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ABSTRACT

After 10 years of development, the California Statewide Automated Child Support System, run by the Department of Social Services (DSS), has been scrapped and the state has begun developing a new child support collection computer. This report evaluates the performance of publicly-funded child support collection programs in California, examining the history of the state collection program and describing the leadership needed for an effective child support system. Also provided are data to assess the current capacity of the state collection program. The report concludes that although there has been much improvement in child support collection, California still ranks among the worst-performing states in child support performance. Further, the report maintains that although DSS has statutory authority over the program, the department has never received enough support from the governor to effectively manage it. The report focuses on gross errors in the measurement of child support collections as a percentage of total support owed and the measurement of whether families are able to leave welfare and receive child support. The report concludes with recommendations for strong commitments by the California Governor, Attorney General, Legislature, DSS, every state district attorney, and the Judiciary to reform the child support program and build accountability into the system. A data supplement document presents tables enabling county comparisons within California and state comparisons with the rest of the United States with regard to child support enforcement. (KB)

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## California's Child Support Program

The Cost of Failure

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## California's Child Support Program:

### The Cost of Failure

*This report evaluates the performance of publicly-funded child support collection programs in the state. It is jointly published by the National Center for Youth Law, the Child Support Reform Initiative and Children Now, based on the most current, confirmed data available.*

*The Child Support Project of the National Center for Youth Law seeks to improve child support enforcement in California through advocacy and education. The National Center for Youth Law advocates nationally on behalf of children affected by poverty.*

*Children Now is a nonpartisan, independent voice for children. With particular concern for those who are poor or at risk, Children Now is committed to improving conditions for all children.*

#### A REPORT PUBLISHED BY

*The National Center for Youth Law,  
The Child Support Reform Initiative  
and Children Now*

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## Introduction

California's troubled child support collection program is at a crossroads. After ten years of development, the Statewide Automated Child Support System (SACSS) has been scrapped and the state has begun the process of developing a new child support collection computer. There are important lessons to be learned from the SACSS experience—lessons that can save the state millions of dollars and help children get the support owed to them. **California's Child Support Program: The Cost of Failure** looks at the history of the state collection program and describes the leadership needed for an effective child support system. This report also provides data to assess the current capacity of the state collection program.



While there has been some modest improvement in child support collection, many severe problems persist. California still ranks among the worst-performing states

in child support performance, collecting support for just 17% of the families that depend on the state program. Today, over \$8.2 billion is owed to California children. With many families facing time-limited welfare, improved child support collection is more important than ever before. The next Governor of California will need to take immediate and decisive action to meet federally mandated requirements to improve the child support program. As this report makes clear, the lack of executive leadership and program accountability has cost taxpayers and families far too much. California has some of the toughest child support laws on the books, world-renowned computer expertise and high per capita income. There is simply no excuse for our continued failure to collect adequate support for children.

### Who Runs the Collection Program?

Federal law requires every state to have a single agency operate its child support program. In California that state agency is the Department of Social Services (DSS). However, DSS contracts out the day-to-day operations of the collection program to the 58 county district attorneys. Many other state agencies are also involved in various aspects of child support collection, including: the Attorney General's office, Franchise Tax Board, Employment Development

Department, Department of Motor Vehicles and Health and Welfare Data Center. Successful child support collection requires the effective coordination and integration of these agencies, along with the 58 county programs.



So who runs the state child support program? According to the federal government, it is DSS, since federal law requires that there be one state agency in charge of the program. Yet the Attorney General has stated that he is the "only official with any degree of authority over California's district attorneys."<sup>1</sup> The locally elected district attorneys, however, have operated their county programs with a great deal of autonomy. While DSS has statutory authority over the child support system, it has never received enough support from the Governor to effectively manage it. As a result, no clear authority exists. The management problems caused by this lack of leadership and accountability have cost California taxpayers and families billions of dollars.

## Ten Years of Costly Mismanagement

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President signs the Family Support Act of 1988 which requires states to complete child support automation projects by September 30, 1995. The federal government agrees to pay 90% of automation costs.

Projected cost of California child support computer is \$99,183,361.

Projected cost increased to \$164,937,800.

California Department of Social Services (DSS) finally awards the Statewide Automated Child Support System (SACSS) contract to Lockheed Martin Information Management Systems (Lockheed).

SACSS quality assurance vendor reports serious concerns with the general system design.

Quality assurance vendor reports that Lockheed has failed to take any corrective action on reported problems with general system design.

Projected cost of SACSS at \$173,538,468.

Lockheed acknowledges design flaws.

After Department of Motor Vehicles automation fiasco, Governor creates Office of Technology to prevent future failure of automation projects in California.

Quality assurance vendor reports significant problems with system testing and recommends not proceeding to next stage of project; responsibility for project is transferred from DSS to Health & Welfare Data Center.

Quality assurance vendor reports that SACSS fails user acceptance testing; first California county—Sierra—is piloted on SACSS.

Federal government extends deadline for completion of statewide automated systems to September 30, 1997; projected cost of SACSS grows to \$260,497,475.

With SACSS installed in seven counties, the Health and Welfare Data Center suspends further installation because of significant problems.

More counties attempt to use SACSS.

Projected cost of SACSS jumps to \$298,509,542.

State Department of Information Technology is created; projected cost of SACSS increases to \$312,600,000.

Oversight vendor finds over 1,400 defects in SACSS system.

California terminates SACSS contract with Lockheed.

California State Auditor issues report finding that SACSS failed due to a "cascade of events."<sup>2</sup>

State submits a planning document seeking federal funding for an interim child support system design, projected to cost \$267 million.

President Clinton signs the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998, reducing the penalty for missing state child support automation deadlines.

*Source: California State Auditor, Health and Welfare Agency: Lockheed Martin Information Management Systems Failed to Deliver and the State Poorly Managed the Statewide Automated Child Support System (March, 1998); California Assembly Committee on Information Technology, The \$260 Million Dollar Question: Will the State Automated Child Support System (SACSS) Ever Really Work? An Addendum (November, 1997); California Legislative Analyst's Office.*

## Blocking the Path to Improved Collection

Policymakers need to understand why SACSS failed if California is to reform its troubled child support collection program. The difficulties in developing a functional statewide computer are tied to the poor management of California's fragmented system.

Ten years ago the federal government required all states to begin developing statewide automated child support systems. California took four years to award the contract to Lockheed Martin Information Management Systems ("Lockheed"). Almost immediately, major problems in the system were uncovered. Still, the state proceeded with the project. This basic pattern continued for years: major flaws were discovered but not resolved, and the project proceeded with Lockheed's assurance that the system would one day work properly. County implementation began despite problems so severe that the state's quality assurance vendor recommended against moving forward.

By 1997, the projected cost of the system had soared to well over \$300 million, with \$111 million of taxpayer dollars already expended. The system was installed in 23 of California's counties, but barely functioning. Counties, such as San Francisco, began to leave the system. In November 1997, the state finally made the decision to terminate the contract with Lockheed. Lockheed and the state are now embroiled in very costly litigation over the failed project.

Ultimately, nearly every entity involved with the SACSS project shares responsibility for its demise. The federal government was slow to provide states with system requirements. Lockheed developed a flawed system and failed to adequately test it. The state accepted the flawed system, insisted that it be implemented in counties

and never adequately resolved its significant problems. County district attorneys, by demanding that the system be customized to meet their needs rather than adapting their operations to a statewide system, made SACSS far more complex than necessary. While state officials should have controlled the various demands of individual district attorneys, they did not. Lockheed largely attributes the failure of SACSS to the vastly different technical requirements of the 58 counties.<sup>3</sup>



After years of delay, California is subject to several critical deadlines to complete the automation process. The state is already well behind schedule. California is now subject to federal penalties for failure to develop a functional, statewide computer, increasing each year from \$12 million in 1998, to \$143 million in 2002 and thereafter.<sup>4</sup> Given the collapse of SACSS and the possibility of incurring substantial penalties, California should now be taking stock of its entire child support program. The state must review the county-based collection structure and demand more uniform procedures in order for statewide automation to succeed. California could be taking lessons from more successful states, like

Massachusetts and Washington, that run more efficient state-based collection programs.

Unfortunately, district attorneys in California are resisting a single, statewide computer and the state is acceding to their demands. The state now plans to operate four regional systems. Not only do these systems require substantial upgrading, linking them together has a high risk of failure. Given California's poor record of managing automation projects, choosing untested technology is risky. Furthermore, while the federal government may waive the single system requirement and allow some states to link together multiple systems, there is no guarantee that California will receive such a waiver.

As California begins another child support automation system already projected to cost hundreds of millions of dollars, the state can learn much from its past mistakes. However, according to the most recent report of the California State Auditor, the state is again heading down the wrong path. Disturbed by the process by which California considered systems to replace SACSS, the Auditor stated, "The key point is that all alternatives should be thoroughly explored and eliminated from consideration for programmatic, financial, and technical reasons only. The decisions should not be based on the arbitrary preferences, biases, and political considerations of various stakeholders."<sup>5</sup>

It is time for the Governor and the Attorney General to spearhead sweeping reform of California's fragmented collection system. Politics should not control policy and system administrators must be held accountable for their decisions.

# Tracking Child Support Performance Closing Cases or Helping Children?

Accurate information is the key to sound management. Unfortunately, child support data has never been completely reliable, due largely to the reporting practices of the county district attorneys and insufficient oversight by DSS.<sup>6</sup> New data collection problems have also developed as a result of the failure of SACSS. While officials continually claim to be making tremendous gains in child support collection, a closer look at the numbers tells another story.

For the last several years some county child support agencies have focused considerable effort on closing cases and eliminating families from their child support records. The Little Hoover Commission found that some district attorneys have manipulated caseload data in order

to appear to be making more progress collecting support than is actually the case.<sup>7</sup> The net effect of this practice is that county collection performance looks better, but fewer children are served. This past year alone, California closed the cases of almost 750,000 families, representing well over a million children.<sup>8</sup> Nearly half of these children are receiving welfare benefits and are now subject to strict time limits, making receipt of child support more important than ever before. Closing these children's cases may well guarantee that they never receive the child support to which they are legally entitled. While some of these cases legitimately should have been closed,<sup>9</sup> many were closed simply to make program performance appear better.



# Child Support Performance in California and the Nation Key Collection Performance Measures

The most recent data<sup>10</sup> on child support performance indicates that California improved slightly on some performance measurements and lost ground on other key measurements. Much of the "gain" is simply the result of closing families out of the system. Overall, the state's child support program remains near the bottom of the nation, failing far more children than it helps. The following charts illustrate California's child support performance compared to the nation.

Obtaining a child support order is the first critical step to collecting support. Without a support order, no child support accrues for children. Today, over half the families in California's child support program—representing nearly two million children—lack support orders. California ranks in the bottom fifth, among the lowest in the nation. States with superior child support programs, such as Washington State and Massachusetts, have support orders for well over 75% of their cases.

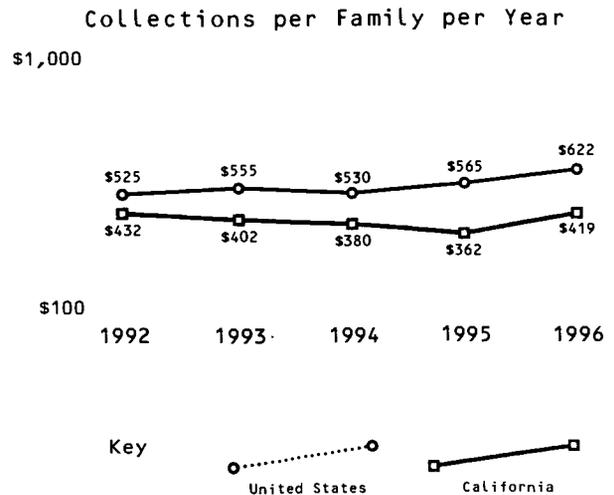
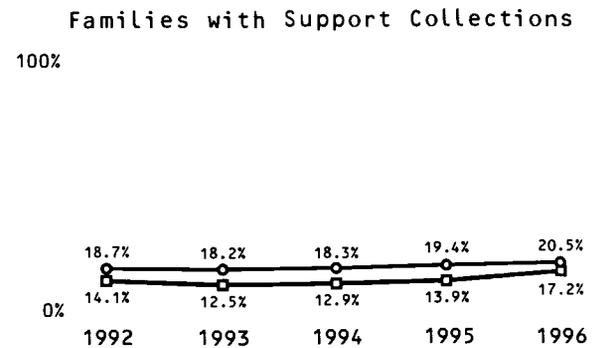
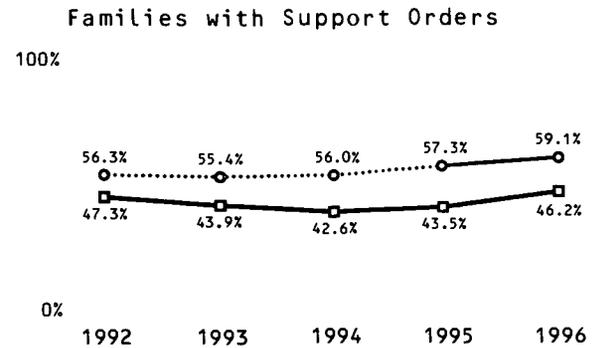
Of all families who look to the state for assistance in collecting support, California now collects some support for just 17% of them. This represents an improvement over the prior year, but the modest improvement is based, in part, on deleting the cases of over one million children from the system. Today, five out of six families who need assistance—representing over three million children—still get no help from the state; and

this figure is worse than the rate in 1990. While no state does a great job of collecting support, nine states, including Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Washington, collect support for more than 30% of their families.

The amount of support collected for each family in the system has also improved somewhat this year. Collections are now nearly \$420 per year for each family who depends on the state child support agency, which is less than \$24 a month for each child who looks to the state system for assistance. This is more than 30% below the national average and well below the averages of some of the best states which collect over \$1,000 annually for each family. Given that California has the 14th highest per capita income in the nation, the state should not rank near the bottom in child support collection.

While collections have increased slightly, the amount of unpaid support—support the state child support program has failed to collect—has increased at a much faster rate. Five years ago, the amount of uncollected support in California's child support program was less than \$3 billion. Today, that amount has soared to over \$8.2 billion, representing an almost three-fold increase.

Related to the increase in unpaid support, the amount of child support California collects as a percentage of what is owed has fallen dramatically in the last five years. Today, California collects only 10% of the support owed.



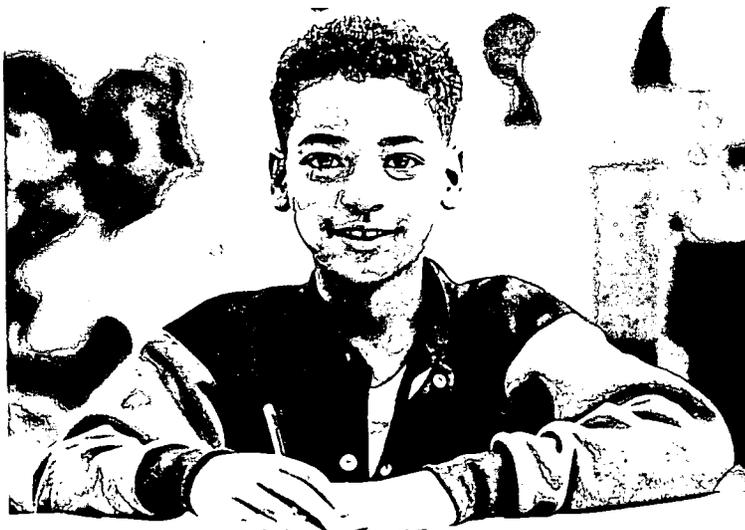
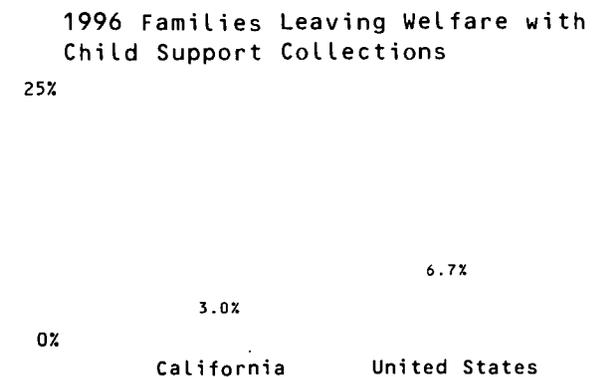
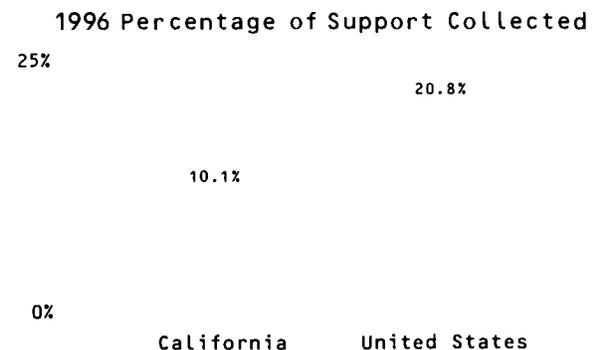
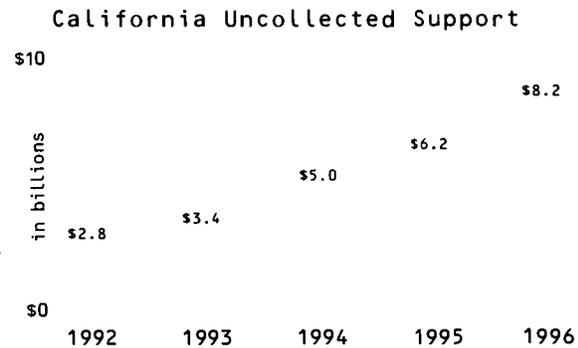
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This is more than 40% below the state's performance just five years ago and less than half the national rate. Of all states in the nation, only Indiana has a poorer record.

While California's child support program performs poorly for families, the profit the state realizes from its operation has increased in the last few years. In fact, state coffers have benefited substantially from the child support program. This is because state child support programs are funded by a combination of federal grants and welfare recoupment. In 1992, the state "profit" from the child support program was under \$100 million. Today it is nearly \$140 million, an increase of over 40% and three times larger than the next largest "profit" state. This profit has not been put to work for children.

Finally, in light of welfare reform and time-limited welfare benefits, a critical measurement is

whether families are able to leave welfare with child support collections. The United States General Accounting Office (GAO) recently studied whether states are likely to be successful obtaining child support for families reaching their welfare time limits. Unfortunately, the GAO found that welfare families will not be able to rely on child support as a steady source of income, particularly in states with under-performing child support programs.<sup>11</sup> Federal statistics support the GAO's conclusion: nationally only 7% of single-parent, welfare families are able to leave aid and obtain support; and in California, only 3% can.<sup>12</sup> If child support performance does not improve dramatically over the next several years, almost every single-parent family reaching the end of welfare will not have received assistance from either the noncustodial parent or the state child support system.



## County Child Support Collection Data

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Understanding the child support performance of the 58 counties requires analysis of key child support data that district attorneys are required to report to DSS.<sup>13</sup> Unfortunately, despite the clear requirement to report accurate data, the information is often less than completely reliable. A federal audit discovered “significant errors” in the data reported by California and its counties.<sup>14</sup> It is important to note that almost every error discovered by the federal auditors resulted in an overstatement of California’s child support performance. Therefore, the data analyzed for this report

in all likelihood also overstate the performance of the state and the counties.

The failure of SACSS caused additional data problems this year. For the 23 counties that operated on the SACSS system, there is very little available information. It is possible, however, to develop an understanding of some important aspects of county child support performance through selected data elements. In some cases, the data from the 23 SACSS counties are sufficiently reliable to use; in other cases, data from the previous year were analyzed for the SACSS counties.



### Uncollected Support

The measurement of child support collections as a percentage of total support owed helps to illustrate just how much child support the state fails to collect. However, the figure does not include the 1.3 million families in the system who are waiting for a court order for child support. Therefore, this measurement understates the child support that should be owed by at least half. The support owed in this measurement includes total, accumulated support owed, not just support owed this year, and the ten percent interest that is charged on past due support.

Unfortunately, some of the county data are clearly wrong, and the state has not taken steps to correct them. For example, both Mariposa and Del Norte Counties report collecting more support than is actually owed. Mariposa reports over 400% more in collections than what is owed. Such obvious data errors raise serious questions about the accountability of the entire child support program and the Department of Social Services' role in oversight.

On the other end of the spectrum, eight counties collect less than ten percent of the support owed. The poor ranking includes both large counties like Los Angeles (collecting only 5.9% of support owed and ranking 58th of the 58 counties) and smaller counties like Butte (collecting only 7.6% of support owed and ranking 56th of the counties).

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### Large Counties

| COUNTY         | TOTAL UNCOLLECTED | PERCENT COLLECTED | RANK |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|
| San Mateo      | \$63,732,456      | 23.6%             | 12   |
| San Bernardino | \$222,064,233     | 21.7%             | 13   |
| Alameda        | \$345,581,695     | 16.3%             | 25   |
| Sacramento     | \$287,113,974     | 16.3%             | 27   |
| San Diego      | \$420,625,106     | 16.0%             | 29   |
| San Joaquin    | \$188,627,512     | 14.5%             | 34   |
| Orange         | \$503,870,293     | 14.5%             | 36   |
| Ventura        | \$170,967,789     | 14.1%             | 38   |
| Contra Costa   | \$238,893,289     | 11.9%             | 45   |
| Kern           | \$319,518,645     | 10.8%             | 49   |
| Fresno         | \$456,023,694     | 10.7%             | 50   |
| Santa Clara    | \$468,146,070     | 9.7%              | 51   |
| Riverside      | \$492,774,130     | 9.5%              | 52   |
| San Francisco  | \$156,226,862     | 8.2%              | 55   |
| Los Angeles    | \$1,799,939,693   | 5.9%              | 58   |

### Medium Counties

| COUNTY          | TOTAL UNCOLLECTED | PERCENT COLLECTED | RANK |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|
| Placer          | \$39,727,093      | 32.6%             | 10   |
| Marin           | \$18,335,444      | 29.7%             | 11   |
| San Luis Obispo | \$50,685,143      | 21.6%             | 15   |
| Merced          | \$65,668,240      | 21.4%             | 16   |
| Stanislaus      | \$125,409,422     | 20.1%             | 19   |
| Humboldt        | \$39,467,711      | 18.8%             | 20   |
| Monterey        | \$82,169,860      | 18.7%             | 21   |
| Madera          | \$31,390,060      | 17.5%             | 22   |
| Santa Barbara   | \$96,499,760      | 16.5%             | 23   |
| Santa Cruz      | \$51,530,825      | 16.5%             | 24   |
| Solano          | \$84,547,399      | 16.3%             | 26   |
| Napa            | \$35,495,750      | 15.3%             | 30   |
| Tulare          | \$126,832,506     | 14.6%             | 32   |
| Yolo            | \$49,549,908      | 14.6%             | 33   |
| Sonoma          | \$114,673,787     | 14.2%             | 37   |
| Shasta          | \$81,024,809      | 14.0%             | 40   |
| Kings           | \$47,889,817      | 12.2%             | 44   |
| El Dorado       | \$77,329,243      | 8.8%              | 53   |
| Butte           | \$82,134,290      | 7.6%              | 56   |
| Imperial        | \$57,003,956      | 6.8%              | 57   |

### Small Counties

| COUNTY     | TOTAL UNCOLLECTED | PERCENT COLLECTED | RANK |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|
| Mariposa   | (\$18,537,598)    | 446.9%            | 1    |
| Del Norte  | (\$1,044,257)     | 105.2%            | 2    |
| Lake       | \$564,882         | 98.4%             | 3    |
| Plumas     | \$2,592,623       | 68.5%             | 4    |
| Sierra     | \$301,729         | 67.5%             | 5    |
| Mendocino  | \$10,818,143      | 56.5%             | 6    |
| Siskiyou   | \$12,795,717      | 56.3%             | 7    |
| Inyo       | \$4,246,048       | 54.6%             | 8    |
| Trinity    | \$4,387,218       | 34.4%             | 9    |
| Mono       | \$1,704,509       | 21.6%             | 14   |
| Sutter     | \$18,347,810      | 21.3%             | 17   |
| Colusa     | \$3,631,225       | 21.0%             | 18   |
| Amador     | \$10,472,905      | 16.2%             | 28   |
| Tuolumne   | \$17,530,991      | 15.1%             | 31   |
| Glenn      | \$9,601,388       | 14.5%             | 35   |
| Lassen     | \$8,721,042       | 14.1%             | 39   |
| Modoc      | \$2,443,590       | 13.6%             | 41   |
| Calaveras  | \$14,145,606      | 13.3%             | 42   |
| Tehama     | \$26,155,096      | 13.0%             | 43   |
| Yuba       | \$26,980,736      | 11.7%             | 46   |
| Nevada     | \$33,816,712      | 11.7%             | 47   |
| San Benito | \$18,411,206      | 10.8%             | 48   |
| Alpine     | \$1,344,610       | 8.4%              | 54   |

# Families Leaving Welfare with Child Support Payments

## From Welfare to Support

In light of welfare reform and time-limited welfare benefits, a critical measurement of county performance is whether families are able to leave welfare and receive child support. Low-income, single-parent families will need child support payments to become self-sufficient. The federal government requires states to report the number of families who leave welfare and receive child support collections.

Again, some of the data are highly suspect. Siskiyou County reported that more families left welfare with child support collections than had actually received welfare during the entire year. This is clearly incorrect.

Additionally, 13 other counties, including Fresno, Los Angeles and San Bernardino, reported that not a single family left welfare with child support collections. This is highly unlikely. It seems more likely that these counties simply chose not to report the data, despite clear federal and state reporting requirements. It is particularly disconcerting that Los Angeles did not report this information. Los Angeles has the only child support computer in the state that complies with federal requirements and should be able to easily report these data. The county's refusal to provide the information should not be acceptable to state officials.

\*Data for the 23 SACSS counties are from 1995-96, data for all other counties are from 1996-97.

Source: Endnote 16

### Large Counties

| COUNTY         | PERCENT WITH CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS | RANK |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Santa Clara    | 30.0%                               | 5    |
| Contra Costa   | 16.0%                               | 10   |
| Riverside      | 12.0%                               | 13   |
| San Francisco* | 7.2%                                | 21   |
| San Diego      | 4.5%                                | 26   |
| Orange         | 3.4%                                | 31   |
| San Mateo      | 2.2%                                | 35   |
| Sacramento     | 1.9%                                | 36   |
| San Joaquin    | 1.5%                                | 39   |
| Ventura*       | 1.2%                                | 42   |
| Alameda        | 0.8%                                | 43   |
| Fresno         | 0.0%                                | last |
| Kern           | 0.0%                                | last |
| Los Angeles    | 0.0%                                | last |
| San Bernardino | 0.0%                                | last |

### Medium Counties

| COUNTY           | PERCENT WITH CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS | RANK |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Santa Barbara    | 58.1%                               | 3    |
| El Dorado        | 23.2%                               | 7    |
| Shasta*          | 19.5%                               | 8    |
| San Luis Obispo* | 16.3%                               | 9    |
| Yolo             | 10.4%                               | 15   |
| Tulare           | 9.7%                                | 17   |
| Solano           | 7.6%                                | 19   |
| Imperial         | 7.5%                                | 20   |
| Napa*            | 6.4%                                | 23   |
| Sonoma           | 6.1%                                | 24   |
| Santa Cruz       | 4.2%                                | 27   |
| Madera           | 3.8%                                | 28   |
| Butte            | 3.5%                                | 30   |
| Placer*          | 2.7%                                | 34   |
| Marin            | 1.2%                                | 41   |
| Humboldt         | 0.5%                                | 44   |
| Kings            | 0.0%                                | last |
| Merced           | 0.0%                                | last |
| Monterey         | 0.0%                                | last |
| Stanislaus       | 0.0%                                | last |

### Small Counties

| COUNTY      | PERCENT WITH CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS | RANK |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Siskiyou*   | 126.5%                              | 1    |
| Plumas*     | 65.9%                               | 2    |
| Sutter      | 31.2%                               | 4    |
| Colusa*     | 25.4%                               | 6    |
| Trinity*    | 15.6%                               | 11   |
| Glenn*      | 12.9%                               | 12   |
| Del Norte*  | 11.2%                               | 14   |
| Mariposa*   | 9.8%                                | 16   |
| Alpine*     | 8.3%                                | 18   |
| Lassen*     | 6.7%                                | 22   |
| Tuolumne    | 5.2%                                | 25   |
| Lake*       | 3.6%                                | 29   |
| Yuba        | 3.4%                                | 32   |
| San Benito* | 2.8%                                | 33   |
| Calaveras   | 1.6%                                | 37   |
| Nevada      | 1.6%                                | 38   |
| Inyo*       | 1.4%                                | 40   |
| Mendocino*  | 0.1%                                | 45   |
| Amador*     | 0.0%                                | last |
| Modoc*      | 0.0%                                | last |
| Mono*       | 0.0%                                | last |
| Sierra*     | 0.0%                                | last |
| Tehama      | 0.0%                                | last |

# Families Closed Out of Child Support System

## Closing Families Out of the Collection System

As discussed above, some counties have concentrated their efforts on closing families out of the system rather than collecting support for them. Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento and San Bernardino counties have closed over 650,000 children out of the child support program last year alone. Most notable, Sacramento's 50% closure rate means that the county child support program is as likely to close a family out of the system as it is try to collect support for them. On the other hand, failing to close *any* cases may mean that county officials are so overwhelmed that they are unable to identify cases that legitimately should be closed.



\*Data for the 23 SACSS counties are from 1995-96, data for all other counties are from 1996-97.

Source: Endnote 17

### Large Counties

| COUNTY         | PERCENT CASES CLOSED | RANK |
|----------------|----------------------|------|
| Ventura*       | 12.3%                | 10   |
| San Diego      | 13.2%                | 12   |
| San Mateo      | 13.6%                | 13   |
| Orange         | 14.6%                | 17   |
| San Francisco* | 16.6%                | 25   |
| Fresno         | 17.0%                | 27   |
| Alameda        | 17.7%                | 29   |
| Santa Clara    | 19.5%                | 38   |
| Contra Costa   | 20.6%                | 39   |
| San Joaquin    | 24.8%                | 45   |
| Riverside      | 24.8%                | 46   |
| San Bernardino | 25.8%                | 49   |
| Los Angeles    | 33.0%                | 54   |
| Kern           | 40.1%                | 56   |
| Sacramento     | 50.1%                | 58   |

### Medium Counties

| COUNTY           | PERCENT CASES CLOSED | RANK |
|------------------|----------------------|------|
| Butte            | 10.9%                | 6    |
| Napa*            | 14.2%                | 14   |
| Monterey         | 14.3%                | 15   |
| Stanislaus       | 14.3%                | 16   |
| Santa Barbara    | 14.6%                | 18   |
| Tulare           | 15.0%                | 19   |
| Placer*          | 15.5%                | 20   |
| Madera           | 16.1%                | 23   |
| Merced           | 17.0%                | 26   |
| Yolo             | 18.3%                | 31   |
| Imperial         | 18.7%                | 33   |
| Humboldt         | 18.7%                | 34   |
| Solano           | 18.7%                | 35   |
| El Dorado        | 18.7%                | 36   |
| Marin            | 19.2%                | 37   |
| Kings            | 20.9%                | 40   |
| Sonoma           | 21.2%                | 41   |
| San Luis Obispo* | 28.3%                | 52   |
| Shasta*          | 29.9%                | 53   |
| Santa Cruz       | 44.4%                | 57   |

### Small Counties

| COUNTY      | PERCENT CASES CLOSED | RANK |
|-------------|----------------------|------|
| San Benito* | 5.7%                 | 1    |
| Alpine*     | 9.0%                 | 2    |
| Yuba        | 9.4%                 | 3    |
| Mono*       | 9.6%                 | 4    |
| Nevada      | 10.4%                | 5    |
| Mariposa*   | 11.0%                | 7    |
| Siskiyou*   | 11.3%                | 8    |
| Colusa*     | 12.2%                | 9    |
| Modoc*      | 13.2%                | 11   |
| Inyo*       | 15.7%                | 21   |
| Glenn*      | 15.9%                | 22   |
| Del Norte*  | 16.4%                | 24   |
| Plumas*     | 17.0%                | 28   |
| Amador*     | 17.9%                | 30   |
| Calaveras   | 18.5%                | 32   |
| Tuolumne    | 22.7%                | 42   |
| Tehama      | 23.6%                | 43   |
| Mendocino*  | 24.8%                | 44   |
| Trinity*    | 24.9%                | 47   |
| Sutter      | 25.4%                | 48   |
| Lassen*     | 26.5%                | 50   |
| Lake*       | 27.5%                | 51   |
| Sierra*     | 33.7%                | 55   |

# Bureaucratic Incentives vs. Child Support Collections

## Who Really Gets Money from the Child Support System?

One of the most important measurements of the child support program's success is its ability to increase support collections for each family in its caseload. In order to assist county child support programs, the federal and state governments have paid them incentives based on their child support collections. The assumption is that the more support collected, the more incentive payments that a county would receive, which would in turn further encourage increased collections for children. Benefits to those who operate the county child support systems would be closely tied to benefits for children. If the child support system worked properly and children were put first, the incentive plan would be a valid and valuable management tool. Unfortunately, in California this has not been the case.

For all but three counties, incentive payments to the counties have increased at least twice as fast as child support collections. At the far end of the spectrum is Alpine County, with a 360% increase in incentives, but an 11% decrease in collections. Los Angeles County also had its incentives increased at nearly 14 times the rate of its child support collections. In these

This chart compares the growth of child support incentive funding to the growth of child support collections over the past three years. For example, Orange County bureaucratic incentives increased at twice the rate of its child support collections.

\*\* While Alpine County's child support incentive payments increased by 360% over three years, its child support collections actually decreased by 11% over the same period.

Source: Endnote 18

### Large Counties

| COUNTY         | RATIO OF INCENTIVES TO COLLECTIONS CHANGE | RANK |
|----------------|---|------|
| San Bernardino | 1.9                                       | 3    |
| Orange         | 2.0                                       | 4    |
| San Mateo      | 2.3                                       | 7    |
| Santa Clara    | 2.4                                       | 8    |
| Sacramento     | 2.7                                       | 14   |
| Kern           | 3.1                                       | 25   |
| San Joaquin    | 3.2                                       | 28   |
| Contra Costa   | 3.2                                       | 29   |
| Alameda        | 3.3                                       | 32   |
| Ventura        | 3.5                                       | 35   |
| Fresno         | 3.9                                       | 40   |
| Riverside      | 4.1                                       | 42   |
| San Diego      | 4.6                                       | 44   |
| San Francisco  | 6.1                                       | 49   |
| Los Angeles    | 13.6                                      | 57   |

### Medium Counties

| COUNTY          | RATIO OF INCENTIVES TO COLLECTIONS CHANGE | RANK |
|-----------------|---|------|
| Imperial        | 2.0                                       | 5    |
| Humboldt        | 2.5                                       | 9    |
| Santa Cruz      | 2.5                                       | 10   |
| Sonoma          | 2.5                                       | 11   |
| Placer          | 2.6                                       | 12   |
| Butte           | 2.6                                       | 13   |
| Madera          | 2.8                                       | 16   |
| Tulare          | 2.9                                       | 17   |
| Solano          | 2.9                                       | 18   |
| San Luis Obispo | 3.0                                       | 20   |
| Napa            | 3.1                                       | 24   |
| Marin           | 3.2                                       | 27   |
| Stanislaus      | 3.2                                       | 30   |
| El Dorado       | 3.5                                       | 34   |
| Merced          | 3.7                                       | 36   |
| Shasta          | 3.8                                       | 38   |
| Kings           | 3.9                                       | 39   |
| Santa Barbara   | 6.3                                       | 50   |
| Monterey        | 6.4                                       | 51   |
| Yolo            | 9.7                                       | 56   |

### Small Counties

| COUNTY     | RATIO OF INCENTIVES TO COLLECTIONS CHANGE | RANK |
|------------|---|------|
| Mono       | 1.6                                       | 1    |
| Modoc      | 1.7                                       | 2    |
| Nevada     | 2.1                                       | 6    |
| Lassen     | 2.8                                       | 15   |
| Sutter     | 3.0                                       | 19   |
| Inyo       | 3.0                                       | 21   |
| Del Norte  | 3.0                                       | 22   |
| Plumas     | 3.1                                       | 23   |
| Mariposa   | 3.1                                       | 26   |
| Calaveras  | 3.3                                       | 31   |
| Lake       | 3.3                                       | 33   |
| Trinity    | 3.7                                       | 37   |
| Amador     | 4.0                                       | 41   |
| Yuba       | 4.5                                       | 43   |
| Tehama     | 5.3                                       | 45   |
| Mendocino  | 5.6                                       | 46   |
| Colusa     | 5.8                                       | 47   |
| Sierra     | 6.0                                       | 48   |
| Tuolumne   | 6.7                                       | 52   |
| San Benito | 7.4                                       | 53   |
| Siskiyou   | 8.3                                       | 54   |
| Glenn      | 9.3                                       | 55   |
| Alpine     | **  | 58   |

counties it is clear that the major beneficiaries of hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars have been county coffers, not children.

The clear result is that incentives have not been properly tied to increased child support payments. Children should be the primary beneficiaries of the child support program. In order to build some accountability into the child support program, child support advocates sponsored legislation this year (SB 1410 (Burton), Chapter 404 of the Statutes of 1998), that will better tie incentives to outcomes for children.

### Recommendations for Reform

The failure of the state child support computer has made it difficult to accurately judge state and county child support performance this year. Still, it is clear California ranks near the bottom of the nation. Problems collecting support reflect a fundamental lack of control and accountability in the collection system. Given the \$140 million profit the child support program generates for California, the state has the resources needed to operate an exceptional program. Although politically difficult, the state must begin the process of centralizing the child support program through a single, statewide computer system. County child support agencies should not be able to hinder reform of the entire state collection program.

The next Governor, State Attorney General and other policymakers need to show strong leadership on child support collection. They must reform the county-based program to prevent another computer failure from denying California children the support they are owed. Specific reforms include:



A commitment by the next Governor to make child support a top priority by empowering the state child support agency, the Department of Social Services, to effectively manage the program and the county child support agencies who operate it; overseeing development of exemplary child support automation; adequately funding the program, with funding attached both to true accountability and to real improvements for children; and studying major reorganization of the program to maximize support for children.

A commitment by the next Attorney General to work in partnership with the child support program, particularly to help improve or to take over the programs of under-performing counties.

A commitment by the California Legislature to create a superior child support program by providing adequate funding for the program and requiring accountability from the state and local child support agencies.

A commitment by DSS to effectively manage the district attorney county child support programs, demanding accountability, compliance with requirements, and the best performance for families; and a commitment to take control, in collaboration with the Attorney General, of chronically under-performing counties.

A commitment by every district attorney to operate the best child support program possible, by putting the needs of children and their families first; aggressively working—and not inappropriately closing—difficult cases; working toward statewide automation and a unified state child support agency; and providing a true complaint resolution for all families.

A commitment by the Judiciary to devote sufficient resources to the state child support program for judges, commissioners and family law facilitators to assist unrepresented parents.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Letter from Attorney General Dan Lungren and Statewide Support Coordinator Carol Ann White to Assembly Member Dion Aroner (August 17, 1998).
- <sup>2</sup> California State Auditor, *Health and Welfare Agency: Lockheed Martin Information Management Systems Failed to Deliver and the State Poorly Managed the Statewide Automated Child Support System S-2* (March, 1998).
- <sup>3</sup> See Virginia Ellis, *Snarled Child Support Computer Project Dies*, Los Angeles Times, November 21, 1997, at A1, A28.
- <sup>4</sup> The federal penalty is 4% of federal child support funding in 1998, 8% in 1999, 16% in 2000, 25% in 2001 and 30% in 2002 and thereafter. Penalty estimates calculated using 1997 federal expenditures on California's child support program, increased yearly by the average cost increase for the prior six years (12.3% per year).
- <sup>5</sup> California State Auditor, *Analysis of the Health and Welfare Data Center's Plan for Child Support Enforcement Automation 11* (May, 1998).
- <sup>6</sup> See U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, *Audit Report No. CA-94-RSR* (July 31, 1996) (hereafter "1996 Federal Audit").
- <sup>7</sup> See Little Hoover Commission, *Enforcing Child Support: Parental Duty, Public Priority* 48 (May, 1997).
- <sup>8</sup> U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, *Child Support Enforcement: Twenty-First Annual Report to Congress* (1998) (hereafter, "Twenty-First Annual Report to Congress").
- <sup>9</sup> Federal regulations provide some limit on when cases may be closed, but, in deference to state child support agencies, the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services has proposed regulations to make it much easier to close cases. 45 Code of Federal Regulations 303.11; 63 Fed. Reg. 9172 (Feb. 24, 1998).
- <sup>10</sup> All federal data from the *Twenty-First Annual Report to Congress*; calculations by National Center for Youth Law. As this report goes to press, the federal government has just released preliminary 1997 federal data. Until finalized, these draft data are subject to change. They do, however, show that California is continuing to close families out of the child support system at an exceedingly high rate and that the program is continuing to make modest gains in some key indicators.
- <sup>11</sup> U.S. General Accounting Office, *Welfare Reform: Child Support an Uncertain Income Supplement for Families Leaving Welfare*, GAO/HEHS 98-168 (August, 1998).
- <sup>12</sup> Welfare family group data from House Committee on Ways & Means, *1998 Green Book, 105th Cong., 2d Sess.* (1998); Department of Social Services, *AFDC-FG Statewide Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditure Report* (1992-1996).
- <sup>13</sup> In order to better evaluate the counties' child support performance, the counties are divided into large, medium and small county groupings. There are 15 large counties, each with population over 500,000; 20 medium-sized counties with population of 100,000 to 500,000; and 23 small counties with population under 100,000.
- <sup>14</sup> *1996 Federal Audit* at 3. Legislation sponsored by children's advocates (SB 936 (Burton), Chapter 926 of the Statutes of 1997) requires that counties report accurate and consistent data beginning July, 1998. However, until the state completes child support automation—not scheduled to occur until 2001—counties can choose to get waivers from reporting accurate data.
- <sup>15</sup> Department of Social Services (DSS), *Monthly Accounts Receivable Reports* (federal fiscal year 1997); DSS, *Child Support Intercept System, IRS Annual Submittal Statistics, Total Arrears Submitted by County* (1997); Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Form OCSE 158* (federal fiscal year 1997); calculations and rankings by National Center for Youth Law. *Note:* Beginning in March, 1998, we requested these data from the DSS. DSS claimed that data on child support arrears do not exist by county and refused to provide the information. In fact, this information does exist: DSS compiles and reports it to the federal government every year. However, because DSS failed to provide the data as required by law, we had to use calendar year county data for submittal to the Internal Revenue Service, which we adjusted based on federal fiscal year arrears data for the state as a whole.
- <sup>16</sup> Department of Social Services (DSS), *AFDC-FG Statewide Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditure Report* (1995-1997); DSS, *Child Support Management Information System, Annual Report* (1995-96, 1996-97); calculations and rankings by National Center for Youth Law.
- <sup>17</sup> Department of Social Services, *Child Support Management Information System, Annual Report* (1995-96, 1996-97); calculations and rankings by National Center for Youth Law.
- <sup>18</sup> Department of Social Services, *Child Support Management Information System, Annual Report* (1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97); calculations and rankings by National Center for Youth Law.

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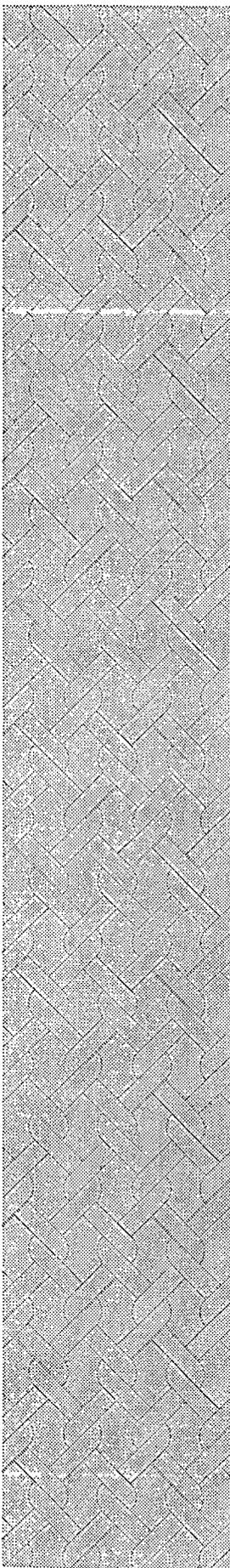
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California's Child Support Program:  
.....  
The Cost of Failure

Data Supplement

NATIONAL CENTER FOR YOUTH LAW,  
CHILD SUPPORT PROJECT

CHILD SUPPORT REFORM INITIATIVE

CHILDREN NOW

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# CALIFORNIA'S CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM: THE COST OF FAILURE

## DATA SUPPLEMENT

By federal mandate, California operates a program to collect child support, run by a single state agency — the State Department of Social Services (DSS). DSS, however, contracts the day-to-day operations of the program to the 58 county district attorneys who run their own, independent collection programs. This Data Supplement explains the child support statistical analysis in *California's Child Support Program: The Cost of Failure* and presents aggregate child support performance data for the nation as a whole and for the 58 county district attorney child support programs.

The federal data come from a report prepared by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Child Support Enforcement: Twenty-First Annual Report to Congress ("Twenty First Annual Report To Congress")* (1998), compiled from data submitted quarterly and annually by the states. Calculations and state rankings are by the National Center for Youth Law (NCYL).

The county data used to prepare this report come from information the 58 district attorneys submit monthly to DSS. DSS publishes the data every year in *Child Support Management Information System, Annual Report*. Data for this report come from the 1994/95 Annual Report, the 1995/96 Annual Report and the 1996/97 Annual Report. Calculations and county rankings are by NCYL.

Twenty-three of California's counties spent part of 1996-97 operating on the Statewide Automated Child Support System (SACSS), which had major systemic flaws and is no longer in use. As a result, some of the data reported by the SACSS counties for 1996-97 are unreliable and have not been used in this report.

Child support data between states may not always be reported uniformly and thus, state by state comparisons are not always completely accurate. However, comparisons of states' performance over time and among counties should be valid. Additionally, these state and county data are the only information available for determining child support performance by state and local agencies.

## NATIONAL MEASUREMENTS

- ***Families with Support Orders.*** The total number of cases in each state's child support program that have child support court orders in place were compared with the total number of cases. Since each case usually includes a mother, father and children in common, we have called this measurement families with support orders, as opposed to cases with support orders. There are some situations when a family may have more than one case. The data come from Tables 32 and 33 of the *Twenty-First Annual Report to Congress*.
- ***Families with Support Collections.*** We compared the number of cases in each state in which support was collected during the year to the state's total caseload. A case is counted as having a collection if *any* amount of support is collected — whether \$1 or the entire child support amount. The spreadsheet also includes a comparison of cases with collections and cases with support orders in place. The data come from Tables 32, 33 and 34 of the *Twenty-First Annual Report to Congress*.
- ***Collections per Family.*** We compared each state's total support collections for the year with its total caseload, including both cases with and without support orders. The spreadsheet found in the Data Supplement, *1996 United States Child Support — Collections per Family*, lists the yearly collections per case for the total caseload, as well as for the subset of cases that have support orders in place. The data come from Tables 4, 32 and 33 of the *Twenty-First Annual Report to Congress*.
- ***Uncollected Support.*** We compared each state's total support owed for the year, both current support and arrears, with its total collections for the year. Support owed includes interest on past-due support. The result includes both the percentage of support collected as compared to support owed and the total support remaining uncollected. The data come from Tables 68-71 of the *Twenty-First Annual Report to Congress*.
- ***State Savings Due to Child Support Program.*** This statistic is calculated by subtracting each state's share of child support expenditures from the state's share of welfare recoupment (welfare debt collected through the child support program and kept by the state) and federal incentive payments. The spreadsheet in this Data Supplement sets out state saving for each of the last five years. The data come from Table 21 of the *Twenty-First Annual Report to Congress*.
- ***Families Leaving Welfare with Child Support Collections.*** We compared the number of families who left welfare during the year *and* who received a child support collection in the month they left welfare with the number of families who received welfare during the year. For the comparison between California and the nation as a whole, we used single-parent family group data reported by the welfare agencies. For the spreadsheet in the Data Supplement which compares the states, we used welfare data reported by child

support agencies. These data slightly overstate welfare families, since they also include children in Foster Care. However, Foster Care cases represent less than 5% of the total caseload. See DSS, *Child Support Enforcement Program: A Survey on the Social and Economic Characteristics of Families Receiving Child Support Enforcement Services During the Study Month of June 1996* (1997).

The data for the California/United States comparison come from Table 51 of the *Twenty-First Annual Report to Congress*; House Committee on Ways & Means, *1998 Green Book, 105th Cong. 2d Sess. Table 7-6* (1998); DSS, *AFDC-Family Group Statewide Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report* (1998). The data for the national spreadsheet come from Tables 32 and 51 of the *Twenty-First Annual Report to Congress*.

### STATE MEASUREMENTS

- ***Uncollected Support.*** We compared each county's total support owed for the year, both current support and arrears, with its total collections. Support owed includes interest on past-due support. The result includes both the percentage of support collected as compared to support owed and the total support remaining uncollected. The data come from DSS, *Monthly Accounts Receivable Reports* (federal fiscal year 1997); DSS, *Child Support Intercept System, IRS Annual Submittal Statistics, Total Arrears Submitted by County* (1997); Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Form OCSE 158* (federal fiscal year 1997).

Beginning in March, 1998, we requested these data from DSS. DSS claimed that data on child support arrears do not exist by county even though DSS compiles and reports them to the federal government every year. Therefore, we had to use calendar year county data submitted to the Internal Revenue Service, which we adjusted based on federal fiscal year arrears data for the state as a whole.

- ***Families Leaving Welfare with Child Support Collections.*** For each county, we compared the number of families who during the year were able to leave welfare *and* who received a child support collection in the month they left welfare with the average number of families who received welfare each month. For each county's welfare caseload, we used single-parent household data from the welfare agencies. These data are considered more reliable than the welfare caseload data reported by the county child support agencies. The data come from DSS, *Child Support Management Information System, Annual Report (1995-96, 1996-97)*; DSS, *AFDC-Family Group Statewide Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report (1995-96, 1996-97)*.

Data from the 23 counties operating on SACSS were so unreliable that DSS did not report them. Therefore, for those counties, 1995-96 data were analyzed. Data for all other counties are from 1996-97.

- ***Families Closed out of Child Support Program.*** The total number of cases in each county's child support program that were closed during the year were compared with the total number of cases. Since each case usually includes a mother, father and children in common, we have called this measurement families closed out of the child support system, as opposed to cases closed out of the child support system. The data come from DSS, *Child Support Management Information System, Annual Report (1995-96, 1996-97)*.

Data from the 23 counties operating on SACSS were so unreliable that DSS did not report them. Therefore, for those counties, 1995-96 data were analyzed. Data for all other counties are from 1996-97.

- ***Bureaucratic Incentives vs. Child Support Collections.*** This analysis compares the growth in each county's child support incentive payments received from the state and federal governments for the past three years with its growth in child support collections. The data come from DSS, *Child Support Management Information System, Annual Report (1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97)*.

## 1996 United States Child Support -- Families with Support Orders

| State                | Cases      | Cases<br>with Orders | Percent Cases<br>with Orders | Rank |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------|
| Alabama              | 387,817    | 219,827              | 56.7%                        | 32   |
| Alaska               | 55,854     | 43,358               | 77.6%                        | 9    |
| Arizona              | 272,058    | 87,084               | 32.0%                        | 52   |
| Arkansas             | 137,633    | 95,812               | 69.6%                        | 19   |
| California           | 2,469,826  | 1,140,522            | 46.2%                        | 46   |
| Colorado             | 199,471    | 133,722              | 67.0%                        | 23   |
| Connecticut          | 235,547    | 145,778              | 61.9%                        | 28   |
| Delaware             | 56,159     | 41,054               | 73.1%                        | 14   |
| District of Columbia | 100,384    | 41,270               | 41.1%                        | 50   |
| Florida              | 1,016,299  | 1,016,299            | 100.0%                       | 1    |
| Georgia              | 519,240    | 288,665              | 55.6%                        | 36   |
| Guam                 | 8,999      | 6,196                | 68.9%                        | 21   |
| Hawaii               | 58,610     | 29,819               | 50.9%                        | 39   |
| Idaho                | 73,791     | 56,684               | 76.8%                        | 11   |
| Illinois             | 730,397    | 220,718              | 30.2%                        | 53   |
| Indiana              | 610,026    | 382,141              | 62.6%                        | 24   |
| Iowa                 | 195,321    | 152,214              | 77.9%                        | 8    |
| Kansas               | 138,343    | 81,284               | 58.8%                        | 31   |
| Kentucky             | 322,036    | 180,479              | 56.0%                        | 35   |
| Louisiana            | 339,721    | 129,848              | 38.2%                        | 51   |
| Maine                | 77,228     | 61,913               | 80.2%                        | 6    |
| Maryland             | 379,687    | 271,807              | 71.6%                        | 16   |
| Massachusetts        | 208,435    | 162,592              | 78.0%                        | 7    |
| Michigan             | 1,561,364  | 737,772              | 47.3%                        | 42   |
| Minnesota            | 239,443    | 185,696              | 77.6%                        | 10   |
| Mississippi          | 271,119    | 122,855              | 45.3%                        | 49   |
| Missouri             | 393,250    | 286,511              | 72.9%                        | 15   |
| Montana              | 43,143     | 26,913               | 62.4%                        | 25   |
| Nebraska             | 131,541    | 73,093               | 55.6%                        | 37   |
| Nevada               | 80,474     | 48,692               | 60.5%                        | 29   |
| New Hampshire        | 46,953     | 35,374               | 75.3%                        | 12   |
| New Jersey           | 526,701    | 368,733              | 70.0%                        | 18   |
| New Mexico           | 77,134     | 16,807               | 21.8%                        | 54   |
| New York             | 1,298,272  | 775,367              | 59.7%                        | 30   |
| North Carolina       | 463,252    | 227,961              | 49.2%                        | 41   |
| North Dakota         | 43,856     | 30,469               | 69.5%                        | 20   |
| Ohio                 | 952,741    | 645,734              | 67.8%                        | 22   |
| Oklahoma             | 118,331    | 66,676               | 56.3%                        | 34   |
| Oregon               | 272,009    | 145,065              | 53.3%                        | 38   |
| Pennsylvania         | 885,131    | 647,700              | 73.2%                        | 13   |
| Puerto Rico          | 183,227    | 113,506              | 61.9%                        | 27   |
| Rhode Island         | 69,182     | 39,010               | 56.4%                        | 33   |
| South Carolina       | 220,475    | 100,035              | 45.4%                        | 48   |
| South Dakota         | 31,831     | 29,222               | 91.8%                        | 2    |
| Tennessee            | 495,124    | 225,833              | 45.6%                        | 47   |
| Texas                | 833,181    | 386,457              | 46.4%                        | 45   |
| Utah                 | 114,244    | 81,554               | 71.4%                        | 17   |
| Vermont              | 19,366     | 16,357               | 84.5%                        | 4    |
| Virgin Islands       | 10,578     | 4,979                | 47.1%                        | 43   |
| Virginia             | 386,669    | 239,909              | 62.0%                        | 26   |
| Washington           | 374,935    | 322,124              | 85.9%                        | 3    |
| West Virginia        | 110,966    | 51,804               | 46.7%                        | 44   |
| Wisconsin            | 409,307    | 341,752              | 83.5%                        | 5    |
| Wyoming              | 62,010     | 30,638               | 49.4%                        | 40   |
| NATIONAL AVERAGE     | 19,318,691 | 11,413,684           | 59.1%                        |      |

## 1996 United States Child Support -- Families with Support Collections

| State                | Cases      | Cases with Orders | Cases with Collections | Percent Cases with Orders & Collections | Rank | Percent Cases with Collections | Rank |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|------|--------------------------------|------|
| Alabama              | 387,817    | 219,827           | 82,469                 | 37.5%                                   | 26   | 21.3%                          | 28   |
| Alaska               | 55,854     | 43,358            | 9,965                  | 23.0%                                   | 52   | 17.8%                          | 37   |
| Arizona              | 272,058    | 87,084            | 37,770                 | 43.4%                                   | 12   | 13.9%                          | 51   |
| Arkansas             | 137,633    | 95,812            | 38,287                 | 40.0%                                   | 17   | 27.8%                          | 12   |
| California           | 2,469,826  | 1,140,522         | 425,061                | 37.3%                                   | 27   | 17.2%                          | 39   |
| Colorado             | 199,471    | 133,722           | 33,385                 | 25.0%                                   | 50   | 16.7%                          | 40   |
| Connecticut          | 235,547    | 145,778           | 41,506                 | 28.5%                                   | 46   | 17.6%                          | 38   |
| Delaware             | 56,159     | 41,054            | 15,917                 | 38.8%                                   | 22   | 28.3%                          | 11   |
| District of Columbia | 100,384    | 41,270            | 9,888                  | 24.0%                                   | 51   | 9.9%                           | 54   |
| Florida              | 1,016,299  | 1,016,299         | 159,257                | 15.7%                                   | 54   | 15.7%                          | 45   |
| Georgia              | 519,240    | 288,665           | 104,510                | 36.2%                                   | 30   | 20.1%                          | 33   |
| Guam                 | 8,999      | 6,196             | 2,202                  | 35.5%                                   | 32   | 24.5%                          | 19   |
| Hawaii               | 58,610     | 29,819            | 13,821                 | 46.3%                                   | 8    | 23.6%                          | 21   |
| Idaho                | 73,791     | 56,684            | 18,350                 | 32.4%                                   | 36   | 24.9%                          | 17   |
| Illinois             | 730,397    | 220,718           | 85,899                 | 38.9%                                   | 21   | 11.8%                          | 53   |
| Indiana              | 610,026    | 382,141           | 77,014                 | 20.2%                                   | 53   | 12.6%                          | 52   |
| Iowa                 | 195,321    | 152,214           | 39,440                 | 25.9%                                   | 49   | 20.2%                          | 32   |
| Kansas               | 138,343    | 81,284            | 47,116                 | 58.0%                                   | 3    | 34.1%                          | 5    |
| Kentucky             | 322,036    | 180,479           | 52,602                 | 29.1%                                   | 43   | 16.3%                          | 41   |
| Louisiana            | 339,721    | 129,848           | 54,747                 | 42.2%                                   | 15   | 16.1%                          | 43   |
| Maine                | 77,228     | 61,913            | 28,639                 | 46.3%                                   | 9    | 37.1%                          | 3    |
| Maryland             | 379,687    | 271,807           | 86,110                 | 31.7%                                   | 39   | 22.7%                          | 25   |
| Massachusetts        | 208,435    | 162,592           | 63,307                 | 38.9%                                   | 20   | 30.4%                          | 9    |
| Michigan             | 1,561,364  | 737,772           | 250,767                | 34.0%                                   | 35   | 16.1%                          | 44   |
| Minnesota            | 239,443    | 185,696           | 98,667                 | 53.1%                                   | 4    | 41.2%                          | 2    |
| Mississippi          | 271,119    | 122,855           | 39,221                 | 31.9%                                   | 38   | 14.5%                          | 48   |
| Missouri             | 393,250    | 286,511           | 82,950                 | 29.0%                                   | 44   | 21.1%                          | 29   |
| Montana              | 43,143     | 26,913            | 10,670                 | 39.6%                                   | 18   | 24.7%                          | 18   |
| Nebraska             | 131,541    | 73,093            | 27,688                 | 37.9%                                   | 23   | 21.0%                          | 30   |
| Nevada               | 80,474     | 48,692            | 18,424                 | 37.8%                                   | 24   | 22.9%                          | 23   |
| New Hampshire        | 46,953     | 35,374            | 17,280                 | 48.8%                                   | 7    | 36.8%                          | 4    |
| New Jersey           | 526,701    | 368,733           | 139,188                | 37.7%                                   | 25   | 26.4%                          | 16   |
| New Mexico           | 77,134     | 16,807            | 16,888                 | 100.5%                                  | 1    | 21.9%                          | 27   |
| New York             | 1,298,272  | 775,367           | 211,993                | 27.3%                                   | 47   | 16.3%                          | 42   |
| North Carolina       | 463,252    | 227,961           | 104,834                | 46.0%                                   | 10   | 22.6%                          | 26   |
| North Dakota         | 43,856     | 30,469            | 10,458                 | 34.3%                                   | 34   | 23.8%                          | 20   |
| Ohio                 | 952,741    | 645,734           | 271,528                | 42.0%                                   | 16   | 28.5%                          | 10   |
| Oklahoma             | 118,331    | 66,676            | 23,085                 | 34.6%                                   | 33   | 19.5%                          | 36   |
| Oregon               | 272,009    | 145,065           | 53,424                 | 36.8%                                   | 29   | 19.6%                          | 35   |
| Pennsylvania         | 885,131    | 647,700           | 289,152                | 44.6%                                   | 11   | 32.7%                          | 8    |
| Puerto Rico          | 183,227    | 113,506           | 48,697                 | 42.9%                                   | 14   | 26.6%                          | 15   |
| Rhode Island         | 69,182     | 39,010            | 10,219                 | 26.2%                                   | 48   | 14.8%                          | 47   |
| South Carolina       | 220,475    | 100,035           | 59,163                 | 59.1%                                   | 2    | 26.8%                          | 14   |
| South Dakota         | 31,831     | 29,222            | 10,517                 | 36.0%                                   | 31   | 33.0%                          | 7    |
| Tennessee            | 495,124    | 225,833           | 70,480                 | 31.2%                                   | 41   | 14.2%                          | 49   |
| Texas                | 833,181    | 386,457           | 167,583                | 43.4%                                   | 13   | 20.1%                          | 34   |
| Utah                 | 114,244    | 81,554            | 23,964                 | 29.4%                                   | 42   | 21.0%                          | 31   |
| Vermont              | 19,366     | 16,357            | 8,070                  | 49.3%                                   | 5    | 41.7%                          | 1    |
| Virgin Islands       | 10,578     | 4,979             | 1,575                  | 31.6%                                   | 40   | 14.9%                          | 46   |
| Virginia             | 386,669    | 239,909           | 88,911                 | 37.1%                                   | 28   | 23.0%                          | 22   |
| Washington           | 374,935    | 322,124           | 126,217                | 39.2%                                   | 19   | 33.7%                          | 6    |
| West Virginia        | 110,966    | 51,804            | 25,353                 | 48.9%                                   | 6    | 22.8%                          | 24   |
| Wisconsin            | 409,307    | 341,752           | 110,504                | 32.3%                                   | 37   | 27.0%                          | 13   |
| Wyoming              | 62,010     | 30,638            | 8,760                  | 28.6%                                   | 45   | 14.1%                          | 50   |
| NATIONAL AVERAGE     | 19,318,691 | 11,413,684        | 3,953,492              | 34.6%                                   |      | 20.5%                          |      |

## 1996 United States Child Support -- Collections Per Family

| State                   | Cases             | Collections             | Cases with Orders | Collections/Case |      | Collections  |      |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------|--------------|------|
|                         |                   |                         |                   | With Orders      | Rank | Per Case     | Rank |
| Alabama                 | 387,817           | \$157,887,352           | 219,827           | \$718            | 49   | \$407        | 46   |
| Alaska                  | 55,854            | \$57,708,433            | 43,358            | \$1,331          | 12   | \$1,033      | 7    |
| Arizona                 | 272,058           | \$113,480,816           | 87,084            | \$1,303          | 15   | \$417        | 45   |
| Arkansas                | 137,633           | \$79,432,115            | 95,812            | \$829            | 44   | \$577        | 33   |
| California              | 2,469,826         | \$1,034,409,497         | 1,140,522         | \$907            | 40   | \$419        | 44   |
| Colorado                | 199,471           | \$108,259,298           | 133,722           | \$810            | 46   | \$543        | 35   |
| Connecticut             | 235,547           | \$125,234,393           | 145,778           | \$859            | 43   | \$532        | 38   |
| Delaware                | 56,159            | \$35,394,565            | 41,054            | \$862            | 42   | \$630        | 29   |
| District of Columbia    | 100,384           | \$27,791,253            | 41,270            | \$673            | 52   | \$277        | 54   |
| Florida                 | 1,016,299         | \$411,799,338           | 1,016,299         | \$405            | 54   | \$405        | 47   |
| Georgia                 | 519,240           | \$268,598,844           | 288,665           | \$930            | 38   | \$517        | 39   |
| Guam                    | 8,999             | \$6,735,959             | 6,196             | \$1,087          | 29   | \$749        | 18   |
| Hawaii                  | 58,610            | \$52,181,666            | 29,819            | \$1,750          | 2    | \$890        | 11   |
| Idaho                   | 73,791            | \$44,002,878            | 56,684            | \$776            | 48   | \$596        | 32   |
| Illinois                | 730,397           | \$249,833,907           | 220,718           | \$1,132          | 23   | \$342        | 50   |
| Indiana                 | 610,026           | \$196,934,750           | 382,141           | \$515            | 53   | \$323        | 51   |
| Iowa                    | 195,321           | \$151,907,365           | 152,214           | \$998            | 33   | \$778        | 14   |
| Kansas                  | 138,343           | \$107,578,660           | 81,284            | \$1,323          | 13   | \$778        | 15   |
| Kentucky                | 322,036           | \$144,901,347           | 180,479           | \$803            | 47   | \$450        | 42   |
| Louisiana               | 339,721           | \$143,644,070           | 129,848           | \$1,106          | 25   | \$423        | 43   |
| Maine                   | 77,228            | \$62,584,791            | 61,913            | \$1,011          | 32   | \$810        | 13   |
| Maryland                | 379,687           | \$287,923,031           | 271,807           | \$1,059          | 31   | \$758        | 17   |
| Massachusetts           | 208,435           | \$247,947,706           | 162,592           | \$1,525          | 6    | \$1,190      | 3    |
| Michigan                | 1,561,364         | \$949,136,462           | 737,772           | \$1,286          | 17   | \$608        | 31   |
| Minnesota               | 239,443           | \$318,772,591           | 185,696           | \$1,717          | 3    | \$1,331      | 1    |
| Mississippi             | 271,119           | \$84,550,818            | 122,855           | \$688            | 51   | \$312        | 53   |
| Missouri                | 393,250           | \$279,224,537           | 286,511           | \$975            | 34   | \$710        | 20   |
| Montana                 | 43,143            | \$29,356,214            | 26,913            | \$1,091          | 28   | \$680        | 23   |
| Nebraska                | 131,541           | \$95,372,725            | 73,093            | \$1,305          | 14   | \$725        | 19   |
| Nevada                  | 80,474            | \$56,619,584            | 48,692            | \$1,163          | 21   | \$704        | 21   |
| New Hampshire           | 46,953            | \$48,242,206            | 35,374            | \$1,364          | 10   | \$1,027      | 9    |
| New Jersey              | 526,701           | \$500,157,136           | 368,733           | \$1,356          | 11   | \$950        | 10   |
| New Mexico              | 77,134            | \$30,113,556            | 16,807            | \$1,792          | 1    | \$390        | 49   |
| New York                | 1,298,272         | \$701,884,763           | 775,367           | \$905            | 41   | \$541        | 36   |
| North Carolina          | 463,252           | \$261,672,261           | 227,961           | \$1,148          | 22   | \$565        | 34   |
| North Dakota            | 43,856            | \$28,469,636            | 30,469            | \$934            | 37   | \$649        | 27   |
| Ohio                    | 952,741           | \$981,342,401           | 645,734           | \$1,520          | 7    | \$1,030      | 8    |
| Oklahoma                | 118,331           | \$73,454,649            | 66,676            | \$1,102          | 26   | \$621        | 30   |
| Oregon                  | 272,009           | \$178,428,037           | 145,065           | \$1,230          | 19   | \$656        | 26   |
| Pennsylvania            | 885,131           | \$958,280,996           | 647,700           | \$1,480          | 8    | \$1,083      | 5    |
| Puerto Rico             | 183,227           | \$126,710,913           | 113,506           | \$1,116          | 24   | \$692        | 22   |
| Rhode Island            | 69,182            | \$35,523,703            | 39,010            | \$911            | 39   | \$513        | 41   |
| South Carolina          | 220,475           | \$118,146,764           | 100,035           | \$1,181          | 20   | \$536        | 37   |
| South Dakota            | 31,831            | \$28,018,035            | 29,222            | \$959            | 35   | \$880        | 12   |
| Tennessee               | 495,124           | \$159,804,123           | 225,833           | \$708            | 50   | \$323        | 52   |
| Texas                   | 833,181           | \$538,252,631           | 386,457           | \$1,393          | 9    | \$646        | 28   |
| Utah                    | 114,244           | \$77,599,875            | 81,554            | \$952            | 36   | \$679        | 24   |
| Vermont                 | 19,366            | \$25,370,357            | 16,357            | \$1,551          | 5    | \$1,310      | 2    |
| Virgin Islands          | 10,578            | \$5,438,272             | 4,979             | \$1,092          | 27   | \$514        | 40   |
| Virginia                | 386,669           | \$257,179,742           | 239,909           | \$1,072          | 30   | \$665        | 25   |
| Washington              | 374,935           | \$407,002,297           | 322,124           | \$1,263          | 18   | \$1,086      | 4    |
| West Virginia           | 110,966           | \$84,232,843            | 51,804            | \$1,626          | 4    | \$759        | 16   |
| Wisconsin               | 409,307           | \$440,238,715           | 341,752           | \$1,288          | 16   | \$1,076      | 6    |
| Wyoming                 | 62,010            | \$25,020,548            | 30,638            | \$817            | 45   | \$403        | 48   |
| <b>NATIONAL AVERAGE</b> | <b>19,318,691</b> | <b>\$12,019,789,424</b> | <b>11,413,684</b> | <b>\$1,053</b>   |      | <b>\$622</b> |      |

## 1996 United States Child Support -- Uncollected Support

| State                | Support Due     | Support Collected | Percent Collected | Rank | Uncollected Support |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|---------------------|
| Alabama              | \$683,915,492   | \$171,952,678     | 25.1%             | 17   | \$511,962,814       |
| Alaska               | \$560,875,677   | \$70,237,634      | 12.5%             | 48   | \$490,638,043       |
| Arizona              | \$1,090,083,122 | \$135,303,505     | 12.4%             | 49   | \$954,779,617       |
| Arkansas             | \$450,544,966   | \$92,269,415      | 20.5%             | 31   | \$358,275,551       |
| California           | \$9,138,606,567 | \$926,242,370     | 10.1%             | 50   | \$8,212,364,197     |
| Colorado             | \$1,018,096,314 | \$128,611,322     | 12.6%             | 47   | \$889,484,992       |
| Connecticut          | \$842,675,301   | \$139,797,287     | 16.6%             | 39   | \$702,878,014       |
| Delaware             | \$182,603,328   | \$38,167,874      | 20.9%             | 29   | \$144,435,454       |
| District of Columbia | \$229,418,447   | \$36,376,087      | 15.9%             | 42   | \$193,042,360       |
| Florida              | ---             | ---               | ---               | ---  | ---                 |
| Georgia              | \$1,508,296,283 | \$289,276,334     | 19.2%             | 33   | \$1,219,019,949     |
| Guam                 | \$23,232,601    | \$18,545,430      | 79.8%             | 1    | \$4,687,171         |
| Hawaii               | \$142,819,668   | \$56,778,860      | ---               | ---  | \$86,040,808        |
| Idaho                | \$294,848,221   | \$51,900,520      | 17.6%             | 36   | \$242,947,701       |
| Illinois             | \$1,666,909,712 | \$279,748,979     | 16.8%             | 38   | \$1,387,160,733     |
| Indiana              | \$2,269,245,742 | \$203,515,411     | 9.0%              | 51   | \$2,065,730,331     |
| Iowa                 | \$831,395,343   | \$151,422,895     | 18.2%             | 34   | \$679,972,448       |
| Kansas               | \$488,406,875   | \$106,136,590     | 21.7%             | 26   | \$382,270,285       |
| Kentucky             | \$868,124,795   | \$154,493,977     | 17.8%             | 35   | \$713,630,818       |
| Louisiana            | \$256,770,713   | \$133,102,439     | 51.8%             | 4    | \$123,668,274       |
| Maine                | \$433,907,298   | \$66,080,788      | 15.2%             | 44   | \$367,826,510       |
| Maryland             | \$1,222,437,683 | \$296,089,133     | 24.2%             | 20   | \$926,348,550       |
| Massachusetts        | \$1,142,387,197 | \$256,171,919     | 22.4%             | 24   | \$886,215,278       |
| Michigan             | \$4,694,409,776 | \$956,278,454     | 20.4%             | 32   | \$3,738,131,322     |
| Minnesota            | \$965,000,000   | \$334,000,000     | 34.6%             | 11   | \$631,000,000       |
| Mississippi          | \$590,787,277   | \$78,338,262      | 13.3%             | 46   | \$512,449,015       |
| Missouri             | \$1,442,813,045 | \$226,644,460     | 15.7%             | 43   | \$1,216,168,585     |
| Montana              | \$214,210,013   | \$34,822,534      | 16.3%             | 41   | \$179,387,479       |
| Nebraska             | \$481,341,093   | \$98,964,605      | 20.6%             | 30   | \$382,376,488       |
| Nevada               | \$434,398,645   | \$185,701,079     | 42.7%             | 6    | \$248,697,566       |
| New Hampshire        | \$248,364,112   | \$60,079,279      | 24.2%             | 21   | \$188,284,833       |
| New Jersey           | \$2,121,193,390 | \$525,235,200     | 24.8%             | 19   | \$1,595,958,190     |
| New Mexico           | \$112,764,501   | \$24,434,722      | 21.7%             | 27   | \$88,329,779        |
| New York             | \$3,486,929,885 | \$729,466,001     | 20.9%             | 28   | \$2,757,463,884     |
| North Carolina       | \$1,204,344,289 | \$288,520,411     | 24.0%             | 23   | \$915,823,878       |
| North Dakota         | \$84,340,633    | \$31,064,301      | 36.8%             | 9    | \$53,276,332        |
| Ohio                 | \$3,595,804,099 | \$1,015,156,760   | 28.2%             | 12   | \$2,580,647,339     |
| Oklahoma             | \$134,270,994   | \$82,964,225      | 61.8%             | 3    | \$51,306,769        |
| Oregon               | \$892,081,838   | \$195,783,981     | 21.9%             | 25   | \$696,297,857       |
| Pennsylvania         | \$2,410,777,308 | \$1,001,720,770   | 41.6%             | 7    | \$1,409,056,538     |
| Puerto Rico          | \$482,551,730   | \$130,124,549     | 27.0%             | 14   | \$352,427,181       |
| Rhode Island         | \$217,780,227   | \$36,669,727      | 16.8%             | 37   | \$181,110,500       |
| South Carolina       | \$453,366,179   | \$118,144,852     | 26.1%             | 16   | \$335,221,327       |
| South Dakota         | \$138,521,958   | \$33,249,528      | 24.0%             | 22   | \$105,272,430       |
| Tennessee            | ---             | ---               | ---               | ---  | ---                 |
| Texas                | \$3,511,601,346 | \$575,771,078     | 16.4%             | 40   | \$2,935,830,268     |
| Utah                 | \$153,847,103   | \$74,697,034      | 48.6%             | 5    | \$79,150,069        |
| Vermont              | \$98,776,344    | \$27,837,922      | 28.2%             | 13   | \$70,938,422        |
| Virgin Islands       | \$22,437,800    | \$5,601,951       | 25.0%             | 18   | \$16,835,849        |
| Virginia             | \$470,204,208   | \$170,947,291     | 36.4%             | 10   | \$299,256,917       |
| Washington           | \$1,054,755,023 | \$437,712,948     | 41.5%             | 8    | \$617,042,075       |
| West Virginia        | \$142,622,698   | \$90,058,070      | 63.1%             | 2    | \$52,564,628        |
| Wisconsin            | \$1,674,075,376 | \$447,473,294     | 26.7%             | 15   | \$1,226,602,082     |
| Wyoming              | \$204,428,948   | \$27,141,740      | 13.3%             | 45   | \$177,287,208       |

NATIONAL AVG      \$57,084,401,183      \$11,846,826,475      20.8%      \$45,237,574,708

## 1996 United States Child Support -- State Savings Due to Child Support Program

| State                | 1992          | 1993           | 1994           | 1995          | 1996          |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Alabama              | (\$3,052,769) | (\$2,528,914)  | (\$6,318,504)  | (\$8,672,444) | (\$6,250,479) |
| Alaska               | \$3,431,458   | \$3,796,525    | \$4,278,126    | \$4,200,899   | \$5,091,024   |
| Arizona              | (\$3,319,611) | (\$4,241,637)  | (\$4,760,925)  | (\$6,803,770) | (\$5,283,505) |
| Arkansas             | \$1,008,605   | \$530,428      | (\$283,201)    | (\$135,468)   | (\$2,595,167) |
| California           | \$98,465,270  | \$101,406,370  | \$115,539,436  | \$110,773,725 | \$139,415,606 |
| Colorado             | \$5,661,277   | \$6,064,234    | \$7,106,748    | \$7,489,950   | \$7,236,623   |
| Connecticut          | \$11,710,747  | \$13,396,421   | \$12,522,920   | \$3,676,258   | \$6,769,728   |
| Delaware             | \$901,511     | \$454,686      | \$311,642      | (\$184,307)   | \$434,550     |
| District of Columbia | \$144,109     | \$757,052      | (\$272,236)    | (\$584,810)   | (\$389,929)   |
| Florida              | \$11,482,440  | \$14,368,279   | \$14,862,878   | \$11,796,889  | \$1,471,026   |
| Georgia              | \$7,936,761   | \$12,855,877   | \$13,099,339   | \$10,800,723  | \$10,378,778  |
| Guam                 | (\$449,653)   | (\$304,723)    | (\$375,388)    | (\$918,527)   | (\$591,141)   |
| Hawaii               | \$1,654,586   | \$1,873,081    | \$1,618,397    | \$539,391     | (\$699,978)   |
| Idaho                | \$954,596     | \$922,331      | \$720,359      | \$665,155     | (\$1,316,537) |
| Illinois             | \$9,766,642   | \$3,716,141    | \$3,711,680    | \$3,964,636   | \$4,304,299   |
| Indiana              | \$20,358,569  | \$20,257,365   | \$22,131,185   | \$18,261,945  | \$18,474,823  |
| Iowa                 | \$11,765,247  | \$11,000,062   | \$12,048,430   | \$12,560,000  | \$9,599,185   |
| Kansas               | \$4,040,995   | \$3,710,587    | \$3,142,153    | (\$3,222,313) | \$8,701,151   |
| Kentucky             | \$1,957,763   | \$3,466,889    | \$5,104,188    | \$3,696,136   | \$1,449,319   |
| Louisiana            | (\$1,845,199) | (\$1,241,163)  | (\$1,270,452)  | (\$2,097,768) | (\$1,251,452) |
| Maine                | \$3,889,922   | \$5,895,211    | \$5,508,516    | \$6,358,912   | \$9,590,268   |
| Maryland             | \$10,365,533  | \$12,036,773   | \$8,925,651    | \$4,819,028   | \$3,843,670   |
| Massachusetts        | \$25,917,384  | \$29,957,186   | \$22,669,967   | \$25,467,840  | \$20,782,460  |
| Michigan             | \$53,106,629  | \$51,977,771   | \$53,216,031   | \$49,556,695  | \$31,095,429  |
| Minnesota            | \$12,377,137  | \$12,273,641   | \$11,879,704   | \$11,949,839  | \$9,008,870   |
| Mississippi          | (\$1,243,246) | (\$1,064,966)  | (\$2,842,730)  | (\$3,335,535) | (\$2,598,721) |
| Missouri             | \$11,772,037  | \$10,302,728   | \$10,566,319   | \$7,694,840   | \$8,597,781   |
| Montana              | \$531,612     | \$617,836      | \$37,868       | \$37,431      | (\$849,900)   |
| Nebraska             | (\$2,092,561) | (\$1,053,641)  | (\$573,587)    | (\$1,270,085) | (\$4,616,717) |
| Nevada               | \$607,899     | (\$172,401)    | \$603,941      | (\$901,682)   | (\$1,773,797) |
| New Hampshire        | \$825,979     | \$443,315      | \$1,165,199    | \$1,157,302   | \$1,009,872   |
| New Jersey           | \$13,551,304  | \$11,876,100   | \$13,809,309   | \$16,969,924  | \$14,092,396  |
| New Mexico           | (\$224,335)   | \$1,277,822    | \$456,033      | (\$1,083,322) | (\$1,916,894) |
| New York             | \$41,090,533  | \$41,790,240   | \$46,035,751   | \$43,880,174  | \$45,672,898  |
| North Carolina       | \$6,342,582   | \$6,961,757    | \$8,504,170    | \$2,853,433   | \$1,897,576   |
| North Dakota         | \$973,159     | \$989,496      | \$888,209      | \$787,587     | \$440,762     |
| Ohio                 | \$444,833     | \$3,452,752    | \$6,799,917    | \$5,760,678   | \$4,422,427   |
| Oklahoma             | \$1,109,857   | \$2,457,431    | \$2,411,533    | \$2,241,427   | \$3,205,210   |
| Oregon               | \$4,862,653   | \$5,935,077    | \$8,029,036    | \$5,547,760   | \$6,200,238   |
| Pennsylvania         | \$27,102,497  | \$29,232,650   | \$33,738,007   | \$30,970,859  | \$27,230,880  |
| Puerto Rico          | (\$2,007,638) | (\$2,188,341)  | (\$3,073,482)  | (\$5,161,366) | (\$8,164,356) |
| Rhode Island         | \$4,374,982   | \$5,427,001    | \$5,466,386    | \$6,142,252   | \$7,012,514   |
| South Carolina       | \$436,841     | \$1,309,299    | \$1,049,120    | \$190,946     | (\$1,158,882) |
| South Dakota         | \$671,853     | \$1,048,010    | \$967,444      | \$1,338,391   | \$1,629,097   |
| Tennessee            | \$1,577,611   | \$5,914,940    | \$5,407,520    | \$7,519,056   | \$2,340,347   |
| Texas                | (\$6,110,639) | (\$13,968,817) | (\$12,335,430) | (\$6,211,617) | (\$1,273,816) |
| Utah                 | \$980,294     | \$342,658      | \$181,105      | (\$1,525,546) | (\$1,325,890) |
| Vermont              | \$1,620,969   | \$2,031,671    | \$1,174,911    | \$1,557,276   | \$1,601,843   |
| Virgin Islands       | (\$226,620)   | (\$255,501)    | (\$304,730)    | (\$884,816)   | (\$656,474)   |
| Virginia             | \$4,323,595   | \$6,346,559    | \$5,108,666    | \$7,098,936   | \$4,889,206   |
| Washington           | \$19,694,864  | \$24,875,343   | \$29,977,891   | \$25,869,359  | \$26,794,478  |
| West Virginia        | (\$1,046,528) | \$15,733       | (\$2,037,752)  | (\$2,483,713) | (\$2,494,124) |
| Wisconsin            | \$15,553,151  | \$15,386,029   | \$15,756,620   | \$12,694,857  | \$8,279,652   |
| Wyoming              | \$764,724     | \$278,706      | \$158,722      | \$86,260      | (\$200,254)   |

|                |               |               |               |               |               |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| NATIONAL TOTAL | \$434,492,211 | \$462,009,959 | \$482,242,610 | \$421,499,680 | \$407,555,973 |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|

## 1996 United States Child Support -- Families Leaving Welfare With Child Support Collections

| State                | Welfare Caseload | Families Leaving with Child Support | Percent Closed with Child Support | Rank |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| Alabama              | 73,652           | 4,837                               | 6.6%                              | 22   |
| Alaska               | 17,361           | 2,448                               | 14.1%                             | 8    |
| Arizona              | 96,448           | 268                                 | 0.3%                              | 45   |
| Arkansas             | 36,697           | 3,224                               | 8.8%                              | 17   |
| California           | 1,464,955        | 22,301                              | 1.5%                              | 40   |
| Colorado             | 54,315           | 7,659                               | 14.1%                             | 7    |
| Connecticut          | 73,803           | 2,013                               | 2.7%                              | 37   |
| Delaware             | 15,175           | 0                                   | 0.0%                              | last |
| District of Columbia | 37,768           | 0                                   | 0.0%                              | last |
| Florida              | 394,545          | 0                                   | 0.0%                              | last |
| Georgia              | 164,213          | 10,026                              | 6.1%                              | 25   |
| Guam                 | 5,688            | 101                                 | 1.8%                              | 39   |
| Hawaii               | 21,514           | 735                                 | 3.4%                              | 35   |
| Idaho                | 15,738           | 2,044                               | 13.0%                             | 10   |
| Illinois             | 403,763          | 256                                 | 0.1%                              | 47   |
| Indiana              | 81,625           | 0                                   | 0.0%                              | last |
| Iowa                 | 44,489           | 8,455                               | 19.0%                             | 4    |
| Kansas               | 41,416           | 5,307                               | 12.8%                             | 11   |
| Kentucky             | 86,027           | 3,036                               | 3.5%                              | 34   |
| Louisiana            | 142,387          | 1,496                               | 1.1%                              | 42   |
| Maine                | 30,230           | 5,141                               | 17.0%                             | 5    |
| Maryland             | 133,557          | 6,137                               | 4.6%                              | 29   |
| Massachusetts        | 74,754           | 10,385                              | 13.9%                             | 9    |
| Michigan             | 890,090          | 1,362                               | 0.2%                              | 46   |
| Minnesota            | 70,632           | 8,815                               | 12.5%                             | 12   |
| Mississippi          | 73,131           | 4,857                               | 6.6%                              | 21   |
| Missouri             | 111,055          | 9,434                               | 8.5%                              | 18   |
| Montana              | 15,808           | 137                                 | 0.9%                              | 43   |
| Nebraska             | 17,296           | 210                                 | 1.2%                              | 41   |
| Nevada               | 24,197           | 1,315                               | 5.4%                              | 26   |
| New Hampshire        | 12,492           | 5,096                               | 40.8%                             | 1    |
| New Jersey           | 157,807          | 15,101                              | 9.6%                              | 14   |
| New Mexico           | 35,357           | 0                                   | 0.0%                              | last |
| New York             | 401,918          | 13,376                              | 3.3%                              | 36   |
| North Carolina       | 244,599          | 22,683                              | 9.3%                              | 15   |
| North Dakota         | 7,490            | 1,956                               | 26.1%                             | 3    |
| Ohio                 | 341,478          | 18,330                              | 5.4%                              | 27   |
| Oklahoma             | 38,399           | 4,183                               | 10.9%                             | 13   |
| Oregon               | 63,093           | 5,573                               | 8.8%                              | 16   |
| Pennsylvania         | 280,436          | 19,759                              | 7.0%                              | 20   |
| Puerto Rico          | 63,171           | 0                                   | 0.0%                              | last |
| Rhode Island         | 31,029           | 1,545                               | 5.0%                              | 28   |
| South Carolina       | 64,750           | 0                                   | 0.0%                              | last |
| South Dakota         | 5,553            | 1,700                               | 30.6%                             | 2    |
| Tennessee            | 133,121          | 5,940                               | 4.5%                              | 30   |
| Texas                | 303,475          | 8,273                               | 2.7%                              | 38   |
| Utah                 | 38,937           | 1,673                               | 4.3%                              | 32   |
| Vermont              | 7,797            | 302                                 | 3.9%                              | 33   |
| Virgin Islands       | 3,977            | 12                                  | 0.3%                              | 44   |
| Virginia             | 107,210          | 4,747                               | 4.4%                              | 31   |
| Washington           | 107,654          | 16,384                              | 15.2%                             | 6    |
| West Virginia        | 35,821           | 2,298                               | 6.4%                              | 24   |
| Wisconsin            | 172,775          | 13,800                              | 8.0%                              | 19   |
| Wyoming              | 8,961            | 584                                 | 6.5%                              | 23   |

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NATIONAL TOTAL                      7,379,629                      285,314                      3.9%

# 1996-97 California Child Support -- Uncollected Support

| County          | Support Collected      | Support Owed           | Percent Collected | Rank | Uncollected Support    |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------|------------------------|
| Alameda         | \$67,331,805           | \$412,913,500          | 16.3%             | 25   | \$345,581,695          |
| Alpine          | \$124,098              | \$1,468,708            | 8.4%              | 54   | \$1,344,610            |
| Amador          | \$2,022,740            | \$12,495,645           | 16.2%             | 28   | \$10,472,905           |
| Butte           | \$6,779,268            | \$88,913,558           | 7.6%              | 56   | \$82,134,290           |
| Calaveras       | \$2,174,129            | \$16,319,735           | 13.3%             | 42   | \$14,145,606           |
| Colusa          | \$967,830              | \$4,599,055            | 21.0%             | 18   | \$3,631,225            |
| Contra Costa    | \$32,348,480           | \$271,241,769          | 11.9%             | 45   | \$238,893,289          |
| Del Norte       | \$21,212,914           | \$20,168,657           | 105.2%            | 2    | (\$1,044,257)          |
| El Dorado       | \$7,506,743            | \$84,835,986           | 8.8%              | 53   | \$77,329,243           |
| Fresno          | \$54,606,606           | \$510,630,300          | 10.7%             | 50   | \$456,023,694          |
| Glenn           | \$1,627,942            | \$11,229,330           | 14.5%             | 35   | \$9,601,388            |
| Humboldt        | \$9,160,290            | \$48,628,001           | 18.8%             | 20   | \$39,467,711           |
| Imperial        | \$4,160,364            | \$61,164,320           | 6.8%              | 57   | \$57,003,956           |
| Inyo            | \$5,104,456            | \$9,350,504            | 54.6%             | 8    | \$4,246,048            |
| Kern            | \$38,654,149           | \$358,172,794          | 10.8%             | 49   | \$319,518,645          |
| Kings           | \$6,637,868            | \$54,527,685           | 12.2%             | 44   | \$47,889,817           |
| Lake            | \$33,889,339           | \$34,454,221           | 98.4%             | 3    | \$564,882              |
| Lassen          | \$1,433,247            | \$10,154,289           | 14.1%             | 39   | \$8,721,042            |
| Los Angeles     | \$113,410,112          | \$1,913,349,805        | 5.9%              | 58   | \$1,799,939,693        |
| Madera          | \$6,657,071            | \$38,047,131           | 17.5%             | 22   | \$31,390,060           |
| Marin           | \$7,739,918            | \$26,075,362           | 29.7%             | 11   | \$18,335,444           |
| Mariposa        | \$23,880,964           | \$5,343,366            | 446.9%            | 1    | (\$18,537,598)         |
| Mendocino       | \$14,077,353           | \$24,895,496           | 56.5%             | 6    | \$10,818,143           |
| Merced          | \$17,856,641           | \$83,524,881           | 21.4%             | 16   | \$65,668,240           |
| Modoc           | \$383,641              | \$2,827,231            | 13.6%             | 41   | \$2,443,590            |
| Mono            | \$470,451              | \$2,174,960            | 21.6%             | 14   | \$1,704,509            |
| Monterey        | \$18,922,823           | \$101,092,683          | 18.7%             | 21   | \$82,169,860           |
| Napa            | \$6,401,639            | \$41,897,389           | 15.3%             | 30   | \$35,495,750           |
| Nevada          | \$4,460,436            | \$38,277,148           | 11.7%             | 47   | \$33,816,712           |
| Orange          | \$85,253,545           | \$589,123,838          | 14.5%             | 36   | \$503,870,293          |
| Placer          | \$19,226,975           | \$58,954,068           | 32.6%             | 10   | \$39,727,093           |
| Plumas          | \$5,627,307            | \$8,219,930            | 68.5%             | 4    | \$2,592,623            |
| Riverside       | \$51,766,365           | \$544,540,495          | 9.5%              | 52   | \$492,774,130          |
| Sacramento      | \$55,766,991           | \$342,880,965          | 16.3%             | 27   | \$287,113,974          |
| San Benito      | \$2,233,055            | \$20,644,261           | 10.8%             | 48   | \$18,411,206           |
| San Bernardino  | \$61,602,670           | \$283,666,903          | 21.7%             | 13   | \$222,064,233          |
| San Diego       | \$80,237,969           | \$500,863,075          | 16.0%             | 29   | \$420,625,106          |
| San Francisco   | \$13,896,091           | \$170,122,953          | 8.2%              | 55   | \$156,226,862          |
| San Joaquin     | \$32,114,917           | \$220,742,429          | 14.5%             | 34   | \$188,627,512          |
| San Luis Obispo | \$13,967,755           | \$64,652,898           | 21.6%             | 15   | \$50,685,143           |
| San Mateo       | \$19,739,875           | \$83,472,331           | 23.6%             | 12   | \$63,732,456           |
| Santa Barbara   | \$19,100,312           | \$115,600,072          | 16.5%             | 23   | \$96,499,760           |
| Santa Clara     | \$50,258,155           | \$518,404,225          | 9.7%              | 51   | \$468,146,070          |
| Santa Cruz      | \$10,173,818           | \$61,704,643           | 16.5%             | 24   | \$51,530,825           |
| Shasta          | \$13,164,272           | \$94,189,081           | 14.0%             | 40   | \$81,024,809           |
| Sierra          | \$627,168              | \$928,897              | 67.5%             | 5    | \$301,729              |
| Siskiyou        | \$16,501,982           | \$29,297,699           | 56.3%             | 7    | \$12,795,717           |
| Solano          | \$16,466,840           | \$101,014,239          | 16.3%             | 26   | \$84,547,399           |
| Sonoma          | \$18,914,951           | \$133,588,738          | 14.2%             | 37   | \$114,673,787          |
| Stanislaus      | \$31,559,492           | \$156,968,914          | 20.1%             | 19   | \$125,409,422          |
| Sutter          | \$4,959,021            | \$23,306,831           | 21.3%             | 17   | \$18,347,810           |
| Tehama          | \$3,915,744            | \$30,070,840           | 13.0%             | 43   | \$26,155,096           |
| Trinity         | \$2,298,656            | \$6,685,874            | 34.4%             | 9    | \$4,387,218            |
| Tulare          | \$21,752,259           | \$148,584,765          | 14.6%             | 32   | \$126,832,506          |
| Tuolumne        | \$3,107,521            | \$20,638,512           | 15.1%             | 31   | \$17,530,991           |
| Ventura         | \$28,117,618           | \$199,085,407          | 14.1%             | 38   | \$170,967,789          |
| Yolo            | \$8,449,698            | \$57,999,606           | 14.6%             | 33   | \$49,549,908           |
| Yuba            | \$3,588,386            | \$30,569,122           | 11.7%             | 46   | \$26,980,736           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>    | <b>\$1,204,392,725</b> | <b>\$8,905,295,121</b> | <b>13.5%</b>      |      | <b>\$7,700,902,396</b> |

## 1996-97 California Child Support -- Families Leaving Welfare with Child Support Collections

| County            | Welfare        | Families Leaving Welfare | Percent Closed     | Rank |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------|
|                   | Cases          | With Child Support       | With Child Support |      |
| Alameda           | 28,650         | 222                      | 0.8%               | 43   |
| Alpine *          | 36             | 3                        | 8.3%               | 18   |
| Amador *          | 374            | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Butte             | 5,275          | 186                      | 3.5%               | 30   |
| Calaveras         | 736            | 12                       | 1.6%               | 37   |
| Colusa *          | 299            | 76                       | 25.4%              | 6    |
| Contra Costa      | 13,464         | 2,152                    | 16.0%              | 10   |
| Del Norte *       | 910            | 102                      | 11.2%              | 14   |
| El Dorado         | 1,617          | 375                      | 23.2%              | 7    |
| Fresno            | 24,522         | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Glenn *           | 575            | 74                       | 12.9%              | 12   |
| Humboldt          | 3,091          | 14                       | 0.5%               | 44   |
| Imperial          | 4,504          | 336                      | 7.5%               | 20   |
| Inyo *            | 370            | 5                        | 1.4%               | 40   |
| Kern              | 19,467         | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Kings             | 3,064          | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Lake *            | 2,020          | 72                       | 3.6%               | 29   |
| Lassen *          | 709            | 47                       | 6.7%               | 22   |
| Los Angeles       | 245,249        | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Madera            | 2,953          | 112                      | 3.8%               | 28   |
| Marin             | 1,306          | 16                       | 1.2%               | 41   |
| Mariposa *        | 315            | 31                       | 9.8%               | 16   |
| Mendocino *       | 2,390          | 3                        | 0.1%               | 45   |
| Merced            | 7,076          | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Modoc *           | 278            | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Mono *            | 89             | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Monterey          | 6,067          | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Napa *            | 1,305          | 83                       | 6.4%               | 23   |
| Nevada            | 950            | 15                       | 1.6%               | 38   |
| Orange            | 26,062         | 896                      | 3.4%               | 31   |
| Placer *          | 2,559          | 69                       | 2.7%               | 34   |
| Plumas *          | 384            | 253                      | 65.9%              | 2    |
| Riverside         | 30,668         | 3,680                    | 12.0%              | 13   |
| Sacramento        | 35,165         | 651                      | 1.9%               | 36   |
| San Benito *      | 726            | 20                       | 2.8%               | 33   |
| San Bernardino    | 49,251         | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| San Diego         | 49,592         | 2,212                    | 4.5%               | 26   |
| San Francisco *   | 9,680          | 695                      | 7.2%               | 21   |
| San Joaquin       | 16,871         | 255                      | 1.5%               | 39   |
| San Luis Obispo * | 2,914          | 476                      | 16.3%              | 9    |
| San Mateo         | 4,585          | 100                      | 2.2%               | 35   |
| Santa Barbara     | 4,956          | 2,877                    | 58.1%              | 3    |
| Santa Clara       | 20,367         | 6,113                    | 30.0%              | 5    |
| Santa Cruz        | 2,852          | 121                      | 4.2%               | 27   |
| Shasta *          | 4,867          | 950                      | 19.5%              | 8    |
| Sierra *          | 39             | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Siskiyou *        | 1,332          | 1,685                    | 126.5%             | 1    |
| Solano            | 7,579          | 573                      | 7.6%               | 19   |
| Sonoma            | 5,274          | 323                      | 6.1%               | 24   |
| Stanislaus        | 12,280         | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Sutter            | 1,535          | 479                      | 31.2%              | 4    |
| Tehama            | 1,463          | 0                        | 0.0%               | last |
| Trinity *         | 347            | 54                       | 15.6%              | 11   |
| Tulare            | 11,745         | 1,139                    | 9.7%               | 17   |
| Tuolumne          | 996            | 52                       | 5.2%               | 25   |
| Ventura *         | 8,413          | 101                      | 1.2%               | 42   |
| Yolo              | 3,037          | 317                      | 10.4%              | 15   |
| Yuba              | 2,308          | 78                       | 3.4%               | 32   |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>695,508</b> | <b>28,105</b>            | <b>4.0%</b>        |      |

## 1996-97 California Child Support -- Families Closed Out of Child Support Program

| County            | Cases<br>Closed | Total<br>Cases   | Percent Cases<br>Closed | Rank |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|------|
| Alameda           | 12,788          | 59,574           | 17.7%                   | 29   |
| Alpine*           | 14              | 142              | 9.0%                    | 2    |
| Amador*           | 467             | 2,137            | 17.9%                   | 30   |
| Butte             | 2,599           | 21,313           | 10.9%                   | 6    |
| Calaveras         | 772             | 3,406            | 18.5%                   | 32   |
| Colusa*           | 196             | 1,417            | 12.2%                   | 9    |
| Contra Costa      | 16,721          | 64,526           | 20.6%                   | 39   |
| Del Norte*        | 847             | 4,319            | 16.4%                   | 24   |
| El Dorado         | 2,451           | 10,636           | 18.7%                   | 36   |
| Fresno            | 17,008          | 83,179           | 17.0%                   | 27   |
| Glenn*            | 464             | 2,457            | 15.9%                   | 22   |
| Humboldt          | 1,924           | 8,367            | 18.7%                   | 34   |
| Imperial          | 2,376           | 10,333           | 18.7%                   | 33   |
| Inyo*             | 357             | 1,913            | 15.7%                   | 21   |
| Kern              | 36,216          | 54,018           | 40.1%                   | 56   |
| Kings             | 3,088           | 11,680           | 20.9%                   | 40   |
| Lake*             | 2,526           | 6,658            | 27.5%                   | 51   |
| Lassen*           | 745             | 2,069            | 26.5%                   | 50   |
| Los Angeles       | 244,259         | 496,198          | 33.0%                   | 54   |
| Madera            | 1,620           | 8,457            | 16.1%                   | 23   |
| Marin             | 1,052           | 4,433            | 19.2%                   | 37   |
| Mariposa*         | 160             | 1,292            | 11.0%                   | 7    |
| Mendocino*        | 2,253           | 6,850            | 24.8%                   | 44   |
| Merced            | 3,481           | 17,047           | 17.0%                   | 26   |
| Modoc*            | 205             | 1,351            | 13.2%                   | 11   |
| Mono*             | 60              | 566              | 9.6%                    | 4    |
| Monterey          | 4,258           | 25,609           | 14.3%                   | 15   |
| Napa*             | 1,078           | 6,522            | 14.2%                   | 14   |
| Nevada            | 890             | 7,667            | 10.4%                   | 5    |
| Orange            | 24,876          | 145,682          | 14.6%                   | 17   |
| Placer*           | 2,517           | 13,749           | 15.5%                   | 20   |
| Plumas*           | 290             | 1,411            | 17.0%                   | 28   |
| Riverside         | 43,610          | 131,904          | 24.8%                   | 46   |
| Sacramento        | 74,906          | 74,527           | 50.1%                   | 58   |
| San Benito*       | 271             | 4,451            | 5.7%                    | 1    |
| San Bernardino    | 46,932          | 135,315          | 25.8%                   | 49   |
| San Diego         | 27,952          | 184,147          | 13.2%                   | 12   |
| San Francisco*    | 7,178           | 36,119           | 16.6%                   | 25   |
| San Joaquin       | 14,641          | 44,348           | 24.8%                   | 45   |
| San Luis Obispo*  | 3,235           | 8,197            | 28.3%                   | 52   |
| San Mateo         | 4,035           | 25,743           | 13.6%                   | 13   |
| Santa Barbara     | 4,400           | 25,736           | 14.6%                   | 18   |
| Santa Clara       | 19,330          | 79,864           | 19.5%                   | 38   |
| Santa Cruz        | 6,590           | 8,269            | 44.4%                   | 57   |
| Shasta*           | 8,802           | 20,672           | 29.9%                   | 53   |
| Sierra*           | 90              | 177              | 33.7%                   | 55   |
| Siskiyou*         | 739             | 5,793            | 11.3%                   | 8    |
| Solano            | 6,465           | 28,070           | 18.7%                   | 35   |
| Sonoma            | 6,121           | 22,770           | 21.2%                   | 41   |
| Stanislaus        | 6,284           | 37,736           | 14.3%                   | 16   |
| Sutter            | 2,559           | 7,532            | 25.4%                   | 48   |
| Tehama            | 1,891           | 6,122            | 23.6%                   | 43   |
| Trinity*          | 658             | 1,982            | 24.9%                   | 47   |
| Tulare            | 8,355           | 47,380           | 15.0%                   | 19   |
| Tuolumne          | 1,581           | 5,380            | 22.7%                   | 42   |
| Ventura*          | 8,168           | 58,198           | 12.3%                   | 10   |
| Yolo              | 3,018           | 13,429           | 18.3%                   | 31   |
| Yuba              | 1,408           | 13,581           | 9.4%                    | 3    |
| <b>TOTALS/AVG</b> | <b>697,777</b>  | <b>2,112,420</b> | <b>24.8%</b>            |      |

\*Data for SACSS Counties from 1995-96.

# 1994-97 California Child Support -- Bureaucratic Incentives vs. Child Support Collections

| County          | 1994-95<br>Incentives | 1995-96<br>Incentives | 1996-97<br>Incentives | Percent<br>Change | 1994-95<br>Collections | 1995-96<br>Collections | 1996-97<br>Collections | Percent<br>Change | Incentive %/<br>Collection % | Rank |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------|
| Alameda         | \$6,367,579           | \$7,740,260           | \$11,168,539          | 75.4%             | \$52,997,481           | \$59,288,818           | \$65,024,068           | 22.7%             | 3.3                          | 32   |
| Alpine          | \$12,639              | \$22,780              | \$58,188              | 360.4%            | \$104,833              | \$135,591              | \$93,557               | -10.8%            | *                            | 58   |
| Amador          | \$207,932             | \$246,685             | \$329,554             | 58.5%             | \$1,706,594            | \$1,915,541            | \$1,955,080            | 14.6%             | 4.0                          | 41   |
| Butte           | \$707,874             | \$976,974             | \$1,788,997           | 152.7%            | \$6,552,767            | \$8,684,337            | \$10,387,275           | 58.5%             | 2.6                          | 13   |
| Calaveras       | \$160,121             | \$230,988             | \$356,873             | 122.9%            | \$1,413,385            | \$1,622,614            | \$1,942,627            | 37.4%             | 3.3                          | 31   |
| Colusa          | \$97,812              | \$110,262             | \$182,965             | 87.1%             | \$814,317              | \$873,782              | \$936,450              | 15.0%             | 5.8                          | 47   |
| Contra Costa    | \$2,952,172           | \$3,812,869           | \$5,774,487           | 95.6%             | \$27,941,251           | \$30,516,920           | \$36,300,498           | 29.9%             | 3.2                          | 29   |
| Del Norte       | \$290,598             | \$356,933             | \$431,656             | 48.5%             | \$2,328,610            | \$2,514,312            | \$2,699,944            | 15.9%             | 3.0                          | 22   |
| El Dorado       | \$711,684             | \$1,063,479           | \$1,668,672           | 134.5%            | \$6,922,030            | \$8,544,165            | \$9,552,887            | 38.0%             | 3.5                          | 34   |
| Fresno          | \$5,425,283           | \$7,399,237           | \$10,553,782          | 94.5%             | \$46,834,424           | \$53,369,937           | \$58,080,868           | 24.0%             | 3.9                          | 40   |
| Glenn           | \$118,601             | \$171,179             | \$239,977             | 102.3%            | \$1,323,446            | \$1,352,296            | \$1,468,748            | 11.0%             | 9.3                          | 55   |
| Humboldt        | \$950,251             | \$1,046,777           | \$1,534,029           | 61.4%             | \$9,012,155            | \$9,642,087            | \$11,252,495           | 24.9%             | 2.5                          | 9    |
| Imperial        | \$788,649             | \$1,139,327           | \$2,293,266           | 190.8%            | \$6,107,178            | \$7,818,572            | \$11,892,575           | 94.7%             | 2.0                          | 5    |
| Inyo            | \$174,266             | \$224,291             | \$234,957             | 34.8%             | \$1,517,991            | \$1,651,938            | \$1,691,914            | 11.5%             | 3.0                          | 21   |
| Kern            | \$3,112,986           | \$4,909,749           | \$6,853,241           | 120.2%            | \$28,865,885           | \$34,594,035           | \$40,042,625           | 38.7%             | 3.1                          | 25   |
| Kings           | \$628,446             | \$887,018             | \$1,550,206           | 146.7%            | \$6,362,270            | \$7,940,273            | \$8,773,437            | 37.9%             | 3.9                          | 39   |
| Lake            | \$286,470             | \$395,968             | \$674,979             | 135.6%            | \$2,880,833            | \$3,356,933            | \$4,054,048            | 40.7%             | 3.3                          | 33   |
| Lassen          | \$150,720             | \$240,455             | \$259,458             | 72.1%             | \$1,403,203            | \$1,704,819            | \$1,767,985            | 26.0%             | 2.8                          | 15   |
| Los Angeles     | \$9,764,095           | \$21,632,661          | \$32,223,241          | 230.0%            | \$166,980,700          | \$193,195,300          | \$195,269,257          | 16.9%             | 13.6                         | 57   |
| Madera          | \$657,642             | \$857,946             | \$1,158,325           | 76.1%             | \$5,562,746            | \$6,245,526            | \$7,073,982            | 27.2%             | 2.8                          | 16   |
| Marin           | \$595,709             | \$723,467             | \$1,158,611           | 94.5%             | \$5,825,607            | \$6,855,678            | \$7,552,488            | 29.6%             | 3.2                          | 27   |
| Mariposa        | \$106,317             | \$147,416             | \$210,478             | 98.0%             | \$915,304              | \$1,077,295            | \$1,203,555            | 31.5%             | 3.1                          | 26   |
| Mendocino       | \$424,474             | \$587,949             | \$893,144             | 110.4%            | \$4,175,700            | \$5,151,102            | \$5,005,949            | 19.9%             | 5.6                          | 46   |
| Merced          | \$1,221,751           | \$2,135,681           | \$3,376,922           | 176.4%            | \$12,450,781           | \$15,686,973           | \$18,428,492           | 48.0%             | 3.7                          | 36   |
| Modoc           | \$45,535              | \$51,259              | \$71,758              | 57.6%             | \$354,139              | \$368,534              | \$473,287              | 33.6%             | 1.7                          | 2    |
| Mono            | \$36,334              | \$44,200              | \$62,412              | 71.8%             | \$304,668              | \$358,206              | \$445,103              | 46.1%             | 1.6                          | 1    |
| Monterey        | \$762,761             | \$2,051,063           | \$3,293,271           | 331.8%            | \$12,593,808           | \$16,120,730           | \$19,087,883           | 51.6%             | 6.4                          | 51   |
| Napa            | \$513,452             | \$694,524             | \$1,055,517           | 105.6%            | \$4,895,489            | \$5,822,310            | \$6,573,490            | 34.3%             | 3.1                          | 24   |
| Nevada          | \$444,189             | \$529,051             | \$694,645             | 56.4%             | \$3,631,568            | \$3,930,836            | \$4,602,359            | 26.7%             | 2.1                          | 6    |
| Orange          | \$5,457,166           | \$7,146,637           | \$11,501,132          | 110.8%            | \$53,083,701           | \$65,520,006           | \$82,675,105           | 55.7%             | 2.0                          | 4    |
| Placer          | \$823,567             | \$1,111,722           | \$1,639,937           | 99.1%             | \$6,964,339            | \$8,061,109            | \$9,659,003            | 38.7%             | 2.6                          | 12   |
| Plumas          | \$136,043             | \$187,994             | \$246,111             | 80.9%             | \$1,118,208            | \$1,370,375            | \$1,412,165            | 26.3%             | 3.1                          | 23   |
| Riverside       | \$4,005,541           | \$5,862,000           | \$8,632,218           | 115.5%            | \$41,837,819           | \$47,645,964           | \$53,604,768           | 28.1%             | 4.1                          | 42   |
| Sacramento      | \$5,035,446           | \$7,117,365           | \$10,280,468          | 104.2%            | \$41,390,466           | \$51,189,290           | \$57,331,738           | 38.5%             | 2.7                          | 14   |
| San Benito      | \$101,751             | \$206,154             | \$404,935             | 298.0%            | \$1,655,197            | \$1,989,816            | \$2,319,538            | 40.1%             | 7.4                          | 53   |
| San Bernardino  | \$4,485,502           | \$5,827,193           | \$8,154,919           | 81.8%             | \$41,218,356           | \$54,700,496           | \$58,798,731           | 42.7%             | 1.9                          | 3    |
| San Diego       | \$2,886,908           | \$7,286,200           | \$14,592,150          | 405.5%            | \$41,708,156           | \$51,191,614           | \$78,529,940           | 88.3%             | 4.6                          | 44   |
| San Francisco   | \$2,616,647           | \$3,370,697           | \$4,399,401           | 68.1%             | \$22,570,048           | \$24,155,568           | \$25,106,003           | 11.2%             | 6.1                          | 49   |
| San Joaquin     | \$2,514,931           | \$3,498,441           | \$5,636,882           | 124.1%            | \$23,148,697           | \$27,582,701           | \$32,149,966           | 38.9%             | 3.2                          | 28   |
| San Luis Obispo | \$957,915             | \$1,561,891           | \$1,911,321           | 99.5%             | \$8,267,778            | \$9,696,827            | \$10,994,045           | 33.0%             | 3.0                          | 20   |
| San Mateo       | \$1,631,403           | \$2,288,673           | \$3,050,820           | 87.0%             | \$15,403,325           | \$18,786,446           | \$21,265,045           | 38.1%             | 2.3                          | 7    |
| Santa Barbara   | \$1,198,445           | \$2,176,962           | \$3,187,702           | 166.0%            | \$14,730,317           | \$16,291,018           | \$18,636,310           | 26.5%             | 6.3                          | 50   |
| Santa Clara     | \$5,102,979           | \$7,040,629           | \$10,649,473          | 108.7%            | \$41,989,704           | \$54,076,379           | \$60,826,446           | 44.9%             | 2.4                          | 8    |
| Santa Cruz      | \$754,802             | \$904,830             | \$1,412,644           | 87.2%             | \$7,378,756            | \$8,322,263            | \$9,958,400            | 35.0%             | 2.5                          | 10   |
| Shasta          | \$998,023             | \$1,579,579           | \$1,914,959           | 91.9%             | \$10,505,773           | \$12,313,367           | \$13,038,729           | 24.1%             | 3.8                          | 38   |
| Sierra          | \$24,769              | \$29,180              | \$49,440              | 99.6%             | \$205,330              | \$211,061              | \$239,318              | 16.6%             | 6.0                          | 48   |
| Siskiyou        | \$403,089             | \$525,241             | \$693,266             | 72.0%             | \$3,708,468            | \$3,841,078            | \$4,028,693            | 8.6%              | 8.3                          | 54   |
| Solano          | \$1,237,250           | \$1,995,188           | \$3,282,091           | 165.3%            | \$11,843,119           | \$15,252,711           | \$18,528,498           | 56.4%             | 2.9                          | 18   |
| Sonoma          | \$1,726,083           | \$2,346,523           | \$3,793,669           | 119.8%            | \$15,218,574           | \$18,605,593           | \$22,465,406           | 47.6%             | 2.5                          | 11   |
| Stanislaus      | \$2,622,715           | \$3,537,901           | \$5,438,038           | 107.3%            | \$23,109,852           | \$26,732,738           | \$30,821,762           | 33.4%             | 3.2                          | 30   |
| Sutter          | \$485,055             | \$612,418             | \$718,760             | 48.2%             | \$4,138,358            | \$4,473,012            | \$4,809,728            | 16.2%             | 3.0                          | 19   |
| Tehama          | \$377,193             | \$498,784             | \$617,206             | 63.6%             | \$3,121,810            | \$3,717,851            | \$3,496,358            | 12.0%             | 5.3                          | 45   |
| Trinity         | \$63,573              | \$86,611              | \$124,408             | 95.7%             | \$718,643              | \$845,890              | \$904,158              | 25.8%             | 3.7                          | 37   |
| Tulare          | \$1,775,202           | \$3,400,217           | \$4,529,720           | 155.2%            | \$17,024,619           | \$24,077,152           | \$26,157,409           | 53.6%             | 2.9                          | 17   |
| Tuolumne        | \$146,232             | \$201,320             | \$478,306             | 227.1%            | \$2,326,168            | \$2,601,581            | \$3,114,787            | 33.9%             | 6.7                          | 52   |
| Ventura         | \$3,579,509           | \$4,285,299           | \$6,274,818           | 75.3%             | \$29,688,688           | \$34,510,268           | \$35,996,791           | 21.2%             | 3.5                          | 35   |
| Yolo            | \$818,046             | \$1,019,283           | \$1,534,712           | 87.6%             | \$7,702,863            | \$8,340,019            | \$8,398,929            | 9.0%              | 9.7                          | 56   |
| Yuba            | \$155,750             | \$183,472             | \$330,331             | 112.1%            | \$2,595,563            | \$3,047,045            | \$3,238,114            | 24.8%             | 4.5                          | 43   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>    | <b>\$89,837,877</b>   | <b>\$136,318,852</b>  | <b>\$205,631,987</b>  | <b>128.9%</b>     | <b>\$917,151,858</b>   | <b>\$1,089,488,698</b> | <b>\$1,232,138,809</b> | <b>34.3%</b>      | <b>3.8</b>                   |      |

\*While incentives for Alpine County increased by over 360%, collections actually decreased by 11%.

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