

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

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# Executive Summary

The Minnesota Legislature requires the Minnesota Department of Human Services to evaluate all child support programs 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 impact 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) 2015; one year older (less current) since it takes the federal office more time to finalize its data.

Minnesota county data is FFY 2016, compiled by the state office at the end of the federal fiscal year, on Sept. 30, 2016.

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 minimum standards in federal performance measures, it is eligible to receive a portion of federal financial incentives. States can maximize incentives at the federal benchmarks shown in the following table. In FFY 2016, Minnesota’s child support program achieved the results presented below (Appendix A).

Federal Performance Measures (FFY 2016)	Score	Federal Benchmark
Paternity establishment percentage (Title IV-D)	100.77%	90%
Percent of IV-D cases with a support order	88.91%	80%

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

Federal Performance Measures (FFY 2016)	Score	Federal Benchmark
Title IV-D collection rate for current support due	74.29%	80%
Percent of IV-D cases with arrears with a collection	72.36%	80%
Dollars collected per dollar of administrative expenditure	\$3.30	\$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 Support Enforcement publishes a report that includes the ranking of all states and territories. Minnesota's performance relative to other states is below. Minnesota is ranked near the top in current support collections (fifth) and collections on arrears support (third).

Measure	Rank for Minnesota (FFY 2015)
Paternity establishment	23
Order establishment	20
Current support collections	5
Cases with arrears collections	3
Cost effectiveness	44

## Individual County Performance

Minnesota's county agency 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 Minnesota county agencies is presented in a later section of this report. Together, county agencies contributed to the following statewide results.

- **Collections**
  - Minnesota's child support program collected and disbursed \$594.7 million<sup>2</sup> in FFY 2016.
- **Collections per case<sup>3</sup>**
  - The average annual collection per case was \$2,632
  - The average annual collection for a public assistance case was \$572
  - The average annual collection for a non-public assistance case was \$2,893.

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

Total spending on the Minnesota child support program in federal fiscal year 2016 was \$180 million, funded as follows:

- **Federal, state and county costs**
  - Federal share: \$123 million (68 percent)
  - State share: \$14 million (8 percent)
  - County share: \$43 million (24 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.

## Child Support Arrears and Amounts Uncollectible<sup>4</sup>

As of Sept. 30, 2016, total arrearage owed on open Minnesota child support cases was approximately \$1.556 billion. Of this:

- \$1.370 billion is unpaid child support
- \$104 million is unpaid medical support
- \$83 million is unpaid child care, spousal maintenance and fees.

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

- \$1.106 billion owed for cases that have non-public assistance arrears
- \$280 million owed on cases that have public assistance arrears

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<sup>2</sup> OCSE 34a Collections report

<sup>3</sup> OCSE 157 Performance report (current and arrears)

<sup>4</sup> Quarterly Accounts Receivable Report (September 30, 2016)

- \$171 million in accrued interest and fees.

About \$320 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 (87 percent) of total arrears amount is more than one year old. Child Support Division staff estimates that approximately \$1.1 billion of the total arrears amount is uncollectible.

## **Report**

The remaining sections of this report provide detailed information about 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 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 Fiscal Year [2015 Annual Report to Congress](#) on the OCSE website.

As indicated in the following table for FFY 2015, Minnesota performs reasonably well compared to other states in the five federal performance measures. It 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 73 percent of the amount due for current support obligations. It ranks 20 in order establishment, at 88 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 ranks 23 among all states for paternity establishment. The state's cost effectiveness ranking of 44 places it in the lower portion of all states.



Federal Performance Measure	Minnesota Ranking (FFY 2015)
Paternity establishment	23
Order establishment	20
Current support collections	5
Cases with arrears collections	3
Cost effectiveness	44

The table below indicates Minnesota’s performance in FFY 2015 when comparing types of collections. It ranks seventh among all states in collections on open cases, fifth in former assistance cases and eighth in never (receiving) assistance cases. Minnesota ranks 19th in total dollars collected, while having the 22 largest caseload, an indication of high collections. Minnesota’s ranking of 39 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 2015)
Total dollars collected	19
Collections per open case	7
Collections per current assistance case	39
Collections per former assistance case	5
Collections per never assistance case	8

This report provides the most current preliminary data available. Federal data related to other states is federal fiscal year (FFY) 2015, one year older (less current) since it takes the federal office more time to finalize its data.

Minnesota county agency data is FFY 2016, compiled by the state office at the end of the federal fiscal year, on Sept. 30, 2016. The table below shows Minnesota’s performance on the five federal performance measures in FFY 2016.

<b>Federal Performance Measures (FFY 2016)</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Federal Benchmark</b>
<b>Paternity establishment percentage (PEP)</b>	100.77%	90%
<b>Percent of Title IV-D cases with a support order</b>	88.91%	80%
<b>Title IV-D collection rate for current support due</b>	74.29%	80%
<b>Percent of Title IV-D cases with arrears with a collection</b>	72.36%	80%
<b>Dollars collected per dollar of administrative expenditure</b>	\$3.30	\$5.00

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

## Individual County Performance

The following section indicates county agency performance on the five federal performance measures (see Appendix A). These figures indicate that the majority of Minnesota county agencies 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).

Individual county mergers will be reported under the merged name. For reporting purposes, there are 78 counties currently reported on.

### **Paternity establishment**

County performance on paternity establishment for FFY 2016 shows that all county agencies 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**

All 78 county agencies 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 FFYs 2004 - 2016, making the state eligible for full incentive funding for this measure.

### **Current support collections**

The statewide average for this measure is 74 percent. Eleven county agencies have met the federal performance target of 80 percent. This is an area where improved performance would enhance outcomes for families, improve overall performance of the child support program, and lead to additional incentive funds for the state.

### **Arrears collections**

Fifteen county agencies 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 72 percent of cases with arrears. Improvement in this area would improve 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 \$3.30, which means that for each dollar invested in the child support program, more than \$3.00 is collected for Minnesota families. Generally, individual county agencies perform well in this area with 34 counties achieving a cost effectiveness ratio at or above the \$5.00 federal performance target for FFY 2016. The overall state ratio includes state expenditures, therefore, is lower than the county agency average.

## **Recommendations for Program Improvement**

The Child Support Executive Management Team consists of the Child Support program director, deputy director, direct services manager, as well as MN.IT @ DHS Information Technology representation. There is also a Portfolio Advisor Committee (PAC) which was established as a resource to the Child Support Executive Management Team. They ensure managers and supervisors have an enterprise-wide view of all work initiatives and projects. PAC helps steer decisions made throughout the organization in the direction of business objectives. They provide tactical guidance to the Child Support Executive Management Team and help prioritize work efforts based on the strategic direction set by the Child Support Executive Management Team. The PAC reviews work requests and weighs competing interests to recommend 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 necessary work. The plan informs county child support agencies and other partners of priorities and current work commitments of the division.

### **Income Withholding – Electronic Income Withholding Order (eIWO) Implementation and Arrearage Payment Amounts**

Federal legislation addressing the prevention of sex trafficking of children included a mandate to implement Electronic Income Withholding (eIWO). The 2015 Minnesota Legislature clarified policy relating to a payback amount in an amount other than 20% of current support. This purpose of this project was to address both the Federal and State Legislative requirements. The project completed successfully and closed January 2016.

### **Potential Income/Deviation Legislation Implementation**

The purpose of this project was to comply with 2015 Minnesota Legislative changes on how potential income is calculated when determining child support obligations. This legislation also passed policy to include an additional deviation factor. The project was completed successfully and closed March 2016.

### **2015 Minnesota Rules of Court Requirements**

The purpose of this project was to comply with new Minnesota Rules of Court requirements on standard legal documents created by the child support computer system, PRISM. The purpose of these rule changes are to facilitate e-filing, changes relating to privacy of documents, and to clarify access to paternity documents. The project completed successfully and closed in May 2016.

### **Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) Child Support Disregard Legislation**

The purpose of this project was to comply with 2015 Minnesota legislative policy effective Jan. 1, 2016, requiring the state's MFIP program to exclude/disregard up to \$100 of child support payments to MFIP assistance units with one child, and up to \$200 of child support with two or more children. This project was completed successfully and closed in May 2016.

### **Child Support Services Application Fee**

The 2015 Minnesota Legislature passed a policy to eliminate the application fee currently paid by clients, and an amount will be paid by Minnesota to the federal government. This change was effective July 2016. This change was implemented in July 2016.

### **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 and PRISM child support systems. Project objectives include a Medical Assistance Referral and Eligibility Interface between MNsure and PRISM which has been broken down into three iterations. The first two iterations of the interface were deployed in December 2016. The remaining work required to complete the interface component is expected to be completed in 2017.

## **Consumer Reporting Legislation**

The 2015 Minnesota Legislature passed a policy to change the way child support arrears are reported to consumer reporting agencies. PRISM programming will require significant modifications to meet legislative requirements including reporting each case that meets legislative criteria (as opposed to the total of all qualifying obligations), as well as more comprehensive information on the status of arrears reported. After identification of impacts to policy and systems, the department is making the necessary changes to comply with the law. The changes were implemented in August 2016. Additional programming changes are necessary. Migration of changes is scheduled for January 2017.

## **Child Support Affordable Care Act and Medical**

The 2015 Minnesota Legislature passed a policy to remove MinnesotaCare from the list of public medical programs; identifies the premium scale for Medical Assistance (MA) reimbursement; clarifies subsidies and cost sharing for private insurance as not public medical; modifies language regarding comprehensive medical coverage; clarifies MA reimbursement policy for noncustodial parents receiving MA; and establishes a medical only modification court process. After identification of impacts to policy and systems, the project team is making necessary changes to comply with the law. The timeline for implementation is December 2016, with a projected close date of February 2017.

## **Minnesota Child Support Online (MCSO) Mobile**

The purpose of this project is to develop a responsive website based on the browser or device for the Minnesota Child Support Online (MCSO) application. Technical feasibility for this effort started in June 2016. A formal project has yet to be initiated and the scope, requirements and a timeline are to be determined.

## **Parenting Expense Adjustment**

The 2016 Minnesota Legislature passed policy to change the formula for calculating the parenting expense adjustment to child support obligations. The policy and system changes must be implemented by August 1, 2018. The project kickoff was December 1, 2016.

## **Child Support Task Force**

The 2016 Minnesota Legislature established a Child Support Task Force to make recommendations to the department on maintaining and improving child support guidelines, and objectively discussing complex economic data and policy issues. Task force members will include parents, legislators, court and child support professionals, and staff from organizations that work with families paying and receiving child support. The task force must submit a report to the Legislature in February 2018.

## **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. The original deliverables included: Adding a file upload option for employers; Allowing participants to make one-time or recurring payments; Allowing counties to submit payments to the Child Support Central Distribution Center electronically; Allowing participants to pay by credit card. These deliverables will be implemented iteratively. The first deliverable was

implemented in December 2013. Project work to identify solution options and recommendations for the other deliverables resumed in July 2014. The project recommendation was to remove payment via credit card, county payments and the third party payor deliverables from the scope of this project. The recommendation was to submit those three items as separate projects under a timeline as determined by CSD. This recommendation was accepted. The final deliverable (ePayment option) was implemented in March 2016.

### **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. The original deliverables included:

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

These deliverables will be implemented iteratively. The first deliverable was completed in May 2013. Deliverable two was completed in January 2015. A third deliverable was added to the scope of the project in June 2014 to address participant lockout issues (a/k/a contact your worker). The schedule for deliverable three has been delayed due to priority and resource constraints. A new implementation date will need to be determined when resources become available.

### **Department of Public Safety (DPS) Systems Changes**

The Minnesota Licensing and Registration System project (MNLARS) is an initiative of Driver and Vehicle Services (DVS). MNLARS will replace the 1980s-era system with an integrated motor vehicle and driver's license solution and provide a more efficient, secure, web-based system for driver's license, identification card, and vehicle registration and ownership transactions. MNLARS will be brought up in four releases with phase one originally planned for release in September 2013. DVS delayed phase one, deciding to move in a different direction regarding solution development and a new date has not been finalized. The child support program objective as it pertains to this initiative is to maintain current data integrity and interface with DVS throughout their transition to the new MNLARS computer system. The department's portion of the project started August 2013 to prepare for the phase three release and included gathering requirements as well as project planning, initiation, implementation and closing. The project has been on hold, with the primary activities to monitor and communicate with DVS to determine when work should resume. Recently, DVS contacted department staff to indicate it is preparing to move forward with their project. The project schedule, including target date, is dependent on MNLARS implementation and is yet to be determined.

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

Federal, state and local government resources fund Minnesota's child support program. In federal fiscal year 2016 program expenditures totaled \$180 million, with 68 percent of funding from federal resources, 24 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 FFY 2016, the federal share of funding for Minnesota’s child support program was \$123 million.

*Federal Performance Incentive Funding – The table below shows Minnesota’s FFY 2016 results for the five federal performance measures:<sup>5</sup>*

Federal Performance Measures (FFY 2016)	Score
Paternal establishment percentage (IV-D PEP)	100.77%
Percent of Title IV-D cases with a support order	88.91%
Title IV-D collection rate for current support due	74.29%
Percent of Title IV-D cases with arrears with a collection	72.36%
Dollars collected per dollar of administrative expenditure	\$3.30

These results are used to calculate Minnesota’s share of federal incentive funding for the child support program. In federal fiscal year 2016, Minnesota received about \$12 million, or 2.21 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 2016, the state contribution to total program funding was \$14 million, or 8 percent of total program spending after FFP. 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.

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

## Impact 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 the names of 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 2002-2016. Comparing the results of the 2016 survey to the one conducted in 2014, it appears that employers find the child support collection process, and its impact on respective businesses, less burdensome than in previous years.

Results from the 2016 survey are described below.<sup>6</sup> 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 9.25 percent (37 surveys returned). The survey revealed:

- A majority of employers reported that required child support activities are not burdensome, or only slightly burdensome using the four-point scale
- Two employers (5 percent) reported that employees had left their jobs after they learned of the child support action taken
- Twenty-two employers (59 percent) rated at least one of the six categories as moderately or very burdensome.

Activity	Not Burdensome	Slightly Burdensome	Moderately Burdensome	Very Burdensome
New hire information	26	9	2	0
Income withholding	22	11	4	0

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<sup>6</sup> See Appendix C for additional detail.



Activity	Not Burdensome	Slightly Burdensome	Moderately Burdensome	Very Burdensome
Transmitting payments	26	7	4	0
Cost of living adjustments	25	11	1	0
Employment identification	18	15	4	0
Medical insurance information verification	18	12	5	2

## Child Support Arrears and Amount Uncollectible

As of Sept. 30, 2016, child support arrears of approximately \$1.56 billion were owed on open Minnesota child support cases. This total includes unpaid support obligations, interest and fees. Of the total arrearage amount, \$330 million, or 18 percent in unpaid support is owed on cases for which public assistance was issued to a family at some point, and about \$1.23 billion, or 71 percent in non-public assistance arrears.

Approximately \$1.39 billion, or 89 percent of the total owed, represents unpaid child support obligations. The remaining 11 percent is comprised of other obligations, including interest and fees.

Approximately \$104 million in outstanding arrears is owed for medical support and birthing expenses, and another \$83 million is owed for such things as child care, spousal maintenance and fees.

### Intergovernmental cases<sup>7</sup>

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 intergovernmental cases. Almost \$320 million, or 21 percent of the \$1.56 billion total arrears, is owed on intergovernmental cases initiated in Minnesota that other states are responsible for collecting. Of the 179,267 child support cases with arrears, 11 percent are this type of intergovernmental case.

### Age of Arrears and Uncollectible Amount

The vast majority (87 percent or \$1.361 billion) of child support arrears are more than one year. The table below gives a breakdown of arrears by time frame.

<sup>7</sup> QQ280202 (Initiating) QQ280204 (Summary)

Current Receivables	Balances by Age (FFY 2016)
1 – 30 days	\$4,630,929
31 – 60 days	\$18,974,606
61 – 90 days	\$17,889,885
91 – 120 days	\$17,436,066
121 – 365 days	\$124,873,883
Greater than one year	\$1,360,606,133
<b>Total Value</b>	<b>\$1,558,304,288</b>

The Child Support Division currently estimates that at least \$1.1 billion of 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 2016. 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
<b>0.00</b>	129,349*	\$617,482,194	\$40,479,028
<b>0.01-100</b>	23,926	\$69,654,350	\$5,511,624
<b>100.01-200</b>	19,393	\$107,479,159	\$5,448,807
<b>200.01-300</b>	19,874	\$134,889,478	\$8,871,443
<b>300.01-400</b>	23,023	\$165,066,886	\$12,844,629
<b>400.01-500</b>	18,388	\$128,691,649	\$11,147,612
<b>500.01-600</b>	13,183	\$83,672,792	\$6,908,850
<b>600.01-700</b>	8,697	\$59,106,080	\$4,806,373
<b>700.01-800</b>	5,420	\$34,986,836	\$2,801,228
<b>800.01-900</b>	3,527	\$24,559,044	\$2,075,744
<b>900.01-1000</b>	2,270	\$14,128,475	\$1,005,116
<b>1000.01-1100</b>	1,562	\$9,703,503	\$779,691
<b>1100.01-1200</b>	1,132	\$7,638,318	\$622,143
<b>1200.01-1300</b>	819	\$5,148,154	\$438,958
<b>1300.01-1400</b>	556	\$4,235,234	\$316,376
<b>1400.01-1500</b>	416	\$3,295,618	\$135,026
<b>1500.01-2000</b>	1,070	\$12,182,289	\$603,927
<b>2000.01+</b>	918	\$19,992,605	\$367,362
<b>Totals</b>	144,174	\$1,501,912,665	\$105,163,938

\* Cases not included in total cases

## **Appendix A: County Comparison (FFY 2016 – Preliminary Data)**

Note: The following counties have merged:

Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Rock, Pipestone and Redwood counties are merged and its combined data is reported under Southwest Health and Human Services (SWHHS)

Cottonwood and Jackson counties are merged and its combined data is reported under Des Moines Valley

Dodge, Steele and Waseca counties are merged and its combined data is reported under MN Prairie.

County Agency Results: Federal Performance Measures – Paternity Establishment (preliminary FFY 2016)

FIPS#	County	Child w/ Pat Estab	Child Req Paternity	%
001	Aitkin	591	554	106.68
003	Anoka	9,259	8,978	103.13
005	Becker	1,387	1,362	101.84
007	Beltrami	2,210	2,245	98.44
009	Benton	1,595	1,508	105.77
011	Big Stone	121	111	109.01
013	Blue Earth	1,882	1,816	103.63
015	Brown	837	777	107.72
017	Carlton	1,418	1,377	102.98
019	Carver	1,305	1,219	107.05
021	Cass	1,525	1,513	100.79
023	Chippewa	473	448	105.58
025	Chisago	1,561	1,477	105.69
027	Clay	2,238	2,170	103.13
029	Clearwater	467	445	104.94
031	Cook	120	129	93.02
035	Crow Wing	2,540	2,485	102.21
037	Dakota	10,012	10,032	99.80
041	Douglas	1,025	980	104.59
045	Fillmore	493	480	102.71

FIPS#	County	Child w/ Pat Estab	Child Req Paternity	%
047	Freeborn	1,368	1,288	106.21
049	Goodhue	1,473	1,366	107.83
051	Grant	183	182	100.55
053	Hennepin	40,522	41,700	97.18
055	Houston	478	459	104.14
057	Hubbard	846	790	107.09
059	Isanti	1,384	1,373	100.80
061	Itasca	1,779	1,723	103.25
063	Des Moines Valley	871	786	110.81
065	Kanabec	649	605	107.27
067	Kandiyohi	1,747	1,765	98.98
069	Kittson	77	68	113.24
071	Koochiching	565	505	111.88
073	Lac qui Parle	156	154	101.30
075	Lake	277	272	101.84
077	Lake of the Woods	107	99	108.08
079	Le Sueur	844	771	109.47
083	SWHHS	2,580	2,427	106.30
085	McLeod	1,159	1,087	106.62
087	Mahnomen	408	420	97.14
089	Marshall	223	217	102.76

<b>FIPS#</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Child w/ Pat Estab</b>	<b>Child Req Paternity</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>091</b>	Faribault/Martin	1,360	1,254	108.45
<b>093</b>	Meeker	569	559	101.79
<b>095</b>	Mille Lacs	1,199	1,141	105.08
<b>097</b>	Morrison	1,300	1,279	101.64
<b>099</b>	Mower	1,867	1,779	104.95
<b>103</b>	Nicollet	1,113	1,078	103.25
<b>105</b>	Nobles	911	856	106.43
<b>107</b>	Norman	214	182	117.58
<b>109</b>	Olmsted	4,582	4,654	98.45
<b>111</b>	Otter Tail	1,656	1,576	105.08
<b>113</b>	Pennington	588	574	102.44
<b>115</b>	Pine	1,331	1,273	104.56
<b>119</b>	Polk	1,406	1,315	106.92
<b>121</b>	Pope	271	264	102.65
<b>123</b>	Ramsey	23,597	24,786	95.20
<b>125</b>	Red Lake	118	102	115.69
<b>129</b>	Renville	497	475	104.63
<b>131</b>	Rice	1,548	1,492	103.75
<b>135</b>	Roseau	438	405	108.15
<b>137</b>	St. Louis	8,535	8,287	102.99
<b>139</b>	Scott	2,308	2,200	104.91

<b>FIPS#</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Child w/ Pat Estab</b>	<b>Child Req Paternity</b>	<b>%</b>
141	Sherburne	2,338	2,252	103.82
143	Sibley	442	422	104.74
145	Stearns	4,114	3,886	105.87
147	MN Prairie	3,005	2,825	106.37
149	Stevens	191	188	101.60
151	Swift	369	350	105.43
153	Todd	698	673	103.71
155	Traverse	100	86	116.28
157	Wabasha	514	484	106.20
159	Wadena	638	592	107.77
163	Washington	4,891	4,610	106.10
165	Watonwan	523	540	96.85
167	Wilkin	220	218	100.92
169	Winona	1,434	1,420	100.99
171	Wright	2,949	2,819	104.61
173	Yellow Medicine	246	248	99.19
<b>CSD</b>	<b>All counties</b>	<b>175,334</b>	<b>173,986</b>	<b>100.77</b>



County Agency Results: Federal Performance Measures – Order Establishment (preliminary FFY 2016)

FIPS#	County	Cases with Orders	Open Cases	%
001	Aitkin	755	798	94.61
003	Anoka	11,450	12,388	92.43
005	Becker	1,593	1,752	90.92
007	Beltrami	2,414	2,926	82.50
009	Benton	1,761	1,887	93.32
011	Big Stone	146	164	89.02
013	Blue Earth	2,334	2,478	94.19
015	Brown	967	1013	95.46
017	Carlton	1,909	2,022	94.41
019	Carver	1,667	1,819	91.64
021	Cass	1,516	1,748	86.73
023	Chippewa	525	588	89.29
025	Chisago	1,977	2,073	95.37
027	Clay	2,379	2,733	87.05
029	Clearwater	579	605	95.70
031	Cook	144	171	84.21
035	Crow Wing	3,135	3,327	94.23
037	Dakota	11,555	12,787	90.37
041	Douglas	1,422	1,520	93.55
045	Fillmore	637	704	90.48

FIPS#	County	Cases with Orders	Open Cases	%
047	Freeborn	1,621	1,693	95.75
049	Goodhue	1,723	1,890	91.16
051	Grant	228	245	93.06
053	Hennepin	41,118	48,771	84.31
055	Houston	574	606	94.72
057	Hubbard	988	1060	93.21
059	Isanti	1,797	1,910	94.08
061	Itasca	2,307	2,439	94.59
063	Des Moines Valley	1016	1072	94.78
065	Kanabec	826	878	94.08
067	Kandiyohi	2,048	2,294	89.28
069	Kittson	106	110	96.36
071	Koochiching	637	653	97.55
073	Lac qui Parle	186	191	97.38
075	Lake	396	434	91.24
077	Lake of the Woods	122	132	92.42
079	Le Sueur	926	992	93.35
083	SWHHS	3,096	3,358	92.20
085	McLeod	1,387	1,493	92.90
087	Mahnomen	322	351	91.74
089	Marshall	272	285	95.44

FIPS#	County	Cases with Orders	Open Cases	%
091	Faribault/Martin	1,655	1,747	94.73
093	Meeker	825	876	94.18
095	Mille Lacs	1,707	1,819	93.84
097	Morrison	1,787	1,896	94.25
099	Mower	2,088	2,273	91.86
103	Nicollet	1,266	1,362	92.95
105	Nobles	865	975	88.72
107	Norman	251	270	92.96
109	Olmsted	4,899	5,497	89.12
111	Otter Tail	2,046	2,236	91.50
113	Pennington	662	732	90.44
115	Pine	1,647	1,741	94.60
119	Polk	1,548	1,684	91.92
121	Pope	337	362	93.09
123	Ramsey	21,948	26,719	82.14
125	Red Lake	134	143	93.71
129	Renville	547	633	86.41
131	Rice	1,717	1,982	86.63
135	Roseau	542	604	89.74
137	St. Louis	10,072	11,194	89.98
139	Scott	2,662	2,939	90.58

FIPS#	County	Cases with Orders	Open Cases	%
141	Sherburne	3,167	3,373	93.89
143	Sibley	568	610	93.11
145	Stearns	4,835	5,440	88.88
147	MN Prairie	3,466	3,669	94.47
149	Stevens	237	248	95.56
151	Swift	459	488	94.06
153	Todd	893	957	93.31
155	Traverse	93	111	83.78
157	Wabasha	648	714	90.76
159	Wadena	806	847	95.16
163	Washington	5,904	6,337	93.17
165	Watonwan	682	730	93.42
167	Wilkin	277	319	86.83
169	Winona	1,877	2,018	93.01
171	Wright	3,811	4,056	93.96
173	Yellow Medicine	307	334	91.92
<b>CSD</b>	<b>All counties</b>	<b>197,799</b>	<b>222,472</b>	<b>88.91</b>

County Agency Results: Federal Performance Measures – Current Support (preliminary FFY 2016)

FIPS#	County	Current Paid	Current Due	%
001	Aitkin	1,301,463	1,733,283	75.09
003	Anoka	32,065,765	42,823,975	74.88
005	Becker	2,709,872	3,912,324	69.27
007	Beltrami	3,287,361	4,901,973	67.06
009	Benton	4,193,531	5,519,681	75.97
011	Big Stone	439,961	572,801	76.81
013	Blue Earth	5,746,725	8,077,487	71.14
015	Brown	2,954,855	3,612,751	81.79
017	Carlton	3,681,163	5,024,308	73.27
019	Carver	6,407,974	8,058,395	79.52
021	Cass	1,763,288	2,619,867	67.30
023	Chippewa	1,226,802	1,643,126	74.66
025	Chisago	5,859,936	7,278,429	80.51
027	Clay	6,127,744	8,432,186	72.67
029	Clearwater	888,832	1,264,750	70.28
031	Cook	254,709	360,723	70.61
035	Crow Wing	6,239,976	8,562,725	72.87
037	Dakota	33,326,774	45,827,990	72.72
041	Douglas	3,276,375	4,309,468	76.03
045	Fillmore	1,778,699	2,292,013	77.60

<b>FIPS#</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Current Paid</b>	<b>Current Due</b>	<b>%</b>
047	Freeborn	3,780,638	5,244,061	72.09
049	Goodhue	4,553,062	5,800,627	78.49
051	Grant	744,780	912,450	81.62
053	Hennepin	74,741,462	104,571,470	71.47
055	Houston	1,469,610	1,879,450	78.19
057	Hubbard	1,502,248	2,053,417	73.16
059	Isanti	5,022,256	6,465,256	77.68
061	Itasca	4,260,835	5,753,302	74.06
063	Des Moines Valley	2,472,839	3,179,321	77.78
065	Kanabec	1,891,381	2,471,442	76.53
067	Kandiyohi	4,476,248	5,906,386	75.79
069	Kittson	305,727	350,225	87.29
071	Koochiching	1,516,160	1,857,048	81.64
073	Lac qui Parle	609,635	746,637	81.65
075	Lake	902,537	1,233,272	73.18
077	Lake of the Woods	286,463	374,728	76.45
079	Le Sueur	2,954,687	3,917,347	75.43
083	SWHHS	7,833,716	9,997,371	78.36
085	McLeod	3,718,829	4,679,218	79.48
087	Mahnomen	291,161	493,102	59.05
089	Marshall	982,117	1,183,555	82.98

<b>FIPS#</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Current Paid</b>	<b>Current Due</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>091</b>	Faribault/Martin	4,315,094	5,727,252	75.34
<b>093</b>	Meeker	2,205,511	2,804,356	78.65
<b>095</b>	Mille Lacs	2,407,902	3,237,353	74.38
<b>097</b>	Morrison	3,185,443	4,543,470	70.11
<b>099</b>	Mower	4,621,242	6,170,011	74.90
<b>103</b>	Nicollet	3,546,594	4,765,577	74.42
<b>105</b>	Nobles	2,326,295	3,145,443	73.96
<b>107</b>	Norman	608,495	847,346	71.81
<b>109</b>	Olmsted	14,023,963	17,919,028	78.26
<b>111</b>	Otter Tail	4,810,044	6,585,020	73.05
<b>113</b>	Pennington	1,602,915	2,141,027	74.87
<b>115</b>	Pine	3,257,167	4,319,322	75.41
<b>119</b>	Polk	3,719,469	4,626,817	80.39
<b>121</b>	Pope	878,222	1,099,849	79.85
<b>123</b>	Ramsey	35,504,020	52,528,517	67.59
<b>125</b>	Red Lake	485,839	609,963	79.65
<b>129</b>	Renville	1,616,535	2,039,399	79.27
<b>131</b>	Rice	5,140,093	6,745,290	76.20
<b>135</b>	Roseau	1,512,247	2,001,744	75.55
<b>137</b>	St. Louis	18,598,538	25,881,373	71.86
<b>139</b>	Scott	9,828,600	12,297,570	79.92

<b>FIPS#</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Current Paid</b>	<b>Current Due</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>141</b>	Sherburne	9,689,874	11,886,754	81.52
<b>143</b>	Sibley	1,403,051	1,784,968	78.60
<b>145</b>	Stearns	11,850,435	15,045,932	78.76
<b>147</b>	MN Prairie	8,726,614	11,272,933	77.41
<b>149</b>	Stevens	562,403	785,720	71.58
<b>151</b>	Swift	1,013,019	1,357,487	74.62
<b>153</b>	Todd	2,230,882	2,814,517	79.26
<b>155</b>	Traverse	250,218	351,451	71.20
<b>157</b>	Wabasha	1,951,576	2,400,110	81.31
<b>159</b>	Wadena	1,884,341	2,596,856	72.56
<b>163</b>	Washington	18,483,711	24,142,769	76.56
<b>165</b>	Watsonwan	1,570,193	2,026,062	77.50
<b>167</b>	Wilkin	778,935	1,000,149	77.88
<b>169</b>	Winona	3,513,720	4,683,312	75.03
<b>171</b>	Wright	12,064,938	15,095,200	79.93
<b>173</b>	Yellow Medicine	979,686	1,212,309	80.81
<b>CSD</b>	<b>All counties</b>	<b>448,998,463</b>	<b>604,410,322</b>	<b>74.29</b>



County Agency Results: Federal Performance Measures – Arrears Support (preliminary FFY 2016)

FIPS#	County	Case with Arrs Paid	Case with Arrs Due	%
001	Aitkin	467	683	68.37
003	Anoka	8,331	11,020	75.60
005	Becker	955	1,428	66.88
007	Beltrami	1,275	2,243	56.84
009	Benton	1,209	1,518	79.64
011	Big Stone	112	140	80.00
013	Blue Earth	1,654	2,232	74.10
015	Brown	785	931	84.32
017	Carlton	1,107	1,664	66.53
019	Carver	1,254	1,595	78.62
021	Cass	730	1,249	58.45
023	Chippewa	355	487	72.90
025	Chisago	1,497	1,791	83.58
027	Clay	1,584	2,271	69.75
029	Clearwater	302	489	61.76
031	Cook	93	133	69.92
035	Crow Wing	2,294	3,046	75.31
037	Dakota	8,097	11,008	73.56
041	Douglas	984	1,247	78.91
045	Fillmore	440	553	79.57

FIPS#	County	Case with Arrs Paid	Case with Arrs Due	%
047	Freeborn	1,145	1,520	75.33
049	Goodhue	1,217	1,614	75.40
051	Grant	171	203	84.24
053	Hennepin	23,884	34,817	68.60
055	Houston	426	581	73.32
057	Hubbard	663	926	71.60
059	Isanti	1,299	1,641	79.16
061	Itasca	1,457	2,008	72.56
063	Des Moines Valley	700	900	77.78
065	Kanabec	530	691	76.70
067	Kandiyohi	1,351	1,802	74.97
069	Kittson	67	78	85.90
071	Koochiching	528	627	84.21
073	Lac qui Parle	144	178	80.90
075	Lake	284	389	73.01
077	Lake of the Woods	79	101	78.22
079	Le Sueur	717	900	79.67
083	SWHHS	2,113	2,757	76.64
085	McLeod	1,110	1,325	83.77
087	Mahnomen	101	190	53.16
089	Marshall	199	246	80.89

<b>FIPS#</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Case with Arrs Paid</b>	<b>Case with Arrs Due</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>091</b>	Faribault/Martin	1,298	1,644	78.95
<b>093</b>	Meeker	603	747	80.72
<b>095</b>	Mille Lacs	1,209	1,540	78.51
<b>097</b>	Morrison	1,197	1,667	71.81
<b>099</b>	Mower	1,516	2,064	73.45
<b>103</b>	Nicollet	932	1,223	76.21
<b>105</b>	Nobles	641	808	79.33
<b>107</b>	Norman	178	224	79.46
<b>109</b>	Olmsted	3,415	4,342	78.65
<b>111</b>	Otter Tail	1,293	1,776	72.80
<b>113</b>	Pennington	440	592	74.32
<b>115</b>	Pine	1,166	1,611	72.38
<b>119</b>	Polk	1,033	1,411	73.21
<b>121</b>	Pope	243	316	76.90
<b>123</b>	Ramsey	13,152	20,070	65.53
<b>125</b>	Red Lake	90	124	72.58
<b>129</b>	Renville	384	468	82.05
<b>131</b>	Rice	1,235	1,583	78.02
<b>135</b>	Roseau	413	518	79.73
<b>137</b>	St. Louis	6,250	9,701	64.43
<b>139</b>	Scott	1,988	2,451	81.11

FIPS#	County	Case with Arrs Paid	Case with Arrs Due	%
141	Sherburne	2,095	2,719	77.05
143	Sibley	422	529	79.77
145	Stearns	3,422	4,271	80.12
147	MN Prairie	2,512	3,165	79.37
149	Stevens	173	235	73.62
151	Swift	334	426	78.40
153	Todd	670	826	81.11
155	Traverse	75	99	75.76
157	Wabasha	445	577	77.12
159	Wadena	572	762	75.07
163	Washington	3,891	5,295	73.48
165	Watonwan	487	621	78.42
167	Wilkin	185	248	74.60
169	Winona	1,222	1,721	71.01
171	Wright	2,596	3,354	77.40
173	Yellow Medicine	229	286	80.07
<b>CSD</b>	<b>All counties</b>	<b>129,721</b>	<b>179,267</b>	<b>72.36</b>

County Agency Results: Federal Performance Measures – Cost Effectiveness (preliminary FFY 2016)

FIPS#	County	Collections	Expenditures	%
001	Aitkin	1,815,532	547,821	3.31
003	Anoka	42,743,484	8,755,036	4.88
005	Becker	3,745,747	1,401,687	2.67
007	Beltrami	4,457,270	1,225,625	3.64
009	Benton	5,239,034	1,258,016	4.16
011	Big Stone	569,768	139,111	4.10
013	Blue Earth	7,559,746	1,441,903	5.24
015	Brown	3,614,142	644,435	5.61
017	Carlton	4,867,731	1,506,331	3.23
019	Carver	8,481,691	1,645,774	5.15
021	Cass	2,522,120	1,072,436	2.35
023	Chippewa	1,538,981	426,370	3.61
025	Chisago	7,465,700	998,984	7.47
027	Clay	7,861,764	1,554,013	5.06
029	Clearwater	1,133,837	270,213	4.20
031	Cook	362,369	132,889	2.73
035	Crow Wing	8,492,940	1,508,235	5.63
037	Dakota	44,531,574	10,535,094	4.23
041	Douglas	4,331,873	899,343	4.82
045	Fillmore	2,172,693	302,648	7.18

FIPS#	County	Collections	Expenditures	%
047	Freeborn	4,789,910	775,580	6.18
049	Goodhue	5,831,187	1,514,792	3.85
051	Grant	884,529	211,260	4.19
053	Hennepin	101,128,466	34,106,246	2.97
055	Houston	1,934,082	434,931	4.45
057	Hubbard	2,152,352	454,015	4.74
059	Isanti	6,512,981	1,389,490	4.69
061	Itasca	5,847,884	1,732,200	3.38
063	Jackson	3,117,456	432,941	7.20
065	Kanabec	2,550,674	494,891	5.15
067	Kandiyohi	5,775,379	1,056,189	5.47
069	Kittson	354,985	114,164	3.11
071	Koochiching	2,011,824	482,605	4.17
073	Lac qui Parle	774,511	108,924	7.11
075	Lake	1,297,076	341,551	3.80
077	Lake of the Woods	332,492	102,058	3.26
079	Le Sueur	3,713,489	668,648	5.55
083	SWHHS	9,950,567	1,724,253	5.77
085	McLeod	4,765,190	694,426	6.86
087	Mahnomen	362,906	189,950	1.91
089	Marshall	1,169,855	277,453	4.22

<b>FIPS#</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Collections</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>091</b>	Faribault/Martin	5,553,942	1,067,533	5.20
<b>093</b>	Meeker	3,014,570	442,267	6.82
<b>095</b>	Mille Lacs	3,321,034	788,621	4.21
<b>097</b>	Morrison	4,470,823	890,355	5.02
<b>099</b>	Mower	6,119,578	1,242,872	4.92
<b>103</b>	Nicollet	4,518,954	1,085,679	4.16
<b>105</b>	Nobles	2,961,509	404,960	7.31
<b>107</b>	Norman	840,329	138,967	6.05
<b>109</b>	Olmsted	18,046,205	4,158,887	4.34
<b>111</b>	Otter Tail	6,155,528	1,798,911	3.42
<b>113</b>	Pennington	2,050,130	538,745	3.81
<b>115</b>	Pine	4,532,759	1,027,637	4.41
<b>119</b>	Polk	4,648,509	1,275,926	3.64
<b>121</b>	Pope	1,131,024	255,485	4.43
<b>123</b>	Ramsey	50,642,728	16,790,964	3.02
<b>125</b>	Red Lake	563,783	165,726	3.40
<b>129</b>	Renville	2,070,817	355,688	5.82
<b>131</b>	Rice	6,722,343	1,261,394	5.33
<b>135</b>	Roseau	2,002,143	506,034	3.96
<b>137</b>	St. Louis	25,171,268	5,216,190	4.83
<b>139</b>	Scott	12,723,538	2,337,188	5.44

FIPS#	County	Collections	Expenditures	%
141	Sherburne	12,277,259	1,717,286	7.15
143	Sibley	1,830,498	299,638	6.11
145	Stearns	15,289,048	3,301,077	4.63
147	Steele	11,134,467	2,606,895	4.27
149	Stevens	772,852	200,094	3.86
151	Swift	1,383,917	271,348	5.10
153	Todd	2,997,982	517,515	5.79
155	Traverse	349,778	110,547	3.16
157	Wabasha	2,453,428	346,037	7.09
159	Wadena	2,453,005	357,277	6.87
163	Washington	23,291,661	3,798,320	6.13
165	Watsonwan	2,059,268	293,750	7.01
167	Wilkin	967,503	296,219	3.27
169	Winona	4,659,361	900,920	5.17
171	Wright	15,354,147	2,303,994	6.66
173	Yellow Medicine	1,349,944	244,610	5.52
<b>County + state</b>		<b>594,711,443</b>	<b>179,981,020</b>	<b>3.30</b>



County Agency Results: Caseload Comparison (preliminary FFY 2016)

FIPS #	County	Begin Case Count	New Cases	Reopened Cases	Closed Cases	Total Case Transact.	End Case Count
001	Aitkin	817	90	33	144	267	802
003	Anoka	12,907	1,353	644	2,417	4,414	12,581
005	Becker	1,774	344	107	352	803	1,767
007	Beltrami	3,995	680	252	1,123	2,055	3,788
009	Benton	1,880	210	84	291	585	1,893
011	Big Stone	164	28	5	36	69	165
013	Blue Earth	2,558	357	80	499	936	2,493
015	Brown	1,074	138	48	243	429	1,020
017	Carlton	2,053	246	90	341	677	2,054
019	Carver	1,815	271	62	318	651	1,853
021	Cass	1,791	277	129	403	809	1,762
023	Chippewa	590	83	33	128	244	589
025	Chisago	2,124	240	84	362	686	2,093
027	Clay	2,774	479	108	671	1,258	2,751
029	Clearwater	600	74	30	72	176	615
031	Cook	172	30	4	30	64	172
035	Crow Wing	3,563	335	90	669	1,094	3,341
037	Dakota	13,153	1,315	577	2,218	4,110	12,962
041	Douglas	1,534	173	55	233	461	1,529

<b>FIPS #</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Begin Case Count</b>	<b>New Cases</b>	<b>Reopened Cases</b>	<b>Closed Cases</b>	<b>Total Case Transact.</b>	<b>End Case Count</b>
045	Fillmore	686	109	28	114	251	715
047	Freeborn	1,744	150	71	281	502	1,707
049	Goodhue	1,868	279	103	336	718	1,909
051	Grant	249	30	11	44	85	245
053	Hennepin	51,582	7,208	3,020	12,408	22,636	49,419
055	Houston	668	82	24	142	248	625
057	Hubbard	1,059	165	64	214	443	1,065
059	Isanti	1,933	173	66	250	489	1,918
061	Itasca	2,489	381	135	512	1,028	2,481
063	Jackson	1,065	140	49	186	375	1,076
065	Kanabec	861	103	36	117	256	884
067	Kandiyohi	2,359	296	117	464	877	2,304
069	Kittson	107	19	2	19	40	110
073	Lac qui Parle	205	22	7	40	69	192
075	Lake	460	62	16	90	168	442
077	Lake of the Woods	132	24	8	35	67	132
079	Le Sueur	1,027	150	54	235	439	998
083	SWHHS	3,390	499	168	700	1,367	3,390
085	McLeod	1,530	189	58	279	526	1,508
087	Mahnomen	384	188	79	141	408	354

<b>FIPS #</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Begin Case Count</b>	<b>New Cases</b>	<b>Reopened Cases</b>	<b>Closed Cases</b>	<b>Total Case Transact.</b>	<b>End Case Count</b>
<b>089</b>	Marshall	312	26	5	61	92	285
<b>091</b>	Faribault/Martin	1,784	226	100	366	692	1,753
<b>093</b>	Meeker	919	99	31	159	289	890
<b>095</b>	Mille Lacs	1,668	410	79	300	789	1,825
<b>097</b>	Morrison	1,938	223	47	295	565	1,914
<b>099</b>	Mower	2,412	344	125	617	1,086	2,287
<b>103</b>	Nicollet	1,428	193	33	294	520	1,375
<b>105</b>	Nobles	1,002	148	51	218	417	983
<b>107</b>	Norman	262	54	30	78	162	273
<b>109</b>	Olmsted	5,715	635	243	1,084	1,962	5,548
<b>111</b>	Otter Tail	2,198	317	85	364	766	2,251
<b>113</b>	Pennington	732	98	23	126	247	736
<b>115</b>	Pine	1,778	274	86	403	763	1,754
<b>119</b>	Polk	1,743	273	92	405	770	1,695
<b>121</b>	Pope	365	62	14	73	149	362
<b>123</b>	Ramsey	28,046	4,390	1,506	6,923	12,819	27,031
<b>125</b>	Red Lake	139	23	6	32	61	144
<b>129</b>	Renville	630	92	23	108	223	637
<b>131</b>	Rice	1,990	264	133	398	795	2,003
<b>135</b>	Roseau	596	107	36	130	273	610

FIPS #	County	Begin Case Count	New Cases	Reopened Cases	Closed Cases	Total Case Transact.	End Case Count
137	St. Louis	11,477	1,501	429	2,240	4,170	11,280
139	Scott	3,061	428	140	662	1,230	2,995
141	Sherburne	3,363	374	110	482	966	3,397
143	Sibley	589	72	21	71	164	614
145	Stearns	5,255	1,044	222	1,031	2,297	5,536
151	Swift	484	75	34	102	211	490
153	Todd	987	104	36	167	307	960
155	Traverse	122	31	9	51	91	115
157	Wabasha	740	97	32	141	270	718
159	Wadena	839	100	41	135	276	848
163	Washington	6,486	792	294	1,125	2,211	6,442
165	Watonwan	762	61	30	113	204	740
167	Wilkin	318	40	8	51	99	321
169	Winona	2,081	218	60	338	616	2,041
171	Wright	4,164	483	153	681	1,317	4,117
173	Yellow Medicine	378	32	9	80	121	337
<b>CSD</b>	<b>Statewide</b>	<b>232,578</b>	<b>31,618</b>	<b>11,893</b>	<b>48,623</b>	<b>92,134</b>	<b>227,633</b>

## Appendix B: Sources of Information

### Federal Performance Measure Calculations

The following are 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.

### Minnesota Statue 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.

### Minnesota Department of Human Services Financial Management

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

### County Agency Survey

The Minnesota Department of Human Services, Child Support Division collects, tabulates and produces county full time equivalency (FTE) information.

### The 2015 Annual Report to Congress

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: [2015 Annual Report to Congress](#)

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## **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

QQ710309: Annual OCSE 157, Unduplicated Performance – summary

QQ280204: Accounts Receivable by Obligation Type – summary

QQ280202: Accounts Receivable by Obligation Type – Initiating Interstate

QW260104: Caseflow Analysis – summary

## Appendix C: Employer Survey Results

### Employer Survey

To assess impact on private business relating to child support, the Child Support Division conducted a random survey using the employer table in the CSD PRISM (Providing Resources to Improve Support in Minnesota) database. The database listed 37,291 employers, including nonprofit organizations. A randomly selected sample of 400 employers was mailed a survey during November 2016. The survey asked employers 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, 37 were returned, for a response rate of 9.2 percent. Employers were asked to indicate the time expended and cost incurred for each of the below activities, and to rate the burden these activities placed on them, using a four-point scale.

### Burden Estimates

Activity	Very burdensome	Moderately burdensome	Slightly burdensome	Not burdensome
Submitting new hire information?	0	2	9	26
Completing employment verification forms?	0	4	15	18
Requests for insurance information?	2	5	12	18
Processing the notice of income withholding?	0	4	11	22
Sending/Transmitting child support payments to the Child Support Payment Center?	0	4	7	26
Making cost of living adjustments to child support payments?	0	1	11	25

## Summary of Burden

On average 61 percent of employers surveyed rank child support-related activities as “not burdensome,” 29 percent rank child support-related activities as “slightly burdensome,” 9 percent as “moderately burdensome,” and 1 percent of employers rank activities as “very burdensome.”

### Time/Cost Estimates

The **TIME** responses are summarized, by category, below:

Activity	Min. Monthly Hours	Max. Monthly Hours	Average Monthly Hours
Submit new hire information	0	5	0.79
Respond to requests for employment verification	0	10	1.14
Respond to requests for medical insurance information	0	10	0.98
Process income withholding	0	3	0.72
Send/transmit child support payments to the state	0	15	1.43
Make cost-of-living adjustments to child support payments	0	4	0.39

The **COST** responses are summarized, by category, below:

Activity	Min. Monthly Cost	Max. Monthly Cost	Average Monthly Cost
Submit new hire information	0	150	26.31
Respond to requests for employment verification	0	250	27.74
Respond to requests for medical insurance information	0	500	35.28
Process income withholding	0	1792	72.79
Send/transmit child support payments to the state	0	1792	82.76



Activity	Min. Monthly Cost	Max. Monthly Cost	Average Monthly Cost
Make cost-of-living adjustments to child support payments	0	200	16.79

### Online Tools

Employers were asked to review the online tools available to them for assistance. The following reflects their responses:

Do you use the Minnesota New Hire website to report newly hired employees?

- Eighteen responded yes and 19 responded no. Twenty employers found the New Hire website helpful and 11 did not find the website helpful.

Do you use the Minnesota Child Support website to review the latest program policies and procedures?

- Six employers responded yes and 31 responded no.

Do you find the Minnesota Child Support Enforcement website helpful?

- Seventeen employers responded yes and 12 said no.

### State Contact

Employers were asked to rate their experience when contacting the state Child Support Payment Center and Child Support Division. The following reflects their responses:

- Can you please rate your satisfaction when calling the Child Support Payment Center?
  - Twenty eight employers were satisfied with their contact; six were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; one was dissatisfied; and two had not used.
- Did you contact the state Child Support Division, if so, what was the purpose of your call?
  - Eight employers responded yes and 29 responded no. The purpose of the calls included:
    - Poor DHS performance and communication regarding a case for employee
    - Rehire of employee with child support
    - Call to see what percentage total can be withheld from a check
    - Withholding question
    - Questions regarding withholding

- New to system-received second request but not first
- Questions on filling out employment questionnaire
- Verify information on a form.

Seven employers said their questions were answered satisfactorily and the response time was satisfactory. One employer said their question was not answered satisfactorily and the response time was not satisfactory.

### **Feedback and Suggestions for Improvement**

Employers were also asked to provide feedback on their experiences using the electronic funds transfer (EFT) process for sending payments. Nine employers reported using EFT for payment processing and all nine reported the process as being “smooth” and “very easy to navigate.” Additionally, they have reported the system to be user-friendly and convenient.

Suggestions for improvements on the new hire reporting process generated a few responses. One of which was to “clarify/update the insurance request form” as the “current form requests costs in children/adult groupings that don’t equate with the actual cost options available.” Another stated, they only use the website for reporting new hire information as they prefer to speak to a person for other requests.

When asked what the one thing they would like to see the child support program improve as it relates to their business, employers had a wide range of answers. From “automatic adjustments when there are life-altering events,” to “email letters instead of mail or fax,” “reimbursement for time spent withholding money and for cost of postage,” and “have only one person send a request of information, rather than 3 different people asking the same information.” Other comments provided included feedback that Minnesota is one of the only states that calls an employer if payments are not submitted to find out if the person is still employed when the employer is aware they have to notify the state if/when they are no longer employed.

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 2014 (which had a higher response rate at 20 percent), it appears that employers are slightly more pleased with the child support collection process and its impact on their respective businesses. Employers report spending less time in 2016 on child support-related activities than in 2014, and on average, spending less money. The majority of businesses report little to minimal impact to their operations. Responses to the service aspect of the survey seem to indicate that employers are satisfied with the contacts they had with the Child Support Payment Center in particular, and with CSD in general. Staff will continue to monitor performance using adhoc surveys. It is anticipated that further enhancements to the CSD public websites, along with

the wider use of the electronic funds transfer program, will lessen the impact of the program on Minnesota's business community.

## Appendix D: Statutory Authority

### 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.

## Appendix E: Federal Performance Measures Summary

Performance Measures	FFY 2016	FFY 2015	FFY 2014	FFY 2013	FFY 2012
<b>Paternities Established</b>	<b>100.77%</b>	99.00%	100.42%	102.48%	102.74%
<b>Orders Established</b>	<b>88.91%</b>	88.70%	88.00%	86.61%	86.54%
<b>Collections on Current</b>	<b>74.29%</b>	73.43%	72.46%	71.81%	71.34%
<b>Collections on Arrears</b>	<b>72.36%</b>	72.11%	70.99%	70.48%	70.53%
<b>Cost Effectiveness</b>	<b>\$3.30</b>	\$3.54	\$3.58	\$3.63	\$3.51