



How Do Child Support Order Amounts Affect Payments and Compliance?

**Prepared by the Research Unit of the Orange
County Department of Child Support Services**

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October 2011

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Executive Summary

The National Child Support Enforcement Strategic Plan (FY 2005-2009) outlines a set of strategies designed to ensure families “self-sufficiency by making child support a more reliable source of income.” A key highlight of the plan is to set appropriate orders. Together with early intervention strategies, arrears compromise programs, and other methods, parents should become and remain involved in the lives of their children and active in their financial support.

Although states have implemented various programs designed to prevent arrears build up, arrears growth in the nation has reached unprecedented levels. As of FY 2010, child support arrears debt has reached its highest level at \$110.3 billion dollars.

This study examines the primary strategy used to prevent arrears growth from the time a court order was established: setting appropriate orders.

The Research and Reports Unit from the Orange County, California Department of Child Support Services analyzed 102,332 California child support cases in order to determine the appropriate support amount to be set relative to a non-custodial parent’s (NCP’s) income. The goal in determining the appropriateness of an order is geared towards:

- The Highest level of compliance possible (percent of current support collected) in order to prevent arrears growth
- The maximum amount of consistent collections (total dollars received)

In summary, overall results indicate orders set above 19% of NCP’s income (Ratio of Order to Wage – ROTW; “Tax Rate”) leads to lower performance in the form of lower compliance, arrears growth, and missed monthly payments. This finding was found to be true regardless of differences in NCP income, size of family (number of children) and controlling for a host of other potential factors. This 19% threshold in setting an order is recommended for policy makers to assure the highest compliance and collections received. Other specific findings include:

- For families with two children, performance begins to decline when ROTW is greater than 19%. For families with three or more children, performance begins to decline when ROTW is greater than 29%.
- NCP’s with higher income have higher compliance and payments per child.
- Cases with imputed income (when no original income is available for setting an order) leads to lack of payment and high arrears growth.

Executive Summary (Continued)

Policy Implications

Operational Policy Concerns

At the operational (office) level, this knowledge can assist caseworkers and program managers in formulating office policy consistent with state law. A chart template is presented within the report that acts as a payment predictor – with all other case factors equal, what is the likelihood of a case with a given income/order ratio paying on a consistent basis? Individual cases may have different results – low-family conflict/high participation cases will likely pay above the predicted compliance. Obligor with less family participation or more social barriers (history of lower educational attainment, substance abuse or incarceration) will likely pay lower than the predicted rate. Local knowledge will be most useful as to predictability of particular cases. Cases likely to pay at a low rate, either by order amount or predictive barriers, will need earlier and more thorough case support. The helpful part of this research is how it assists the program manager in identifying those cases at the beginning of the service.

Broader Policy Concerns

From a program-wide perspective, whether at the state or federal level, this research is instructive in two main ways: the relationship between “tax rate” and support payment, and the effects of imputing income at a higher level than obligors actually earn.

Child support compliance, both in terms of rate of payment (% of ordered payments made) and dollars collected, are substantially determined by the “tax rate” of the state guideline. Policy makers are encouraged to focus on not designing high-tax-rate guidelines; the results for the paying parent and receiving parent are not positive. “Demand-based” systems, that focus on the cost of raising a child over the ability of the payor to pay, are counterproductive to the extent that they lead to unreasonable orders.

The use of “presumed income” orders is dangerous and cannot be shown to lead to better order compliance or increases in support paid. California’s data suggests in cases where there was an absence of income information and a “full-time-minimum wage” amount was presumed, those orders paid at a low rate and collected fewer dollars than other cases. Emphasis on these cases should be on identification of income sources. The hope of “if you set it they will pay” cannot be supported by this study.

The use of “imputed income” can also be counterproductive. Most jurisdictions allow a tribunal to impute the ability to earn to an obligor in a variety of instances. In some cases the practice is justified as a sanction for uncooperative behavior –failure to file income documents when the obligee spouse has alleged an earning capacity; or deliberate underemployment (a professional declining to become employed so as to avoid support obligations). Those cases were not isolated in this study and are not commented on herein. In some jurisdictions, when an obligor parent is employed part-time or at non-regular work (day labor), the tribunal or state law sets an artificial “floor” for income. Commonly, the tribunal or policy will dictate that all obligors will be charged as if they were employed full-time at the local minimum wage, even if proof is produced that the obligor is in good faith employed at a lower rate. In such cases, this research supports the conclusion that “imputed” income cases pay at a lower compliance rate, *and collect fewer dollars*, than when a less-than-minimum-wage income is used to calculate support. This finding was especially sharp due to the high unemployment rates experienced during the study period.

Executive Summary (Continued)

Further Research

The authors believe this research can act as a springboard or support for future research in other jurisdictions on the same topic, or on other related topics such as personal barriers to payment (effect of education, incarceration, degree of family participation, etc.) on compliance rates and support collected.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, setting appropriate child support orders as a suggested strategy to prevent arrears from accruing was well documented in previous research (Sorensen, Sousa, and Schaner 2007; Formoso and Liu 2010). In addition to preventing arrears growth, setting appropriate orders was found to increase the chances noncustodial parent's (NCP's) will continue to pay over time (Turetsky, 2000).

Although the setting of child support orders is supposed to be based on the NCP's ability to pay, often for many reasons, the orders are set unrealistically high and/or based on income the NCP has not earned. For instance, guidelines may not account for the financial circumstances of low income fathers resulting in orders set at unrealistic levels in proportion to their income. If orders are set too high, then the likelihood the order will go into default greatly increases resulting in lack of payment compliance and an increase in arrears debt. Given the importance of setting orders appropriately, is there a threshold (percentage a child support order should be set in relation to an NCP's income) that leads an NCP to fall out of compliance, accumulate arrears, and provide less child support payments?

Previous studies (Formoso 2003 and Formoso and Liu 2010) indicate high order amounts in relation to a NCP's income lead to arrears growth when this ratio (Ratio of Order to Wage – ROTW) is greater than 20%.

Other studies (Hu and Meyer 2003; Meyer, Ha and Hu 2008) examined whether high child support orders discourage payments and found an increase in child support “burden” (defined in both studies as the ratio between child support order to NCP income) leads to lower compliance (percent of current support collected). Both studies found no evidence to suggest higher orders discourage payments. Specifically, cases with a higher burden were found to pay more child support compared to cases with lower burden. Since this finding seems counterintuitive with respect to setting policy (i.e. increasing order amounts of all NCP's leads to greater collections, while increasing their debt), it is important to examine the relationship between an NCP's burden level and its effects on all aspects of payment behavior: compliance, arrears growth, and collections before policy decisions can be made. For example, if the consensus is setting high orders results in more collections for children, but at the same time lowers compliance and increases arrears growth, what is an effective policy on setting appropriate orders? In addition, there are studies suggesting having high arrears debt is a barrier for NCP's making child support payments (Myers 2006).

In order to address these questions, it is important to understand the national trends regarding arrears growth, compliance, and child support collections per child over the past 10 years, including data up to FY 2010. Has arrears growth increased? Has compliance declined? Have efforts implemented by the states to reduce arrears growth been effective? What is the effect of the national economic recession that began in early 2008? How important is it for appropriate orders to be set from the beginning of a case to reduce arrears growth while providing the maximum collections to children for basic life necessities?

The goal of this study is to evaluate what is an appropriate order and what an order setting should be in relation to a NCP's income. What is an appropriate order? Should it be set no higher than 20% ROTW? In evaluating this question, the impact of ROTW on payment behavior was examined along with compliance, child support payments per child, and consistency of providing payments month-to-month.

BACKGROUND

The *National Child Support Enforcement Strategic Plan (FY 2005-2009)* outlines objectives and strategies to be used by the nation's child support professionals to promote the best practices in child support for the financial well-being of children. Key highlights of this plan emphasize families come first, and child support should be a reliable source of income for families. Another key highlight is preventing the build-up of unpaid support (arrearages) through early intervention rather than traditional debt threshold-based enforcement. States have implemented a variety of programs to improve child support performance based on this plan. Key to measuring the success of this plan involves the use of federal performance measures.

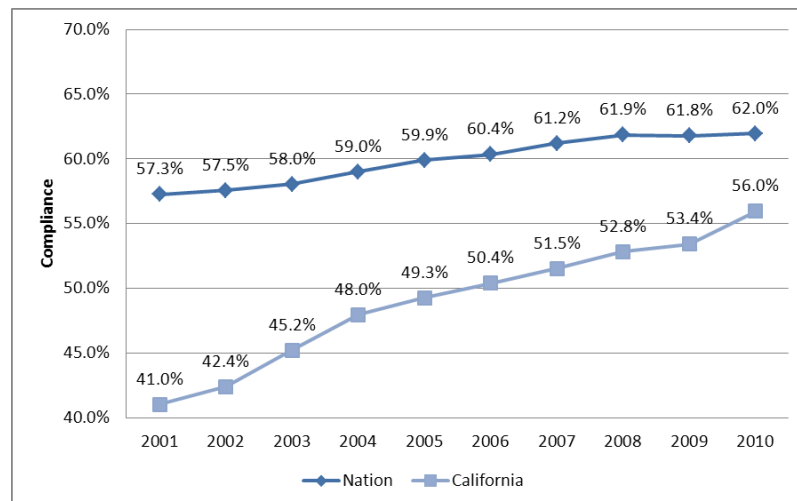
As a result of the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998, the federal government implemented five federal child support performance measures designed to measure the effectiveness of the child support program. Each state uses these measures to monitor the health and success of the child support program.

Nationwide and California Compliance

Of the three federal performance measures related to collections, this study focuses on compliance (percent of current support collected) to evaluate the appropriateness of an order. Compliance measures the amount of current support collected compared to the total amount of current support owed, expressed as a percentage. High percentage of compliance means families are receiving child support money owed to them based on an existing child support order. Low percentages of compliance means the opposite: families are not receiving the amount of child support money owed to them. Historically, this measure is a key performance measure for assessing the compliance of an order by an NCP and also the financial well-being of children.

Figure 1 below profiles compliance rates nationally and in California. An increase in compliance year-to-year is indicative of a greater percentage of child support owed being provided to families. A decrease in compliance per year is indicative of NCP's paying less compared to the amount they owe, which translates to a greater accumulation of arrears:

Figure 1: Nationwide and California Compliance From FY 2001 to FY 2010



Data Source: OCSE FY 2010 Preliminary Report and FY 2005 Annual Report To Congress.

Compliance (Percent of Current Support Collected) = $\text{Current Support Distributed} / \text{Current Support Due}$.

BACKGROUND (Continued)

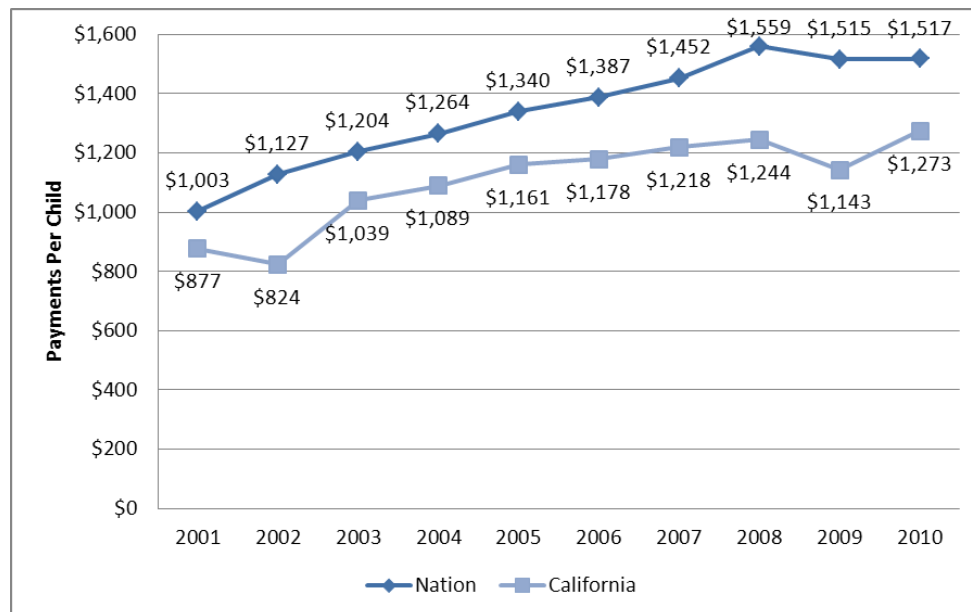
Based on Figure 1, compliance has increased from FY 2001 to FY 2008 nationally and in California. For the nation, compliance from FY 2008 to FY 2010 leveled off from previous years. It is important to note the economic recession began around December 2007, and could be partially responsible for the leveling off in payment compliance from 2008 forward.

From FY 2008 to FY 2009, California witnessed the smallest percent increase in Compliance (1.1%) compared to the prior years (i.e. FY 2007 to FY 2008 = 2.5% growth; FY 2006 to FY 2007 = 2.2% growth). However, Compliance increased by 4.9% from FY 2009 to FY 2010 due in part to California's strategies to improve performance.

Nationwide and California Payments Per Child (Current Support and Arrears)

Payments per child measures the amount of current support and arrears paid per year in the entire caseload under study divided by the number of children per year for the entire caseload. Although this measure is not a federal performance measure, the amount paid per child per year is an indicator of financial well-being for children measured in actual dollars. High amounts indicate greater success in providing a reliable source of income for children whereas lower amounts indicate less success. By including this measuring along with compliance, it reflects a more comprehensive picture of performance as opposed to using compliance alone. Measuring this rate (payments per child) year-to-year as opposed to measuring changes in total payments year-to-year takes into consideration changes in caseload size that may occur per year.

Figure 2: Nationwide and California Payments Per Child From FY 2001 to FY 2010



Data Source: OCSE FY 2010 Preliminary Report and FY 2005 Annual Report To Congress
Payments Per Child = Total Distributed Collections / Total Number of Children.

BACKGROUND (Continued)

In Figure 2, payments per child increased from FY 2001 to FY 2008 nationally and in California. As a nation, payments per child from FY 2008 to FY 2009 declined by 2.8% and then stabilized from FY 2009 to FY 2010. It is important to note the economic recession began around December 2007, and could be partially responsible for these trends from FY 2008 to FY 2010.

For California, trends in collections per child are similar to the national trends. From FY 2002 to FY 2008, this metric increased year-to-year. However, payments per child dropped dramatically by 8.1% from FY 2008 to FY 2009. This is due in part to the economic recession. However, it has rebounded by 11.4% in FY 2010 from FY 2009.

Consistency of Payment (Percent of Months Paid)

Percent of months paid is measured by the number of months of current support paid out of the number of months where current support is due. For example, if there are 12 months of current support obligation owed by the NCP, and the NCP makes payments on 12 of the 12 months, then there is 100% of months paid. Although this is not a federal measure, it is used in this study to indicate consistency of receiving a monthly payment. High percentages indicate very consistent payments vs. a low percentage which indicates less consistent payments. Currently, there are no reports nationally or at the state level utilizing this measure. However, in this study, this measure was incorporated as a third indication of the impact of ROTW to assess the appropriateness of child support orders.

Arrears Growth

The issue of increasing arrears debt is well documented in research (Sorensen et al. 2007; Formoso et al. 2010) at the national and at the state level. Sorensen et al. (2007) researched arrears growth in nine large states noting continuous arrears growth year-to-year. By September 2006, there was \$105.4 billion in arrears nationally representing an unprecedented level.

Sorensen et al. (2007) addressed several areas of arrears growth: Who owes arrears? Why have arrears grown so rapidly? What are the actions taken by states to manage arrears?

Sorensen et al. (2007) found the majority of arrears owed belonged to a small number of non-custodial parents. For example, in nine states, only 11% of the obligors with an obligation owed 54% of the total arrears balance with each owing large amounts of arrears (i.e. \$30,000 per obligor). Three quarters of these obligors, referred to as high debtors, had not reported income or had reported income less than \$10,000 per year. These obligors were identified as primarily non-payers and referred to as a group from which it is most difficult to collect child support.

The primary factor of why arrears growth has occurred is the assessment of interest to arrearage on a routine basis. Growth of arrears occurred most rapidly for cases with a routine assessment of interest vs. cases with an intermittent assessment or no interest assessed. Another major factor cited in this study contributing to arrears growth is the non-compliance of a current support order, especially among obligors with no or low reported income. For this group of obligors, it was found they generated 60% of the unpaid current support in the form of arrears.

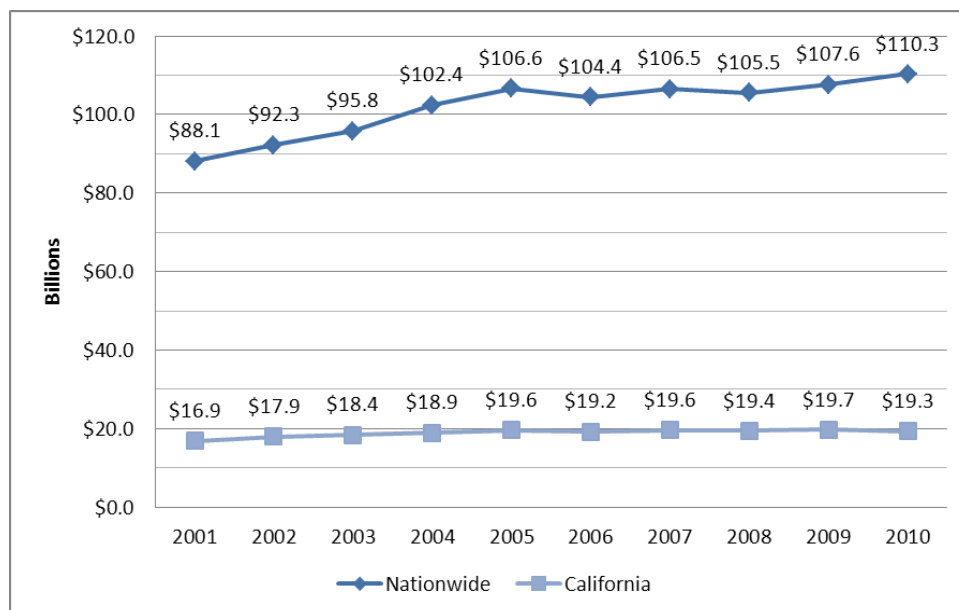
BACKGROUND (Continued)

Sorensen et al. (2007) outlined a set of strategies implemented in these states to reduce the growth in arrears and to provide ideas to other states about managing their arrears. These strategies include the following:

- Set realistic orders
- Increase parent participation in the order establishment process
- Reduce the length and use of retroactive support
- Early Intervention
- Improve wage withholding process
- Increase review and modification of orders
- Conduct amnesty programs
- Implement arrears compromise programs

These strategies were implemented by various states throughout the years, and a review of the success of these strategies is beyond the scope of this paper. However, Figure 3 below profiles arrears owed from FY 2001 to FY 2010 for the nation and California:

Figure 3: Nationwide and California Arrears Owed From FY 2001 to FY 2010



Data Source: OCSE FY 2010 Preliminary Report and FY 2005 Annual Report To Congress

- From FY 2005 to FY 2008, arrears growth slowed down considerably nationwide and in California compared to years FY 2001 to FY 2005. However, since FY 2008 arrears has risen again reaching its highest level in FY 2010 at \$110.3 billion. The economic recession beginning in FY 2008 was certainly a significant factor for this rise. In California, arrears reached its highest amount owed in FY 2009 at \$19.7 billion. In FY 2010, California arrears declined to \$19.3 billion.

BACKGROUND (Continued)

In summary, arrears growth has slowed down which can be attributed to the many projects and strategies implemented nationwide. However, in more recent years, arrears is on a growth trend nationally which is a reflection of the economic recession occurring.

National and California Strategies to Improve Performance

The *National Child Support Enforcement Strategic Plan (FY 2005-FY2009)* outlined a set of strategies designed to continuously enhance the well-being of children. These strategies were implemented in the form of initiatives and projects nationwide (including California). Although a comprehensive review of the initiatives and projects implemented thus far is beyond the scope of this paper, it is important to note many of the strategies were implemented in many states:

- Emphasize prevention and early intervention
- Provide proactive case management to ensure reliable payments of support
- Simplify distribution and collections, and pay families promptly and first
- Ensure health coverage for children is a primary consideration
- Eliminate barriers associated with multi-state cases
- Use specific collaboration protocols with other agencies serving our child support customers, emphasizing timely, accurate data exchange
- Use time-sensitive, specific customer service protocols for clients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Customize approach to customer service
- Develop more effective locate, service of process and establishment tools
- Expand and improve enforcement/collection tools

A key highlight emphasized in this plan is prevention of the build-up of unpaid support (arrearages) through early intervention rather than traditional debt threshold-based enforcement. This can be accomplished through setting appropriate orders from the beginning, modifying existing orders, contacting the noncustodial parent immediately after a scheduled payment is missed and updating child support guidelines based on change in circumstances.

In the next section, the study evaluates the current research that examines the question of appropriateness of orders.

BACKGROUND (Continued)

Does Setting Appropriate Orders Improve Child Support Performance?

Setting appropriate orders as a means to manage arrears debt was well documented in previous research (Turetsky, 2000; Sorensen et al. 2007). If orders are appropriately set from the beginning of a case, this results in higher compliance, less arrears accumulation, and more collections being distributed to families. Many of these families live in poverty and receiving this financial support helps alleviate poverty.

In order to determine the initial order amount, many states utilize income-based child support guidelines for use by courts in setting orders. California, for example, uses an income-based child support guideline calculator (GLC) for determining order amounts. This calculator takes into consideration the NCP's income and a number of other variables in determining a child support order (i.e. CP income, number of children, visitation percentage, hardship status etc.).

A number of studies examined whether higher order amounts impact arrears growth (Formoso, 2003; Formoso et al. 2010) and whether lower orders result in higher compliance and higher payments (Hu and Meyer 2003; Meyer et al. 2008).

Formoso (2003) demonstrated arrearage growth in the state of Washington occurs when an NCP's child support order is more than 20% of an NCP's gross monthly earnings. As a result of the findings, the state of Washington recommended the use of a data-driven casework arrears stratification protocol to reduce arrears growth (Formoso et al. 2010). Specifically, the 20% threshold provides useful baseline information for setting more appropriate orders. The state of Washington CSS department further recommends exploring the following issues as a means of reducing arrearage growth: 1) updating the state of Washington Child Support Schedule; 2) Reducing default orders; and 3) Incorporating more income information, such as unemployment compensation, Social Security benefits, and labor and industry compensation into their order setting process.

In addition to research findings demonstrating the importance of the 20% threshold, other research has demonstrated higher orders result in lower compliance, and higher orders also provide higher payments to children (Hu and Meyer 2003; Meyer et al. 2008). In these studies, it was found as child support "burden" (the ratio of child support order, and NCP annual income) increased, compliance declined, while child support payments did not. In other words, higher orders were associated with higher payments and there was no evidence found that high orders discourage payments. The same finding was found for cases with imputed income.

Although it seems counter intuitive for higher orders to result in higher payments while lowering compliance, (hence increasing arrears debt); Meyer et al. (2008) commented that raising an individual father's order does not necessarily increase his payments. In fact, responsible fathers actively engaging in their children's lives may have high orders leading them in making high payments. It is possible increasing an existing order will not increase payments when it leads to lower compliance, arrears growth, and becomes a major barrier for making any type of child support payment. Increasing an existing order may lead to reduced payment consistency month-to-month which can put the NCP in a major disadvantage for making payments in future years especially in the current economy. Finally, increasing an existing order if it is not appropriate to do so, may lead to less payments in future years.

BACKGROUND (Continued)

Although Formoso (2003) demonstrated arrears will grow when the ratio of order to wage is greater than 20%, Hu and Meyer (2003) and Meyer et al. (2008) demonstrated higher orders will generally lead to higher payments. Both studies do not address what an appropriate order is that provides maximum payments for children without falling out of compliance and going into arrears.

According to the National Strategic Plan, it is imperative to set orders to be set appropriately to reduce the accumulation of arrears. Therefore, what is an appropriate order amount based on the NCP's income that leads to the highest possible collections while being compliant on existing orders? To answer this question, this study examines what ROTW threshold leads to lower compliance, improved payment consistency, and the maximum amount of payments to children.

Current Study

The goal of this study is to determine the proper threshold for setting child support orders resulting in the best outcomes for children and NCP based on their differing income levels. These outcomes include payments paid per child, how frequent payments are provided by the NCP, and payment compliance of an NCP (which is an indicator of arrears growth) for four types of NCP income groups: 1) Cases with Minimum Wage (primarily presumed income); 2) Low Income; 3) Mid Income; and 4) High Income.

Although this study utilizes child support data from California's Child Support Enforcement (CSE) state-wide system, the results can be applied towards setting appropriate orders nationwide.

It is important to examine the setting of appropriate orders from the perspective of the children's needs (i.e. high collections, high compliance, and obtaining consistent monthly payments) as well as the perspective of the NCP (compliance and arrears growth) before recommending an order threshold amount. Taking both perspectives into consideration is a "win-win" situation for everyone. For instance, if orders are set appropriately, this may lead to more consistent collections paid to families and to less arrears growth. Each income group may have differing thresholds for producing the best outcome.

The research questions addressed in this study are as follows:

- At what threshold is an order set too high relative to an NCP's income and results in lower compliance and arrears growth?
- Are there different thresholds based on an NCP's income and number of children?
- At what point (if any) do high orders discourage payments?
- Can a threshold be recommended for policy makers based on compliance, consistency of payments, and amount paid per child?
- What is the effect of income imputation (presumed income) on child support payments and compliance?

METHODOLOGY

I. DATA SOURCE

The study utilizes a sample of 102,332 child support cases representing 142,730 children. This data was extracted from California's CSE System. California's child support enforcement automation system captures a variety of factors for its income-shares-model guideline calculation, including each party's income (gross and net), state and federal income tax filing status, IRC Schedule A deductions, number of children supported, etc. This study includes newly established cases where initial child support order amounts were derived from the use of the California Guideline Calculator (GLC) from January 2009 to December 2010. This sample is a subset of California's total caseload of 1,509,132 cases as of FY 2010. All 58 counties in California are represented in the analysis.

II. SAMPLE DATA AND DEPENDENT/INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Sample Data

The sample data contains case demographic information, NCP and Custodial Parent (CP) income, and child support payment information. Child support payment information (current support monthly obligation due and paid each month) was compiled for each case for up to 12 months from the date the initial court order was established. For example, a court order was established on a particular case in January 2009, the monthly current support due and paid was captured for that case from January 2009 to December 2009. Cases may have less than 12 months of full payment opportunity (i.e. if a case closed, emancipated, or future periods have not occurred). In these cases, payment opportunity was captured to the last month of payment.

Dependent Variables

The goal of this study was to examine performance as a function of ROTW (defined as the ratio of an NCP's monthly order amount to gross wages). The study used three dependent variables for measuring performance. Utilizing all three provides a comprehensive assessment of performance:

- Compliance (Percent of Current Support Collected)
- Percent of Months Paid
- Payments Per Child

Compliance is defined as the percentage of current support collections distributed each month divided by the current support due per month for up to 12 months. This measure evaluates the financial well-being of children regarding basic living and medical needs. Generally, high percentages of compliance represents the NCP is compliant with the existing child support obligation ordered and pays as ordered. Low percentages represents the NCP is not in compliance with an existing order and pays less than ordered. Compliance for each case was determined for a full 12 month period. For example, if an NCP was ordered to pay \$100 per month in child support for 12 months, and paid the full \$100 each month, the compliance equals 100% (\$1,200 current support paid divided by \$1,200 current support due).

METHODOLOGY (Continued)

Percent of Months Paid is defined by how consistent a NCP is in making monthly payments out of a maximum of 12 months. For example, if a NCP makes a single monthly payment for 1 month out of the 12 months NCP was obligated to pay, then the percent of months paid equals 1 month divided by 12 months or 8.3%. If a NCP makes payments for each month for 12 months, then the percent of months paid equals 100%. High percentages of payments mean the CP received consistent monthly payments. Low percentages of payments mean the CP received less frequent payments. Consistency of payments is an important indicator of the ability of NCP to be compliant with a child support order, and is also a measure of financial stability towards the family the NCP is obligated to support.

Payments Per Child is defined as the average monthly amount of child support paid for each child up to a maximum of 12 months. For example, if a NCP pays child support for 1 child for 12 months at \$100 per month, then payments per child equals the total amount paid (\$1,200) divided by the number of months obligated to pay (12). This represents \$1,200 divided by 12 months or \$100 per month. On the other hand, if a NCP is obligated to pay child support for 1 child for 12 months at \$100 per month, but only pays 6 consecutive months at \$100 per month, the payments per child equals \$600 (total payments) divided by 12 months, which equals an average of \$50 per month. Payments per child measure the financial amount received per month and is directly related to the financial well-being children.

Independent Variables

The primary independent variable of interest is the ratio of the monthly child support order amount to the NCP monthly gross wages (ROTW) or commonly referred to as “tax rate”. ROTW is calculated as the monthly child support order amount divided by the monthly gross wages. For example, if an NCP has 1 child and is obligated to pay \$100 per month, but has a gross monthly income of \$1,387, then the ROTW is calculated as \$100 divided by \$1,387 or 7.2%. As described earlier, a high ROTW indicates a heavy financial burden for the NCP, and as a result may have lower compliance in payment of current support resulting in arrears growth.

Child support performance can be attributed to many different factors. Since the goal of this study was to determine whether the ROTW influences the performance measures of compliance, percent of months paid, and payments per child, it was necessary to include other variables that may influence performance for drawing conclusions regarding the specific influence of ROTW. Table 1 below lists these other variables, in addition to ROTW, influencing performance analyzed in this study:

Table 1: Other Variables Analyzed as Influencing Performance

Variable Name	Description
NCP Monthly Income	Monthly Federal Gross Income of NCP
CP Monthly Income	Monthly Federal Gross Income of CP
Child Count	Number of Children
Casetype	Type of Welfare Assistance-Current, Former, Never Assisted
Court Type Action	Default, Stipulation, Court Hearing
Guideline Deviation	Order amount changed from original guideline calculation (Yes, No)
County Size	Small to Very Large
Visitation	Percentage of Visitation
Child Age	Age of Children for families with 1, 2, or 3+ children

METHODOLOGY (Continued)

III. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The study utilized two methods of analysis: 1) summary statistics and trends, and 2) multiple regression.

Summary Statistics and Trends

Summary statistics and trends were used to evaluate initial population characteristics to trend the initial influence of ROTW to performance, and to evaluate payment patterns of different segments of the population.

Initial Population Characteristics

Population characteristics profiled included the proportion of cases by Current, Former, or Never Assisted status, a breakdown of assistance status by CP and NCP income groups, and some basic trends examining performance differences as a function of ROTW level.

Performance Trends

For each of the three dependent performance measures, the study compared the ROTW proportions in 10% groups to initially determine if each of the three performance measures declined as ROTW increased from 0%-10% vs. 10%-20% vs. 20%-30% vs. 30%-40% vs. 40%-50%. The study limited the analysis between ROTW from 0% to 50% which included 98% of the total cases.

The study further profiled each of the three dependent performance measures by 1% groups of ROTW to determine if initial drops in performance occurred at more specific ROTW levels (i.e. 0%-1% vs. 1%-2% etc.).

Summary statistics and trends were used to determine if there was a difference in performance between cases with minimum wage income vs. non-minimum wage cases and to evaluate the possible effects of imputing income on performance.

Finally, summary statistics and trends were used to understand the proportion of the population by various levels of variables (Table 2) influencing performance and are included in the multiple regression analysis on the following page:

Table 2: Other Variables Analyzed as Potential Influences on Performance

Variable Name	Measure
NCP Monthly Income	Proportion of cases by various levels of NCP income (i.e. \$0-\$1,388 vs. \$1,388-\$1,250 etc.)
CP Monthly Income	Proportion of cases by various levels of CP income
Child Count	Proportion of cases by size of family (1, 2, or 3+ children)
Casetype	Proportion of cases by Current, Former, Never Assistance type
Court Type Action	Proportion of cases by Default, Stipulation, Court Hearing
Guideline Deviation	Proportion of cases by Deviated (yes) vs. Not Deviated (no)
County Size	Proportion of cases by small, medium large, or extra large county
Visitation	Proportion of cases by visitation percentage
Child Age	Proportion of cases by child age groups (i.e. 0-2, 3-5, 6-8, 9 plus)

METHODOLOGY (Continued)

Multiple Regression

Multiple regression is a statistical technique used in research to evaluate the effects of multiple independent variables on a dependent variable. In this study, there are many variables in addition to ROTW influencing performance: income, number of children, visitation percentage etc. To isolate the effect of ROTW while holding the influence of other variables constant, multiple regression was used. For example, what if the study wanted to determine how much compliance changes as a result of increasing ROTW levels? In order to answer this question, the study had to acknowledge how the other variables, in addition to ROTW, may also influence compliance (i.e. NCP Monthly Income, CP Monthly Income, etc.). Multiple regression allows one to see the predicted change in compliance due to ROTW while holding the other variables constant based on a Backward Difference Coding method. This method determines whether one level of an independent variable is significantly different from the next level. In this study, it was found that compliance does decrease by 3.8 percentage points when comparing cases with a ROTW between 10%-20% vs. cases with a ROTW between 20%-30% while holding the influence of other variables constant. This technique allows conclusions to be made about the specific influence of ROTW on performance. Having the knowledge that increasing ROTW levels decreases performance can influence the approach to the setting of appropriate child support orders to maximize performance at the local and national levels.

Does Increasing ROTW Levels Affect Performance (Backward Difference Coding)?

Backward difference coding was used in this study (Chen, Ender, Mitchell, and Wells 2003. *Regression with SAS*, from <http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/sas/webbooks/reg/default.htm>) to determine whether adjacent levels of one variable are significantly different from each other (each level minus the prior level). For example, in this study, the ROTW levels were separated into 5 categories: 0%-10%, 10%-20%, 20%-30%, 30%-40%, and 40%-50%. Multiple regression analysis determined whether the dependent variables (performance) changes between 0%-10% vs. 10%-20%; and from 10%-20% vs. 20%-30%, etc. while holding other variables constant. More importantly, are the changes significant? Significance simply means the results did not occur by chance.

The study measured whether the changes in ROTW are significant from one level to the next in 10% groups. Also evaluated was whether changes in ROTW are significant from one level to the next in 1% groups. These levels were evaluated while holding all other variables constant.

Evaluating each of the three dependent variables in both the 10% and 1% method answers the question at what point do each of the three dependent variables decline as a function of the change in ROTW. Holding the other variables constant while performing regression analysis allows for the evaluation of the impact of ROTW so appropriate orders can be evaluated.

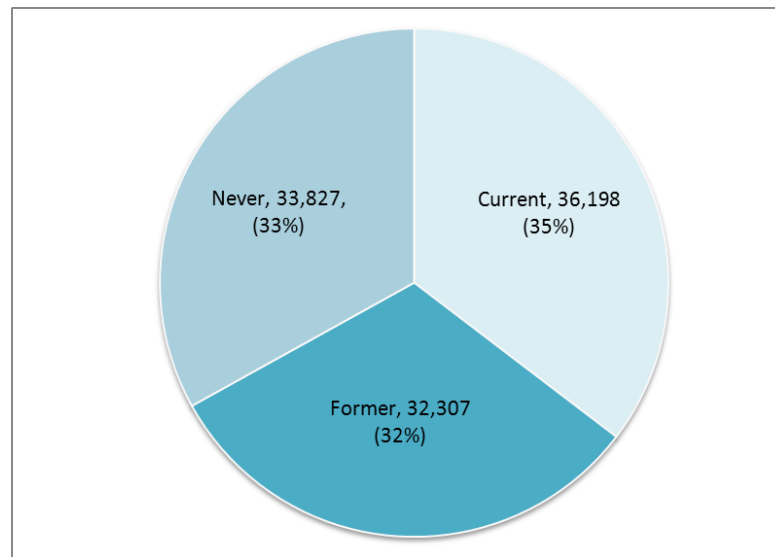
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Population Characteristics (Number of Children & Current, Former, Never Assisted Cases)

Of the total 102,332 cases profiled, approximately 70% were one child families, 23% were two children families, and 7% were three or more children families.

Figure 4 below breaks down the total number of child support cases by their present welfare status (Current = currently on welfare assistance; Former=formerly on welfare assistance; Never=never on welfare assistance) for California's population sample:

Figure 4: California Study Sample by Current, Former, and Never Assistance



- Current Assistance cases are at 35%. This percentage is similar to California's entire Current Assistance caseload population (31%) in FY-2010. Both percentages are significantly higher than the national figure of 13.8% in FFY-2010 (*Child Support Enforcement FY 2010 Preliminary Report*).
- Former Assistance cases in this sample are at 32%, which is significantly lower compared to California's Former Assistance caseload population (44.6%) in FFY-2010, and significantly lower than the national figure of 42.7% in FFY-2010 (*Child Support Enforcement FY 2010 Preliminary Report*).
- Never Assisted cases in this sample are at 33%, which is significantly higher compared to California's Never Assisted caseload population (24.3%) in FFY-2010, and significantly lower than the national figure of 43.4% in FFY-2010 (*Child Support Enforcement FY 2010 Preliminary Report*).

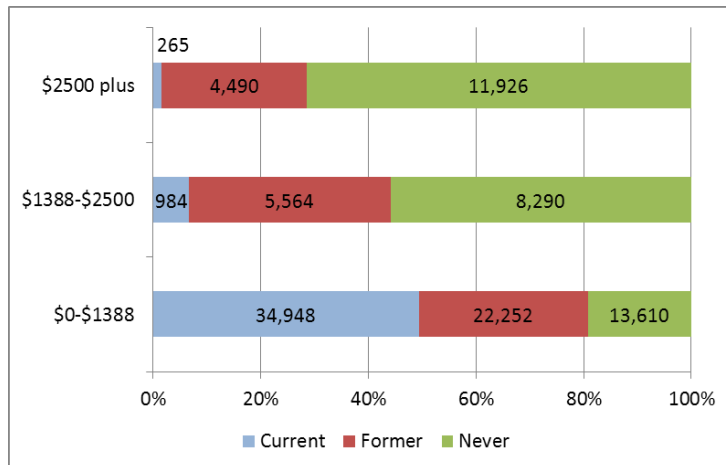
What is notable is the high proportion of Current Assistance cases in California's population (31%) compared to the national figure (13.8%) in FFY-2010. Later in this study, it becomes clear that setting appropriate orders to encourage payments from lower income population segments is an important issue, especially in California with a large Current Assistance population.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

Population Characteristics (Current, Former, Never Assistance By Income Levels)

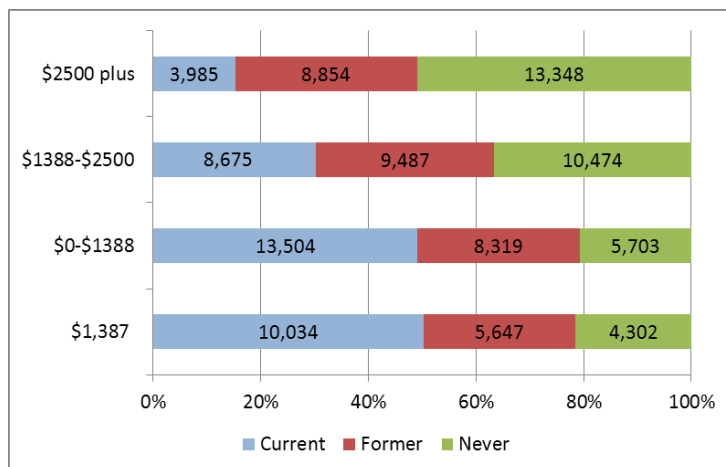
The number and percent of Current, Former, and Never Assisted cases by Income Level is profiled for the CP income and the NCP income. Categories were defined with regards to the monthly gross income as “Low” = \$0-\$1,388, “Mid” = \$1,388-\$2,500, and “High” = \$2,500 plus. For the NCP income category, an extra category was created (\$1,387) which equates to minimum wage, and possible income imputation, discussed later.

Figure 5: Number of Cases For CP Income Categories by Current, Former and Never Assisted Status



- Proportion of Current Assistance cases is highest for the “Low” income group (\$0-\$1,388). Higher income groups have less Current Assistance cases, fewer Former Assistance cases and a higher proportion of Never Assisted cases.

Figure 6: Number of Cases For NCP Income Categories by Current, Former and Never Assisted Status



- Proportion of Current Assistance cases is highest for the “Low” income group (\$0-\$1,388) and the “Minimum Wage Group” (\$1,387) and decreases with higher income groups. Proportion of Never Assisted cases increases with higher income groups. Former Assisted cases, however, are in the range between 32% to 36% and does not differ significantly between Low to High income groups.

Basic findings are: CP’s and NCP’s with low income tend to be Current Assistance cases. For higher income groups, there are fewer Current Assistance cases and greater Never Assistance cases. For Former Assistance cases, the proportion also shrinks as income increases for the CP. For the NCP, however, the proportion is similar with each other from low to high income. For NCP minimum wage income of \$1,387 and Low income, there are roughly equal proportions of Current, Former, and Never Assisted cases.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

Initial Performance Differences

The fundamental goal of this study is to determine what constitutes an appropriate child support order based on an NCP's income. In assessing this question, the study evaluated three areas of performance (dependent variables) and assessed at what ROTW percentage does performance begin to decline for the following:

- Compliance (Percent of Current Support Collected)
- Consistency of Payment (Percent of Months Paid)
- Payments Per Child

The study first examined basic trends in all three variables for the entire population up to an ROTW of 50% in 10% increments and was followed by 1% increments. The number of cases and children are profiled in Table 3 by 10% categories of ROTW. The number of cases and children are much smaller in the upper ROTW category levels (30%-50%) while the majority of cases have ROTW levels between 10%-30%:

Table 3: Number of Cases and Children ROTW Category

	0-10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	Total
Number of Children	15,503	44,219	45,606	26,264	11,138	142,730
Number of Cases	12,782	37,758	34,810	12,855	4,127	102,332

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

Compliance, percent of months paid, and payments per child were measured across categories of 10% ROTW in Figure 7 and Figure 8:

Figure 7: Compliance and Percent of Months Paid by ROTW

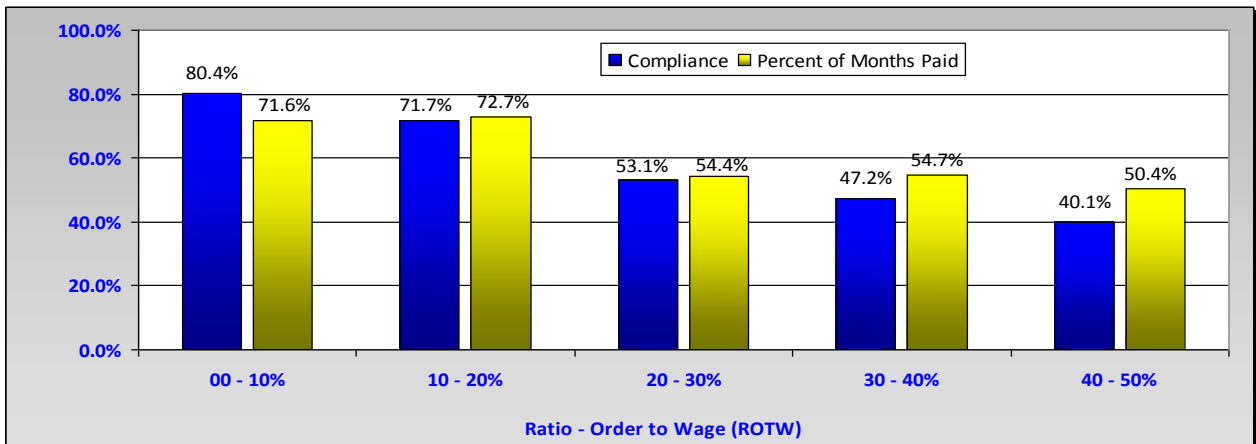
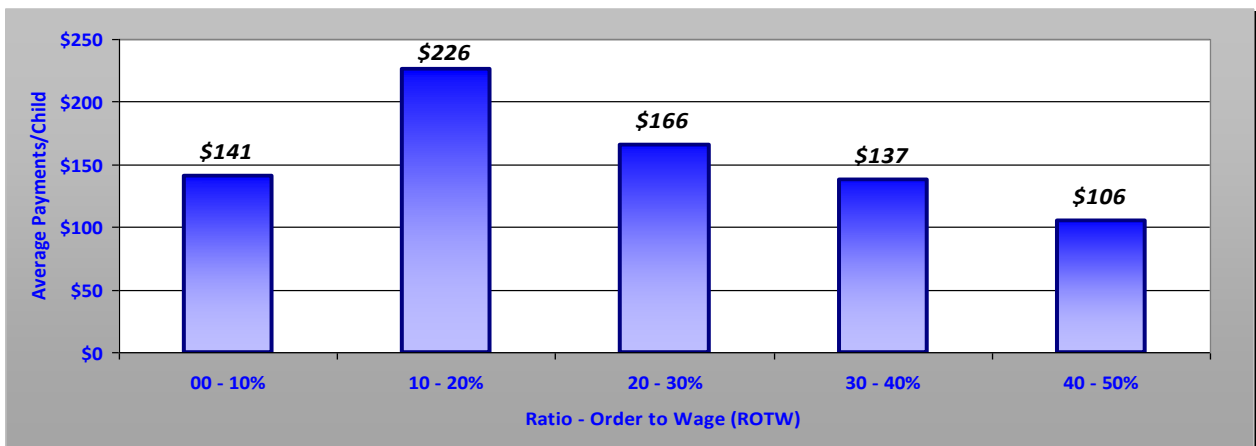


Figure 8: Payments Per Child by ROTW

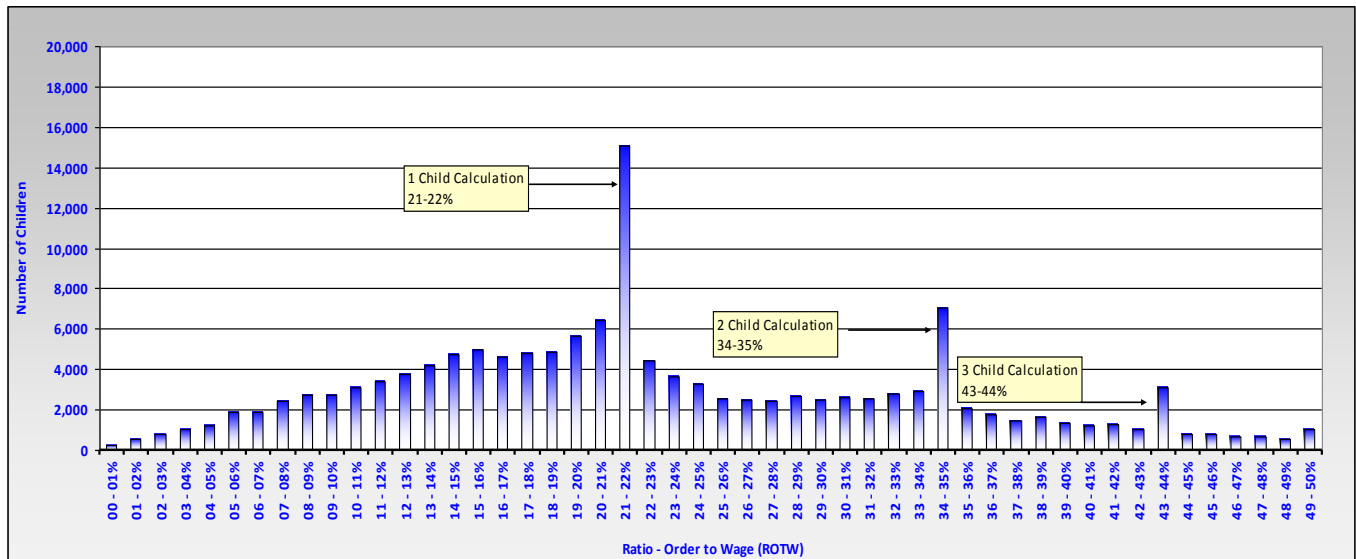


- In summary, the basic trends indicate compliance, percent of months paid, and payments per child dropped noticeably after 20% ROTW.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

To address the differences in performance attributable to the number of children, the study examined ROTW by 1% breakouts instead of 10% breakouts to determine where the samples of cases fall along the distribution:

Figure 9: Number of Children by 1% ROTW

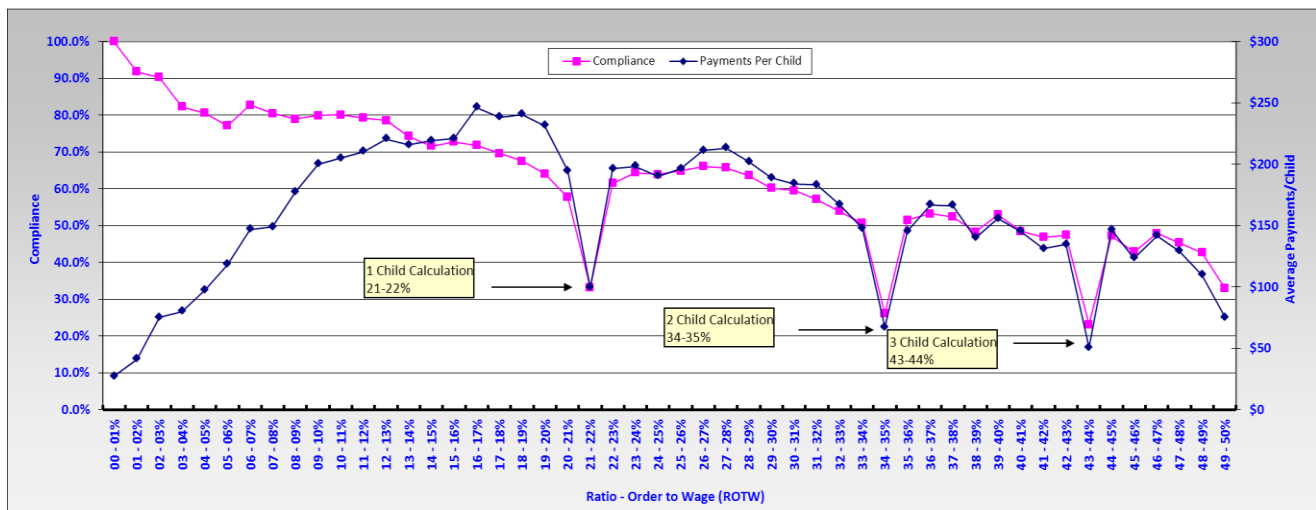


- California's Guideline Calculator calculates the majority of orders based on one, two or three children at specific ROTW levels. In Figure 9 above, most orders for one child are calculated between 21-22% ROTW. For two children, it is between 34-35%, and for three children it is between 43-44%. For each of the three points, cases with Minimum Wage income represents over 60% of the sample.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

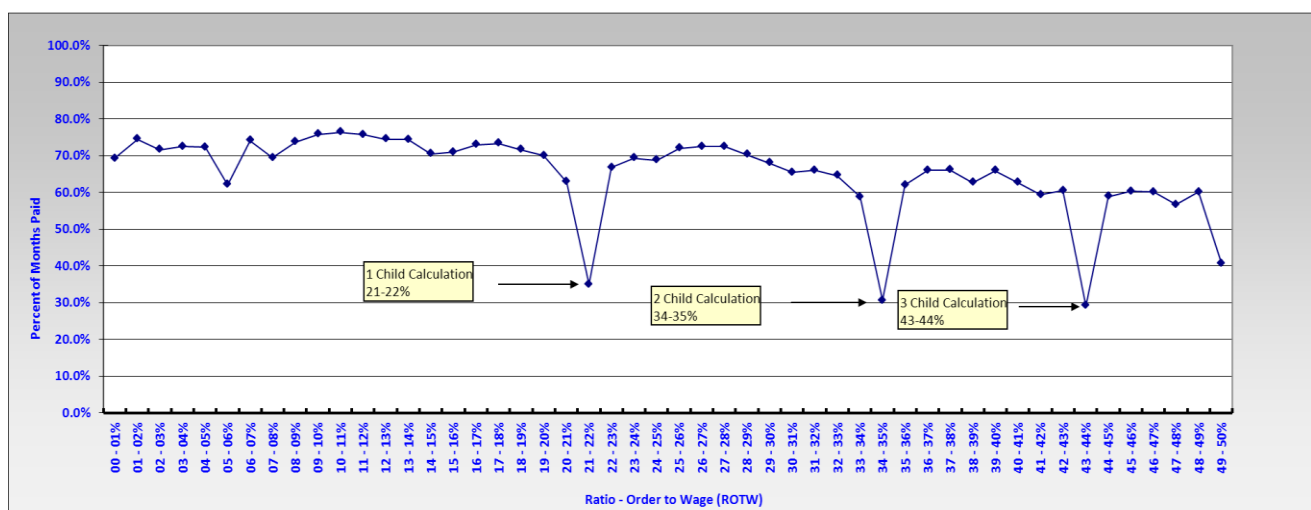
The drop in performance after 20% ROTW can be attributed to the increase in the number of children and a substantial number of minimum wage cases. NCP's with more children are required to pay a higher percentage of their income towards child support, and may pay less per child. Performance differences are evident when breaking ROTW in 1% groups (Figure 10). Each dip in performance for the 1 child, 2 child, or 3 child group is primarily attributed to the low performance of minimum wage income cases representing over 60% of the population in each of the three groups. These low performance figures for minimum wage cases will be discussed later in this study.

Figure 10: Compliance and Payments Per Child by 1% ROTW (n=102,332 cases)



As in compliance and payments per child, percent of months paid drops in performance in the higher ROTW categories which is primarily attributed to an increase in the number of children and predominance of minimum wage cases (Figure 11):

Figure 11: Percent of Months Paid by 1% ROTW (n=102,332 cases)



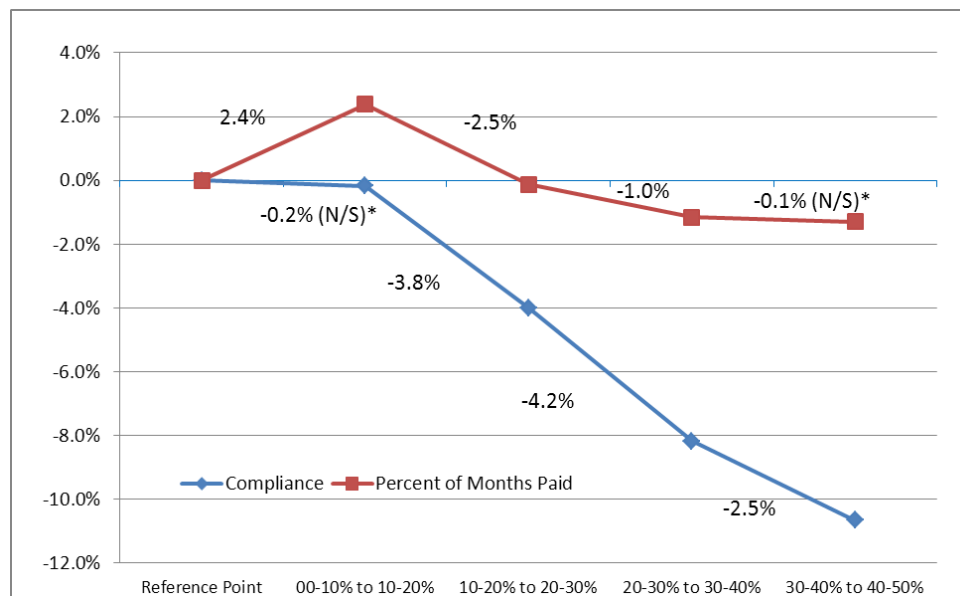
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

Performance Differences Due to ROTW

The previous charts displayed the raw data with regards to the impact of ROTW level on performance. Differences in performance are attributed to the number of children, as well as a host of possible factors (i.e. NCP Income, CP Income, Visitation, Number of Children etc.). For example, to determine if ROTW impacts performance despite the potential influence of these other variables, multiple regression analysis was used.

The multiple regression analysis below examines the entire sample of cases to determine if the ROTW average between each 10% category (each category represents a different population) are significantly different from each other (and by what degree) while holding these other factors constant. This type of analysis isolates the impact of ROTW level and is used to describe the degree of performance change from one ROTW level to another (See Appendix A for the complete regression analysis based on 10% ROTW).

**Figure 12: Compliance and Percent of Months Paid by ROTW
Percentage Point Difference Between ROTW 10% Categories**



**Not Significant. All other differences are significant.
See Appendix A for more information.*

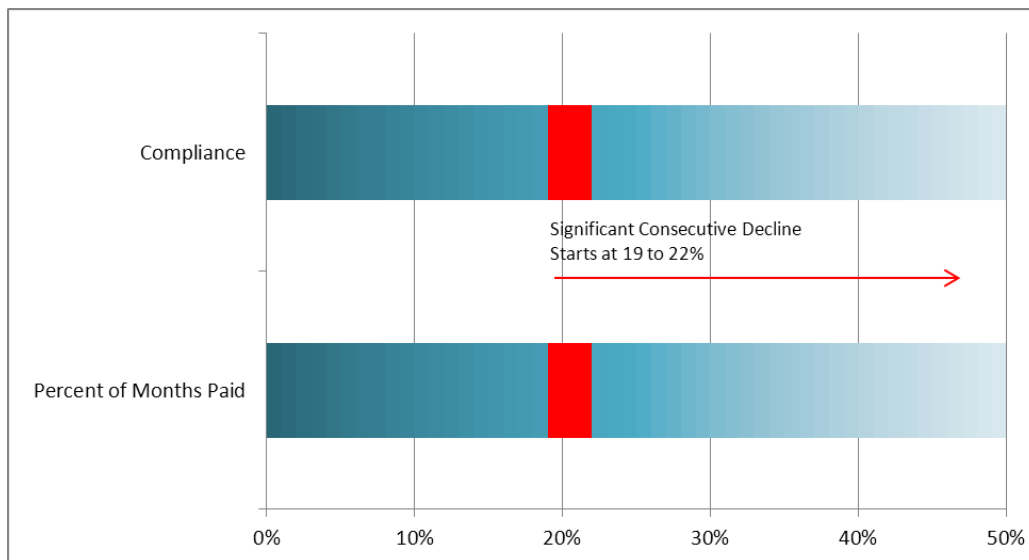
- In Figure 12, when controlling for all other variables such as NCP income, number of children etc., compliance drops significantly comparing from 0-10% ROTW to 10-20% ROTW by 3.8 percentage points. Compliance drops even greater from 10-20% ROTW to 20-30% ROTW (by an additional 4.2 percentage points), then continually drops by 2.5 percentage points from 30-40% to 40-50%.
- Performance changes between ROTW categories for percent of month paid indicate an improvement from 0-10% to 10-20% ROTW (2.4 percentage points), and then drops off suddenly after 20% ROTW (2.5 percentage point drop) and continues to drop an additional 1.0 percentage point from the 20-30% group vs. the 30-40% group.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

The analysis indicates the performance drops specifically when ROTW occurs after 20%. However, more specifically, is there an exact percentage group where the drop is noticeable?

To answer this question, multiple regression was performed using the same population above, while examining if there are significant differences between populations represented in each 1% ROTW category from 1%-50%. The goal was to determine at what point does performance decline attributed to ROTW while holding other variables equal. Figure 13 below illustrates significant declines in compliance and percent of months paid primarily begin at 19% and consecutively drops through 22%. Performance then declines after 22% (when looking at the 10% ROTW categories).

Figure 13: Compliance and Percent of Months Paid by ROTW 1% Categories



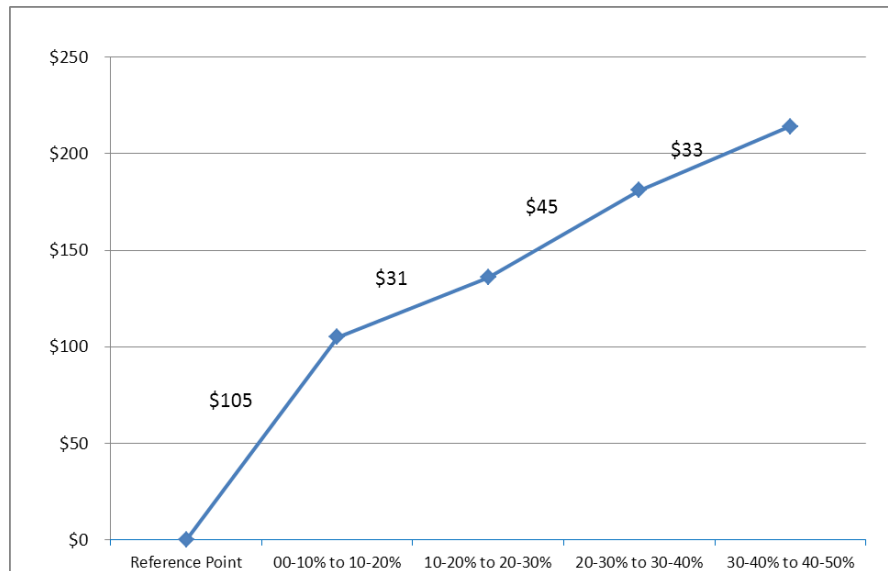
- For compliance, significant drops occurred between 19% to 20% ROTW (-.018), between 20% to 21% ROTW(-.016) and between 21% to 22% ROTW (-.033). In total, between 19% ROTW to 22% there was a combined decrease of 6.7 percentage points.
- For percent of months paid, significant drops occurred between 19% to 20% (-.018) between 20% to 21% (-.019) and between 21% to 22% (-.04). Between 19% to 22%, there was a combined decrease of 7.7 percentage points.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

The previous charts demonstrated performance drops after 19% for compliance and percent of months paid, with significant consecutive drops between 19-22%. Drops do continue to occur after 22% (many are not consecutively significant from 1% to another 1% category).

Although drops in performance after 19% are seen, is the same true for collections per child? In other words, as ROTW levels increase do NCPs pay more or less per child?

Figure 14: Payments Per Child by 10% ROTW Category

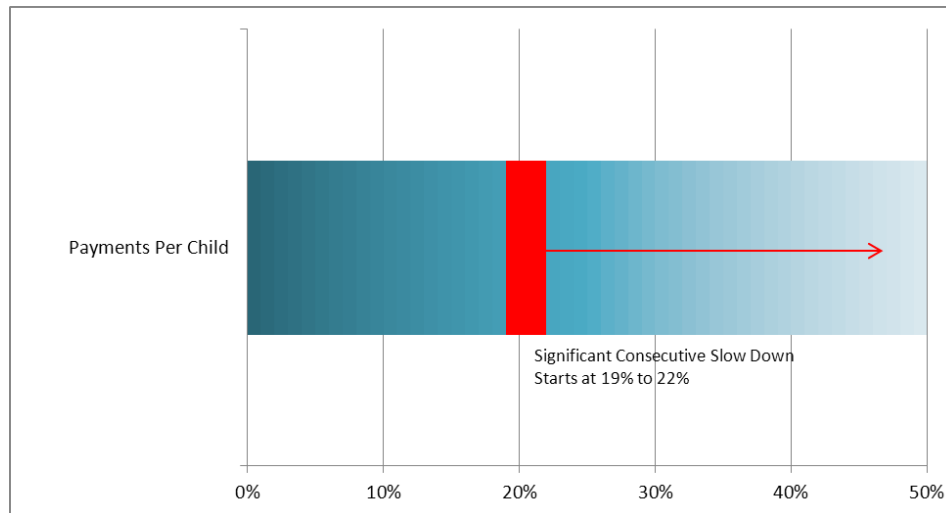


- In Figure 14, based on the same regression model, as ROTW increases, payments per child increases from 0-10% to 40-50% ROTW. However, although the steepest increase occurs between 0-10% to 10-20% ROTW (\$105 increase), each consecutive level increases significantly but not as high.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

Multiple regression was then performed using the same population above, while examining if there are significant differences between populations represented in each 1% ROTW category from 1%-50%. Figure 15 below illustrates the growth rate has slowed beginning primarily at 19% ROTW for payments per child. Starting at 19% to 22% ROTW, there is a mixture of increasing payments per child and decreasing payments per child in each subsequent 1% category.

Figure 15: Payments Per Child by ROTW 1% Categories



- For payments per child, significant drops occurred between 19% to 20% ROTW (-\$14) and between 21% to 22% ROTW (-\$19). However, at the same time significant increases occurred between 20% to 21% ROTW (\$13) and between 22% to 23% ROTW (\$40).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

Policy Implications

The entire sample of cases was analyzed to determine what ROTW level reduces performance in order to draw conclusions helpful for policy makers to determine at what level an appropriate order should be set. The analysis demonstrates compliance and percent of months paid decline significantly after 19% ROTW when controlling for NCP's income and other factors. After 19% ROTW, NCP's are likely to fall out of compliance and pay irregular monthly child support payments month-to-month. These results are consistent with Formoso (2003) which demonstrated arrears growth when ROTW was greater than 20%. In addition, this study demonstrates payments per child increase as ROTW increases. These results are consistent with Hu and Meyer (2003) and Meyer et al. (2008).

This study differs from the other studies noted as it measures the degree of change from one ROTW category to the next (either 10% or 1% ROTW category). As ROTW increases, compliance and percent of months paid declined after 19%. Although payments per child increased as ROTW increased, the rate of increase was reduced after 19% ROTW.

Given these findings, the question becomes "should child support policy support all orders being no more than 19% ROTW to ensure orders are set appropriately?"

Setting all orders no higher than 19% is a useful baseline for settings orders for child support professionals. Setting orders no higher than 19% is beneficial to both the CP and NCP for the following reasons:

- Increases the likelihood future monthly child support payments are compliant with the monthly order
- Reduces the risk the NCP will fall into arrears as a result of non-compliance
- Increases the likelihood the CP will obtain regular monthly payments on a timely basis as ordered
- Assures the CP is receiving the maximum amount of collections

Based on this study's findings as ROTW increased, payments per child increased. Some policy makers may be quick to point out orders should be increased higher than 19% to obtain the maximum amount of collections possible. The results in this study do not suggest such action. In fact, this study suggests the opposite: orders should be set no higher than 19% ROTW to obtain maximum collections.

Based on this study's findings, NCP's with an ROTW greater than 19% attempt or try to pay the full amount resulting in higher payments. However in doing so, NCP's fail to comply, skip monthly payments, and fall into arrears. Whether establishing an existing order higher than 19% ROTW, or modifying an existing order to a higher amount above ROTW of 19%, the result is the same. Maximum collections are achieved if the order is set no higher than 19% ROTW because it assures more consistent monthly payments to the CP.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

When an NCP does not pay the full monthly amount of child support as ordered there are long term repercussions. A high amount of arrears accumulates and becomes a barrier for the NCP making future child support payments. Keep in mind, the scope of this study only examined payments within the first 12 months an order was established. Payments per child may actually decrease in future years if arrears accumulate.

These conclusions are based on the entire sample studied for all NCP income levels and family size (which consists primarily of one child families – 70% of the sample). Setting orders no higher than 19% ROTW is recommended. However, depending on the income level, and size of the family, there could be different thresholds of ROTW other than 19% leading to a decline in performance. For example, for one child families, are there be different thresholds for those with higher income and those with lower income? Are thresholds different for two or three child families?

The study used multiple regression to analyze these thresholds separately for one child, two child, and three child families based on the following levels of NCP income (Appendix A):

- Minimum Wage \$1,387
- Low Income \$0-\$1,388
- Mid Income \$1,388 - \$2,500
- High Income \$2,500

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

Difference in Performance By Income

Regardless of differences in NCP income and other potential factors (i.e. visitation percentage, size of county, CP income etc.), the study shows performance declines after 19% ROTW. Although the results show a 19% ROTW threshold is a good baseline for setting orders, there can be differences between the income groups based on what ROTW is attributed to declines in performance. For example, NCP's with an income between \$1,388 to \$2,500 per month may have a different threshold compared to NCP's with income in excess of \$2,500 per month. There can also be differences in performance between Minimum Wage vs. Low income. In this study, approximately 20% of cases have a Minimum Wage income reported as \$1,387 per month. The majority of these cases (90% based on a random sample) were found to have Presumed Income (income imputed at \$1,387 per month) as no original income was available at the time the order was set. In the table below, performance is profiled according to four different NCP income groups based on monthly gross income:

- Minimum Wage \$1,387
- Low Income \$0-\$1,388
- Mid Income \$1,388 - \$2,500
- High Income \$2,500

Table 4: Compliance, Percent of Months Paid, and Payments Per Child By NCP Income Category

	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Compliance</i>	<i>Percent of Months Paid</i>	<i>Payments Per Child(Monthly)</i>
Minimum Wage	19,983	19.9%	27.9%	\$47
Low Income	27,526	47.8%	56.0%	\$68
Mid Income	28,636	61.5%	74.2%	\$176
High Income	26,187	75.3%	85.7%	\$371
Total	102,332	59.1%	63.3%	\$172

- In Table 4, performance is higher for all performance measures as income groups increase from Minimum Wage to High income. Of particular interest are cases with reported Minimum Wage income which report dramatically lower performance compared to cases with Low income. In the following analysis, the study examines ROTW levels and measures their effects on each of the three performance measures to determine if there are differences in performance between cases with Low income vs. those with Minimum Wage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

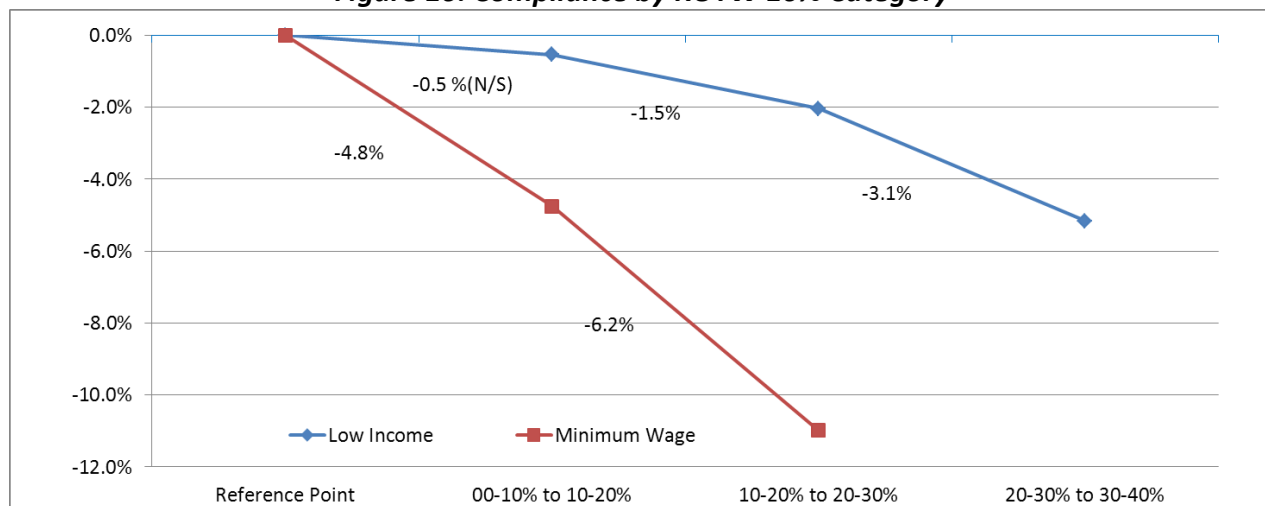
One Child Minimum Wage vs. Low Income

The study shows regardless of differences in NCP income and other potential factors, performance declines after 19%. Is this also true for NCP's with Low vs. Minimum Wage income? In the following set of analyses, this study examines families with one child and their differences in performance due to ROTW levels, comparing Minimum Wage income vs. Low income. Further breakdown into comparing NCP income groups can also have wide policy and local child support practice implications.

As in the prior set of multiple regression analyses, the same model was used only to examine Minimum Wage vs. Low income performance for families with one child (results not shown include populations with low sample sizes making comparisons difficult, or non-significant results).

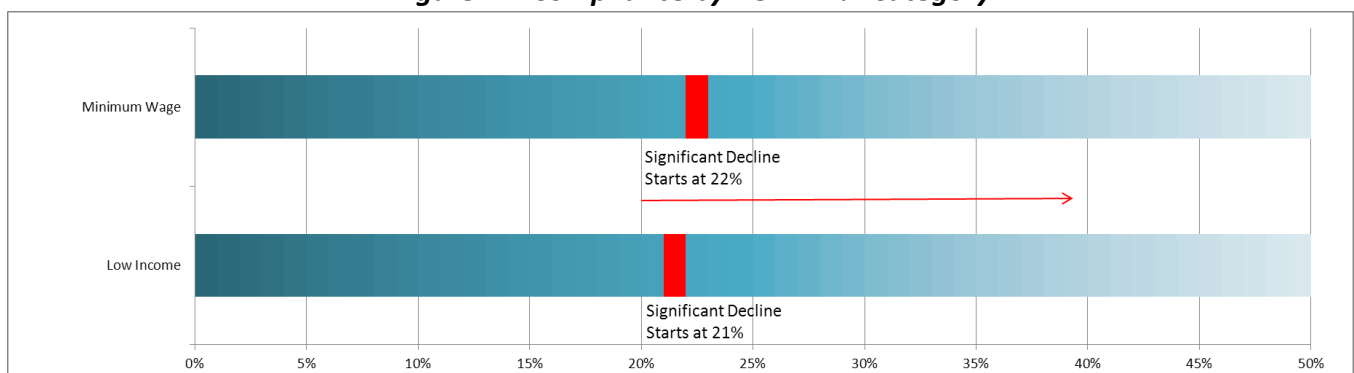
Compliance

Figure 16: Compliance by ROTW 10% Category



- In Figure 16, the Minimum Wage group displayed lower compliance compared to Low income earners. After 20% ROTW, both groups decline with the largest decline (6.2 percentage points) occurring in the Minimum Wage group. Figure 17 below examines the 1% ROTW. Significant declines begin at 22% ROTW for the Minimum Wage group and 21% for the Low income group.

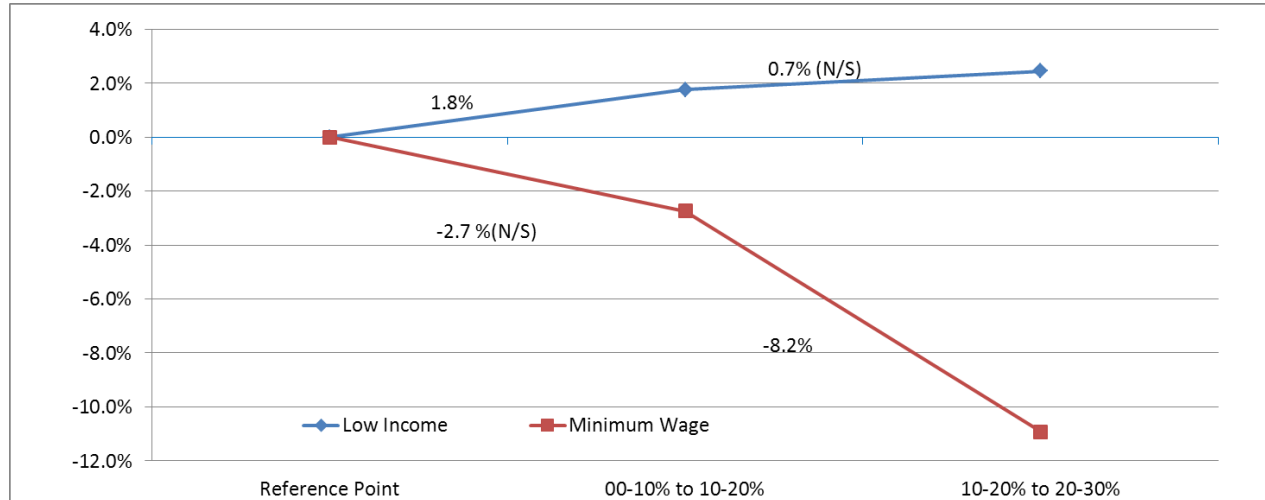
Figure 17: Compliance by ROTW 1% Category



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

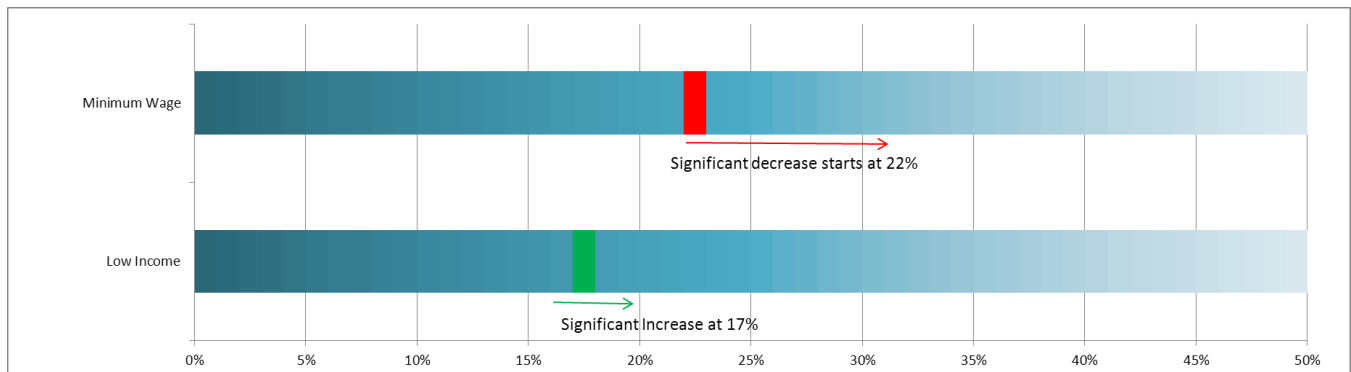
Percent of Months Paid

Figure 18: Percent of Months Paid by ROTW 10% Category



- In Figure 18, the Minimum Wage group displayed lower consistent monthly payments compared to Low income group. After 20% ROTW, this measure dropped significantly for the Minimum Wage group (8.2 Percentage points). For the Low income group, there was no significant change. Figure 19 below examines the 1% ROTW. Significant declines begin at 22% ROTW for the Minimum Wage group. It is important to note for the Low income group, there was no significant difference between 10-20% vs. 20-30%. In fact, at 17% ROTW, percent of months paid increased significantly.

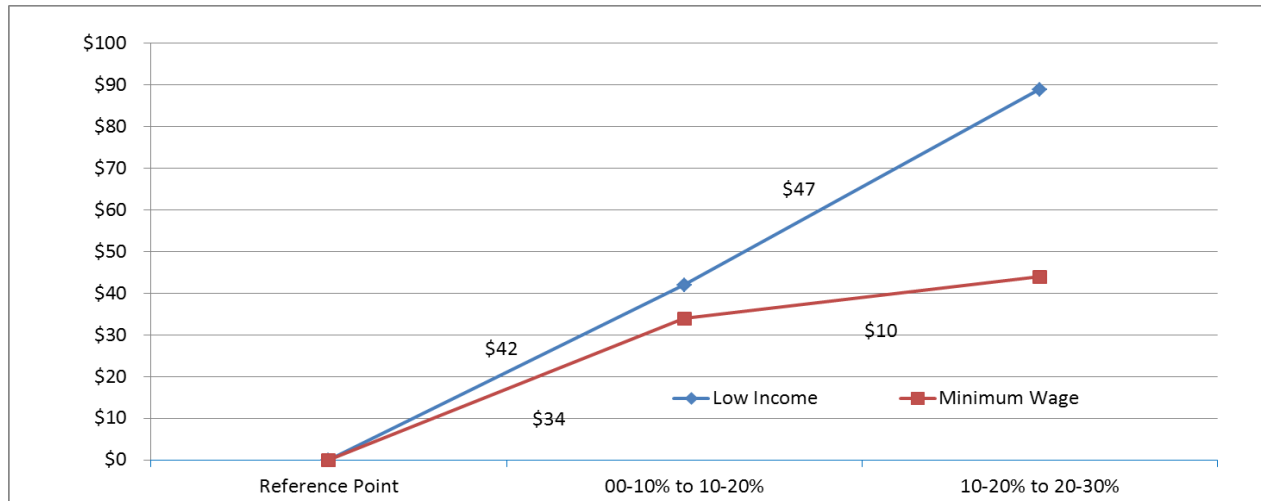
Figure 19: Percent of Months Paid by ROTW 1% Category



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

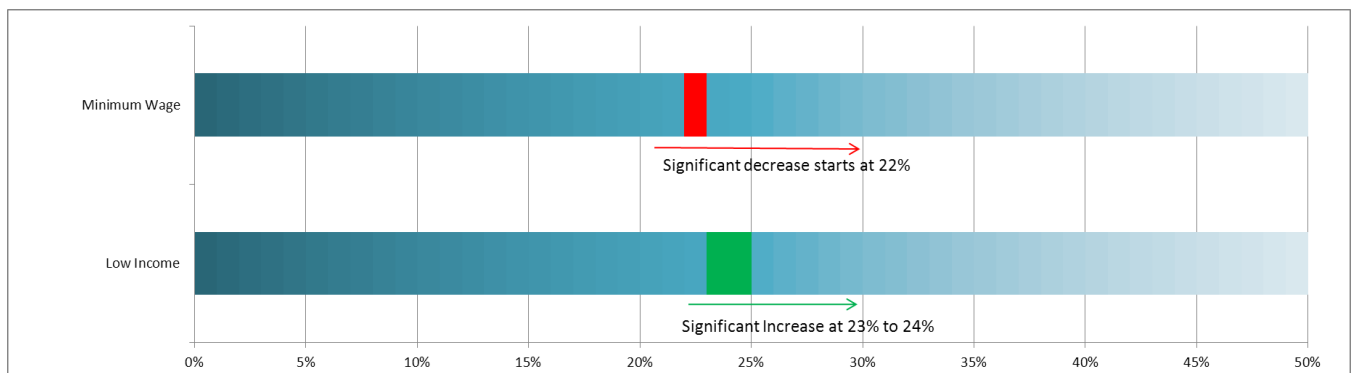
Payments Per Child Rate

Figure 20: Payments Per Child by ROTW 10% Category



- In Figure 20, Minimum Wage earners displayed lower payments per child compared to the Low income group. After 20% ROTW, the rate of increase for this measure slowed significantly for the Minimum Wage group from \$34 per child (0-10% to 10-20% ROTW) to \$10 per child (10-20% to 20-30% ROTW). For the Low income group, payments per child increased approximately the same amount from \$42 (0-10% to 10-20% ROTW) to \$47 (10-20% to 20-30% ROTW). Figure 21 below examines 1% ROTW. Significant declines begin at 22% ROTW for the Minimum Wage group. It is important to note for the Low income group, payments per child actually increased from 23% to 24% ROTW.

Figure 21: Payments Per Child by ROTW 1% Category



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

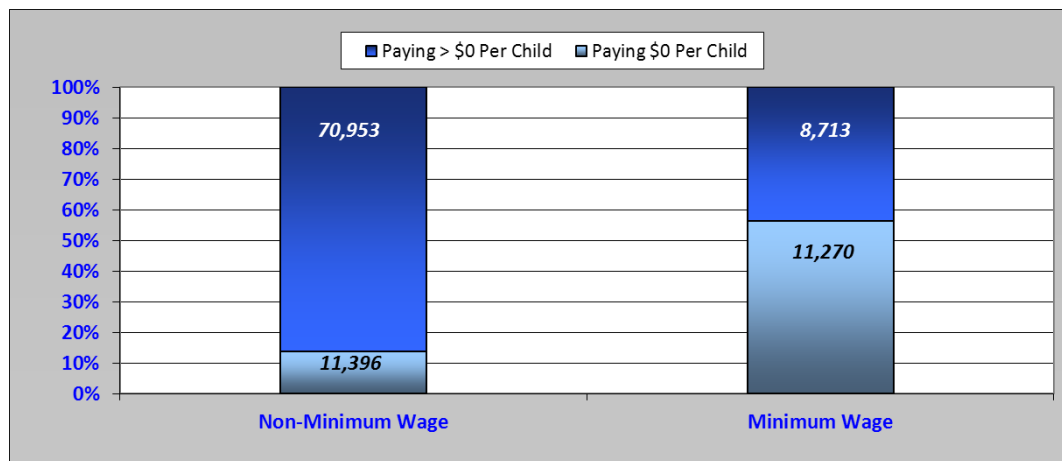
One Child Minimum Wage vs. Low Income (Percent of Cases Paying \$0)

When comparing one child families with a Minimum Wage income vs. Low income, the result is cases with Low income have higher performance on all three measures. For the most part, there was verifiable income information for the Low income group vs. the Minimum Wage group. With verifiable income information available for the Low income group, child support workers are able to set realistic orders which resulted in higher performance compared to Minimum Wage group.

For the Minimum Wage group, orders were established based primarily on unknown income and therefore was presumed at \$1,387 per month. The practice of imputing an income of \$1,387 yielded very few payments from the NCP.

Minimum Wage orders in this study are the lowest and most difficult income group for collecting payments. The following statistics support the performance challenges of this group. In Figure 22, the study examined the percent of cases paying \$0 during a 12 months period comparing Minimum Wage cases vs. all other cases:

Figure 22: Percent of Cases Paying \$0 for Minimum Wage vs. Non-Minimum Wage Cases



- Low performance for Minimum Wage cases is directly associated with a high proportion of cases paying \$0. This fact specifically supports the hypothesis that imputing income at \$1,387 produces cases with low probability of receiving any payment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

Public Policy Implications of NCP's With No Reported Income

The Sorensen et al. (2007) study reported three quarters of the high debtors had no or low reported income and are the most difficult to collect and contribute to the majority of the arrears in nine large states. These findings are supported by the results in this study which indicate cases with no income reported and imputed at minimum wage, have lower compliance, lower consistency of payments, and lower payments per child specifically when ROTW is greater than 19%. In fact, the Low income group with reported wages has better performance compared to the Minimum Wage group. Furthermore, the probability of ever receiving a payment from the Minimum Wage group is quite low: 56% of these cases pay nothing in the 12 months following the establishment of an order.

There are many reasons why these obligors are the most difficult from whom to collect. Sorensen et al. (2007) describes a few examples: NCP is institutionalized, receives Social Security Administration benefits, is disabled, incarcerated, works for payment under the table, is engaged in illegal activities, etc. Sorensen et al. (2007) points out several actions available to states for use in managing arrears debt to address this population. Of these actions, setting realistic orders is of primary importance. However, approaches to setting realistic orders for this population can vary from state-to-state.

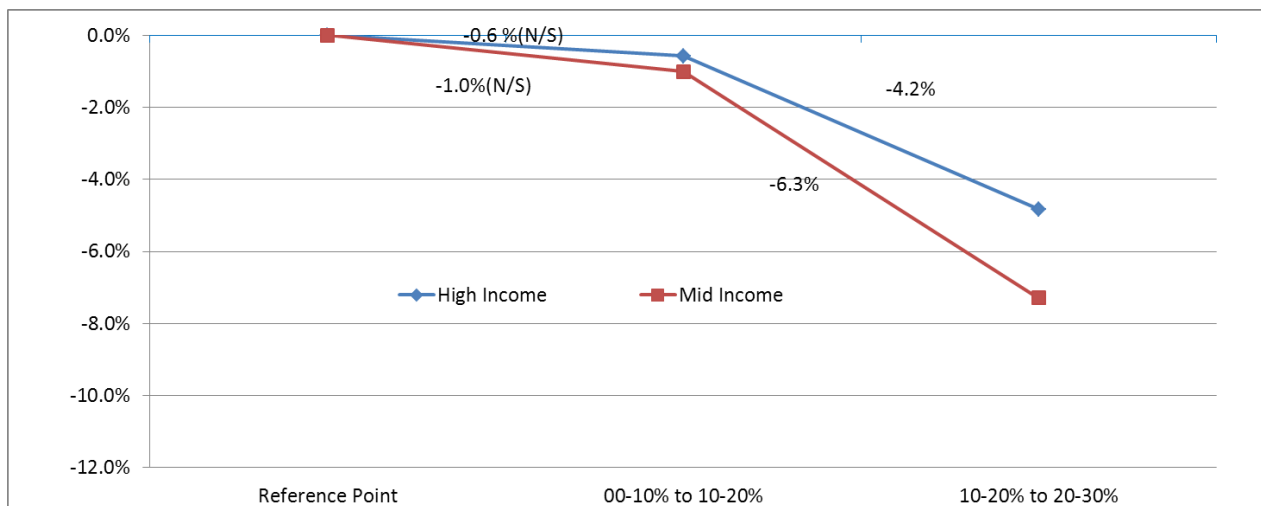
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

One Child Mid vs. High Income

So far in this study, the Minimum Wage group was found to be the lowest performing income group. In comparison to the Low income group, the Minimum Wage group has lower performance as a function of ROTW level. Are there any differences in performance between the Mid vs. High income groups as a function of ROTW? Using the same model, the findings are presented in Figure 23:

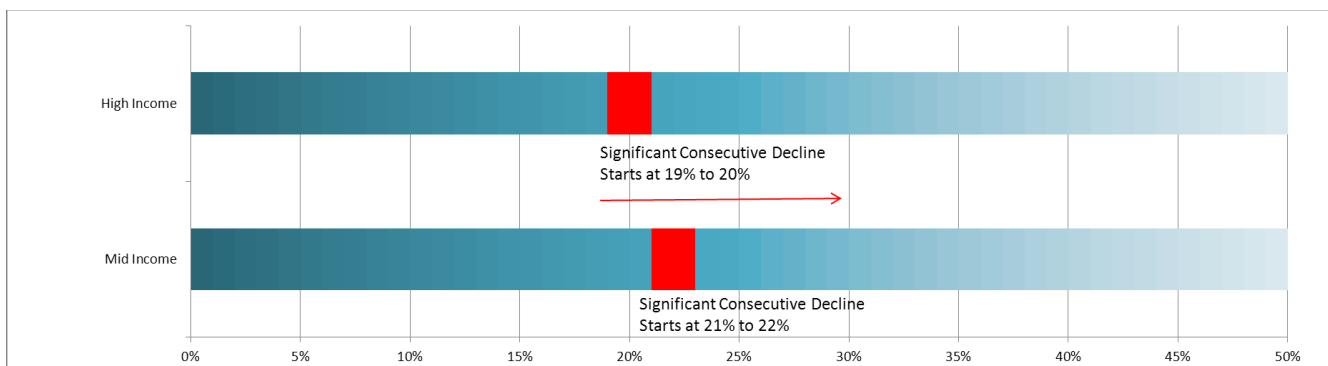
Compliance

Figure 23: Compliance by ROTW 10% Category



- The Mid income group displays lower compliance compared to High income group. After 20% ROTW, both groups declined in compliance with the largest decline (6.3 percentage points) in the Mid income group. The chart below examines the 1% ROTW. In Figure 24, significant declines begin at 21% ROTW for the Mid income group and 19% for the High income group.

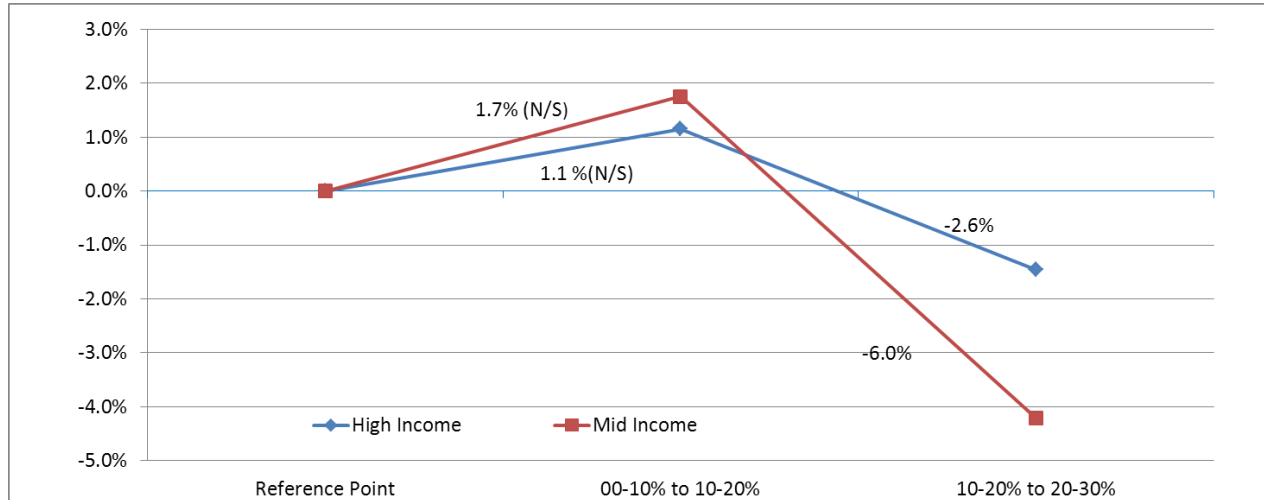
Figure 24 Compliance by ROTW 1% Category



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

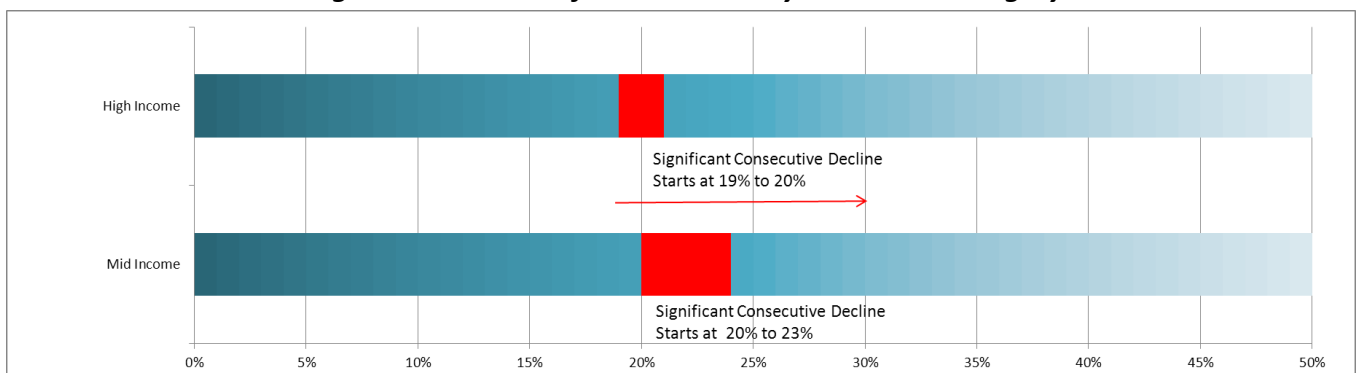
Percent of Months Paid

Figure 25: Percent of Months Paid by ROTW 10% Category



In Figure 25, the Mid income group displayed lower consistent monthly payments as measured by percent of months paid compared to the High income group. After 20% ROTW, percent of months paid dropped significantly for the Mid income group (-6.0 percentage points) and to a lesser degree, yet significant, for the High income group (-2.6 percentage points). Figure 26 below examines 1% ROTW. Significant declines begin at 20% ROTW for the Mid income group and 19% for the High income group.

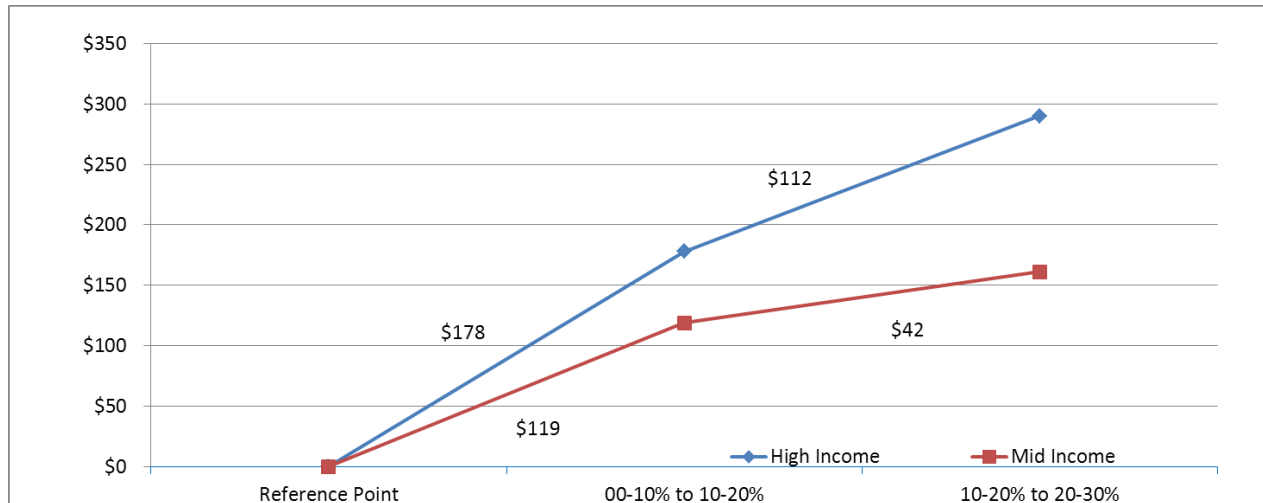
Figure 26: Percent of Months Paid by ROTW 1% Category



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

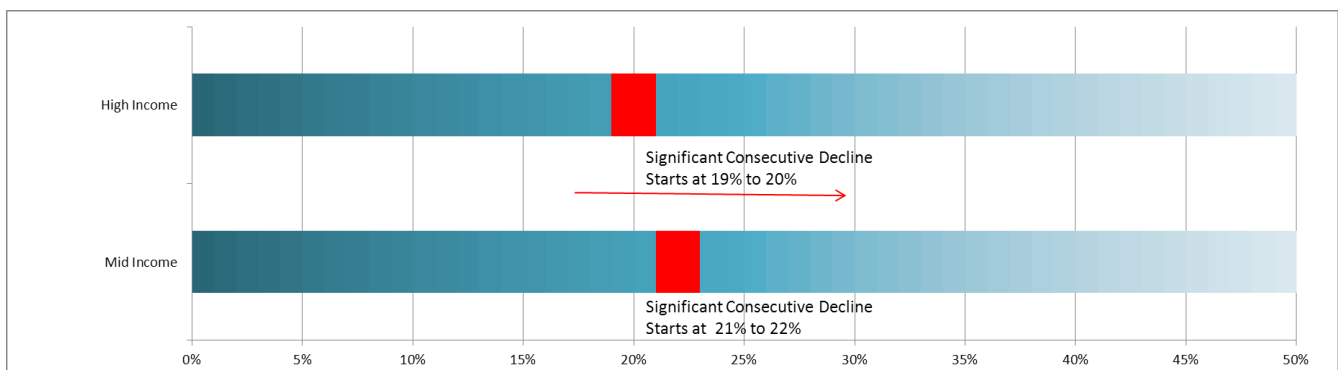
Payments Per Child

Figure 27: Payments Per Child by ROTW 10% Category



In Figure 27, Mid income NCP's displayed lower payments per child compared to High income NCPs. After 20% ROTW, the growth rate for payments per child decreased significantly for the Mid income group from \$119 per child to \$42 per child. For the High income Group, the growth rate for payments per child decreased significantly from \$178 per child to \$112 per child. Figure 28 below examines 1% ROTW. Significant declines begin at 21% ROTW for the Mid income group and at 19% for the High income group.

Figure 28: Payments Per Child by ROTW 1% Category



In summary, results for the Mid and High income groups based on one child demonstrated declines in performance after 19% ROTW. This decline affects all three measures of performance with the Mid income group demonstrating lower performance compared to the High income group.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

At 19% ROTW, compliance and performance for child support payments begins to decline. The study supports this in the analysis of the entire population of cases. The data results show that regardless of income differences, number of children, and/or other potential variables that influence payments, compliance begins to decline and NCP's begin paying less consistently at 19% ROTW. Although actual payments per child increase with increasing ROTW levels, the rate of increase becomes less at 19% ROTW.

The 19% ROTW is the figure for policy makers to consider in making decisions in establishing child support order amounts regardless of family size and NCP income. Although 19% is a good "rule of thumb" in making policy, should policy decisions be different based on a specific NCP income and family size category?

Multiple regression analysis on two, or three or more children by specific income groups was performed to identify the ROTW levels where performance declines. The breakdown provides the information about ROTW levels and performance declines and is useful for policy makers in calculating appropriate child support order amounts for a NCP with a given income category and a specified number of children. One question is "what is the specific ROTW level where performance drops for two children families with high income?"

ROTW values where performance drops by NCP income and number of children are presented in Table 5. Analysis performed was valid analyzing 10% categories as opposed to 1% categories due to limitations in sample size: Two and three child families represent only 23% and 7%, respectively, of the total sample studied.

Based on analysis on 10% categories, performance was found to decrease significantly somewhere after the ROTW percentage (i.e. > 19%).

Results reporting N/S (Non-Significant), means there was no significant differences in performance based on ROTW.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

Cases Two, or Three + Children

Table 5: Performance Decline Points Based On ROTW By Income Group And Number Of Children Two And Three Child Families

Income Group	Measurement	Two Children	Three+ Children
Minimum/Wage	Sample Size	4,224	1,572
	Compliance	>19%	>29%
	Percent of Months Paid	>19%	N/S
	Payments Per Child	>19%	N/S
Low Income	Sample Size	5,919	2,031
	Compliance	>29%	>29%
	Percent of Months Paid	N/S	N/S
	Payments Per Child	>39%	>29%
Mid Income	Sample Size	6,685	2,139
	Compliance	>29%	>29%
	Percent of Months Paid	>29%	>39%
	Payments Per Child	>29%	>29%
High Income	Sample Size	5,949	1,891
	Compliance	>19%	>39%
	Percent of Months Paid	>29%	>39%
	Payments Per Child	>19%	>39%

- In summary, for families with two to three or more children, performance declines after 19% ROTW.
- For specific groups of family size and income level, performance declines can begin after 19% ROTW to as high as 39% ROTW depending on the income level and size of family.

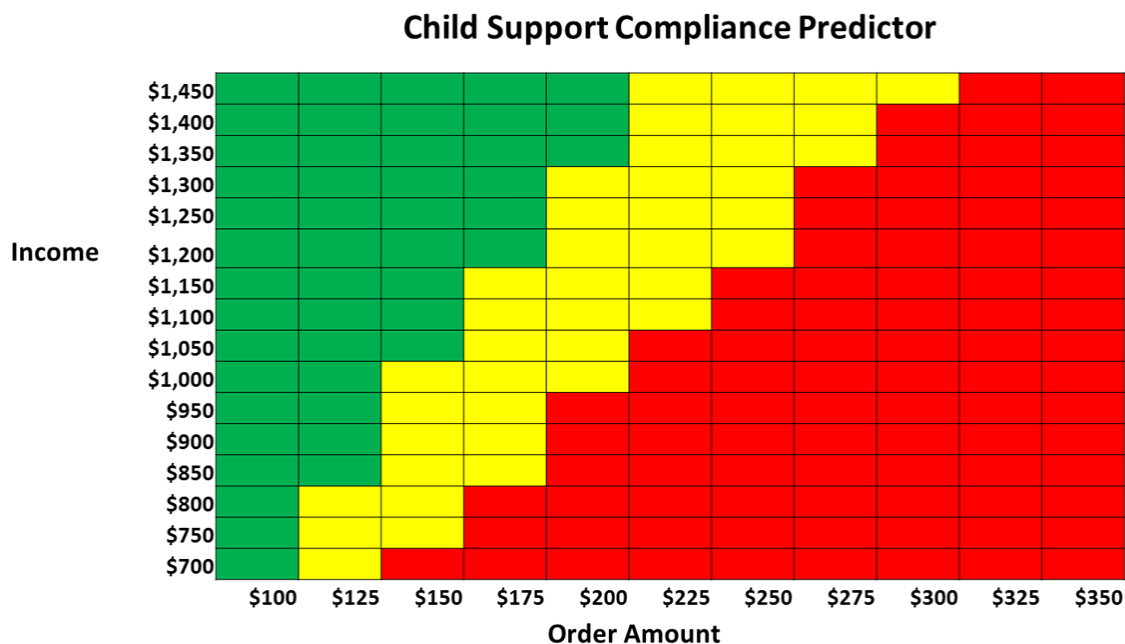
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)

Operational Policy (The Payment Predictor Tool)

At the operational (office) level, this knowledge can assist caseworkers and program managers in formulating office policy consistent with state law. A chart template in Figure 29 below acts as a payment predictor – based on the study’s findings noting that compliance drops when ROTW is greater than 19% and with all other case factors equal, what is the likelihood of a case with a given NCP gross income/order ratio paying on a consistent basis? Individual cases may have different results – low-family conflict/high participation cases will likely pay above the predicted compliance. Obligor with less family participation or more social barriers (history of lower educational attainment, substance abuse or incarceration) will likely pay lower than the predicted rate. Local knowledge will be most useful as to predictability of particular cases. Cases likely to pay at a low rate, either by order amount or predictive barriers, will need earlier and more thorough case support. The helpful part of this research is how it assists the program manager in identifying those cases at the beginning of the service.

The tool can be used by caseworkers in setting up appropriate orders to customers as well as educating customers on the outcome of setting orders.

Figure 29: The Payment Predictor Tool



Predicted Compliance

Green Square	=	60% or better
Yellow Square	=	40% - 60%
Red Square	=	Less than 40%

CONCLUSIONS

- This research builds upon similar studies done over the past twenty years. Policy makers have used this kind of research to base decisions on guidelines, safety net policies, local business practices and guidance to judicial tribunals. Some basic patterns have emerged from all of the studies in this area.
- Most obligors want to support their children and will exert themselves to do so as long as the expectation is not unreasonable.
- Some obligors are resistant to supporting their children; policies for dealing with this dynamic should be expressed in the enforcement side of support policy, not on the establishment side.
- Child support obligations and payment behavior mirror basic tax policy and behavior: as the tax rate rises, support collected rises, to a point. After that peak, increasing tax rates (or support rates) can decrease dollars collected, and increases arrearage balances. Over time, higher arrearage balances correlate with decreased support order compliance and dollars collected.
- As support order tax rates rise, compliance decreases.
- Drop-off in compliance begins to be significant at about 19%. That drop-off begins earlier for lower incomes than for higher-income obligors.

NEXT STEPS

Further research is recommended in this area. It would be enlightening to see if another state could do a large-scale analysis such as was done here to test the reliability of the compliance drop-off points.

Obviously there are a multitude of barriers to support order compliance. CSS is especially interested in the barriers keeping otherwise dedicated parents from providing financial support. CSS encourages research in the areas of performance by parents with different education backgrounds: all other factors being held constant, what is the difference in performance over the life of a case between a high-school dropout and an obligor with some college? To what extent does an incarceration history or history of substance abuse affect behavior as predicted by the simple tax-rate analysis? To what extent does visitation affect performance? Does the age of the obligor when his first child is born affect payment patterns?

Many of these topics were explored as part of poverty research, or family conflict research. Providing a stable platform of predictive analytics will hopefully assist in controlling much of the variability of populations. That can assist future research by isolating new variables.

Predicting payment behavior can assist policymakers with a variety of program decisions. If the reliable predictors of payment behavior show an 18-year-old high school dropout new father can be expected to pay a certain sum over the life of the minority of his new child, the social safety net can make decisions about how much ancillary support is needed for child to be successful. Does the social program encourage education by providing incentives to new father to complete high school? Does the system reach out to the family with targeted early-childhood development opportunities to partially offset shortfalls in financial support? Each jurisdiction will make its own choices to these questions, but armed with predictive research-supported data, they can make educated decisions about how limited social program resources are deployed.

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Appendix A

Multiple Regression Models Predicting

Percent of Current Support Collected (Compliance)
 Percent of Months Paid
 Payments Per Child

Backward difference coding was used to compare each ROTW category to each other.
 Includes regression coefficients, standard error, sample size, and the standardized estimate.

Significance values are presented in 3 categories: $p < .01$, $p < .05$, non-significant.

Regression Tables	Page
All Cases	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-3
Percent of Months Paid	A-4
Payments Per Child	A-5
Minimum Wage One Child (NCP Gross Income = \$1,387 Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-6
Percent of Months Paid	A-7
Payments Per Child	A-8
Low Income One Child (NCP Gross Income = \$0 -\$1,388 Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-9
Percent of Months Paid	A-10
Payments Per Child	A-11
Mid Income One Child (NCP Gross Income = \$1,388 -\$2,500 Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-12
Percent of Months Paid	A-13
Payments Per Child	A-14
High Income One Child (NCP Gross Income = \$2,500+ Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-15
Percent of Months Paid	A-16
Payments Per Child	A-17
Minimum Wage Two Child (NCP Gross Income = \$1,387 Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-18
Percent of Months Paid	A-19
Payments Per Child	A-20
Low Income Two Child (NCP Gross Income = \$0 -\$1,388 Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-21
Percent of Months Paid	A-22
Payments Per Child	A-23
Mid Income Two Child (NCP Gross Income = \$1,388 -\$2,500 Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-24
Percent of Months Paid	A-25
Payments Per Child	A-26
High Income Two Child (NCP Gross Income = \$2,500+ Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-27
Percent of Months Paid	A-28
Payments Per Child	A-29

Appendix A

Multiple Regression Tables	Page
Minimum Wage Three Child (NCP Gross Income = \$1,387 Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-30
Percent of Months Paid	A-31
Payments Per Child	A-32
Low Income Three Child (NCP Gross Income = \$0 -\$1,388 Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-33
Percent of Months Paid	A-34
Payments Per Child	A-35
Mid Income Three Child (NCP Gross Income = \$1,388 -\$2,500 Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-36
Percent of Months Paid	A-37
Payments Per Child	A-38
High Income Three Child (NCP Gross Income = \$2,500+ Per Month)	
Percent of Current Support Collected	A-39
Percent of Months Paid	A-40
Payments Per Child	A-41

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
All Cases



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-0.17%	0.003	12,616 vs. 37,348	0.00
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-3.82%	0.003	37,348 vs. 34,450	-0.05
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-4.19%	0.004	34,450 vs. 12,690	-0.04
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-2.48%	0.006	12,690 vs. 4,057	-0.01
NCP Monthly Income (compared to \$1,387 minimum wage; n=19,811)				
\$0 - \$1,388	18.43%	0.003	27,303	0.21
\$1,388 - \$2,500	29.80%	0.003	28,286	0.34
\$2,500 - plus	37.23%	0.003	25,761	0.42
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 70,070)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	1.02%	0.003	14,624	0.01
\$2,500 - plus	0.50%	0.003	16,464	0.00
Child Count (compared to 1 Child; n=70,743)				
2 Children	-0.93%	0.003	22,777	-0.01
3 + Children	-1.52%	0.005	7,633	-0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 35,877)				
Former Assisted	5.14%	0.003	31,914	0.06
Never Assisted	7.58%	0.003	33,370	0.09
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=37,617)				
Stipulations	20.74%	0.003	24,837	0.23
Court	13.44%	0.003	38,707	0.17
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=90,083)				
Deviated (Yes)	3.40%	0.003	11,078	0.03
County Size (compared to small to large; n=48,896)				
Very Large	-1.17%	0.002	52,265	-0.02
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=53,051)				
1% - 20%	5.84%	0.002	29,985	0.07
21% plus	9.06%	0.003	18,087	0.09
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=19,117)				
Ages 3-5	0.32%	0.003	24,478	0.00
Ages 6-8	1.67%	0.003	17,032	0.02
Ages 9 plus	4.09%	0.003	40,526	0.05

Adjusted R- Squared = 33.7%
Constant = .09531
N = 101,161

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
All Cases



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Out of 12 With A Payment

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	2.39%	0.004	12,616 vs. 37,348	0.02
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-2.52%	0.003	37,348 vs. 34,450	-0.03
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-1.03%	0.004	34,450 vs. 12,690	-0.01
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-0.14%	0.007	12,690 vs. 4,057	0.00

NCP Monthly Income (compared to \$1,387 minimum wage; n=19,811)

\$0 - \$1,388	21.88%	0.003	27,303	0.23
\$1,388 - \$2,500	35.99%	0.003	28,286	0.38
\$2,500 - plus	43.13%	0.004	25,761	0.44

CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 70,070)

\$1,388 - \$2,500	0.77%	0.004	14,624	0.01
\$2,500 - plus	0.49%	0.004	16,464	0.00

Child Count (compared to 1 Child; n=70,743)

2 Children	-0.14%	0.003	22,777	0.00
3 + Children	-0.63%	0.005	7,633	0.00

Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 35,877)

Former Assisted	4.91%	0.003	31,914	0.05
Never Assisted	5.40%	0.003	33,370	0.06

Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=37,617)

Stipulations	21.47%	0.003	24,837	0.22
Court	15.39%	0.003	38,707	0.18

Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=90,083)

Deviated (Yes)	2.86%	0.004	11,078	0.02
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County Size (compared to small to large; n=48,896)

Very Large	-1.32%	0.002	52,265	-0.02
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Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=53,051)

1% - 20%	5.91%	0.003	29,985	0.06
21% plus	8.58%	0.003	18,087	0.08

FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=19,117)

Ages 3-5	-0.65%	0.003	24,478	-0.01
Ages 6-8	0.51%	0.004	17,032	0.00
Ages 9 plus	2.55%	0.003	40,526	0.03

Adjusted R- Squared = 30.7%

Constant = .168

N = 101,161

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
All Cases



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$105	1.81	12,616 vs. 37,348	0.15
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$31	1.39	37,348 vs. 34,450	0.07
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$45	1.97	34,450 vs. 12,690	0.07
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	\$33	3.32	12,690 vs. 4,057	0.03
NCP Monthly Income (compared to \$1,387 minimum wage; n=19,811)				
\$0 - \$1,388	\$24	1.66	27,303	0.05
\$1,388 - \$2,500	\$122	1.68	28,286	0.24
\$2,500 - plus	\$346	1.87	25,761	0.66
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 70,070)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	\$1	1.69	14,624	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	\$9	1.73	16,464	0.01
Child Count (compared to 1 Child; n=70,743)				
2 Children	-\$102	1.53	22,777	-0.19
3 + Children	-\$156	2.47	7,633	-0.18
Casotype (compared to Current Assistance = 35,877)				
Former Assisted	\$24	1.40	31,914	0.05
Never Assisted	\$47	1.56	38,707	0.10
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=37,617)				
Stipulations	\$59	1.55	24,837	0.11
Court	\$47	1.41	37,617	0.10
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=90,083)				
Deviated (Yes)	\$2	1.77	11,078	0.00
County Size (compared to small to large; n=48,896)				
Very Large	-\$5	1.10	52,265	-0.01
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=53,051)				
1% - 20%	\$18	1.31	29,985	0.04
21% plus	\$4	1.67	18,087	0.01
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=19,117)				
Ages 3-5	-\$5	1.67	24,478	-0.01
Ages 6-8	-\$6	1.88	17,032	-0.01
Ages 9 plus	\$9	1.64	40,526	0.02

Adjusted R- Squared = 44.8%
Constant = 42.23
N = 101,161

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Minimum Wage Cases - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-4.76%	0.012	977 vs. 2,654	-0.04
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-6.23%	0.008	2,654 vs. 9,989	-0.08
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-0.45%	0.018	9,989 vs. 315	0.00
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	4.68%	0.038	315 vs. 79	0.01
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 12,186)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	1.21%	0.011	992	0.01
\$2,500 - plus	0.98%	0.012	836	0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 6,996)				
Former Assisted	3.80%	0.006	3,872	0.05
Never Assisted	8.87%	0.007	3,146	0.11
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=9,098)				
Stipulations	28.62%	0.009	1,399	0.26
Court	11.53%	0.007	3,517	0.15
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=13,362)				
Deviated (Yes)	7.77%	0.013	652	0.05
County Size (compared to small to large; n=4,881)				
Very Large	-3.59%	0.005	9,133	-0.05
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=10,173)				
1% - 20%	5.33%	0.007	2,598	0.06
21% plus	5.87%	0.011	1,238	0.05
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=4,265)				
Ages 3-5	-0.60%	0.007	3,910	-0.01
Ages 6-8	-0.75%	0.009	1,842	-0.01
Ages 9 plus	2.29%	0.007	3,997	0.03

Adjusted R- Squared = 17.1%

Constant = .15325

N = 14,014

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Minimum Wage Cases - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-2.74%	0.014	977 vs. 2,654	-0.02
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-8.19%	0.009	2,654 vs. 9,989	-0.09
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	1.88%	0.021	9,989 vs. 315	0.01
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	6.86%	0.045	315 vs. 79	0.01
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 12,186)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	2.40%	0.013	992	0.02
\$2,500 - plus	2.19%	0.014	836	0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 6,996)				
Former Assisted	4.45%	0.007	3,872	0.05
Never Assisted	9.04%	0.009	3,146	0.10
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=9,098)				
Stipulations	32.16%	0.011	1,399	0.25
Court	14.64%	0.008	3,517	0.16
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=13,362)				
Deviated (Yes)	7.82%	0.015	652	0.04
County Size (compared to small to large; n=4,881)				
Very Large	-3.97%	0.006	9,133	-0.05
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=10,173)				
1% - 20%	5.60%	0.009	2,598	0.06
21% plus	5.49%	0.013	1,238	0.04
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=4,265)				
Ages 3-5	-1.39%	0.008	3,910	-0.02
Ages 6-8	-1.95%	0.010	1,842	-0.02
Ages 9 plus	1.30%	0.008	3,997	0.02

Adjusted R- Squared = 16.0%
Constant = .21671
N = 14,014

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Minimum Wage Cases - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$34	4.469	977 vs. 2,654	0.07
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$10	2.862	2,654 vs. 9,989	0.04
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$43	6.463	9,989 vs. 315	0.06
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	\$60	13.929	315 vs. 79	0.04
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 12,186)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	\$0	3.951	992	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	\$2	4.380	836	0.00
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 6,996)				
Former Assisted	\$12	2.280	3,872	0.04
Never Assisted	\$31	2.683	3,146	0.11
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=9,098)				
Stipulations	\$83	3.366	1,399	0.21
Court	\$34	2.472	3,517	0.13
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=13,362)				
Deviated (Yes)	\$18	4.621	652	0.03
County Size (compared to small to large; n=4,881)				
Very Large	-\$9	1.981	9,133	-0.04
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=10,173)				
1% - 20%	\$14	2.741	2,598	0.05
21% plus	\$14	4.148	1,238	0.03
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=4,265)				
Ages 3-5	-\$4	2.471	3,910	-0.01
Ages 6-8	-\$5	3.172	1,842	-0.01
Ages 9 plus	\$7	2.617	3,997	0.03

Adjusted R- Squared = 10.2%

Constant = 54.99

N = 14,014

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Low Income Cases - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-0.54%	0.008	2,727 vs. 9,203	0.00
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-1.50%	0.006	9,203 vs. 6,428	-0.02
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-3.13%	0.014	6,428 vs. 700	-0.02
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-4.52%	0.025	700 vs. 293	-0.01
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 15,999)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	2.25%	0.010	1,821	0.02
\$2,500 - plus	1.85%	0.011	1,531	0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 9,356)				
Former Assisted	2.66%	0.006	5,780	0.03
Never Assisted	5.84%	0.008	4,215	0.06
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=7,926)				
Stipulations	23.36%	0.007	5,362	0.28
Court	13.77%	0.007	6,063	0.17
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=17,793)				
Deviated (Yes)	5.68%	0.010	1,558	0.04
County Size (compared to small to large; n=10,619)				
Very Large	2.99%	0.005	8,732	0.04
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=12,070)				
1% - 20%	6.54%	0.006	4,914	0.08
21% plus	9.74%	0.008	2,354	0.08
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=4,868)				
Ages 3-5	-0.01%	0.007	4,916	0.00
Ages 6-8	0.59%	0.009	2,844	0.01
Ages 9 plus	4.07%	0.007	6,723	0.05

Adjusted R- Squared = 11.6%

Constant = .26338

N = 19,351

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Low Income Cases - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	1.76%	0.009	2,727 vs. 9,203	0.01
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	0.69%	0.007	9,203 vs. 6,428	0.01
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	3.25%	0.016	6,428 vs. 700	0.02
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-1.60%	0.028	700 vs. 293	0.00
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 15,999)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	2.68%	0.011	1,821	0.02
\$2,500 - plus	2.44%	0.012	1,531	0.02
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 9,356)				
Former Assisted	2.92%	0.007	5,780	0.03
Never Assisted	4.17%	0.008	4,215	0.04
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=7,926)				
Stipulations	24.51%	0.008	5,362	0.26
Court	15.44%	0.008	6,063	0.17
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=17,793)				
Deviated (Yes)	4.53%	0.011	1,558	0.03
County Size (compared to small to large; n=10,619)				
Very Large	3.17%	0.006	8,732	0.04
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=12,070)				
1% - 20%	6.69%	0.007	4,914	0.07
21% plus	10.47%	0.009	2,354	0.08
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=4,868)				
Ages 3-5	-0.75%	0.008	4,916	-0.01
Ages 6-8	-0.10%	0.010	2,844	0.00
Ages 9 plus	2.96%	0.008	6,723	0.03

Adjusted R- Squared = 10.01%
Constant = .37457
N = 19,351

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Low Income - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$42	1.777	2,727 vs. 9,203	0.16
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$47	1.339	9,203 vs. 6,428	0.25
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$33	3.270	6,428 vs. 700	0.08
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	\$19	5.620	700 vs. 293	0.03
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 15,999)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	\$10	2.154	1,821	0.03
\$2,500 - plus	\$13	2.400	1,531	0.04
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 9,356)				
Former Assisted	\$8	1.422	5,780	0.04
Never Assisted	\$18	1.718	4,215	0.08
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=7,926)				
Stipulations	\$40	1.531	5,362	0.20
Court	\$26	1.548	6,063	0.13
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=17,793)				
Deviated (Yes)	\$11	2.181	1,558	0.03
County Size (compared to small to large; n=10,619)				
Very Large	\$9	1.188	8,732	0.05
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=12,070)				
1% - 20%	\$15	1.416	4,914	0.07
21% plus	\$19	1.915	2,354	0.07
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=4,868)				
Ages 3-5	-\$1	1.659	4,916	0.00
Ages 6-8	-\$2	1.982	2,844	-0.01
Ages 9 plus	\$4	1.683	6,723	0.02

Adjusted R- Squared = 22.6%
Constant = 67.80
N = 19,351

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Mid Income - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-1.01%	0.008	1,898 vs. 8,926	-0.01
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-6.27%	0.005	8,926 vs. 7,783	-0.09
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-3.85%	0.013	7,783 vs. 691	-0.02
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-3.25%	0.028	691 vs. 164	-0.01
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 12,502)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	0.20%	0.007	3,509	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	-0.92%	0.007	3,449	-0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 5,624)				
Former Assisted	4.70%	0.006	6,436	0.07
Never Assisted	6.99%	0.007	7,402	0.10
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=5,511)				
Stipulations	18.45%	0.007	5,565	0.25
Court	12.11%	0.006	8,386	0.18
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=17,280)				
Deviated (Yes)	2.64%	0.007	2,182	0.02
County Size (compared to small to large; n=9,463)				
Very Large	-2.10%	0.005	9,999	-0.03
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=9,489)				
1% - 20%	3.90%	0.005	6,450	0.05
21% plus	5.97%	0.007	3,518	0.07
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=3,336)				
Ages 3-5	-0.35%	0.007	4,749	0.00
Ages 6-8	2.69%	0.008	3,099	0.03
Ages 9 plus	4.84%	0.007	8,278	0.07

Adjusted R- Squared = 10.7%
Constant = .42861
N = 19,462

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Mid Income Cases - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	1.75%	0.009	1,898 vs. 8,926	0.01
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-5.96%	0.006	8,926 vs. 7,783	-0.08
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	2.08%	0.014	7,783 vs. 691	0.01
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	1.62%	0.030	691 vs. 164	0.00
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 12,502)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-0.41%	0.007	3,509	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	-1.04%	0.007	3,449	-0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 5,624)				
Former Assisted	3.56%	0.007	6,436	0.05
Never Assisted	3.71%	0.007	7,402	0.05
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=5,511)				
Stipulations	18.21%	0.007	5,565	0.23
Court	13.29%	0.007	8,386	0.18
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=17,280)				
Deviated (Yes)	1.63%	0.008	2,182	0.01
County Size (compared to small to large; n=9,463)				
Very Large	-2.08%	0.005	9,999	-0.03
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=9,489)				
1% - 20%	3.41%	0.006	6,450	0.04
21% plus	4.47%	0.008	3,518	0.05
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=3,336)				
Ages 3-5	-1.70%	0.008	4,749	-0.02
Ages 6-8	1.06%	0.009	3,099	0.01
Ages 9 plus	3.11%	0.008	8,278	0.04

Adjusted R- Squared = 7.6%
Constant = .59224
N = 19,462

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Mid Income Cases - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$119	3.737	1,898 vs. 8,926	0.23
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$42	2.354	8,926 vs. 7,783	0.13
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$106	5.680	7,783 vs. 691	0.14
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	\$78	12.280	691 vs. 164	0.05
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 12,502)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	\$4	2.893	3,509	0.01
\$2,500 - plus	-\$1	3.067	3,449	0.00
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 5,624)				
Former Assisted	\$24	2.730	6,436	0.07
Never Assisted	\$37	2.863	7,402	0.12
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=5,511)				
Stipulations	\$71	2.910	5,565	0.21
Court	\$51	2.720	8,386	0.16
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=17,280)				
Deviated (Yes)	\$7	3.285	2,182	0.01
County Size (compared to small to large; n=9,463)				
Very Large	-\$6	2.065	9,999	-0.02
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=9,489)				
1% - 20%	\$18	2.393	6,450	0.05
21% plus	\$7	3.157	3,518	0.02
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=3,336)				
Ages 3-5	-\$5	3.238	4,749	-0.01
Ages 6-8	\$6	3.659	3,099	0.01
Ages 9 plus	\$14	3.162	8,278	0.04

Adjusted R- Squared = 17.9%

Constant = 192.41

N = 19,462

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
High Income Cases - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-0.58%	0.005	4,813 vs. 11,367	-0.01
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-4.25%	0.008	11,367 vs. 1,533	-0.04
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	2.45%	0.022	1,533 vs. 174	0.01
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-12.02%	0.055	174 vs. 29	-0.02
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 8,451)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	1.03%	0.006	3,733	0.01
\$2,500 - plus	0.88%	0.005	5,731	0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,628)				
Former Assisted	7.93%	0.007	6,041	0.13
Never Assisted	8.52%	0.007	9,247	0.15
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=8,953)				
Stipulations	17.28%	0.006	5,264	0.27
Court	13.26%	0.006	3,699	0.23
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=14,877)				
Deviated (Yes)	2.05%	0.006	3,039	0.03
County Size (compared to small to large; n=9,161)				
Very Large	-1.98%	0.004	8,755	-0.03
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=7298)				
1% - 20%	4.14%	0.005	6,042	0.07
21% plus	7.74%	0.006	4,571	0.12
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=2,096)				
Ages 3-5	0.73%	0.008	3,122	0.01
Ages 6-8	2.12%	0.008	2,627	0.03
Ages 9 plus	3.66%	0.007	10,071	0.06

Adjusted R- Squared = 10.4%
Constant = .48499
N = 17,916

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
High Income Cases - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	1.15%	0.005	4,813 vs. 11,367	0.02
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-2.61%	0.008	11,367 vs. 1,533	-0.03
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	3.08%	0.023	1,533 vs. 174	0.01
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-1.77%	0.057	174 vs. 29	0.00
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 8,451)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	0.19%	0.006	3,733	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	0.44%	0.006	5,731	0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,628)				
Former Assisted	5.51%	0.007	6,041	0.09
Never Assisted	4.46%	0.007	9,247	0.08
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=8,953)				
Stipulations	15.43%	0.007	5,264	0.24
Court	12.77%	0.006	3,699	0.22
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=14,877)				
Deviated (Yes)	1.72%	0.006	3,039	0.02
County Size (compared to small to large; n=9,161)				
Very Large	-1.96%	0.004	8,755	-0.03
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=7298)				
1% - 20%	3.10%	0.005	6,042	0.05
21% plus	5.80%	0.006	4,571	0.09
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=2,096)				
Ages 3-5	0.09%	0.008	3,122	0.00
Ages 6-8	1.09%	0.009	2,627	0.01
Ages 9 plus	2.29%	0.007	10,071	0.04

Adjusted R- Squared = 6.5%
Constant = .6663
N = 17,916

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
High Income Cases - One Child



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$178	5.427	4,813 vs. 11,367	0.25
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$112	8.133	11,367 vs. 1,533	0.10
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$345	23.664	1,533 vs. 174	0.11
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	\$96	59.327	174 vs. 29	0.01
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 8,451)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-\$10	6.140	3,733	-0.01
\$2,500 - plus	\$10	5.741	5,731	0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,628)				
Former Assisted	\$101	7.225	6,041	0.15
Never Assisted	\$140	7.320	9,247	0.22
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=8,953)				
Stipulations	\$98	6.812	5,264	0.14
Court	\$90	6.246	3,699	0.14
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=14,877)				
Deviated (Yes)	-\$15	6.060	3,039	-0.02
County Size (compared to small to large; n=9,161)				
Very Large	-\$18	4.482	8,755	-0.03
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=7298)				
1% - 20%	\$12	5.282	6,042	0.02
21% plus	-\$20	6.005	4,571	-0.03
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=2,096)				
Ages 3-5	-\$14	8.442	3,122	-0.02
Ages 6-8	-\$14	8.884	2,627	-0.02
Ages 9 plus	\$20	7.520	10,071	0.03

Adjusted R- Squared = 15.5%
Constant = 495.2
N = 17,916

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Minimum Wage Cases - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-1.01%	0.027	239 vs. 276	-0.01
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-8.98%	0.021	276 vs. 717	-0.09
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-3.14%	0.013	717 vs. 2,846	-0.05
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	2.59%	0.025	2,846 vs. 146	0.01
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 3,599)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-0.06%	0.017	346	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	1.61%	0.019	279	0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,114)				
Former Assisted	2.34%	0.010	1,255	0.03
Never Assisted	7.46%	0.013	855	0.09
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=2,660)				
Stipulations	30.47%	0.016	440	0.29
Court	10.18%	0.011	1,124	0.14
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=3,961)				
Deviated (Yes)	6.89%	0.019	263	0.05
County Size (compared to small to large; n=1,476)				
Very Large	-2.76%	0.009	2,748	-0.04
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=2,862)				
1% - 20%	7.90%	0.012	932	0.10
21% plus	5.23%	0.019	428	0.05
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=916)				
Ages 3-5	1.43%	0.015	1,176	0.02
Ages 6-8	0.61%	0.021	814	0.01
Ages 9 plus	2.17%	0.022	1,318	0.03
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=167)				
Ages 3-5	-2.63%	0.024	1,039	-0.04
Ages 6-8	-0.57%	0.027	872	-0.01
Ages 9 plus	-0.82%	0.030	2,146	-0.01

Adjusted R- Squared = 20.3%
Constant = .14669
N = 4,224

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Minimum Wage Cases - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	3.35%	0.033	239 vs. 276	0.02
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-7.57%	0.026	276 vs. 717	-0.06
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-4.71%	0.017	717 vs. 2,846	-0.05
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	8.43%	0.031	2,846 vs. 146	0.04
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 3,599)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	0.63%	0.022	346	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	1.63%	0.024	279	0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,114)				
Former Assisted	2.71%	0.013	1,255	0.03
Never Assisted	7.03%	0.016	855	0.07
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=2,660)				
Stipulations	36.06%	0.020	440	0.28
Court	14.78%	0.014	1,124	0.17
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=3,961)				
Deviated (Yes)	6.17%	0.024	263	0.04
County Size (compared to small to large; n=1,476)				
Very Large	-4.22%	0.012	2,748	-0.05
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=2,862)				
1% - 20%	9.20%	0.015	932	0.10
21% plus	7.80%	0.024	428	0.06
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=916)				
Ages 3-5	1.63%	0.019	1,176	0.02
Ages 6-8	1.37%	0.026	814	0.01
Ages 9 plus	3.06%	0.027	1,318	0.04
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=167)				
Ages 3-5	-4.01%	0.030	1,039	-0.04
Ages 6-8	-2.72%	0.034	872	-0.03
Ages 9 plus	-4.31%	0.037	2,146	-0.06

Adjusted R- Squared = 18.2%
Constant = .23023
N = 4,224

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Minimum Wage Cases - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$13	5.891	239 vs. 276	0.04
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$12	4.564	276 vs. 717	0.06
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$6	2.972	717 vs. 2,846	0.04
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	\$32	5.423	2,846 vs. 146	0.09

CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 3,599)

\$1,388 - \$2,500	-\$2	3.821	346	-0.01
\$2,500 - plus	\$3	4.297	279	0.01

Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,114)

Former Assisted	\$7	2.318	1,255	0.05
Never Assisted	\$18	2.871	855	0.10

Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=2,660)

Stipulations	\$63	3.486	440	0.28
Court	\$21	2.513	1,124	0.14

Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=3,961)

Deviated (Yes)	\$12	4.260	263	0.04
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County Size (compared to small to large; n=1,476)

Very Large	-\$4	2.054	2,748	-0.03
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Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=2,862)

1% - 20%	\$16	2.698	932	0.10
21% plus	\$13	4.239	428	0.06

FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=916)

Ages 3-5	\$5	3.313	1,176	0.03
Ages 6-8	\$0	4.554	814	0.00
Ages 9 plus	\$3	4.800	1,318	0.02

Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=167)

Ages 3-5	-\$7	5.389	1,039	-0.04
Ages 6-8	-\$1	6.062	872	-0.01
Ages 9 plus	-\$2	6.590	2,146	-0.02

Adjusted R- Squared = 15.6%
Constant = 16.72549
N = 4,224

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Low Income Cases - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-1.67%	0.020	413 vs. 1,121	-0.01
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-2.48%	0.013	1,121 vs. 1,926	-0.03
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-2.31%	0.011	1,926 vs. 2,198	-0.03
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-0.41%	0.023	2,198 vs. 261	0.00
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 4,752)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-0.05%	0.016	626	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	0.48%	0.018	541	0.00
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,894)				
Former Assisted	3.55%	0.011	1,873	0.04
Never Assisted	5.67%	0.014	1,152	0.06
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=2,311)				
Stipulations	20.79%	0.012	1,617	0.25
Court	12.08%	0.012	1,991	0.15
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=5,392)				
Deviated (Yes)	6.16%	0.016	527	0.05
County Size (compared to small to large; n=3,220)				
Very Large	2.25%	0.009	2,699	0.03
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=3,300)				
1% - 20%	8.22%	0.011	1,819	0.10
21% plus	12.06%	0.015	798	0.11
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=1,029)				
Ages 3-5	1.26%	0.017	1,493	0.01
Ages 6-8	3.23%	0.023	1,204	0.04
Ages 9 plus	4.12%	0.024	2,193	0.05
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=197)				
Ages 3-5	0.88%	0.028	1,142	0.01
Ages 6-8	1.03%	0.031	1,230	0.01
Ages 9 plus	3.96%	0.033	3,350	0.05

Adjusted R- Squared = 12.7%
Constant = .23508
N = 5,919

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Low Income Cases - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	2.01%	0.023	413 vs. 1,121	0.01
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	0.80%	0.015	1,121 vs. 1,926	0.01
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	1.10%	0.013	1,926 vs. 2,198	0.01
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	4.21%	0.026	2,198 vs. 261	0.02
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 4,752)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-0.47%	0.018	626	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	0.44%	0.020	541	0.00
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,894)				
Former Assisted	4.14%	0.013	1,873	0.05
Never Assisted	4.75%	0.016	1,152	0.04
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=2,311)				
Stipulations	21.15%	0.014	1,617	0.23
Court	14.09%	0.014	1,991	0.16
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=5,392)				
Deviated (Yes)	4.90%	0.019	527	0.03
County Size (compared to small to large; n=3,220)				
Very Large	2.38%	0.011	2,699	0.03
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=3,300)				
1% - 20%	8.90%	0.012	1,819	0.10
21% plus	14.30%	0.017	798	0.12
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=1,029)				
Ages 3-5	-0.49%	0.020	1,493	-0.01
Ages 6-8	1.87%	0.026	1,204	0.02
Ages 9 plus	2.38%	0.027	2,193	0.03
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=197)				
Ages 3-5	-0.29%	0.032	1,142	0.00
Ages 6-8	-0.45%	0.035	1,230	0.00
Ages 9 plus	2.78%	0.038	3,350	0.03

Adjusted R- Squared = 10.0%
Constant = .35681
N = 5,919

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Low Income - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$16	3.197	413 vs. 1,121	0.06
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$25	2.070	1,121 vs. 1,926	0.17
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$26	1.743	1,926 vs. 2,198	0.21
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	\$19	3.651	2,198 vs. 261	0.06
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 4,752)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	\$1	2.530	626	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	\$2	2.773	541	0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,894)				
Former Assisted	\$7	1.733	1,873	0.05
Never Assisted	\$13	2.213	1,152	0.09
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=2,311)				
Stipulations	\$26	1.950	1,617	0.18
Court	\$15	1.886	1,991	0.12
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=5,392)				
Deviated (Yes)	\$10	2.564	527	0.05
County Size (compared to small to large; n=3,220)				
Very Large	\$5	1.467	2,699	0.04
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=3,300)				
1% - 20%	\$15	1.690	1,819	0.11
21% plus	\$21	2.330	798	0.11
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=1,029)				
Ages 3-5	\$1	2.698	1,493	0.00
Ages 6-8	\$3	3.561	1,204	0.02
Ages 9 plus	\$5	3.764	2,193	0.04
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=197)				
Ages 3-5	-\$4	4.379	1,142	-0.03
Ages 6-8	-\$3	4.852	1,230	-0.02
Ages 9 plus	-\$1	5.260	3,350	-0.01

Adjusted R- Squared = 21.5%
Constant = 27.304
N = 5,919

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Mid Income Cases - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	3.86%	0.020	357 vs. 1,037	0.03
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-1.39%	0.012	1,037 vs. 2,159	-0.02
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-9.54%	0.010	2,159 vs. 2,846	-0.14
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	2.26%	0.020	2,846 vs. 286	0.01
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 4,151)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	0.64%	0.011	1,285	0.01
\$2,500 - plus	-0.53%	0.012	1,249	-0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,128)				
Former Assisted	4.38%	0.010	2,185	0.06
Never Assisted	8.85%	0.011	2,372	0.12
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=1,921)				
Stipulations	18.16%	0.012	1,822	0.23
Court	12.73%	0.011	2,942	0.18
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=5,818)				
Deviated (Yes)	0.31%	0.012	867	0.00
County Size (compared to small to large; n=3,263)				
Very Large	-2.31%	0.008	3,422	-0.03
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=2,663)				
1% - 20%	6.45%	0.010	2,491	0.09
21% plus	9.75%	0.012	1,530	0.12
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=890)				
Ages 3-5	-0.28%	0.016	1,625	0.00
Ages 6-8	-1.84%	0.019	1,413	-0.02
Ages 9 plus	1.25%	0.020	2,757	0.02
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=124)				
Ages 3-5	8.10%	0.031	1,009	0.08
Ages 6-8	9.19%	0.033	1,316	0.11
Ages 9 plus	11.97%	0.034	4,236	0.17

Adjusted R- Squared = 15.7%
Constant = .30607
N = 6,685

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Mid Income Cases - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	8.92%	0.022	357 vs. 1,037	0.05
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	1.64%	0.014	1,037 vs. 2,159	0.02
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-7.01%	0.011	2,159 vs. 2,846	-0.09
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	8.14%	0.022	2,846 vs. 286	0.04
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 4,151)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	0.59%	0.012	1,285	0.01
\$2,500 - plus	0.75%	0.013	1,249	0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,128)				
Former Assisted	2.95%	0.012	2,185	0.04
Never Assisted	3.88%	0.013	2,372	0.05
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=1,921)				
Stipulations	17.72%	0.013	1,822	0.21
Court	13.44%	0.012	2,942	0.18
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=5,818)				
Deviated (Yes)	0.15%	0.013	867	0.00
County Size (compared to small to large; n=3,263)				
Very Large	-2.73%	0.009	3,422	-0.04
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=2,663)				
1% - 20%	4.90%	0.011	2,491	0.06
21% plus	8.41%	0.014	1,530	0.09
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=890)				
Ages 3-5	-2.62%	0.017	1,625	-0.03
Ages 6-8	-4.39%	0.022	1,413	-0.05
Ages 9 plus	-1.82%	0.022	2,757	-0.02
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=124)				
Ages 3-5	6.27%	0.035	1,009	0.06
Ages 6-8	7.74%	0.037	1,316	0.08
Ages 9 plus	11.22%	0.038	4,236	0.14

Adjusted R- Squared = 9.0%
Constant = .50327
N = 6,685

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Mid Income Cases - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$65	5.973	357 vs. 1,037	0.14
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$56	3.786	1,037 vs. 2,159	0.21
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$14	2.986	2,159 vs. 2,846	0.06
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	\$57	6.088	2,846 vs. 286	0.11
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 4,151)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	\$0	3.390	1,285	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	-\$5	3.635	1,249	-0.02
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 2,128)				
Former Assisted	\$16	3.134	2,185	0.07
Never Assisted	\$31	3.477	2,372	0.14
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=1,921)				
Stipulations	\$51	3.521	1,822	0.21
Court	\$38	3.212	2,942	0.18
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=5,818)				
Deviated (Yes)	\$1	3.639	867	0.00
County Size (compared to small to large; n=3,263)				
Very Large	-\$6	2.409	3,422	-0.03
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=2,663)				
1% - 20%	\$19	2.910	2,491	0.08
21% plus	\$18	3.717	1,530	0.07
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=890)				
Ages 3-5	-\$5	4.727	1,625	-0.02
Ages 6-8	-\$9	5.867	1,413	-0.04
Ages 9 plus	\$1	6.069	2,757	0.00
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=124)				
Ages 3-5	\$23	9.427	1,009	0.08
Ages 6-8	\$27	9.969	1,316	0.10
Ages 9 plus	\$34	10.361	4,236	0.15

Adjusted R- Squared = 18.5%
Constant = 53.63660
N = 6,685

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
High Income Cases - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	3.28%	0.012	786 vs. 1,825	0.04
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-2.69%	0.009	1,825 vs. 2,361	-0.04
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-6.08%	0.012	2,361 vs. 894	-0.07
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-5.98%	0.033	894 vs. 83	-0.02
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 2,788)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-0.30%	0.010	1,259	0.00
\$2,500 - plus	-1.17%	0.010	1,902	-0.02
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 860)				
Former Assisted	17.12%	0.012	1,991	0.26
Never Assisted	17.66%	0.012	3,098	0.28
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=1,261)				
Stipulations	17.05%	0.012	1,692	0.25
Court	12.84%	0.010	2,996	0.21
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=4,925)				
Deviated (Yes)	2.05%	0.010	1,024	0.02
County Size (compared to small to large; n=3,145)				
Very Large	-2.81%	0.007	2,804	-0.05
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=1,657)				
1% - 20%	6.29%	0.010	2,179	0.10
21% plus	11.73%	0.011	2,110	0.18
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=517)				
Ages 3-5	-1.75%	0.018	1,167	-0.02
Ages 6-8	-0.22%	0.021	1,270	0.00
Ages 9 plus	1.45%	0.021	2,995	0.02
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=67)				
Ages 3-5	-0.77%	0.037	588	-0.01
Ages 6-8	0.71%	0.039	975	0.01
Ages 9 plus	1.36%	0.040	4,319	0.02

Adjusted R- Squared = 17.1%
Constant = .38057
N = 5,949

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
High Income Cases - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	5.49%	0.013	786 vs. 1,825	0.06
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-1.32%	0.010	1,825 vs. 2,361	-0.02
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-5.81%	0.012	2,361 vs. 894	-0.07
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-1.21%	0.033	894 vs. 83	0.00
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 2,788)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-0.91%	0.011	1,259	-0.01
\$2,500 - plus	-0.01%	0.010	1,902	0.00
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 860)				
Former Assisted	13.96%	0.012	1,991	0.22
Never Assisted	12.65%	0.013	3,098	0.21
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=1,261)				
Stipulations	14.51%	0.012	1,692	0.21
Court	12.21%	0.011	2,996	0.20
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=4,925)				
Deviated (Yes)	1.54%	0.010	1,024	0.02
County Size (compared to small to large; n=3,145)				
Very Large	-2.83%	0.008	2,804	-0.05
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=1,657)				
1% - 20%	4.91%	0.010	2,179	0.08
21% plus	8.06%	0.011	2,110	0.13
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=517)				
Ages 3-5	-4.65%	0.018	1,167	-0.06
Ages 6-8	-3.02%	0.021	1,270	-0.04
Ages 9 plus	-1.84%	0.022	2,995	-0.03
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=67)				
Ages 3-5	2.90%	0.038	588	0.03
Ages 6-8	2.87%	0.040	975	0.03
Ages 9 plus	2.63%	0.041	4,319	0.04

Adjusted R- Squared = 10.3%
Constant = .57568
N = 5,949

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
High Income - Two Children



p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$157	9.162	786 vs. 1,825	0.23
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$85	6.986	1,825 vs. 2,361	0.18
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$3	8.585	2,361 vs. 894	0.00
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	\$121	24.298	894 vs. 83	0.06
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 2,788)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-\$12	7.673	1,259	-0.02
\$2,500 - plus	-\$16	7.340	1,902	-0.03
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 860)				
Former Assisted	\$113	8.939	1,991	0.23
Never Assisted	\$152	9.235	3,098	0.33
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=1,261)				
Stipulations	\$83	8.650	1,692	0.16
Court	\$79	7.781	2,996	0.17
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=4,925)				
Deviated (Yes)	-\$1	7.519	1,024	0.00
County Size (compared to small to large; n=3,145)				
Very Large	-\$23	5.570	2,804	-0.05
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=1,657)				
1% - 20%	\$20	7.257	2,179	0.04
21% plus	\$26	8.019	2,110	0.05
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=517)				
Ages 3-5	-\$14	13.108	1,167	-0.02
Ages 6-8	-\$1	15.442	1,270	0.00
Ages 9 plus	\$20	15.731	2,995	0.04
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=67)				
Ages 3-5	\$14	27.900	588	0.02
Ages 6-8	\$22	29.113	975	0.03
Ages 9 plus	\$20	29.846	4,319	0.04

Adjusted R- Squared = 18.6%
Constant = 127.475
N = 5,949

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Minimum Wage Cases - Three+ Children

	p<.01
	p<.05
	Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-4.08%	0.047	69 vs. 75	-0.03
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-4.27%	0.039	75 vs. 187	-0.04
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-6.79%	0.028	187 vs. 213	-0.09
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-0.09%	0.022	213 vs. 1028	0.00
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 1,376)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	7.33%	0.029	115	0.06
\$2,500 - plus	-3.35%	0.035	81	-0.02
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 864)				
Former Assisted	5.14%	0.016	465	0.08
Never Assisted	6.39%	0.022	243	0.08
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=1,047)				
Stipulations	22.45%	0.025	160	0.22
Court	9.01%	0.019	365	0.13
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation=no n=1,471)				
Deviated (Yes)	5.52%	0.031	101	0.04
County Size (compared to small to large; n=515)				
Very Large	-5.19%	0.015	1,057	-0.08
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=1,041)				
1% - 20%	6.95%	0.019	367	0.10
21% plus	11.21%	0.030	163	0.11
First Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=301)				
Ages 3-5	4.49%	0.024	480	0.07
Ages 6-8	3.54%	0.029	397	0.05
Ages 9 plus	4.51%	0.032	394	0.06
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=30)				
Ages 3-5	0.40%	0.056	316	0.01
Ages 6-8	-0.40%	0.061	411	-0.01
Ages 9 plus	-2.95%	0.064	815	-0.05
Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=1)				
Ages 3-5	26.71%	0.281	125	0.24
Ages 6-8	26.43%	0.282	296	0.34
Ages 9 plus	30.09%	0.283	1,150	0.44

Adjusted R- Squared = 17.9%
Constant = -.15733
N = 1,572

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Minimum Wage Cases - Three+ Children

	p<.01
	p<.05
	Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	4.25%	0.059	69 vs. 75	0.02
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-7.43%	0.050	75 vs. 187	-0.06
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-4.76%	0.035	187 vs. 213	-0.05
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-2.88%	0.029	213 vs. 1028	-0.04
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 1,376)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	5.40%	0.037	115	0.04
\$2,500 - plus	-1.27%	0.044	81	-0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 864)				
Former Assisted	7.20%	0.021	465	0.09
Never Assisted	8.32%	0.028	243	0.08
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=1,047)				
Stipulations	28.00%	0.032	160	0.22
Court	13.28%	0.024	365	0.15
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation=no n=1,471)				
Deviated (Yes)	7.93%	0.039	101	0.05
County Size (compared to small to large; n=515)				
Very Large	-9.06%	0.019	1,057	-0.11
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=1,041)				
1% - 20%	7.42%	0.025	367	0.08
21% plus	11.87%	0.038	163	0.09
First Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=301)				
Ages 3-5	6.88%	0.030	480	0.08
Ages 6-8	4.15%	0.037	397	0.05
Ages 9 plus	4.99%	0.040	394	0.06
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=30)				
Ages 3-5	-0.68%	0.071	316	-0.01
Ages 6-8	-3.11%	0.078	411	-0.04
Ages 9 plus	-4.42%	0.082	815	-0.06
Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=1)				
Ages 3-5	36.86%	0.357	125	0.26
Ages 6-8	38.08%	0.358	296	0.39
Ages 9 plus	41.46%	0.359	1,150	0.48

Adjusted R- Squared = 17.0%
Constant = -0.18852
N = 1,572

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Minimum Wage Cases - Three+ Children

	p<.01
	p<.05
	Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$10	8.161	69 vs. 75	0.04
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$12	6.884	75 vs. 187	0.07
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$0	4.879	187 vs. 213	0.00
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	\$7	3.925	213 vs. 1028	0.06

CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 1,376)

\$1,388 - \$2,500	\$11	5.085	115	0.05
\$2,500 - plus	-\$5	6.055	81	-0.02

Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 864)

Former Assisted	\$9	2.859	465	0.08
Never Assisted	\$12	3.868	243	0.08

Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=1,047)

Stipulations	\$35	4.373	160	0.21
Court	\$13	3.276	365	0.11

Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation=no n=1,471)

Deviated (Yes)	\$5	5.405	101	0.03
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County Size (compared to small to large; n=515)

Very Large	-\$10	2.628	1,057	-0.09
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Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=1,041)

1% - 20%	\$14	3.374	367	0.11
21% plus	\$20	5.195	163	0.12

First Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=301)

Ages 3-5	\$9	4.175	480	0.08
Ages 6-8	\$2	5.145	397	0.02
Ages 9 plus	\$3	5.570	394	0.03

Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=30)

Ages 3-5	-\$1	9.827	316	-0.01
Ages 6-8	-\$4	10.749	411	-0.03
Ages 9 plus	-\$5	11.256	815	-0.05

Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=1)

Ages 3-5	\$48	49.080	125	0.26
Ages 6-8	\$48	49.316	296	0.37
Ages 9 plus	\$55	49.390	1,150	0.48

Adjusted R- Squared = 10.8%

Constant = -46.03163

N = 1,572

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Low Income Cases - Three+ Children

	p<.01
	p<.05
	Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	3.79%	0.038	111 vs. 304	0.02
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	1.32%	0.026	304 vs. 436	0.01
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-6.98%	0.022	436 vs. 523	-0.09
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-2.16%	0.020	523 vs. 657	-0.03
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 1,723)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-2.47%	0.029	181	-0.02
\$2,500 - plus	2.47%	0.035	127	0.02
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 1,146)				
Former Assisted	2.43%	0.018	601	0.03
Never Assisted	1.57%	0.026	284	0.01
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=925)				
Stipulations	17.85%	0.021	504	0.21
Court	8.21%	0.020	602	0.10
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation=no n=1,831)				
Deviated (Yes)	7.60%	0.026	200	0.06
County Size (compared to small to large; n=1,129)				
Very Large	-0.54%	0.016	902	-0.01
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=1,138)				
1% - 20%	6.48%	0.018	639	0.08
21% plus	13.74%	0.025	254	0.13
FirstChild Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=376)				
Ages 3-5	-2.44%	0.027	661	-0.03
Ages 6-8	-0.22%	0.036	450	0.00
Ages 9 plus	4.65%	0.038	544	0.06
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=60)				
Ages 3-5	12.71%	0.052	438	0.14
Ages 6-8	12.05%	0.059	513	0.14
Ages 9 plus	12.81%	0.064	1,020	0.18
Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=5)				
Ages 3-5	-3.96%	0.160	169	-0.03
Ages 6-8	-3.96%	0.162	391	-0.04
Ages 9 plus	0.26%	0.163	1,466	0.00

Adjusted R- Squared = 12.1%
Constant = .16626
N = 2,031

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Low Income Cases - Three+ Children

 p<.01
 p<.05
 Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	6.64%	0.045	111 vs. 304	0.04
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	4.41%	0.030	304 vs. 436	0.04
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-3.21%	0.026	436 vs. 523	-0.04
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	0.33%	0.024	523 vs. 657	0.00
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n =1,723)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-1.20%	0.034	181	-0.01
\$2,500 - plus	3.12%	0.041	127	0.02
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 1,146)				
Former Assisted	3.94%	0.021	601	0.04
Never Assisted	-1.09%	0.031	284	-0.01
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=925)				
Stipulations	18.57%	0.024	504	0.19
Court	11.12%	0.024	602	0.12
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation=no n=1,831)				
Deviated (Yes)	7.40%	0.031	200	0.05
County Size (compared to small to large; n=1,129)				
Very Large	-1.52%	0.019	902	-0.02
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=1,138)				
1% - 20%	7.49%	0.021	639	0.08
21% plus	16.95%	0.029	254	0.13
First Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=376)				
Ages 3-5	-4.48%	0.032	661	-0.05
Ages 6-8	-2.15%	0.042	450	-0.02
Ages 9 plus	2.40%	0.045	544	0.03
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=60)				
Ages 3-5	10.83%	0.061	438	0.11
Ages 6-8	10.37%	0.070	513	0.11
Ages 9 plus	11.74%	0.075	1,020	0.14
Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=5)				
Ages 3-5	5.62%	0.188	169	0.04
Ages 6-8	5.69%	0.190	391	0.05
Ages 9 plus	10.16%	0.192	1,466	0.11

Adjusted R- Squared = 9.0%
Constant = 0.18044
N = 2,031

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Low Income - Three+ Children

	p<.01
	p<.05
	Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$7	4.484	111 vs. 304	0.04
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$15	3.001	304 vs. 436	0.14
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$11	2.599	436 vs. 523	0.12
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	\$13	2.365	523 vs. 657	0.14
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 1,723)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	\$1	3.367	181	0.01
\$2,500 - plus	\$3	4.120	127	0.02
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 1,146)				
Former Assisted	\$5	2.121	601	0.05
Never Assisted	\$5	3.037	284	0.04
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=925)				
Stipulations	\$16	2.428	504	0.16
Court	\$9	2.339	602	0.10
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation=no n=1,831)				
Deviated (Yes)	\$9	3.087	200	0.06
County Size (compared to small to large; n=1,129)				
Very Large	\$2	1.854	902	0.02
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=1,138)				
1% - 20%	\$11	2.091	639	0.11
21% plus	\$15	2.915	254	0.12
First Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=376)				
Ages 3-5	-\$2	3.198	661	-0.03
Ages 6-8	\$1	4.162	450	0.01
Ages 9 plus	\$4	4.445	544	0.04
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=60)				
Ages 3-5	\$9	6.085	438	0.08
Ages 6-8	\$10	6.930	513	0.10
Ages 9 plus	\$11	7.469	1,020	0.13
Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=5)				
Ages 3-5	-\$8	18.685	169	-0.05
Ages 6-8	-\$9	18.936	391	-0.08
Ages 9 plus	-\$6	19.097	1,466	-0.06

Adjusted R- Squared = 17.3%
Constant = 8.88959
N = 2,031

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Mid Income Cases - Three+ Children

	p<.01
	p<.05
	Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Curent Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-0.01%	0.041	84 vs. 218	0.00
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-2.94%	0.027	218 vs. 412	-0.03
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-4.05%	0.021	412 vs. 615	-0.06
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-9.87%	0.018	615 vs. 810	-0.14
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 1,469)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	2.41%	0.020	396	0.03
\$2,500 - plus	-1.17%	0.024	274	-0.01
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 825)				
Former Assisted	5.66%	0.017	748	0.08
Never Assisted	9.01%	0.021	566	0.11
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=774)				
Stipulations	14.38%	0.020	499	0.18
Court	12.20%	0.017	866	0.17
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation=no n=1,817)				
Deviated (Yes)	4.87%	0.020	322	0.05
County Size (compared to small to large; n=1,053)				
Very Large	-0.60%	0.014	1,086	-0.01
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=793)				
1% - 20%	4.35%	0.017	854	0.06
21% plus	5.39%	0.022	492	0.07
First Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=329)				
Ages 3-5	0.91%	0.026	639	0.01
Ages 6-8	-1.11%	0.032	536	-0.01
Ages 9 plus	0.92%	0.033	635	0.01
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=32)				
Ages 3-5	3.07%	0.064	385	0.03
Ages 6-8	5.42%	0.070	524	0.07
Ages 9 plus	5.11%	0.072	1,198	0.07
Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=2)				
Ages 3-5	-7.79%	0.233	116	-0.05
Ages 6-8	-7.85%	0.235	360	-0.08
Ages 9 plus	-2.14%	0.235	1,661	-0.03

Adjusted R- Squared = 16.3%
Constant = .40579
N = 2,139

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Mid Income Cases - Three+ Children

 p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-1.76%	0.054	84 vs. 218	-0.01
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-2.73%	0.036	218 vs. 412	-0.02
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-1.02%	0.027	412 vs. 615	-0.01
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-8.16%	0.024	615 vs. 810	-0.09
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 1,469)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	2.07%	0.026	396	0.02
\$2,500 - plus	-0.37%	0.032	274	0.00
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 825)				
Former Assisted	3.23%	0.022	748	0.04
Never Assisted	4.87%	0.027	566	0.05
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=774)				
Stipulations	13.70%	0.026	499	0.13
Court	13.90%	0.023	866	0.16
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation=no n=1,817)				
Deviated (Yes)	2.70%	0.027	322	0.02
County Size (compared to small to large; n=1,053)				
Very Large	-2.72%	0.018	1,086	-0.03
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=793)				
1% - 20%	2.51%	0.022	854	0.03
21% plus	3.25%	0.028	492	0.03
First Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=329)				
Ages 3-5	4.23%	0.033	639	0.04
Ages 6-8	-0.26%	0.041	536	0.00
Ages 9 plus	-1.80%	0.044	635	-0.02
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=32)				
Ages 3-5	-0.44%	0.084	385	0.00
Ages 6-8	2.85%	0.091	524	0.03
Ages 9 plus	7.66%	0.095	1,198	0.09
Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=2)				
Ages 3-5	-34.61%	0.305	116	-0.18
Ages 6-8	-34.12%	0.307	360	-0.30
Ages 9 plus	-31.79%	0.308	1,661	-0.31

Adjusted R- Squared = 6.9%
Constant = .88803
N = 2,139

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
Mid Income Cases - Three+ Children

	p<.01
	p<.05
	Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$28	9.692	84 vs. 218	0.07
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$35	6.434	218 vs. 412	0.15
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$30	4.851	412 vs. 615	0.17
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-\$6	4.300	615 vs. 810	-0.04
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 1,469)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	\$2	4.681	396	0.01
\$2,500 - plus	-\$7	5.694	274	-0.03
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 825)				
Former Assisted	\$17	4.049	748	0.10
Never Assisted	\$28	4.886	566	0.15
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=774)				
Stipulations	\$33	4.704	499	0.17
Court	\$29	4.132	866	0.17
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation=no n=1,817)				
Deviated (Yes)	\$2	4.789	322	0.01
County Size (compared to small to large; n=1,053)				
Very Large	-\$4	3.327	1,086	-0.03
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=793)				
1% - 20%	\$10	4.040	854	0.06
21% plus	\$6	5.082	492	0.03
First Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=329)				
Ages 3-5	-\$2	6.025	639	-0.01
Ages 6-8	-\$8	7.453	536	-0.05
Ages 9 plus	-\$3	7.889	635	-0.02
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=32)				
Ages 3-5	\$2	15.197	385	0.01
Ages 6-8	\$9	16.484	524	0.05
Ages 9 plus	\$13	17.096	1,198	0.08
Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=2)				
Ages 3-5	-\$30	54.982	116	-0.08
Ages 6-8	-\$26	55.431	360	-0.12
Ages 9 plus	-\$17	55.577	1,661	-0.09

Adjusted R- Squared = 14.4%
Constant = 64.30359
N = 2,139

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
High Income Cases - Three+ Children

	p<.01
	p<.05
	Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Current Support Collected

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	-0.40%	0.030	140 vs. 339	0.00
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	-0.37%	0.021	339 vs. 516	0.00
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-3.24%	0.019	516 vs. 675	-0.05
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-7.50%	0.023	675 vs. 221	-0.07
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 1,069)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-2.56%	0.019	360	-0.03
\$2,500 - plus	2.73%	0.019	462	0.04
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 439)				
Former Assisted	16.07%	0.019	665	0.24
Never Assisted	14.28%	0.021	787	0.22
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=480)				
Stipulations	14.63%	0.021	512	0.20
Court	12.59%	0.018	899	0.19
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation = no n=1,550)				
Deviated (Yes)	2.36%	0.018	341	0.03
County Size (compared to small to large; n=967)				
Very Large	-3.92%	0.014	924	-0.06
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=565)				
1% - 20%	7.18%	0.018	698	0.11
21% plus	12.62%	0.020	627	0.18
First Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=194)				
Ages 3-5	1.25%	0.029	540	0.02
Ages 6-8	0.47%	0.032	536	0.01
Ages 9 plus	1.68%	0.033	621	0.02
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=15)				
Ages 3-5	-13.65%	0.091	208	-0.13
Ages 6-8	-14.69%	0.096	476	-0.20
Ages 9 plus	-13.78%	0.097	1,192	-0.20
Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=2)				
Ages 3-5	37.78%	0.225	52	0.19
Ages 6-8	37.78%	0.229	213	0.37
Ages 9 plus	40.03%	0.230	1,624	0.43

Adjusted R- Squared = 17.5%
Constant = .15025
N = 1,891

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
High Income Cases - Three+ Children

	p<.01
	p<.05
	Not Significant

Predicting Percent of Months Paid Out of 12 Months

Ratio of Order to Wage	Coeff.	S.E.	Sample Size	Standardized Estimate
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	3.85%	0.032	140 vs. 339	0.03
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	2.54%	0.023	339 vs. 516	0.03
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	-2.99%	0.020	516 vs. 675	-0.05
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-5.60%	0.024	675 vs. 221	-0.05
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n =1,069)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-1.67%	0.020	360	-0.02
\$2,500 - plus	2.00%	0.020	462	0.03
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance =439)				
Former Assisted	13.57%	0.020	665	0.20
Never Assisted	8.82%	0.022	787	0.13
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=480)				
Stipulations	13.04%	0.022	512	0.18
Court	10.73%	0.019	899	0.16
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation=no n=1,550)				
Deviated (Yes)	1.70%	0.019	341	0.02
County Size (compared to small to large; n=967)				
Very Large	-3.54%	0.015	924	-0.05
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=565)				
1% - 20%	5.39%	0.019	698	0.08
21% plus	8.89%	0.021	627	0.13
First Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=194)				
Ages 3-5	-3.04%	0.030	540	-0.04
Ages 6-8	-3.61%	0.034	536	-0.05
Ages 9 plus	-2.46%	0.035	621	-0.04
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=15)				
Ages 3-5	-25.26%	0.096	208	-0.24
Ages 6-8	-22.75%	0.101	476	-0.30
Ages 9 plus	-21.73%	0.102	1,192	-0.32
Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=2)				
Ages 3-5	61.03%	0.238	52	0.31
Ages 6-8	63.54%	0.242	213	0.61
Ages 9 plus	63.58%	0.243	1,624	0.68

Adjusted R- Squared = 9.3%
Constant = .23143
N = 1,891

GLC Analysis
Multiple Regression Tables
High Income Cases - Three Children+

 p<.01
p<.05
Not Significant

Predicting Payments Per Child

Ratio of Order to Wage	<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Standardized Estimate</u>
Comparing: 00% - 10% vs. 10% - 20%	\$99	17.004	140 vs. 339	0.14
Comparing: 10% - 20% vs. 20% - 30%	\$90	12.162	339 vs. 516	0.21
Comparing: 20% - 30% vs. 30% - 40%	\$42	10.535	516 vs. 675	0.11
Comparing: 30% - 40% vs. 40% - 50%	-\$5	13.136	675 vs. 221	-0.01
CP Monthly Income (compared to \$0 - \$1,388; n = 1,069)				
\$1,388 - \$2,500	-\$20	11.042	360	-0.04
\$2,500 - plus	-\$2	11.023	462	0.00
Casetype (compared to Current Assistance = 439)				
Former Assisted	\$86	10.875	665	0.22
Never Assisted	\$115	11.776	787	0.30
Court Type (compared to Defaults; n=480)				
Stipulations	\$53	11.839	512	0.13
Court	\$60	10.501	899	0.16
Guideline Deviation (compared to deviation=no n=1,550)				
Deviated (Yes)	\$3	10.456	341	0.01
County Size (compared to small to large; n=967)				
Very Large	-\$5	7.924	924	-0.01
Visitation (compared to 0% visitation; n=565)				
1% - 20%	\$23	10.139	698	0.06
21% plus	\$44	11.562	627	0.11
First Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=194)				
Ages 3-5	\$12	16.369	540	0.03
Ages 6-8	\$6	18.276	536	0.01
Ages 9 plus	\$34	19.028	621	0.09
Second Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=15)				
Ages 3-5	-\$74	51.716	208	-0.13
Ages 6-8	-\$72	54.487	476	-0.17
Ages 9 plus	-\$71	55.153	1,192	-0.18
Third Child Age (compared to ages 0-2; n=2)				
Ages 3-5	\$217	128.148	52	0.19
Ages 6-8	\$219	130.433	213	0.37
Ages 9 plus	\$220	130.824	1,624	0.41

Adjusted R- Squared = 18.7%
Constant = -92.23154
N = 1,891