

**Evaluation of Minnesota
Child Support Division Mechanisms and Programs:**

Report to the Minnesota Legislature

January 2015

Prepared by the Minnesota Department of Human Services
Child Support Division

For further information, contact:

Jeffrey Jorgenson, Director
Child Support Division
Minnesota Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 64946
St. Paul, MN 55164-0946
651-431-4400

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
Performance on Federal Incentive Measures.....	4
Performance Relative to Other States.....	5
Individual County Performance.....	5
Recommendations for Program Improvement.....	6
Federal, State and County Costs, and Costs to Private Employers	8
Child Support Arrears and Amounts Uncollectible.....	11
Appendix A: County Comparison (FFY 2014 Preliminary Data).....	14
Appendix B: Sources of Information.....	33
Appendix C: Employer Survey Form and Results.....	36
Appendix D: Statutory Authority and Cost of Producing this Report.....	46
Appendix E: Federal Performance Measures Summary.....	48

Executive Summary

The Minnesota Legislature requires the Minnesota 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.¹ 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.

This report provides the most current preliminary data available. Federal data related to other states is Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2013; one year older (less current) since it takes the federal office more time to finalize its data.

Minnesota county data is FFY 2014, compiled by the state office at the end of the federal fiscal year, on Sept. 30, 2014.

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 (OCSE) 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 2014, Minnesota's child support program achieved the results presented below (Appendix A).

Federal Performance Measures (FFY 2014)	Score	Federal Benchmark
Paternity Establishment Percentage (Title IV-D)	100%	90%
Percent of IV-D Cases with a Support Order	88%	80%
Title IV-D Collection Rate for Current Support Due	72%	80%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Arrears with a Collection	70%	80%
Dollars Collected per Dollar of Administrative Expenditure	\$3.58	5.00

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

¹ Refer to Appendix D of this document for statutory authority and expenditures to produce this report.

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 (fifth) and collections on arrears support (third).

Minnesota Ranking on Federal Performance Measures (FFY 2013)	
Measure	Rank for Minnesota
Paternity establishment	17
Order establishment	22
Current support collections	5
Cases with arrears collections	3
Cost effectiveness	45

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 \$603.9 million² in FFY 2014.
- **Collections per Case³:**
 - The average annual collection per case was \$2,521.
 - The average annual collection for a public assistance case was \$432.
 - The average annual collection for a non-public assistance case was \$2,757.

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

Total spending on the Minnesota child support program in federal fiscal year 2013 was \$165.2 million, funded as follows:

- **Federal, State and County Costs:**
 - County share: \$40 million (24 percent)
 - State share: \$12 million (7 percent);
 - Federal share: \$113 million (69 percent).

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

² OCSE 34a Collections Report

³ OCSE 157 Performance Report (Current and Arrears)

Child Support Arrears and Amounts Uncollectible⁴

As of June 30, 2014, total arrearage owed on open Minnesota child support cases was approximately \$1.67 billion. Of this:

- \$1.467 billion is unpaid child support
- \$117 million is unpaid medical support
- \$86 million is unpaid child care, spousal maintenance and fees.

The above debt is owed to custodial parents and public assistance including:

- \$351 million owed on cases that have public assistance arrears
- \$1.127 billion owed for cases that have non-public assistance arrears
- \$194 million accrued interest and fees.

About \$340 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 (86 percent) of the total arrears amount is more than one year. Child Support Division staff estimates that approximately \$1.1 billion of total arrears amount is uncollectible.

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.

⁴ Quarterly Accounts Receivable Report (6/30/14)
QQ280204 – Acct Rec by Obligation Type

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 the summer of the following year.

Minnesota continues to strive to be among the top performing states on the five federal performance measures, and in other key program areas. To view detailed state-by-state data, refer to the [Preliminary FFY 2013 Federal Annual Report on the OCSE website](#).

As indicated in the following table for FFY 2013, Minnesota performs reasonably well compared to other states in the five federal performance measures. Minnesota is third 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 fifth in collection of current support, collecting 71 percent of the amount due for current support obligations. It ranks 22 in order establishment, with 86 percent. 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 Minnesota rank 17 among all states for paternity establishment. The state's cost effectiveness ranking of 45 places it in the lower portion of all states.

Federal Performance Measures	Minnesota Ranking (FFY 2013)
Paternity establishment	17
Order establishment*	22
Current support collections*	5
Cases with arrears collections	3
Cost effectiveness	45

*Minnesota improved in these measures for FFY 2014

The table below indicates Minnesota's performance in FFY 2013 when comparing types of collections. It ranks seventh among all states in collections on open cases, sixth in former assistance cases and third in never (receiving) assistance cases. Minnesota ranks sixteenth in total dollars collected, while having the 21 largest caseload, an indication of high collections. Minnesota's ranking of 25 on collections for current assistance cases reflects that this is often the most difficult portion of a caseload for which to achieve child support collections.

Collection Comparison	Minnesota Ranking (FFY 2013)
Total Dollars Collected	16
Collections per Open Case	7
Collections per Current Assistance Case	25
Collections per Former Assistance Case	6
Collections per Never Assistance Case	3

Performance Relative to Other States

This report provides the most current preliminary data available. Federal data related to other states is Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2013, one year older (less current) since it takes the federal office more time to finalize its data.

Minnesota county data is FFY 2014, compiled by the state office at the end of the federal fiscal year, on Sept. 30, 2014.

Since the OCSE federal data is less current, Minnesota has improved its performance in both collections on current support and order establishment. As noted, the state comparison data on the OCSE site does not include this improved performance data.

The table below shows Minnesota’s performance on the five federal performance measures in FFY 2014.

FFY 2014 Federal Performance Measures*	Score	Federal Benchmark
Paternity Establishment Percentage (Title IV-D PEP)	100%	90%
Percent of Title IV-D Cases with a Support Order	88%	80%
Title IV-D Collection Rate for Current Support Due	72%	80%
Percent of Title IV-D Cases with Arrears with a Collection	70%	80%
Dollars Collected per Dollar of Administrative Expenditure	\$3.58	5.00

* See Appendix B for an analysis of how the federal measures are determined.

Individual County Performance

The following section indicates county performance on the five federal performance measures (see Appendix A). These figures indicate that the majority of Minnesota 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 percent (current statewide rate is 100 percent).

Paternity Establishment. County performance on paternity establishment for FFY 2014 shows that all 87 counties achieved a paternity establishment percentage of 90 percent or above, meeting the performance target. Attaining the federal target makes the state eligible to receive full incentive funding for this measure.

Order Establishment. Eighty-five counties are achieving order establishment rates of 80 percent or above, which helped the state increase its overall performance to 88 percent for this measure. It has met the federal performance target in FFY 2004 - 2014, making the state eligible for full incentive funding for this measure.

Current Support Collections. The statewide average for this measure is 72 percent. Eight counties have met the federal performance target of 80 percent. 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. Nineteen 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 percent 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. The state has a cost effectiveness ratio of \$3.58, which means that for each dollar invested in the child support program, more than \$3.00 is collected for Minnesota families. Generally, individual counties perform well in this area with 45 counties achieving a cost effectiveness ratio at or above the \$5.00 federal performance target for FFY 2014. The overall state ratio includes state expenditures, therefore, is lower than the county average.

Recommendations for Program Improvement

The Child Support Executive Management Team consists of the child support program and systems directors, deputy directors, and direct services manager. The team reviews work requests and weighs competing interests to determine work priorities for the division. The expected outcome of the plan is for all managers, supervisors, and staff involved in this work to have a common understanding of priority work. Resources may be adjusted to efficiently accomplish the necessary work. The plan informs county Title IV-D agencies and other partners of the priorities and current work commitments of the division.

MNsure/PRISM Interface

Initiated in early 2013, this project is included in the larger department-wide MNsure (Minnesota Health Insurance Exchange) initiative. The project addresses interface work between the MNsure system and the child support computer system, PRISM. Project objectives include an income verification component for the MNsure system and a Medical Assistance referral and eligibility interface between MNsure and PRISM.

Minnesota Child Support Online (MCSO) Payment Based

This project started in June 2012. The purpose is to add payment-based functionality to the Minnesota Child Support Online (MCSO) website. Deliverables include

- Adding a file upload option for employers.
- Allowing participants to make one-time or recurring payments.
- Allowing counties to submit electronic payments to the Distribution Center
- Allowing participants to pay by credit card.

These deliverables will be implemented iteratively.

Minnesota Child Support Online (MCSO) Non-payment based

This project started in June 2012. The purpose is to add non-payment-based functionality to the Minnesota Child Support Online (MCSO) website. Deliverables include

- Sending registered employers their password electronically instead of via mail
- Allowing participants to update their own demographics.

These deliverables will be implemented iteratively.

State Services Portal (SSP): Quick Implementation Project

Query Interstate Cases for Kids (QUICK) is a secure electronic data exchange to assist case workers in handling their cases more effectively by improving state-to state information sharing. CSD is implementing QUICK. QUICK will offer real-time access to

- Participant demographic information
- Non-Custodial Parent (NCP) payment and disbursement detail
- Summary court order documentation
- Case activity statements
- IV-D agency contact information.

Child Support ezDocs

Child Support ezDocs is an interactive web tool that participants can use to request a review of their child support order, respond to an active review of their child support order or complete the pro se forms for child support modifications. The purpose of this project is to make the Child Support ezDocs forms available on Minnesota Child Support Online website and continue division efforts to simplify and streamline the process for review and modification of child support orders. Adding this functionality to MCSO will help provide a one-stop shop for participants. The project is expected to close January 2015.

Gender Neutral Terminology

In 2013, the Minnesota Legislature passed legislation that requires the use of gender neutral terms in laws governing parentage presumptions based on civil marriage. The impacts to the child support program include updates to child support policies, procedures and PRISM-generated forms.

Child Support Name Change

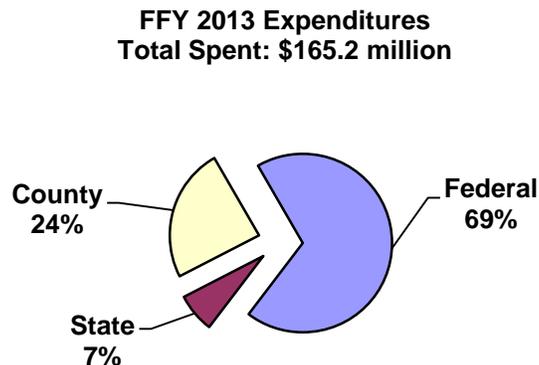
The Minnesota Department of Human Services changed the name of the division from the Child Support Enforcement Division to Child Support Division (CSD). This change better reflects the work within child support. Objectives of this project will be to remove “enforcement” from external locations and create a transition plan for changes on all internal locations. The project schedule, including target date, is yet to be determined.

Arrears Management Project

The Arrears Management project is working to address these types of issues. This policy focuses on areas that are significant to families experiencing difficult circumstances such as unemployment, underemployment, large arrears balances and incarceration. County agencies have authority under Minn. Stat. § 518A.62 (Appendix B) to consider and approve requests from parents, review cases and permanently reduce assigned public assistance arrears, if cases meet evaluation criteria.

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

Federal, state and local government resources fund Minnesota’s child support program. As indicated in the chart below, 69 percent of funding is from federal resources, 24 percent from county government, and 7 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 FFY 2013, the federal share of funding for Minnesota’s child support program was \$113 million. One change in the federal funding that started October 1, 2006, is that federal performance incentive dollars can no longer be submitted for FFP due to the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. 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. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) restored the federal funding through FFY 2010. 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 FFY 2014 results for the five federal performance measures:⁵

Paternity Establishment Percentage (IV-D PEP)	100%
Percent of IV-D Cases with a Support Order	88%
IV-D Collection Rate for Current Support Due	72%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Arrears with a Collection	70%
Dollars Collected per Dollar of Administrative Expenditure	\$3.58

These results are used to calculate Minnesota’s share of federal incentive funding for the child support program. In Federal Fiscal Year 2013, Minnesota received about \$12 million, or 2.26 percent 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 county agencies according to individual county performance based on the same measures used by the federal government.

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 FFY 2013, the state contribution to total program funding was \$12 million, or 7 percent of total program spending after FFP. There are fees assessed on child support customers. There is a one-time \$25 fee for new nonpublic assistance applicants to the child support program. Under the new federal legislation, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, beginning Oct. 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 agency 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 the following 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 Minnesota Department of Human Services conducted a random survey of 400 employers and nonprofit organizations biennially from 2002-2014. Comparing the results of the 2014 survey to the one conducted in 2012, it

⁵ The formulas used to calculate these performance measures can be found in Appendix B.

appears that employers find the child support collection process, and its impact on respective businesses, less burdensome than in previous years.

Results from the 2014 survey are described below.⁶ The results indicate the majority of 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 CSD in general.

The overall response rate for the survey was 20.5 percent (82 surveys returned), and revealed:

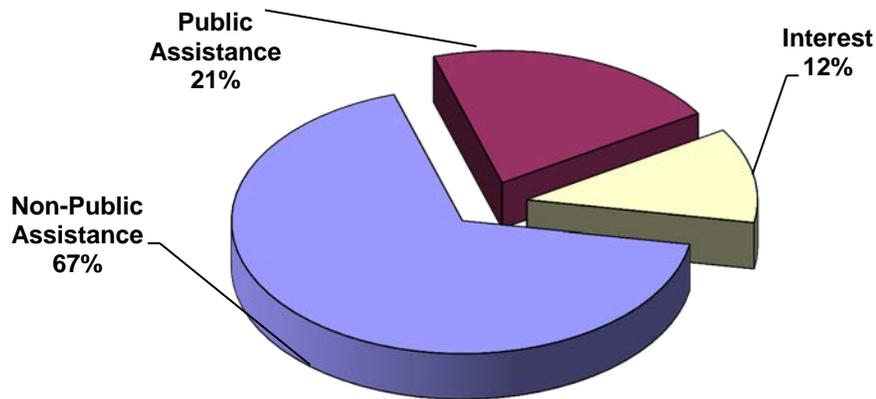
- A majority of the employers reported that the required child support activities are not burdensome, or only slightly burdensome using the four-point scale
- Five employers (6 percent) reported that employees had left their jobs after they learned of the child support action taken
- Twenty-three employers (28 percent) rated at least one of the six categories as moderately or very burdensome.

Activity	<i>Rating</i>			
	Not Burdensome	Slightly Burdensome	Moderately Burdensome	Very Burdensome
New Hire Information	25	25	5	1
Income Withholding	21	27	7	1
Transmitting Payments	31	18	7	0
Cost of Living Adjustments	25	20	9	1
Employment Identification	17	21	15	2
Medical Insurance Information Verification	21	18	16	2

⁶ See Appendix C for additional detail.

Child Support Arrears and Amount Uncollectible

As of June 30, 2014, child support arrears of approximately \$1.67 billion were owed on open Minnesota child support cases. This total includes unpaid support obligations, interest and fees. Of the total arrearage amount, \$348 million in unpaid support is owed on cases for which public assistance was issued to a family at some point, and about \$1.11 billion in non-public assistance arrears.



As noted above, approximately \$1.47 billion, or 88 percent, of the total \$1.67 billion represents unpaid child support obligations. The remaining 12 percent is comprised of other obligations, including interest and fees.

Approximately \$116 million in outstanding arrears is owed for medical support and birthing expenses, and another \$85 million is owed for such things as child care, spousal maintenance and fees.

Interstate Cases⁷ A significant portion of 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 \$340 million, or 20 percent of the \$1.67 billion total arrears, is owed on interstate cases initiated in Minnesota that other states are responsible for collecting. Of the 156,040 child support cases with arrears, 14 percent are this type of interstate case.

⁷ QQ280202 (Initiating) QQ280204 (Summary)

Age of Arrears and Uncollectible Amount The vast majority (86 percent or \$1.44 billion) of child support arrears are more than one year. The table below gives a breakdown of arrears by time frame.

Current Receivables	Balances by Age (SFY 2014)
1 – 30 days	\$5,390,819
31 – 60 days	\$22,320,488
61 – 90 days	\$21,598,425
91 – 120 days	\$20,504,666
121 – 365 days	\$139,396,618
Greater than 1 year	\$1,446,478,185
Total Value	\$1,671,861,661

The Child Support Division currently estimates that at least \$1.1 billion of the total arrearage (68 percent) is uncollectible. This is a weighted average based on 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 Child Support Division may choose to forgive or write off 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 FFY 2014. Using the amount of current support due as a proxy for the financial resources of the obligor, it shows that the majority of cases and dollars owed in arrears are attributed to those with the least ability to pay.

Current Due per month	Number cases	Total Arrears Non-medical	Total Arrears Medical
0.00	142,195	\$625,675,630	\$39,770,222
0.01-100	24,268	\$65,090,111	\$6,459,241
100.01-200	23,202	\$124,300,577	\$7,432,440
200.01-300	20,358	\$144,576,307	\$11,273,687
300.01-400	24,532	\$188,514,927	\$16,430,445
400.01-500	19,683	\$147,406,405	\$13,526,916
500.01-600	13,523	\$92,318,841	\$7,945,521
600.01-700	8,991	\$63,280,246	\$5,369,506
700.01-800	5,590	\$38,307,581	\$3,302,040
800.01-900	3,593	\$23,258,072	\$2,004,431
900.01-1000	2,336	\$15,225,338	\$1,309,257
1000.01-1100	1,583	\$9,650,977	\$710,349
1100.01-1200	1,159	\$7,780,718	\$564,759
1200.01-1300	802	\$4,720,432	\$395,808
1300.01-1400	567	\$4,178,959	\$291,628
1400.01-1500	409	\$3,868,965	\$239,883
1500.01-2000	1,074	\$10,666,433	\$625,261
2000.01+	960	\$21,113,785	\$367,950
Totals	152,630	\$1,589,934,304	\$118,019,344

Appendix A: County Comparison (FFY 2014 – Preliminary Data)

NOTE: The following counties are merged into Southwest Health and Human Services (SWHHS): Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Rock, Pipestone and Redwood. Their county performance data has been combined and is reported under SWHHS.

Cottonwood and Jackson counties are merged and their combined data is reported under Jackson County.

County Results: Federal Performance Measures – Paternity Establishment (Preliminary FFY 2014)

FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
001	Aitkin	595	628	105.55%
003	Anoka	9,573	10,018	104.65%
005	Becker	1,606	1,586	98.75%
007	Beltrami	3,520	3,206	91.08%
009	Benton	1,532	1,600	104.44%
011	Big Stone	135	131	97.04%
013	Blue Earth	1,852	1,932	104.32%
015	Brown	781	839	107.43%
017	Carlton	1,448	1,463	101.04%
019	Carver	1,264	1,328	105.06%
021	Cass	1,487	1,520	102.22%
023	Chippewa	421	449	106.65%
025	Chisago	1,548	1,676	108.27%
027	Clay	2,167	2,269	104.71%
029	Clearwater	476	504	105.88%
031	Cook	139	136	97.84%
035	Crow Wing	2,573	2,633	102.33%
037	Dakota	10,903	10,796	99.02%
039	Dodge	680	724	106.47%
041	Douglas	1,023	1,052	102.83%
045	Fillmore	469	498	106.18%
047	Freeborn	1,410	1,442	102.27%
049	Goodhue	1,474	1,538	104.34%
051	Grant	193	194	100.52%
053	Hennepin	43,442	42,903	98.76%
055	Houston	541	572	105.73%
057	Hubbard	851	887	104.23%
059	Isanti	1,466	1,507	102.80%
061	Itasca	1,878	1,892	100.75%
063	Jackson	773	842	108.93%
065	Kanabec	641	668	104.21%
067	Kandiyohi	1,792	1,791	99.94%
069	Kittson	73	78	106.85%
071	Koochiching	513	567	110.53%
073	Lac qui Parle	168	175	104.17%
075	Lake	309	319	103.24%
077	Lake of the Woods	110	115	104.55%

Paternity Establishment (Continued)				
FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
079	Le Sueur	793	836	105.42%
083	SWHHS	2,556	2,624	102.66%
085	McLeod	1,145	1,181	103.14%
087	Mahnomen	574	574	100.00%
089	Marshall	207	224	108.21%
091	Faribault/Martin	1,293	1,386	107.19%
093	Meeker	630	640	101.59%
095	Mille Lacs	1,155	1,202	104.07%
097	Morrison	1,279	1,315	102.81%
099	Mower	2,065	1,994	96.56%
103	Nicollet	1,101	1,130	102.63%
105	Nobles	887	939	105.86%
107	Norman	208	220	105.77%
109	Olmsted	4,658	4,687	100.62%
111	Otter Tail	1,620	1,657	102.28%
113	Pennington	630	624	99.05%
115	Pine	1,410	1,438	101.99%
119	Polk	1,426	1,469	103.02%
121	Pope	265	270	101.89%
123	Ramsey	26,199	24,799	94.66%
125	Red Lake	117	122	104.27%
129	Renville	484	499	103.10%
131	Rice	1,618	1,683	104.02%
135	Roseau	458	450	98.25%
137	St. Louis	8,650	8,868	102.52%
139	Scott	2,203	2,364	107.31%
141	Sherburne	2,338	2,385	102.01%
143	Sibley	432	462	106.94%
145	Stearns	3,977	4,141	104.12%
147	Steele	1,464	1,588	108.47%
149	Stevens	181	201	111.05%
151	Swift	363	386	106.34%
153	Todd	755	776	102.78%
155	Traverse	99	112	113.13%
157	Wabasha	509	488	95.87%
159	Wadena	609	659	108.21%
161	Waseca	692	737	106.50%
163	Washington	5,039	5,145	102.10%
165	Watonwan	574	593	103.31%

Paternity Establishment (Continued)				
FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
167	Wilkin	191	210	109.95%
169	Winona	1,499	1,496	99.80%
171	Wright	2,933	3,093	105.46%
173	Yellow Medicine	235	246	104.68%
CSD	All counties	184,198	184,964	100.42%

County Results: Federal Performance Measures – Order Establishment (Preliminary FFY 2014)

FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
001	Aitkin	842	783	92.99%
003	Anoka	13,336	12,232	91.72%
005	Becker	1,961	1,823	92.96%
007	Beltrami	3,171	2,415	76.16%
009	Benton	1,936	1,780	91.94%
011	Big Stone	182	163	89.56%
013	Blue Earth	2,609	2,456	94.14%
015	Brown	1,101	1,042	94.64%
017	Carlton	2,063	1,919	93.02%
019	Carver	1,816	1,695	93.34%
021	Cass	1,839	1,596	86.79%
023	Chippewa	574	527	91.81%
025	Chisago	2,215	2,101	94.85%
027	Clay	2,809	2,403	85.55%
029	Clearwater	626	603	96.33%
031	Cook	171	153	89.47%
035	Crow Wing	3,713	3,501	94.29%
037	Dakota	13,771	12,243	88.90%
039	Dodge	884	835	94.46%
041	Douglas	1,579	1,472	93.22%
045	Fillmore	698	628	89.97%
047	Freeborn	1,840	1,712	93.04%
049	Goodhue	1,930	1,826	94.61%
051	Grant	251	242	96.41%
053	Hennepin	53,099	44,036	82.93%
055	Houston	683	657	96.19%
057	Hubbard	1,154	1,045	90.55%
059	Isanti	2,057	1,939	94.26%
061	Itasca	2,611	2,416	92.53%
063	Jackson	1,089	1,042	95.68%
065	Kanabec	885	818	92.43%
067	Kandiyohi	2,349	2,084	88.72%
069	Kittson	109	107	98.17%
071	Koochiching	684	676	98.83%
073	Lac qui Parle	222	214	96.40%
075	Lake	507	446	87.97%

Order Establishment (Continued)				
FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
077	Lake of the Woods	140	129	92.14%
079	Le Sueur	1,048	987	94.18%
083	SWHHS	3,558	3,287	92.38%
085	McLeod	1,602	1,484	92.63%
087	Mahnomen	379	356	93.93%
089	Marshall	310	289	93.23%
091	Faribault/Martin	1,793	1,728	96.37%
093	Meeker	939	886	94.36%
095	Mille Lacs	1,592	1,485	93.28%
097	Morrison	1,952	1,816	93.03%
099	Mower	2,561	2,262	88.32%
103	Nicollet	1,477	1,372	92.89%
105	Nobles	1,010	886	87.72%
107	Norman	284	270	95.07%
109	Olmsted	5,656	4,949	87.50%
111	Otter Tail	2,268	2,107	92.90%
113	Pennington	778	698	89.72%
115	Pine	1,915	1,842	96.19%
119	Polk	1,807	1,686	93.30%
121	Pope	368	322	87.50%
123	Ramsey	28,756	23,049	80.15%
125	Red Lake	144	137	95.14%
129	Renville	623	509	81.70%
131	Rice	2,012	1,703	84.64%
135	Roseau	623	568	91.17%
137	St. Louis	11,570	10,429	90.14%
139	Scott	3,058	2,779	90.88%
141	Sherburne	3,391	3,199	94.34%
143	Sibley	599	577	96.33%
145	Stearns	5,277	4,721	89.46%
147	Steele	1,967	1,840	93.54%
149	Stevens	262	241	91.98%
151	Swift	483	449	92.96%
153	Todd	1,070	1,026	95.89%
155	Traverse	117	93	79.49%
157	Wabasha	742	636	85.71%
159	Wadena	832	803	96.51%
161	Waseca	897	838	93.42%

Order Establishment (Continued)				
FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
163	Washington	6,667	6,351	95.26%
165	Watonwan	786	725	92.24%
167	Wilkin	303	270	89.11%
169	Winona	2,069	1,935	93.52%
171	Wright	4,258	4,002	93.99%
173	Yellow Medicine	382	332	86.91%
CSD	All counties	235,691	207,683	88.12%

**County Results: Federal Performance Measures – Current Support
(Preliminary FFY 2014)**

FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
001	Aitkin	1,748,917.28	1,297,163.68	74.17%
003	Anoka	45,865,856.74	33,661,009.47	73.39%
005	Becker	4,150,138.68	2,831,723.38	68.23%
007	Beltrami	5,108,051.47	3,304,495.76	64.69%
009	Benton	5,502,437.59	4,173,018.46	75.84%
011	Big Stone	600,501.04	473,749.20	78.89%
013	Blue Earth	8,296,424.40	5,726,752.17	69.03%
015	Brown	3,619,971.41	3,020,890.98	83.45%
017	Carlton	5,105,433.04	3,764,301.52	73.73%
019	Carver	8,267,477.80	6,508,239.07	78.72%
021	Cass	2,823,491.68	1,819,835.95	64.45%
023	Chippewa	1,684,266.62	1,279,168.06	75.95%
025	Chisago	7,452,491.78	5,832,294.50	78.26%
027	Clay	8,566,490.55	6,350,367.50	74.13%
029	Clearwater	1,295,953.84	927,526.25	71.57%
031	Cook	452,351.00	293,447.02	64.87%
035	Crow Wing	8,632,399.99	6,247,595.81	72.37%
037	Dakota	48,287,729.36	34,554,808.31	71.56%
039	Dodge	2,992,958.97	2,403,060.06	80.29%
041	Douglas	4,470,655.25	3,374,886.51	75.49%
045	Fillmore	2,346,648.22	1,834,030.54	78.16%
047	Freeborn	5,224,222.49	3,683,261.88	70.50%
049	Goodhue	5,996,066.64	4,553,128.56	75.94%
051	Grant	881,784.79	705,442.28	80.00%
053	Hennepin	111,236,471.65	75,937,365.66	68.27%
055	Houston	2,098,840.08	1,605,088.24	76.48%
057	Hubbard	2,635,891.00	1,698,549.38	64.44%
059	Isanti	6,491,953.81	4,934,341.55	76.01%
061	Itasca	6,104,440.07	4,378,319.64	71.72%
063	Jackson	3,130,842.29	2,378,525.41	75.97%
065	Kanabec	2,460,621.58	1,853,896.87	75.34%
067	Kandiyohi	5,732,443.11	4,377,638.35	76.37%
069	Kittson	375,584.24	326,271.81	86.87%
071	Koochiching	2,045,607.13	1,678,448.89	82.05%
073	Lac Qui Parle	746,504.31	604,665.24	81.00%
075	Lake	1,219,810.84	905,989.78	74.27%

Current Support (Continued)				
FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
077	Lake of the Woods	399,772.96	305,685.25	76.46%
079	Le Sueur	3,952,631.47	2,969,239.99	75.12%
083	SWHHS	10,430,449.97	8,107,218.61	77.73%
085	McLeod	4,839,951.94	3,827,501.55	79.08%
087	Mahnomen	489,551.77	322,376.72	65.85%
089	Marshall	1,245,373.54	1,061,863.92	85.26%
091	Faribault/Martin	5,792,386.72	4,223,736.83	72.92%
093	Meeker	3,029,059.45	2,326,701.63	76.81%
095	Mille Lacs	3,395,502.31	2,493,782.25	73.44%
097	Morrison	4,744,986.55	3,174,270.69	66.90%
099	Mower	6,207,643.63	4,457,478.69	71.81%
103	Nicollet	5,071,139.72	3,658,267.57	72.14%
105	Nobles	2,988,497.90	2,210,955.85	73.98%
107	Norman	844,316.03	622,773.56	73.76%
109	Olmsted	18,012,857.15	14,098,996.50	78.27%
111	Otter Tail	6,591,105.72	4,737,817.51	71.88%
113	Pennington	2,145,094.64	1,622,266.87	75.63%
115	Pine	4,626,205.88	3,411,755.66	73.75%
119	Polk	4,842,384.63	3,876,137.87	80.05%
121	Pope	1,040,786.97	814,867.46	78.29%
123	Ramsey	56,735,733.14	36,659,228.07	64.61%
125	Red Lake	548,449.38	436,397.75	79.57%
129	Renville	1,966,337.74	1,551,206.08	78.89%
131	Rice	6,683,908.15	5,043,523.80	75.46%
135	Roseau	2,197,085.95	1,714,759.35	78.05%
137	St. Louis	27,472,448.82	19,423,512.83	70.70%
139	Scott	12,702,725.24	9,960,460.09	78.41%
141	Sherburne	11,977,576.21	9,484,137.50	79.18%
143	Sibley	1,826,453.55	1,411,915.60	77.30%
145	Stearns	15,148,481.12	11,698,551.40	77.23%
147	Steele	5,535,736.27	4,089,599.36	73.88%
149	Stevens	789,969.93	598,383.85	75.75%
151	Swift	1,301,970.13	997,238.48	76.59%
153	Todd	2,866,387.80	2,153,099.31	75.12%
155	Traverse	369,706.32	276,416.48	74.77%
157	Wabasha	2,177,562.02	1,717,560.64	78.88%
159	Wadena	2,612,539.46	1,804,143.29	69.06%
161	Waseca	2,904,254.00	2,293,690.24	78.98%

Current Support (Continued)				
FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
163	Washington	26,117,514.80	19,292,300.46	73.87%
165	Watonwan	2,276,217.75	1,719,260.12	75.53%
167	Wilkin	950,433.83	759,721.16	79.93%
169	Winona	5,075,490.48	3,839,187.98	75.64%
171	Wright	15,399,012.61	11,893,227.37	77.23%
173	Yellow Medicine	1,164,912.42	899,479.51	77.21%
CSD	All counties	631,142,336.81	457,339,993.44	72.46%

**County Results: Federal Performance Measures – Arrears Support
(Preliminary FFY 2014)**

FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
001	Aitkin	689	483	70.10%
003	Anoka	12,042	8,699	72.24%
005	Becker	1,540	1,055	68.51%
007	Beltrami	2,237	1,320	59.01%
009	Benton	1,613	1,250	77.50%
011	Big Stone	147	123	83.67%
013	Blue Earth	2,304	1,698	73.70%
015	Brown	978	810	82.82%
017	Carlton	1,759	1,179	67.03%
019	Carver	1,688	1,371	81.22%
021	Cass	1,357	779	57.41%
023	Chippewa	473	350	74.00%
025	Chisago	1,966	1,591	80.93%
027	Clay	2,336	1,686	72.17%
029	Clearwater	546	368	67.40%
031	Cook	145	94	64.83%
035	Crow Wing	3,193	2,351	73.63%
037	Dakota	12,186	8,639	70.89%
039	Dodge	805	684	84.97%
041	Douglas	1,285	1,051	81.79%
045	Fillmore	599	479	79.97%
047	Freeborn	1,665	1,183	71.05%
049	Goodhue	1,775	1,313	73.97%
051	Grant	207	169	81.64%
053	Hennepin	37,707	24,767	65.68%
055	Houston	654	496	75.84%
057	Hubbard	1,057	679	64.24%
059	Isanti	1,787	1,382	77.34%
061	Itasca	2,263	1,475	65.18%
063	Jackson	929	723	77.83%
065	Kanabec	700	547	78.14%
067	Kandiyohi	1,853	1,401	75.61%
069	Kittson	85	74	87.06%
071	Koochiching	678	592	87.32%
073	Lac qui Parle	201	167	83.08%
075	Lake	431	326	75.64%

Arrears Support (Continued)				
FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
077	Lake of the Woods	115	91	79.13%
079	Le Sueur	930	731	78.60%
083	SWHHS	3,035	2,374	78.22%
085	McLeod	1,414	1,144	80.91%
087	Mahnomen	218	111	50.92%
089	Marshall	241	203	84.23%
091	Faribault/Martin	1,731	1,363	78.74%
093	Meeker	840	657	78.21%
095	Mille Lacs	1,344	1,061	78.94%
097	Morrison	1,740	1,274	73.22%
099	Mower	2,174	1,546	71.11%
103	Nicollet	1,302	992	76.19%
105	Nobles	877	675	76.97%
107	Norman	232	177	76.29%
109	Olmsted	4,552	3,573	78.49%
111	Otter Tail	1,883	1,381	73.34%
113	Pennington	639	491	76.84%
115	Pine	1,813	1,328	73.25%
119	Polk	1,571	1,165	74.16%
121	Pope	303	246	81.19%
123	Ramsey	21,556	13,615	63.16%
125	Red Lake	118	99	83.90%
129	Renville	458	369	80.57%
131	Rice	1,601	1,228	76.70%
135	Roseau	536	449	83.77%
137	St. Louis	10,011	6,536	65.29%
139	Scott	2,579	2,042	79.18%
141	Sherburne	2,790	2,175	77.96%
143	Sibley	560	420	75.00%
145	Stearns	4,361	3,442	78.93%
147	Steele	1,707	1,332	78.03%
149	Stevens	227	183	80.62%
151	Swift	418	311	74.40%
153	Todd	971	775	79.81%
155	Traverse	102	71	69.61%
157	Wabasha	587	466	79.39%
159	Wadena	777	603	77.61%
161	Waseca	728	606	83.24%

Arrears Support (Continued)				
FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	%
163	Washington	5,706	4,088	71.64%
165	Watonwan	660	504	76.36%
167	Wilkin	243	182	74.90%
169	Winona	1,797	1,299	72.29%
171	Wright	3,602	2,794	77.57%
173	Yellow Medicine	299	242	80.94%
CSD	All counties	191,228	135,768	70.99%

County Results: Federal Performance Measures – Cost Effectiveness (Preliminary FFY 2014)

FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	\$
001	Aitkin	1,768,749.78	582,059.00	\$ 3.04
003	Anoka	44,386,795.91	8,089,417.00	\$ 5.49
005	Becker	3,798,212.04	1,112,914.00	\$ 3.41
007	Beltrami	4,470,506.80	1,031,565.00	\$ 4.33
009	Benton	5,266,040.86	1,122,884.00	\$ 4.69
011	Big Stone	608,324.75	131,259.00	\$ 4.63
013	Blue Earth	7,482,357.50	1,324,625.00	\$ 5.65
015	Brown	3,669,966.57	615,771.00	\$ 5.96
017	Carlton	4,904,391.07	1,381,285.00	\$ 3.55
019	Carver	8,627,100.53	1,744,196.00	\$ 4.95
021	Cass	2,641,039.40	947,920.00	\$ 2.79
023	Chippewa	1,590,874.51	398,567.00	\$ 3.99
025	Chisago	7,396,789.80	1,075,068.00	\$ 6.88
027	Clay	8,253,526.65	1,413,833.00	\$ 5.84
029	Clearwater	1,195,746.37	324,987.00	\$ 3.68
031	Cook	402,813.93	153,843.00	\$ 2.62
035	Crow Wing	8,378,288.12	1,629,146.00	\$ 5.14
037	Dakota	46,158,880.70	10,864,113.00	\$ 4.25
039	Dodge	2,980,450.57	681,267.00	\$ 4.37
041	Douglas	4,460,067.32	787,730.00	\$ 5.66
045	Fillmore	2,261,285.37	317,045.00	\$ 7.13
047	Freeborn	4,798,697.10	755,907.00	\$ 6.35
049	Goodhue	5,819,801.71	1,379,194.00	\$ 4.22
051	Grant	877,101.03	208,809.00	\$ 4.20
053	Hennepin	102,542,825.00	31,608,716.00	\$ 3.24
055	Houston	2,094,188.58	460,618.00	\$ 4.55
057	Hubbard	2,291,687.99	369,197.00	\$ 6.21
059	Isanti	6,594,736.91	1,289,639.00	\$ 5.11
061	Itasca	5,906,529.79	1,599,831.00	\$ 3.69
063	Jackson	2,986,723.24	535,652.00	\$ 4.93
065	Kanabec	2,498,689.28	434,791.00	\$ 5.75
067	Kandiyohi	5,713,115.31	1,045,998.00	\$ 5.46
069	Kittson	398,616.51	93,557.00	\$ 4.26
071	Koochiching	2,138,517.66	482,257.00	\$ 4.43
073	Lac qui Parle	761,783.52	105,323.00	\$ 7.23
075	Lake	1,299,026.47	326,805.00	\$ 3.97

Cost Effectiveness (Continued)				
FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	\$
077	Lake of the Woods	366,793.31	104,334.00	\$ 3.52
079	Le Sueur	3,709,556.35	461,392.00	\$ 8.04
083	SWHHS	10,466,813.55	1,685,461.00	\$ 6.21
085	McLeod	4,825,107.60	687,023.00	\$ 7.02
087	Mahnomen	399,845.31	247,939.00	\$ 1.61
089	Marshall	1,257,039.80	206,003.00	\$ 6.10
091	Faribault/Martin	5,413,833.69	1,004,920.00	\$ 5.39
093	Meeker	3,118,564.48	432,455.00	\$ 7.21
095	Mille Lacs	3,394,859.91	714,511.00	\$ 4.75
097	Morrison	4,360,013.55	879,781.00	\$ 4.96
099	Mower	5,980,416.40	1,343,432.00	\$ 4.45
103	Nicollet	4,650,785.73	1,080,107.00	\$ 4.31
105	Nobles	2,826,298.14	421,720.00	\$ 6.70
107	Norman	819,146.05	99,411.00	\$ 8.24
109	Olmsted	18,011,236.43	3,522,523.00	\$ 5.11
111	Otter Tail	6,143,060.40	1,573,252.00	\$ 3.90
113	Pennington	2,065,946.15	567,380.00	\$ 3.64
115	Pine	4,758,884.26	866,834.00	\$ 5.49
119	Polk	4,874,979.13	988,290.00	\$ 4.93
121	Pope	1,009,818.23	202,153.00	\$ 5.00
123	Ramsey	52,014,976.83	15,593,074.00	\$ 3.34
125	Red Lake	510,561.82	175,587.00	\$ 2.91
129	Renville	1,959,344.52	379,980.00	\$ 5.16
131	Rice	6,531,182.73	1,072,378.00	\$ 6.09
135	Roseau	2,251,940.95	426,585.00	\$ 5.28
137	St. Louis	26,188,931.52	5,068,441.00	\$ 5.17
139	Scott	12,940,101.74	2,214,331.00	\$ 5.84
141	Sherburne	12,013,560.02	1,798,346.00	\$ 6.68
143	Sibley	1,844,819.16	281,198.00	\$ 6.56
145	Stearns	15,152,607.57	3,388,964.00	\$ 4.47
147	Steele	5,331,994.50	1,164,691.00	\$ 4.58
149	Stevens	764,978.34	165,199.00	\$ 4.63
151	Swift	1,285,726.98	267,701.00	\$ 4.80
153	Todd	2,940,162.21	641,411.00	\$ 4.58
155	Traverse	342,731.67	26,786.00	\$ 12.80
157	Wabasha	2,200,088.95	378,453.00	\$ 5.81
159	Wadena	2,407,921.19	367,596.00	\$ 6.55
161	Waseca	2,805,206.51	725,283.00	\$ 3.87

Cost Effectiveness (Continued)				
FIPS#	County	Numerators	Denominators	\$
163	Washington	23,956,586.94	3,823,764.00	\$ 6.27
165	Watonwan	2,162,151.98	309,406.00	\$ 6.99
167	Wilkin	939,066.74	213,759.00	\$ 4.39
169	Winona	5,030,212.79	1,078,772.00	\$ 4.66
171	Wright	15,113,265.81	2,162,588.00	\$ 6.99
173	Yellow Medicine	1,283,310.21	282,971.00	\$ 4.54
	All counties	603,848,679	135,521,973	\$ 4.54
	State administration	12,443	33,052,229	
County + State		603,861,122	168,574,202	\$ 3.58

County Results: Caseload Comparison (Preliminary FFY 2014)

FIPS	County	Case Count Beginning FFY14	Case Activity			Total Case Transactions FFY14	Case Count End FFY14
			New Cases Added FFY14	Cases Reopened FFY14	Cases Closed FFY14		
000	DHS	-	142	605	3	750	-
001	Aitkin	859	108	45	183	336	845
003	Anoka	14,291	1,846	742	3,402	5,990	13,544
005	Becker	2,074	283	103	475	861	1,976
007	Beltrami	4,161	699	137	902	1,738	4,102
009	Benton	1,976	268	91	393	752	1,951
011	Big Stone	182	21	9	30	60	185
013	Blue Earth	2,654	350	98	491	939	2,628
015	Brown	1,082	139	50	187	376	1,105
017	Carlton	2,215	272	104	493	869	2,098
019	Carver	1,931	259	92	465	816	1,846
021	Cass	1,832	357	159	455	971	1,854
023	Chippewa	578	92	36	145	273	575
025	Chisago	2,249	330	113	463	906	2,239
027	Clay	2,881	505	138	738	1,381	2,829
029	Clearwater	648	75	37	129	241	631
031	Cook	183	18	7	38	63	173
033	Cottonwood (Jackson)	520	25	8	36	69	-
035	Crow Wing	3,838	376	106	600	1,082	3,723
037	Dakota	14,646	1,807	611	3,254	5,672	13,931
039	Dodge	931	126	43	183	352	905
041	Douglas	1,593	179	34	233	446	1,592
045	Fillmore	691	116	25	142	283	703
047	Freeborn	1,943	239	60	404	703	1,851
049	Goodhue	2,021	233	120	446	799	1,942
051	Grant	260	35	9	50	94	252
053	Hennepin	54,996	9,114	4,010	14,465	27,589	53,677
055	Houston	777	96	36	211	343	701
057	Hubbard	1,278	166	53	328	547	1,162
059	Isanti	2,152	196	59	351	606	2,067
061	Itasca	2,862	433	123	770	1,326	2,640
063	Jackson	588	128	51	187	366	1,097
065	Kanabec	929	83	37	184	304	891

Caseload Comparison (Continued)							
FIPS	County	Case Count Beginning FFY14	Case Activity			Total Case Transactions FFY14	Case Count End FFY14
			New Cases Added FFY14	Cases Reopened FFY14	Cases Closed FFY14		
071	Koochiching	740	105	43	196	344	688
067	Kandiyohi	2,427	353	125	545	1,023	2,358
069	Kittson	118	19	2	32	53	109
073	Lac qui Parle	241	34	2	51	87	222
075	Lake	510	86	24	102	212	516
077	Lake of the Woods	151	16	11	39	66	140
079	Le Sueur	1,060	142	48	197	387	1,056
083	SWHHS	3,739	480	176	820	1,476	3,585
085	McLeod	1,654	204	46	293	543	1,626
087	Mahnomen	519	105	57	289	451	383
089	Marshall	303	33	7	37	77	310
091	Faribault/ Martin	1,885	288	80	445	813	1,799
093	Meeker	999	119	28	195	342	951
095	Mille Lacs	1,639	241	81	328	650	1,603
097	Morrison	1,960	205	47	266	518	1,968
099	Mower	2,798	363	94	676	1,133	2,579
103	Nicollet	1,501	190	37	242	469	1,492
105	Nobles	1,031	215	58	297	570	1,017
107	Norman	299	52	20	86	158	286
109	Olmsted	5,906	790	250	1,284	2,324	5,707
111	Otter Tail	2,300	331	91	449	871	2,284
113	Pennington	842	89	26	179	294	785
115	Pine	2,064	262	73	470	805	1,933
119	Polk	1,953	261	92	490	843	1,817
121	Pope	379	49	11	65	125	368
123	Ramsey	30,091	5,145	1,503	7,678	14,326	29,081
125	Red Lake	155	25	13	40	78	146
129	Renville	631	133	25	169	327	627
131	Rice	2,094	307	145	523	975	2,032
135	Roseau	670	76	29	146	251	630
137	St. Louis	11,974	1,700	493	2,584	4,777	11,663
139	Scott	3,249	492	176	844	1,512	3,120
141	Sherburne	3,498	374	123	601	1,098	3,413

Caseload Comparison (Continued)							
FIPS	County	Case Count Beginning FFY14	Case Activity			Total Case Transactions FFY14	Case Count End FFY14
			New Cases Added FFY14	Cases Reopened FFY14	Cases Closed FFY14		
143	Sibley	638	78	9	120	207	605
145	Stearns	5,521	983	258	1,398	2,639	5,360
147	Steele	1,963	321	107	431	859	1,980
149	Stevens	255	44	19	63	126	266
151	Swift	491	72	22	102	196	487
153	Todd	1,147	117	49	221	387	1,072
155	Traverse	124	40	12	52	104	123
157	Wabasha	745	92	32	118	242	745
159	Wadena	868	88	42	174	304	834
161	Waseca	917	119	38	162	319	908
163	Washington	7,124	768	252	1,390	2,410	6,770
165	Watonwan	815	85	27	143	255	796
167	Wilkin	299	45	10	53	108	305
169	Winona	2,216	269	58	460	787	2,091
171	Wright	4,510	550	141	928	1,619	4,310
173	Yellow Medicine	373	46	22	57	125	386
175	Mille Lacs Band	185	-	10	25	35	214
183	White Earth Nation	585	272	-	24	296	887
185	Leech Lake Band	164	37	-	7	44	223
187	Red Lake Nation	216	-	2	14	16	226
	Statewide	248,357	36,426	13,097	57,436	106,959	240,597

Appendix B: Sources of Information

Sources of Information

Federal performance measure calculations

The following are the calculations for the five federal performance measures

- Paternity establishments—the number of open Title IV-D cases with paternity established during the Federal Fiscal Year divided by the number of children in open Title IV-D cases born outside of marriage during the prior Federal Fiscal Year.
- Child support order establishment—the number of cases open at the end of the Federal Fiscal Year with support orders established divided by the number of cases open at the end of the fiscal year.
- Collections on current support—the total amount of support distributed as current support during the Federal Fiscal Year divided by the total amount of current support due for the Federal Fiscal Year.
- Collections on arrears—the number of total cases with support distributed as arrears during the Federal Fiscal Year divided by the number of total cases with arrearages due during the fiscal year.
- Program cost effectiveness—for the Federal Fiscal Year, the amount of collections forwarded to other states plus total collections distributed plus fees retained by other states divided by the total Title IV-D dollars expended during the Federal Fiscal Year.

518A.62 CHILD SUPPORT DEBT AND ARREARAGE MANAGEMENT

In order to reduce and otherwise manage support debts and arrearages, the parties, including the public authority where arrearages have been assigned to the public authority, may compromise unpaid support debts or arrearages owed by one party to another, whether or not docketed as a judgment. A party may agree or disagree to compromise only those debts or arrearages owed to that party.

DHS Financial Management

Department of Human Services, Financial Operations Division, collects, tabulates and produces county financial data for the County Administrative Expenditure Report.

County Survey

The Minnesota Department of Human Services, Child Support 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 from OCSE 157; OCSE 34A; and OCSE 396A, State, Washington, D.C. and Territorial submittals. See: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/css/resource/fy2013-preliminary-report>

CSD 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

QQ280204: Accounts Receivable by Obligation Type (Summary)

QQ280202: Accounts Receivable by Obligation Type (Initiating Interstate)

QW260104: Caseflow Analysis - summary

Appendix C: Employer Survey Form and Results

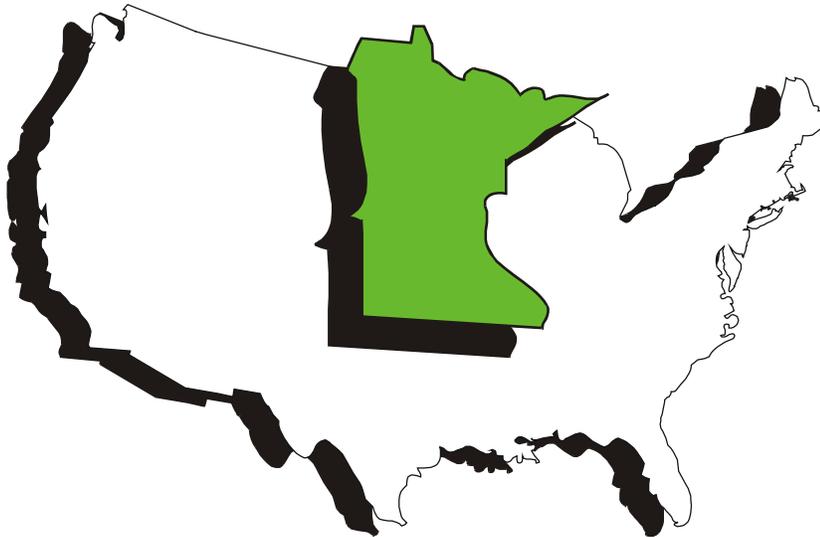
2014 Survey of Employers on Child Support Compliance for the Minnesota Legislature

STATE OF MINNESOTA

Department of Human Services

Child Support Division

FY 2014 Employer Survey



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 Division conducted a random survey using the employer table in the CSED PRISM (Providing Resources to Improve Support in Minnesota) database. The database listed 62,152 employers including nonprofit organizations. A randomly selected sample of 400 employers was mailed a survey during the summer of 2014. 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, 82 were returned, for a response rate of 20.5%. 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	
New Hire Information	25	25	5	1	56
Employment Identification	17	21	15	2	55
Medical Insurance Information	21	18	16	2	57
Income Withholding	21	27	7	1	56
Transmit Child Support Payments	31	18	7	0	56
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	25	20	9	1	55

A majority of the employers reported that the required child support activities are not burdensome or only slightly burdensome using the four-point scale. Twenty-three employers (28%) 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.

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

Table II

Activity	Monthly (Hours)		
	Min	Max	Average
Submit New Hire Information	.01	160	5.12
Respond to Requests for Employment Identification	.01	50	1.98
Respond to Requests for Medical Insurance Information	.01	10	1.25
Process Income Withholding	.01	160	6.12
Send/Transmit Child Support Payments to the State	.01	160	4.17
Make Cost-of-Living Adjustments to Child Support Payments	.01	5	.5

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

Table III

Activity	Monthly (\$)		
	Min	Max	Average
Submit New Hire Information	\$1.00	\$1250	\$75.00
Respond to Requests for Employment Identification	1.00	1000	44.15
Respond to Requests for Medical Insurance Information	1.00	250	28.46
Process Income Withholding	1.00	2500	97.79
Send/Transmit Child Support Payments to the State	1.00	900	50.40
Make Cost-of-Living Adjustments to Child Support Payments	1.00	125	13.20

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

Table IV

Activity	Monthly		
	Hour	Cost	Burden
Submit New Hire Information	5.12	\$75.00	3.32
Respond to Requests for Employment Identification	1.98	44.15	2.96
Respond to Requests for Medical Insurance Information	1.25	28.46	3.01
Process Income Withholding	6.12	97.79	3.21
Send/Transmit Child Support Payments to the State	4.17	50.40	3.42
Make Cost-of-Living Adjustments to Child Support Payments	.5	13.20	3.25

Observations

Five employers (6%) reported that employees had left their jobs after encountering child support obligations.

When asked: *What is the one thing you would like to see the child support program improve upon or change, as it relates to your business:* seven of the twenty-one comments state **“I am OK with what I am doing currently. Thank you”** or **“Not at this time”** and other similar sentiments.

Employers were also asked *Please share other comments you may have.* Comments range from the operational: **“It would be helpful if individuals who are self-employed could submit child support payments through the same system”**. to the philosophical: **“We have one employee who pays child support to 3 different mothers. Same guy, same pay. Yet the division is clearly not equal. 978.40 he pays a monthly total. One mother gets 522.00 per month, another 364.00 per month and the last mother gets 92.40 per month. It seems calculations are not fair. Plus this leaves not a lot for our employee to live on. He has lost his car do to breakdown. He doesn't have enough money left to get a different car as of yet. He doesn't have enough money left to barely pay his rent. He has lost his phone do to nonpayment. We can't call him if there are changes in our schedule. We now have to pick him up and drop him off. He does live close. But if he didn't he would not have a job. It adds extra cost and time on our part to pick him up. We have given him food when he doesn't have any. Our job takes time to learn the skill at least a year to get good. We would have to train someone in again and lose finances in doing so. Thanks for reading this”**.

All of the comments will be reviewed for potential changes to the Child Support Division program areas.

Conclusions

Comparing the results of this survey to the one conducted in 2012 (which had a higher response rate at 28%), it appears that employers are slightly less happy (Avg. burden score 2014 = 3.19 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

July 30, 2014

<Name>
<Address1>
<Address2>
<City> <State> <Zip>

Dear Employer:

In the past year, employers withheld and processed 73% of the \$610.7 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 <Date>.

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

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

Sincerely,



Jeffrey J. Jorgenson, Director
Child Support Division

**Minnesota Department of Human Services
Child Support Division**

2014 Questionnaire for Employers on Child Support Compliance for the

Minnesota Legislature

Minnesota's child support program needs your help to assess the impact of collecting child support on your business. Please complete the following questionnaire, which should take about 10 to 15 minutes to complete. Be sure to answer all questions.

The information provided will be compiled with other responses and submitted in a report to the Minnesota Legislature.

Please respond by Tuesday, September 30, 2014.

Survey instructions

To navigate between pages, use the BACK and NEXT buttons at the bottom of each page. **DO NOT USE THE BACK BUTTON ON YOUR BROWSER.**

It should take about 15 minutes to complete this survey. You have the option of exiting the survey before answering all the questions and returning later to complete the survey.

If you wish to exit the survey before finishing, click SAVE and close your browser. SNAP will provide two ways to access the survey to complete it later: (1) SNAP will provide a link that you can bookmark, or (2) you will be prompted to enter your email address. SNAP will use this to send you an email with a link to your survey. When you are ready to continue, either click on the bookmarked link or the link provided in the email.

Important: When you have completed the survey, click SUBMIT at the end of the last screen.

You are now ready to begin your survey, click the NEXT button at the bottom of this page

Appendix D: 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.

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	\$4500
Printing and Mailing	\$150
TOTAL COST	\$4,650

Appendix E: Federal Performance Measures Summary

Performance Measures	FFY 2014	FFY 2013	FFY 2012	FFY 2011	FFY 2010
Paternities Established	100.42%	102.48%	102.74%	101.49%	100.39%
Orders Established	88.00%	86.61%	86.54%	86.08%	85.29%
Collections on Current	72.46%	71.81%	71.34%	70.49%	69.62%
Collections on Arrears	70.99%	70.48%	70.53%	70.53%	70.02%
Cost Effectiveness	\$3.58	\$3.63	\$3.51	\$3.59	\$3.70