	78%
Kanabec	640	604	105%	836	903	92%	1,673,593	2,289,048	73%
Kandiyohi	1,785	1,725	103%	2,099	2,410	87%	4,130,971	5,420,188	76%
Kittson	71	67	105%	100	107	93%	276,728	339,694	81%
Koochiching	557	500	111%	714	735	97%	1,661,243	2,107,803	78%
Lac Qui Parle	167	152	109%	223	239	93%	578,868	745,533	77%
Lake	326	303	107%	448	517	86%	865,413	1,253,759	69%
Lake of the Woods	115	112	102%	133	148	89%	338,655	430,809	78%
LeSueur	822	728	112%	966	1,021	94%	3,082,065	3,963,696	77%
SWHHS*	1,646	1,531	107%	2,152	2,392	89%	4,946,804	6,685,522	73%
McLeod	1,202	1,126	106%	1,523	1,670	91%	3,728,741	4,794,913	77%
Mahnomen	614	489	125%	377	459	82%	330,172	485,267	68%
Marshall	206	185	111%	270	297	90%	865,156	1,062,919	81%

# County Results: Federal Performance Measures

## FFY 2012 - continued

County	Children in Open IV-D Cases with Paternity Established FFY2012	Children in Open IV-D Cases Not Born in Marriage FFY2011	Paternity Measure FFY2012	Open Cases with Orders Established FFY2012	Open Cases FFY2012	Establishment Measure FFY2012	Current Support Collected FFY2012	Current Support Due FFY2012	Current Support Measure FFY2012		
Faribault/Martin	1,399	1,273	109%	1,784	1,905	93%	\$ 4,212,679	\$ 5,593,735	75%		
Meeker	669	650	102%	960	1,037	92%	2,293,450	3,166,443	72%		
Mille Lacs	1,198	1,165	102%	1,428	1,617	88%	2,455,869	3,508,569	69%		
Morrison	1,246	1,228	101%	1,774	1,888	93%	3,324,485	4,817,112	69%		
Mower	1,946	1,932	100%	2,208	2,709	81%	4,322,113	5,925,346	72%		
Nicollet	1,168	1,096	106%	1,367	1,454	94%	3,710,713	5,210,063	71%		
Nobles	896	826	108%	914	1,026	89%	2,178,270	3,036,764	71%		
Norman	219	191	114%	280	299	93%	691,898	933,489	74%		
Olmsted	4,674	4,488	104%	5,003	5,816	86%	13,793,468	17,580,890	78%		
Otter Tail	1,584	1,492	106%	2,014	2,220	90%	4,355,291	5,989,174	72%		
Pennington	590	627	94%	710	835	85%	1,613,040	2,126,280	75%		
Pine	1,487	1,393	106%	1,947	2,117	91%	3,312,782	4,629,486	71%		
Pipestone	405	379	106%	522	567	92%	1,123,176	1,426,861	78%		
Polk	1,508	1,395	108%	1,840	1,984	92%	4,068,886	5,096,756	79%		
Pope	272	257	105%	322	384	83%	844,442	1,112,141	75%		
Ramsey	23,758	25,077	94%	23,192	29,673	78%	37,192,411	59,065,523	62%		
Red Lake	128	114	112%	142	162	87%	452,262	530,305	85%		
Redwood	636	609	104%	816	879	92%	1,909,886	2,386,250	80%		
Renville	507	474	106%	520	635	81%	1,469,604	1,950,763	75%		
Rice	1,646	1,507	109%	1,637	2,059	79%	4,835,406	6,471,894	74%		
Rock**	0	215	0%	Rock County merged with SWHSS counties Jan 2012							
Roseau	426	448	95%	601	666	90%	1,759,090	2,297,158	76%		
St. Louis	8,848	8,458	104%	10,534	11,917	88%	19,315,719	27,491,948	70%		
Scott	2,283	2,089	109%	2,799	3,207	87%	9,716,687	12,438,079	78%		
Sherburne	2,358	2,210	106%	3,158	3,418	92%	9,137,741	11,744,798	77%		
Sibley	442	428	103%	578	631	91%	1,421,718	1,851,441	76%		
Stearns	3,910	3,754	104%	4,636	5,359	86%	11,257,253	14,765,765	76%		
Steele	1,507	1,350	111%	1,756	1,896	92%	3,884,017	5,386,887	72%		
Stevens	202	183	110%	231	252	91%	604,721	788,656	76%		
Swift	353	318	111%	423	465	90%	891,727	1,200,131	74%		
Todd	774	721	107%	1,056	1,128	93%	2,183,844	2,840,722	76%		
Traverse	102	93	109%	92	105	87%	251,986	341,769	73%		
Wabasha	516	453	113%	628	738	85%	1,713,609	2,145,140	79%		
Wadena	631	603	104%	804	858	93%	1,695,265	2,377,174	71%		
Waseca	706	653	108%	836	906	92%	2,323,928	2,909,337	79%		
Washington	5,176	4,897	105%	6,463	7,038	91%	19,961,780	27,168,873	73%		
Watonwan	591	572	103%	725	790	91%	1,717,374	2,207,693	77%		
Wilkin	196	182	107%	261	295	88%	725,426	884,219	82%		
Winona	1,452	1,404	103%	1,974	2,190	90%	3,832,605	5,081,602	75%		
Wright	3,024	2,802	107%	3,970	4,360	91%	11,140,805	14,741,018	75%		
Yellow Medicine	254	236	107%	320	371	86%	866,211	1,106,919	78%		
<b>All Counties</b>	<b>184,348</b>	<b>179,560</b>	<b>102%</b>	<b>211,100</b>	<b>243,783</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>\$456,387,619</b>	<b>\$639,731,073</b>	<b>71%</b>		

\* Southwest Health and Human Services (Lincoln, Lyon and Murray (LLM) counties) \*\*Rock (two quarters in SWHSS)  
Source: QQ320920 and QQ320921

# County Results: Federal Performance Measures

## FFY 2012 - continued

County	Open Cases with Collections on Arrears FFY2012	Open Cases with Arrears Due FFY2012	Arrears Collection Measure FFY2012	Collections Disbursed FFY2012	Expenditures FFY2012	Cost Effectiveness Measure FFY2012
Aitkin	501	687	72%	\$ 1,651,768	\$ 821,700	\$ 2.01
Anoka	8,871	12,400	71%	45,591,176	8,858,730	5.14
Becker	1,021	1,448	70%	3,690,432	1,272,597	2.89
Beltrami	1,368	2,248	60%	4,521,378	1,053,315	4.29
Benton	1,254	1,585	79%	5,093,997	1,103,284	4.61
Big Stone	140	175	80%	649,951	115,588	5.62
Blue Earth	1,600	2,275	70%	6,824,402	1,170,234	5.83
Brown	806	991	81%	3,726,534	648,636	5.74
Carlton	1,153	1,710	67%	4,788,288	1,364,717	3.50
Carver	1,352	1,676	80%	8,333,438	1,879,264	4.43
Cass	821	1,383	59%	2,706,997	864,611	3.13
Chippewa	381	483	78%	1,636,698	407,106	4.02
Chisago	1,563	1,936	80%	7,256,027	1,121,950	6.46
Clay	1,698	2,404	70%	8,224,331	1,437,381	5.72
Clearwater	372	543	68%	1,203,055	380,369	3.16
Cook	105	145	72%	447,768	118,791	3.76
Cottonwood	316	405	78%	1,415,632	232,409	6.09
Crow Wing	2,375	3,216	73%	8,521,047	1,709,278	4.98
Dakota	8,773	12,510	70%	47,284,232	10,413,778	4.54
Dodge	628	769	81%	3,094,630	490,646	6.30
Douglas	1,017	1,264	80%	4,283,909	864,621	4.95
Fillmore	482	594	81%	2,339,958	277,984	8.41
Freeborn	1,230	1,705	72%	4,565,581	664,340	6.87
Goodhue	1,376	1,833	75%	5,813,103	1,349,537	4.30
Grant	170	214	79%	839,498	210,081	3.99
Hennepin	24,778	38,320	64%	103,305,333	31,709,162	3.25
Houston	511	687	74%	2,140,505	377,174	5.67
Hubbard	769	1,117	68%	2,531,936	386,549	6.55
Isanti	1,365	1,739	78%	6,068,857	1,153,037	5.26
Itasca	1,535	2,317	66%	5,968,761	1,371,733	4.35
Jackson	398	477	83%	1,546,204	292,333	5.28
Kanabec	544	712	76%	2,351,634	511,322	4.59
Kandiyohi	1,406	1,860	75%	5,432,106	1,154,939	4.70
Kittson	83	95	87%	349,826	78,453	4.45
Koochiching	613	699	87%	2,189,381	498,722	4.38
Lac Qui Parle	168	202	83%	752,954	95,195	7.90
Lake	293	418	70%	1,195,749	331,003	3.61
Lake of the Woods	94	110	85%	422,393	107,225	3.93
LeSueur	714	911	78%	3,791,285	474,193	7.99
SWHHS*	1,449	1,932	75%	5,970,760	874,904	6.82
McLeod	1,179	1,466	80%	4,806,384	641,227	7.49
Mahnomen	112	196	57%	406,048	245,440	1.65
Marshall	196	239	82%	1,081,897	174,634	6.19
Faribault/Martin	1,419	1,750	81%	5,516,904	1,041,005	5.29

# County Results: Federal Performance Measures

## FFY 2012 - continued

County	Open Cases with Collections on Arrears FFY2012	Open Cases with Arrears Due FFY2012	Arrears Collection Measure FFY2012	Collections Disbursed FFY2012	Expenditures FFY2012	Cost Effectiveness Measure FFY2012
Meeker	650	866	75%	\$ 3,123,356	\$ 509,594	\$ 6.12
Mille Lacs	922	1,297	71%	3,395,185	703,034	4.82
Morrison	1,234	1,677	73%	4,449,252	906,200	4.90
Mower	1,522	2,066	73%	5,914,939	1,136,575	5.20
Nicollet	992	1,341	73%	4,792,607	931,804	5.14
Nobles	670	879	76%	2,891,149	386,940	7.47
Norman	186	228	81%	877,932	124,583	7.04
Olmsted	3,489	4,560	76%	17,512,460	3,240,797	5.40
Otter Tail	1,320	1,791	73%	5,738,096	1,601,200	3.58
Pennington	519	645	80%	2,088,606	472,024	4.42
Pine	1,315	1,807	72%	4,612,271	847,600	5.44
Pipestone	387	455	85%	1,403,857	246,844	5.68
Polk	1,201	1,694	70%	5,165,230	987,630	5.22
Pope	255	314	81%	1,072,868	233,046	4.60
Ramsey	13,213	21,141	62%	52,929,310	14,788,949	3.57
Red Lake	106	129	82%	555,673	153,236	3.62
Redwood	546	738	73%	2,449,990	696,782	3.51
Renville	387	486	79%	1,868,772	312,964	5.97
Rice	1,198	1,567	76%	6,362,990	1,102,608	5.77
Rock**	Rock County merged with SWHSS counties Jan 2012			264,675	27,871	9.49
Roseau	459	557	82%	2,280,467	428,170	5.32
St. Louis	6,593	9,988	66%	25,772,938	4,909,089	5.25
Scott	2,022	2,537	79%	12,366,757	2,334,939	5.29
Sherburne	2,154	2,769	77%	11,520,947	1,550,481	7.43
Sibley	423	553	76%	1,844,405	288,540	6.39
Stearns	3,284	4,221	77%	14,610,403	3,156,540	4.62
Steele	1,264	1,667	75%	5,077,450	786,331	6.45
Stevens	185	228	81%	789,871	159,557	4.95
Swift	315	404	77%	1,225,798	283,515	4.32
Todd	768	979	78%	2,956,485	641,291	4.61
Traverse	71	99	71%	310,976	105,904	2.93
Wabasha	463	599	77%	2,212,368	343,183	6.44
Wadena	593	793	74%	2,232,774	382,180	5.84
Waseca	624	769	81%	2,973,931	564,324	5.26
Washington	4,205	5,810	72%	24,361,534	3,566,311	6.83
Watonwan	482	649	74%	2,160,135	297,446	7.26
Wilkin	184	245	75%	906,562	232,195	3.90
Winona	1,278	1,796	71%	5,064,449	1,272,705	3.97
Wright	2,774	3,588	77%	14,315,185	2,457,920	5.82
Yellow Medicine	238	304	78%	1,194,159	235,126	5.07
<b>All Counties</b>	<b>135,490</b>	<b>192,082</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>\$ 601,979,560</b>	<b>\$ 133,755,225</b>	<b>\$ 4.50</b>

\* Southwest Health and Human Services (Lincoln, Lyon and Murray (LLM) counties) \*\*Rock (two quarters in SWHHS)

Source: QQ320921, QQ640201

Note: Expenditures include prior quarter adjustments.

## **Appendix C: Glossary of Terms and Formulas**

## Glossary from Annual Performance Report

**Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)** - The former national income maintenance program, replaced with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) as part of the 1996 welfare reform legislation passed by the United States Congress.

**Arrears collection measure** - The total number of cases that had a collection on arrears during the federal fiscal year, divided by the number of cases that had arrears due.

**Average disbursement per case with order** - The total collections disbursed during the state fiscal year, divided by the number of open support cases with a support order in place.

**Average disbursement per open case** - The total collections disbursed during the state fiscal year, divided by the total number of open cases.

**Cases per Full Time Equivalent (FTE)** - The total number of active IV-D cases during the federal fiscal year, divided by the total Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Staff associated with child support activities.

**Case Count Beginning** - The total number of active IV-D cases at the beginning of the state fiscal year.

**Cases Reopened** - The total number of IV-D cases reopened during the state fiscal year.

**Cases Closed** - The total number of IV-D cases closed during the state fiscal year.

**Case Count End** - The total number of IV-D cases at the end of the state fiscal year.

**Children in open IV-D cases not born in marriage** - The number of children in open IV-D cases that were not born in marriage during the federal fiscal year.

**Children in open IV-D cases with paternity established** - The number of children in open IV-D cases that were not born in marriage with paternity established during the federal fiscal year.

**Collections disbursed** - The number of dollars collected and sent to persons or agencies for child support during the state or federal fiscal year.

**Collections disbursed per Child** - The number of dollars collected and sent to persons or agencies for child support divided by the total IV-D children reported in the IV-D caseload.

**Collections/expense ratio (CSPIA)** - The total dollars collected by each state during the federal fiscal year, divided by the total dollars spent by each state to provide child support services. CSPIA is the Child Support Performance and Incentives Act.

**Collections per current assistance case** - The total collections disbursed for current assistance cases during the federal fiscal year, divided by the number of current assistance cases. This is also referred to as "*collections per current assistance case*" in the federal fiscal year section of this report. 62

**Collections per former assistance case** - The total collections disbursed for former assistance cases during the federal fiscal year, divided by the number of former assistance cases. This is also referred to as “*collections per former assistance case*” in the federal fiscal year section of this report.

**Collections per never assistance case** - The total collections disbursed for never assistance cases during the federal fiscal year, divided by the number of never assistance cases. This is also referred to as “*collections per never assistance case*” in the federal fiscal year section of this report.

**Cost effectiveness measure** - The total dollars collected during the federal fiscal year divided by the total dollars spent for providing child support services during the same year. It is also called the “*CSPIA collections/expense ratio*” in this report.

**Cost per case** - The total dollars spent for providing child support services during the federal fiscal year, divided by the number of open cases at the end of the federal fiscal year.

**County expenditures + allocation** - The total SFY county expenditures plus the total state cost allocation per case.

**County % of state caseload** - The total number of county cases divided by the total number of cases in the state.

**Court order caseload** - The total number of cases currently served by Minnesota’s child support program that have a support order in place at the end of the state fiscal year.

**Current assistance case** - A case in which the children are: (1) recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) under title IV-A of the Social Security Act or (2) entitled to Foster Care maintenance payments under title IV-E of the Social Security Act. In addition, the children’s support rights have been assigned by a caretaker to the state and a referral to the state IV-D agency has been made.

**Current assistance collections** - The total amount of collections made on current assistance cases during the federal fiscal year.

**Current support** - An ongoing court-ordered obligation for support due each month and either received by the Minnesota Child Support Center or withheld by the obligor’s employer or other payor of funds.

**Current support collected** - The total dollars collected and disbursed toward current support obligations during the federal fiscal year.

**Current support due** - The total dollars due in current support obligations during the federal fiscal year.

**Data Reliability Audit (DRA)** - Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, requires the Office of Child Support Enforcement’s (OCSE) Office of Audit to conduct an annual audit to evaluate the completeness, reliability, security and accuracy of the performance measure data reported by the states.



**Disbursement** - The process that sends funds to a payee by warrant (check) or electronic funds transfer.

**Disbursement expenditure ratio** - The total collections disbursed during the state fiscal year, divided by the total dollars spent for child support services. This is also referred to as “*the cost effectiveness measure*” and “*the collections/expense ratio*”.

**Dollars collected per case** - The total dollars of collections disbursed by each state during the federal fiscal year, divided by each state’s total caseload.

**Establishment measure** - The total number of open cases with orders established as of the end of the federal fiscal year, divided by the number of open cases.

**Expenditures** - Dollars spent by County and State Administrations for providing child support services during the state or federal fiscal year. They are also referred to as “*costs*” in this report.

**Federal Fiscal Year 2011 (FFY 2011)** - The time period from October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011.

**Federal incentive** - The total amount of money each county earned by its performance during the state fiscal year on the five federal performance measures. For the definition of these measures, please refer to the inside back cover page of this report.

**Federal performance measures** - The five measures used to evaluate the performance of each state IV-D agency:

- Paternity establishments
- Order establishments
- Current support collections
- Arrears collections
- Cost effectiveness.

**Federal tax offset** - Collections made through intercepting federal tax refunds of parents who are behind in their child support payments.

**Former assistance case** - A case in which the children were formerly receiving title IV-A (AFDC or TANF) or title IV-E Foster Care services.

**Former assistance collections** - The total amount of collections made on cases that received MFIP, AFDC or IV-E Foster Care at some point in the past.

**Full Time Equivalent (FTE)** - The total number of each state’s or county’s staff dedicated to providing child support services during the federal fiscal year.

**Full Time Equivalent (FTE) - child support workers 6/30/2012** - The number of Full Time Equivalent staff dedicated to working directly on and supporting child support cases.

**Full Time Equivalent (FTE) - cooperative agreement workers 6/30/2012** - The number of Full Time Equivalent staff on contract to support the effort associated with child support cases.

**Full Child Support (IV-D) Services** - Services provided by state and county child support agencies for the purpose of processing child support, and spousal maintenance if child support is also being collected on the same case. Full services include:

- Locating parents
- Establishing paternity
- Establishing court orders
- Reviewing and modifying support orders
- Enforcing support orders
- Working with other states to enforce support orders
- Collecting and processing payment for support orders

**Incentives Earned per case** - Total FFY federal incentive dollars earned per IV-D case.

**Income withholding** - The deduction of the current basic support, child care support, medical support, or spousal support obligation and arrears from an obligor's wages or other sources of income.

**Income Withholding-only Services** - Child support agencies provide income withholding-only services to record and process child support and maintenance payments that an obligor's employer or payor of funds withholds from the obligor's wages. The child support agency charges the obligor \$15 per month. The child support agency does not provide any other services or enforcement activities for income withholding-only cases.

**IV-D** - Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. It mandated creation of state-operated child support programs throughout the country, which maintain IV-D cases.

**IV-D Services** - Services provided by state and county child support agencies to process child support and spousal maintenance payments. Full services include locating parents; establishing paternity; establishing court orders; reviewing and modifying support orders; enforcing support orders; working with other states to enforce support orders; and collecting and processing payments for support orders. Also called "Full Child Support Services."

**IV-D Case** - A case where a party has assigned to the state rights to child support because of the receipt of public assistance or has applied for child support services. PRISM assigns a unique 12-digit case number to each IV-D case.

**Medicaid** - The United States health program for individuals and families with low incomes and resources. It is an entitlement program that is jointly funded by the states and federal government, and is managed by the states. Among the groups of people served are eligible low-income parents, children, seniors and people with disabilities.

**Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)** - The state's welfare reform program for low-income families with children. MFIP helps families move to work and focuses on helping families. It includes both cash and food assistance. When most families first apply for cash assistance, they will participate in the Diversionary Work Program (DWP). This is a four-month program that helps parents immediately go to work rather than receive welfare.

**Never assistance case** - A case in which the children are receiving services under the title IV-D program, but are not currently eligible for and have not previously received assistance under titles IV-A or IV-E of the Social Security Act. This includes cases in which the family is receiving IV-D services as a result of a written application for IV-D services (including cases in which children are receiving state, not title IV-E, foster care services) or a case in which they are Medicaid recipients not receiving additional assistance.

**Never assistance collections** - The total amount of collections made on never assistance cases during the federal fiscal year.

**New Cases Added** - The total number of IV-D cases added to the measured caseload during the state fiscal year.

**Open caseload to total FTE staff ratio 6/30/2012** - The total number of open cases as of 6/30/2012, divided by the total number of FTE staff, including cooperative agreement staff.

**Open caseload to worker ratio 6/30/2012** - The total number of open cases as of 6/30/2012, divided by the number of FTE child support workers. This ratio excludes cooperative agreement staff.

**Open cases** - The total number of cases being served by Minnesota's child support program as of the end of the state or federal fiscal year.

**Open cases with arrears due** - The total number of open cases that have arrears due during the federal fiscal year.

**Open cases with collections on arrears** - The total number of open cases with arrears due that also had a collection toward arrears during the federal fiscal year.

**Open cases with current support due** - The number of cases that have a court order and have a current charging amount due.

**Open cases with current support disbursed** - The number of cases that have a court order that also received a current support disbursement during the state fiscal year.

**Open cases with no court order** - The number of open cases at the end of the state fiscal year that requires services to establish a child support order.

**Open cases with orders established** - The number of open cases that also have a court order establishing child support. This is also referred to as "*court order caseload*" in this report.

**Other state collections** - Collections made by other states for a Minnesota case.

**Paternity** - The status of being a father. This status exists whether the child is biological or adopted.

**Paternity measure** - The number of children in open IV-D cases not born in marriage with paternity established during the current federal fiscal year, divided by the number of children in open IV-D cases not born in marriage as of the end of the previous federal fiscal year.

**Percentage disbursed of current support due** - The total collections disbursed in current support during the state or federal fiscal year, divided by the total dollars of current support due.

**Percentage of open cases with court order** - The number of cases with court orders established at the end of the state fiscal year, divided by the number of open cases.

**Percentage of open cases with current support disbursed** - The number of cases that have a court order and received a current support disbursement during the state fiscal year, divided by the total number of court order cases with a current charging amount.

**PRISM** - Minnesota's statewide child support computer system. PRISM is an acronym for **P**roviding **R**esources to **I**mprove **S**upport in **M**innesota.

**Regular collections** - These are collections received by the Child Support Payment Center paid directly by the obligor. It does not include payments received from other payors, income withholding, worker's compensation, unemployment insurance, Minnesota Collection Enterprise, tax offset, a financial institution, or other states.

**State cost allocation per case** - The total SFY state expenditures multiplied by the county % of caseload.

**State establishment incentive** - A \$100 bonus paid from the State of Minnesota to counties for each support order they establish during the state fiscal year.

**State medical support incentive** - A \$50 per child bonus paid from the State of Minnesota to counties for each medical assistance or MNCARE child for whom health insurance is either identified or enforced during the state fiscal year.

**State modification incentive** - A \$100 bonus paid from the State of Minnesota to counties for each modification where the county successfully completes a legal action resulting in a court order modification during the state fiscal year.

**State public assistance (PA) incentive** - An incentive paid from the State of Minnesota to counties based on "total public assistance collections" defined as current and former assistance recoveries and foster care recoveries during the state fiscal year. Medical assistance recoveries are not included in determining the incentive.

**State Paternity incentive** - A \$100 bonus paid from the State of Minnesota to counties for each parentage order they establish and for each Recognition of Parentage form signed in their county office during the state fiscal year.

**State Fiscal Year 2012 (SFY 2012)** - The time period from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

**State tax offset** - Collections made through intercepting state tax refunds to pay child support arrears.

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** - The program provides time-limited public assistance payments to families based on Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. It also provides parents with job preparation, work, and support services to help them become self sufficient. Applicants for TANF are automatically referred to the state IV-D agency to establish paternity and child support for their children, if not already established, or to open a IV-D case for enforcement, if established. TANF replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in 1996.

**Total Case Transactions** - The total number of IV-D cases added, reopened and closed during the state fiscal year.

**Total caseload** - The number of each state's open cases, as of the end of the federal fiscal year.

**Total Children in IV-D Caseload** - Total number of IV-D children reported in FFY.

**Total collections** - The total dollars collected by each state during the federal fiscal year.

**Total disbursement ratio SFY2012** - The total county collections disbursed divided by the SFY total county expenditures plus the total state cost allocation per case.

**Total expenditures** - The total money spent by each state to provide child support services during the federal fiscal year.

**Total federal and state incentives** - Each county's sum of all federal and Minnesota funded incentives received during the state fiscal year.

**Total FTE staff 6/30/2012** - The total number of Full Time Equivalent staff dedicated to overseeing and working on child support issues, although sometimes not directly with child support cases. This total includes cooperative agreement staff.

**Total state incentive** - Each county's sum of all the Minnesota funded incentives received during the state fiscal year.

**Unemployment compensation offset** - Collections made through intercepting a portion of a parent's unemployment compensation check to pay toward their child support obligation.

**Unresolved Undistributed Collections** - The portion of net undistributed collections that either have not been fully identified or allocated and do not have a definite disbursement date due to insufficient information (see Table I below for calculation methodology). These undistributed collections include but are not limited to:

- unidentified collections
- collections being held pending the location of the custodial or noncustodial parent
- collections initially disbursed by check that remain uncashed and are now considered stale-dated and non-negotiable in accordance with State law and procedures
- collections with inaccurate or missing information, including, but not limited to, information to be supplied by an employer or where the amount of the payment does not equal the transmittal amount; collections received on cases with no open or active account; and other data issues
- other collections remaining undistributed.

**Sources of Information:****DHS Financial Management**

Department of Human Services, Financial Operations Division collects, tabulates and produces county financial data information

**County Survey**

Department of Human Services, Child Support Enforcement Division collects, tabulates and produces county Full Time Equivalency (FTE) information.

**OCSE Preliminary Data Report**

The Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement collects, tabulates, and produces state information received from the OCSE 157, OCSE 34A and OCSE 396A State, Washington, DC and Territorial submittals.

**CSED InfoPac Reports:**

**QQ320803:** Quarterly OCSE157 Federal Performance Measures – SUMMARY

**QQ320920:** Annual OCSE157 Paternity Establishment – SUMMARY

**QQ320921:** Annual OCSE157 Federal Performance – SUMMARY

**QQ640201:** Quarterly OCSE34A Collect and Disburse – SUMMARY

**QQ710305:** Annual OCSE 157 Unduplicated Paternity Establishment - SUMMARY

**QW260104:** Caseflow Analysis - SUMMARY

Glossary from Annual Performance Report

(pages59-67 of the 2012 Annual Performance Report)

## **Appendix D: Employer Survey Form and Results**

# STATE OF MINNESOTA

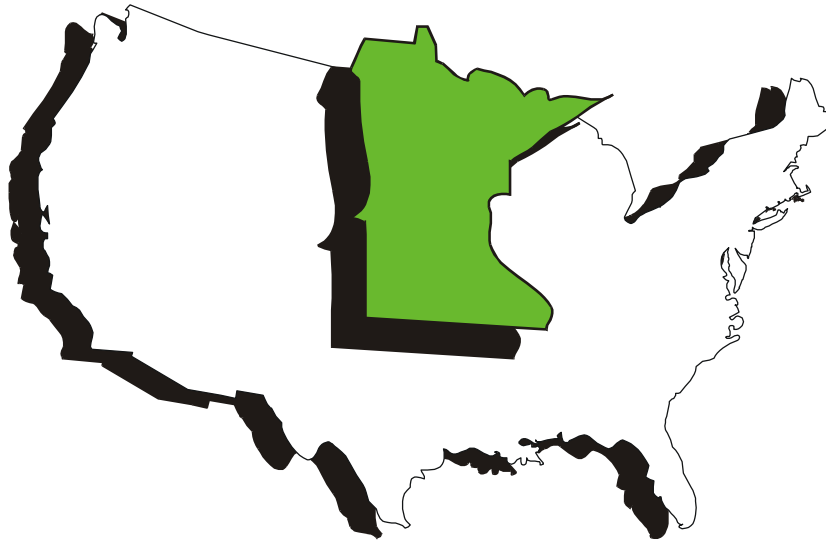
Department of Human Services

Child Support Enforcement Division

FY 2012 Employer Survey

2012 Survey of Employers on Child Support Compliance for the Minnesota Legislature





## **Executive Summary**

### ***Private Business Costs***

Private businesses are essential to collecting child support in Minnesota. The state depends on thousands of employers to withhold child support amounts from earnings, submit collected amounts to the state, and maintain records necessary to properly administer the program. Federal and state laws require employers to perform these essential services, which include:

- \* Submitting new hire reporting;
- \* Responding to requests for employment identification;
- \* Responding to requests for medical insurance information;
- \* Processing of income withholding;
- \* Transmitting child support payments to the State; and
- \* Making cost-of-living adjustments to child support payments.

### **Employer Survey**

To assess private business costs relating to child support, the Child Support Enforcement Division conducted a random survey (see pp 7-9) using the employer table in the CSED PRISM (Providing Resources to Improve Support in Minnesota) database. The database listed 37,696 employers of which 24,704 were Minnesota employers, including nonprofit organizations. A randomly selected sample of 400 employers, of

which 261 were Minnesota employers, was mailed a survey during the fall of 2012. The survey asked them to estimate how much time and money they spend each month on the above activities. The survey also asked for employer opinions on the impact of these efforts on their businesses.

**Survey Results**

Of the 400 surveys sent out, 97 were returned, for a response rate of 24.3%. Surveys returned for address correction were resent and the corrections were given to the CSED operations group for PRISM update. The employers were asked to indicate the time expended and cost incurred for each of the above activities and to rate the burden these activities placed on them, using a four-point scale.

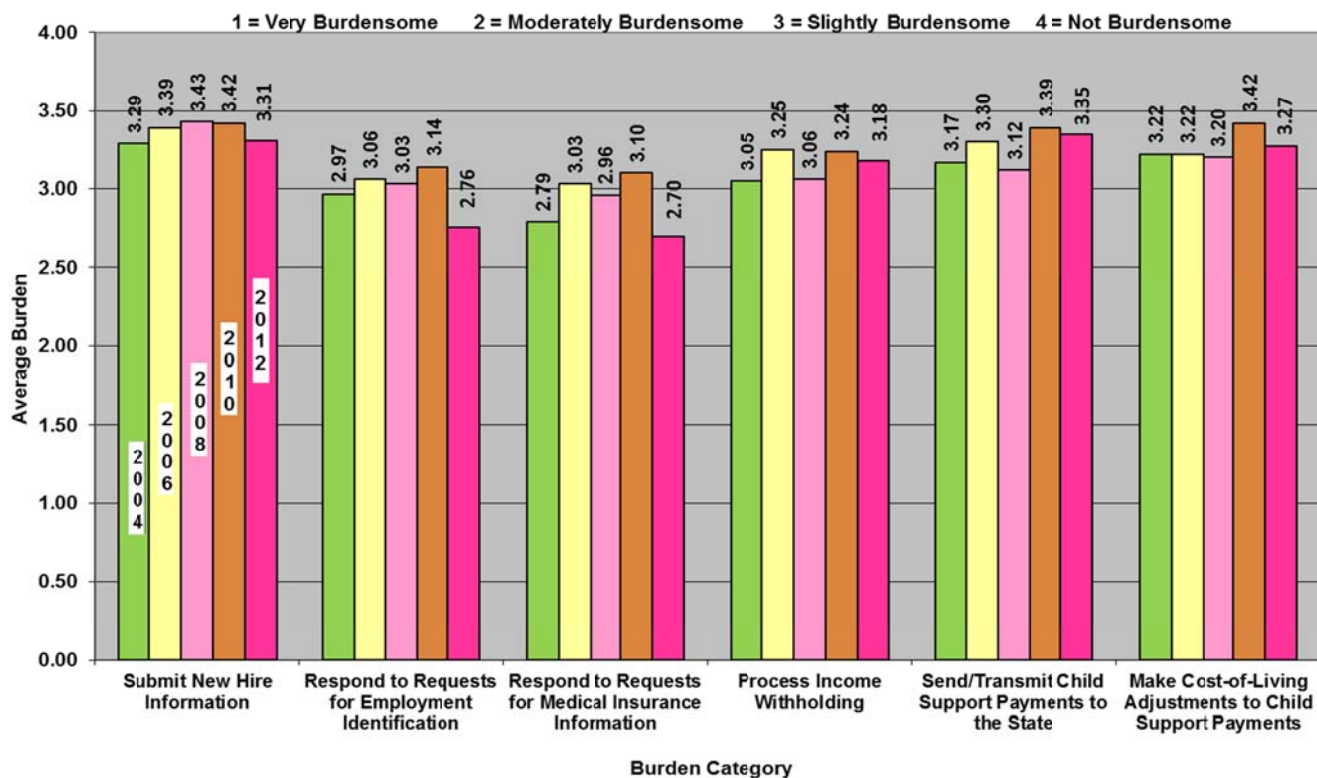
The **BURDEN** responses are summarized, by category, in Table I below:

**Table I**

Activity	Burden				Total
	Not Burdensome	Slightly Burdensome	Moderately Burdensome	Very Burdensome	
<b>New Hire Information</b>	31	20	6	3	60
<b>Employment Identification</b>	17	18	19	6	60
<b>Medical Insurance Information</b>	15	20	19	7	61
<b>Income Withholding</b>	27	19	12	2	60
<b>Transmit Child Support Payments</b>	33	21	6	1	61
<b>Cost-of-Living Adjustments</b>	27	26	6	2	61

A majority of the employers reported that the required child support activities are not burdensome or only slightly burdensome using the four-point scale. Thirty-five employers (36%) rated at least one of the six categories as moderately or very burdensome. “Responding to Requests for Medical Information” was relatively, the ‘most burdensome’ category.

2004/2006/2008/2010/2012 Employer Survey - Business Impact



The **TIME** responses are summarized, by category, in Table II below:

**Table II**

Activity	Monthly (Hours)		
	Min	Max	Average
Submit New Hire Information	.01	80	2.97
Respond to Requests for Employment Identification	.01	500	10.22
Respond to Requests for Medical Insurance Information	.01	500	9.69
Process Income Withholding	.01	480	10.04
Send/Transmit Child Support Payments to the State	.01	240	5.42
Make Cost-of-Living Adjustments to Child Support Payments	.01	100	2.51

The **COST** responses are summarized, by category, in Table III below:

**Table III**

Activity	Monthly (\$)		
	Min	Max	Average
Submit New Hire Information	\$1.00	\$3000	\$87.00
Respond to Requests for Employment Identification	1.00	4706	81.14
Respond to Requests for Medical Insurance Information	1.00	3750	65.80
Process Income Withholding	1.00	4800	123.36
Send/Transmit Child Support Payments to the State	1.00	4735	77.63
Make Cost-of-Living Adjustments to Child Support Payments	1.00	2966	55.97

**ALL** categories are averaged, by category, in Table IV below:

**Table IV**

Activity	Monthly		
	Hours	Cost	Burden
Submit New Hire Information	2.97	\$87.84	3.31
Respond to Requests for Employment Identification	10.22	\$1.14	2.76
Respond to Requests for Medical Insurance Information	9.69	65.80	2.70
Process Income Withholding	10.04	123.36	3.18
Send/Transmit Child Support Payments to the State	5.42	77.63	3.35
Make Cost-of-Living Adjustments to Child Support Payments	2.51	55.97	3.27

## Observations

Seven employers (8%) reported that employees had left their jobs after encountering child support obligations.

Two of the twenty-two 'free form' written comments indicated for example ***"I think the current program works fine"***, and ***"The department of Corrections and child support as it relates to offenders is a collaborative that is growing by the day. Child support has a strong presence in the Corrections system."***

Seven of the twenty-two (31%) written comments indicated that the employers were upset with the fact that they were involved in any collection activity. Comments ranged from the operational: **"My employees are hourly, Their wages change per payroll. Child Support payment amounts should be a percentage of that particular weeks' wages instead of a set amount,"** and **"The time it takes to submit the initial process is long and I am not compensated for it yet I spend work time that should be used to do something more productive,"** to the philosophical **"Butt out and stop making people who are responsible waste their time and resources collecting money for delinquent members of society that the state can't manage on their own so they push the collection issue and cost onto someone else. Do I think they should pay yes. But that is between the state and the two parties involve, not the business. And I really like that I don't get a choice, if i don't collect or send on time then I get threats that I will be held in contempt of court. The intent of the system is good but the way it is managed and abused by the people who use it is ridiculous"**.

The remaining thirteen written comments were interpreted as 'neutral.'

## Conclusions

Comparing the results of this survey to the one conducted in 2010 (which had a higher response rate at 35%), it appears that employers are slightly less happy (Avg burden score 2010 = 3.13 vs. 2012 = 3.09) with the child support collection process and its impact on their respective businesses. In total, however, the majority of the businesses report little to minimal impact to their operations. Responses to the service aspect of the survey seem to indicate that employers are happy with the contacts they have had with the Child Support Payment Center in particular and to CSED in general. We will continue to monitor how we perform using adhoc surveys. We anticipate that further enhancements to the CSED public websites, along with the wider use of the Electronic Fund Transfer program, will lessen the impact of our program on Minnesota's business community.

## Sample Cover Letter

### Date

Dear Minnesota Employer:

In the past year, employers withheld and processed 72% of the \$604 million collected by Minnesota's child support program. We thank you for your efforts in making Minnesota one of the most successful states in collecting support for children.

Minnesota's child support program needs your help to assess the impact of these efforts on your business. Therefore, we are asking you to complete our online survey at:

<http://survey.dhs.state.mn.us/csed>

The Child Support Division, within the Minnesota Department of Human Services, needs this information to compile a report required by the Minnesota Legislature every two years, per Minnesota Statutes, sections 256.01 and 256.011.

Please complete the online survey by November 15, 2012.

I truly appreciate your helping us support Minnesota's children.

If you have questions, please call the Child Support Enforcement Division Help Desk at (651) 431-4344 or 1 (800) 657-3890.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Wayland Campbell". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

Wayland Campbell, Director  
Child Support Enforcement Division

Enclosure.

## Biennial Employer Survey

(RESULTS BASED ON 97 RESPONSES FROM THE 400 SURVEYS SENT)

### Survey of Employers on Child Support Compliance for the Minnesota Legislature

**1. What is the nature of your business in Minnesota?**

Enter the number from the following list:

3	1) Ag, Forestry and Fishing	3	8) Public Administration	0	15) Travel
0	2) Mining	1	9) Electric, Fuel Distribution	0	16) Biosciences
11	3) Construction	6	10) Transportation	1	17) Environmental Tech
12	4) Manufacturing	1	11) Communications	1	18) Medical Tech
3	5) Wholesale Trade	0	12) Sanitary Services	4	19) Printing/Publishing
14	6) Retail Trade	5	13) Non-profit Entity	2	20) Software/Computer Svcs
2	7) Finance, Insur, Real Estat	10	14) Service Sector	13	21) Other, Specify below
				5	BLANK

**2. How many employees do you have?**

0-5     6-20     21-50     >50     BLANK

**3. How would you rate your satisfaction with the Child Support Payment Center (CSPC)?**

Use the following scale (circle one):

1 = Satisfied     BLANK  
 3 = Dissatisfied     2 = Neither Satisfied / Dissatisfied  
 4 = N/A - Have Not Used

**4. With respect to the activities listed in the table below; please provide your estimate of the amount of time it takes each month to complete the activity, the cost of the activity, then, using the scale, tell us the relative burden of the activity on your business operations.**

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF THE RESPONDENT'S ENTRIES

Activity	Hours	Cost	Burden*
Submit New Hire Information	2.97	\$87.84	3.31
Process Notice of Income Withholding	10.04	123.36	3.18
Send/Transmit Child Support Payments to the CSPC	5.42	77.63	3.35
Make Cost of Living Adjustments to CS payments	2.51	55.97	3.27
Employment Verification Form	10.22	81.14	2.76
Answer requests for insurance information	9.69	65.80	2.70

\*Use the following scale:    1 = Very Burdensome    2 = Moderately Burdensome  
    3 = Slightly Burdensome    4 = Not Burdensome

**5. Do you pass along any of the income withholding costs to the employees from whom income is withheld? (State statute allows**

YES     NO  
 BLANK     N/A

**6. Have any of your employees left employment as a direct result of income withholding or reporting their employment to the child support office?**

NO     YES    IF KNOWN - HOW MANY?  
 BLANK     OTHER    1=1x    >2=4x    BLANK=92x

**7. In the past year, have you called the state child support office for any reason?**

YES     NO     BLANK

If you called the state office, what was the purpose of the call?

<b>8. During the phone contact:</b>							
<b>Was the question answered to your satisfaction?</b>							
	16	YES	1	NO	80	BLANK	N/A
<b>Was the response time to your satisfaction?</b>							
	15	YES	2	NO	80	BLANK	N/A
<b>9. If you have called the state office, have you used the interactive voice response (IVR) system?</b>							
	7	YES	11	NO	79	BLANK	N/A
<b>If you have used the IVR system, please indicate your satisfaction with it using the following scale (circle one):</b>							
	1 = Satisfied		2 = Neither Satisfied / Dissatisfied		3 = Dissatisfied		
	4	Satisfied	5	Neither	0	Dissatisfied	
	88	BLANK				N/A	
<b>10. Do you have any suggestions on how we can improve the service we provide to you over the phone?</b>							
<b>11. Have you used the New Hire website ( <a href="http://www.mn-newhire.com">http://www.mn-newhire.com</a> ) to report newly hired employees at your business?</b>							
	19	YES	42	NO			
	36	BLANK	0	N/A			
<b>Has it been helpful?</b>							
	19	YES	20	NO			
	58	BLANK	0	N/A			
<b>12. Do you have any suggestions on how we can improve our New Hire reporting process?</b>							
<b>13. Have you used the Minnesota Child Support Enforcement website:</b>							
<b>( <a href="http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/id 000160">http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/id 000160</a> )</b>							
<b>to review the latest program policies and procedures.</b>							
	9	YES	55	NO	33	BLANK	
<b>Has it been helpful?</b>							
	14	YES	19	NO	64	BLANK	0 N/A
<b>14. Are you enrolled in the 'electronic fund transfer' program to transfer your child support payments, to the payment center?</b>							
	19	YES	44	NO	34	BLANK	
<b>If not, please check out this feature on website:</b>							
<b>( <a href="http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/id 000755">http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/id 000755</a> )</b>							
<b>15. What features would you most want on an electronic payment website such as Minnesota Child Support Online?</b>							
<b>( <a href="http://www.childsupport.dhs.state.mn.us/Action/Welcome">http://www.childsupport.dhs.state.mn.us/Action/Welcome</a> )</b>							
<b>16. What is the one thing you would like to see the child support program improve upon or change, as it relates to your business?</b>							
<b>17) Any other comments?</b>							



**BIENNIAL REPORT / EMPLOYER SURVEY**  
**- NARRATIVE RESPONSES**

**Q) IF YOU CALLED THE STATE OFFICE, WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE CALL?**

**To ask about the maximum % that can be taken out of a check for someone that doesn't make enough to meet the amount the state wants to withhold, Verify Change of W/H, Verify a form received, how to change withdrawal amount, To verify receipt of payment, Verifying amounts due on multiple orders for one garnishee, Discuss offender related child support issues, Terminated employee information and questions on amount for withholding, Inquiring about MN getting on the EIWO program, To report a layoff of an employee, To inform them the employee receives the majority of their income in cash tips, clarify process, question about the income not being enough to cover the deductions, When I get two payments for same child, verify withholding or term notice, test, question about a form we received.**

**Q) DO YOU HAVE SUGGESTIONS ON HOW WE CAN IMPROVE THE SERVICE WE PROVIDE TO YOU OVER THE PHONE?**

Make listening to updated information an option not a requirement to moving forward with the call, **none.**

**Q) DO YOU HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS ON HOW WE CAN IMPROVE OUR NEW HIRE REPORTING PROCESS?**

Less burden should be placed on the employer. Child support is not the employers problem. The State seems to think that we are in the child support business and we should drop everything to accomplish their agenda, **Don't have any comments because our payroll service handles this,** It's a little awkward when you have multiple reporting, **Our payroll provider does this and we pay for their services,** I'm in Colorado so I let our payroll company handle the reporting of new hires, **none,** ADP reports this for me now, **We use ADP for our payroll processing so not sure of costs.**

**Q) WHAT FEATURES WOULD YOU MOST WANT ON AN ELECTRONIC PAYMENT WEBSITE SUCH AS MINNESOTA CHILD SUPPORT ONLINE?**

We process all our payments through our payroll provider ADP, so it is seamless, **I like how the efile system works - easy payment on the web options. That would be**

**ideal**, Have no idea how this is handled because our payroll service handles this, **Our payroll company takes care of this for us**, Needs to be easy to use/easy to enroll. I attempted to sign up for the EFT and I found it too technical/confusing/time-consuming just to enroll. Too much red tape, **We do not use this due to third party payroll services**, I would like it to be simple to use - with stored information so we can just log in and initiate payment for specified cases. If it was similar to the MN eFile system, that would be ideal, **no answer**.

**Q) What is the one thing you would like to see the child support program improve upon or change, as it relates to your business?**

*and*

**Q) Any other comments?**

it would be great to have the insurance information built into your system per business. so then we only have to supply general insurance information once. that takes the longest time and it is the same for everyone, the redundancey is a lot, **The time it takes to submit the initial process is long and I am not compensated for it yet I spend work time that should be used to do something more productive**, the responsibility is the employees not the employers. There should be more responsibility placed on the employee to make sure their information is accurate with the state. The main function of an employer is to make a profit, these costs are only a liability for the employer. We are not allowed to hire based on child support, so why are we held accountable for it after the fact?, **My employees are hourly, Their wages change per payroll. Child Support payment amounts should be a percentage of that particular weeks' wages instead of a set amount**, Butt out, **more user friendly**, Have not had to call the child support program for a number of years. When I did I would either have to wait days to get a call back or never, **i think the current program works fine**, A little easier to do. Put all info on where, how, when on one screen easy to read. In other words, dumb it down. I have no problem but if anyone else had to do it, I know they would find it hard to figure out, **The department of Corrections and child support as it relates to offenders is a collaborative that is growing by the day. Child support has a strong presence the the Corrections system**, Employees complain about how long it takes to get things changed. One took over a month to end his withholding and then he was mad at the business because we kept withholding the money because we weren't getting notified to stop, **Eliminate duplicate questions and forms**, EIWO, sending IWO electronically so they can be set up automatically in our system, **I would like the ability to fill out the child support forms (like employment verifications and insurance information) online. Filling out paper forms and mailing them in wastes time and money**, change the verification of employment forms. change the insurance forms. very hard to write in such small spaces and some of the questions take more room for explanations when we have 6 different types of insurance deductions built in, **NOT SEND MORE THAN ONE CHILD PAYMENT FOR THE CHILDREN FOR OUR EMPLOYEES - I WILL GET 2 OR 3 OF THEM**, verify forms that are sent out. Sometimes we receive failure to report or term notices and then are informed they were sent out by mistake, **Butt out and stop making people who are responsible waste**

**their time and resources collecting money for delinquent members of society that the state can't manage on their own so they push the collection issue and cost onto someone else. Do I think they should pay yes. But that is between the state and the two parties invlove, not the business. And I really like that I don't get a choice, if i don't collect or send on time then I get threats that I will be held in contempt of court. The intent of the sysytem is good but the way it is managed and abused by the people who use it is rediculus, Too much paperwork!, Our payroll service takes care of the submission of the garnishment amount for a set fee of \$3 per payroll period, Some of the fax numbers for various Child Support Officers have been wrong in the past making it more difficult to send information back to them, None**

## **Appendix E: Statutory Authority and Costs of Producing this Report**

*Statutory Authority*

**This Report To The Legislature Is Mandated By 1998 Minnesota Laws, Chapter 382, Article 1, Section 34:**

Sec. 34. [REPORT]

- (a) The commissioner of human services shall evaluate all child support programs and enforcement mechanisms to determine the following:
  - (1) Minnesota's performance on the child support and incentive measures submitted by the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement to the United States Congress;
  - (2) Minnesota's performance relative to other states;
  - (3) individual county performance; and
  - (4) recommendations for further improvement.
- (b) The commissioner shall evaluate in separate categories the federal, state, and local government costs of child support enforcement in the state. The evaluation must also include a representative sample of private business costs relating to child support enforcement based on a survey of at least 50 Minnesota businesses and nonprofit organizations.
- (c) The commissioner shall also report on the amount of child support arrearages in this state with separate categories for the amount of child support in arrears for 90 days, six months, one year, and two or more years. The report must establish a process for determining when an arrearage is considered uncollectible based on the age of the arrearage and likelihood of collection of the amount owed. The amounts determined to be uncollectible must be deducted from the total amount of outstanding arrearages for purposes of determining arrearages that are considered collectible.
- (d) The first report on these topics shall be submitted to the Legislature by January 1, 1999, and subsequent reports shall be submitted biennially before January 15 of each odd-numbered year.

**The section on driver's license suspension in this report to the Legislature is mandated by Minn. Stat., Sec. 518A, Subdivision 65(f) (2006) as amended in 2002:**

Subd. 13 Driver's license suspension

- (f) On January 15, 1997 and every two years after that, the commissioner of human services shall submit a report to the Legislature that identifies the following information relevant to the implementation of this section:
  - (1) The number of child support obligors notified of an intent to suspend a driver's license;
  - (2) the amount collected in payments from the child support obligors notified of an intent to suspend a driver's license;
  - (3) the number of cases paid in full and payment agreements executed in response to notification of a intent to suspend a driver's license;
  - (4) the number of cases in which there has been notification and no payments or payment agreements;
  - (5) the number of driver's licenses suspended;
  - (6) the cost of implementation and operation of the requirements of this section; and

- (7) the number of limited licenses issued and number of cases in which payment agreements are executed and cases are paid in full following issuance of a limited license.

***Cost to Produce this Report***

The following is a summary of the costs of preparing this report, as mandated by the Laws of 1994:

State Staff Assistance	\$2,009
Printing and Mailing	\$150
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>\$2,159</b>

## **Appendix F: Federal Performance Measures Summary**

# Federal Performance Measures

	Formula	FFY07	FFY08	FFY09	FFY10	FFY11	FFY12
<b>Paternity</b>	Children in Open IV-D Cases with Paternity Established <sup>1</sup>	96%	97%	99%	100%	101%	102%
	Children in Open IV-D Cases Born outside of Marriage <sup>1</sup>						
<b>Orders Established</b>	Cases open at the End of Fiscal Year with Support Orders Established <sup>2</sup>	82%	84%	84%	85%	86%	86%
	Cases Open at End of Fiscal Year <sup>2</sup>						
<b>Collections on Current Support</b>	Total Amount of Support Distributed as Current Support During Fiscal Year <sup>2</sup>	69%	70%	70%	69%	70%	71%
	Total Amount of Current Support Due for the Fiscal Year <sup>2</sup>						
<b>Collections on Arrears</b>	Total Cases with Support Distributed as Arrears During Fiscal Year <sup>2</sup>	66%	68%	67%	70%	70%	70%
	Total Cases with Arrearages Due for All Fiscal Years <sup>2</sup>						
<b>Cost Effectiveness</b>	Collections Forwarded to Other States + Total Collections Distributed + Fees Retained by Other States <sup>3</sup>	\$4.01	\$3.91	\$3.71	\$3.70	\$3.59	\$3.49
	Total IV-D Dollars Expended <sup>4</sup>						

- Sources:**
- 1 - QQ320920
  - 2 - QQ320921
  - 3 - QQ640201
  - 4 - DHS Financial Operations Division Report