Integrated Child Support System:

Interim Findings Report

Daniel Schroeder
Ashweeta Patnaik

June 2014

RAY MARSHALL CENTER
for the Study of Human Resources

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs

3001 Lake Austin Blvd., Suite 3.200
Austin, TX 78703 (512) 471-7891

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures i

List of Tables ii

Introduction 1

Experimental Design 2
- Random Assignment: El Paso County 2
  - Random Assignment Mechanism 2
  - Random Assignment, Implementation 4
  - Random Assignment, Exclusions 5
  - Results of Random Assignment 6
- Quasi-Random Assignment: Harris County 11

Program Impact Estimates 15
- El Paso: Experimental Impacts 15
  - Collection of Child Support 15
  - Receipt of Public Assistance by Custodial Parents 17
  - Employment and Earnings of CPs and NCPs 18
- Harris County: Quasi-Experimental Impacts 19
  - Collection of Child Support 19
  - Receipt of Public Assistance by Custodial Parents 21
  - Employment and Earnings of CPs and NCPs 21

Discussion 22

Appendix A: Data Processing A-1

Appendix B: Detailed Statistics B-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. OAG Case Flow in El Paso County, Random Assignment by Cause Number 3

Figure A-1. Processing of El Paso DRO Data to Build Study Population A-5

Figure A-2. Processing of OAG Data to Build Study Population for Harris County A-10

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. El Paso Cases Randomly Assigned Through February 2014 4
Table 2. Cases Excluded from ICSS Experiment in El Paso 5
Table 3. El Paso Treatment vs Control Group, All Identified Case Members 7
Table 4. El Paso Treatment vs Control Group, All Identified Non-PA Case Members 9
Table 5. Harris County Treatment vs Comparison Group, all Identified Non-PA Case Members 12
Table 6. Harris County Treatment vs Comparison Group, Matched Non-PA Case Members 13
Table 7. El Paso Child Support Collections 16
Table 8. El Paso Public Assistance Receipt 18
Table 9. El Paso Employment and Earnings of CPs and NCPs 19
Table 10. Harris County Child Support Collections 20
Table 11. Harris County Public Assistance Receipt 21
Table 12. Harris County Employment and Earnings of CPs and NCPs 22

Table A-1. Random Assignment by El Paso DRO A-1
Table A-2. Matches with OAG Administrative Data A-2
Table A-3. Matches by Case Type A-2
Table A-4. Matches by Entry Month A-3
Table A-5. Random Assignment in El Paso Study Population A-4
Table A-6. Medicaid/TANF History for Any Child A-6
Table A-7. Random Assignment in El Paso Study Population A-7
Table A-8. Harris County Cases by Court Number A-8
Table A-9. Random Assignment in Harris County Study Population A-9
Table A-10. Medicaid/TANF History for Any Child A-11
Table A-11. Random Assignment in Harris Study Population A-12

Table B-1. El Paso Treatment vs. Control Group, all Identified Case Members, Detailed B-1
Table B-2. El Paso Treatment vs. Control Group, all Identified Non-Medicaid Case Members, Detailed B-3
Table B-3. Harris Treatment vs. Comparison Group, all Identified Non-PA Case Members, Detailed B-5
Table B-4. Harris Treatment vs. Comparison Group, Matched Non-PA Case Members, Detailed B-7
Table B-5. Harris County Propensity Score (PS) Matching Diagnostics by Cohort B-9
Table B-6. El Paso Impact Estimates, Detailed B-10
Table B-7. Harris Quasi-experimental Impact Estimates, Detailed B-11

INTRODUCTION

This report is a preliminary effort to document the impact of Texas' Integrated Child Support System (ICSS) on the collection of child support and other measures related to self-sufficiency. The Ray Marshall Center (RMC) is conducting the evaluation of a waiver that enables the ICSS for the Texas Office of the Attorney General (OAG) and the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE).

Random assignment of new child support cases in El Paso County to either participate in ICSS or to a control group has recently been completed, as of May 7th, 2014. The original plan had been for random assignment of new cases to continue for twelve months, or until 400 cases had been assigned to each of the treatment (ICSS) and control groups. As of February, 2014, the data cutoff date for this report, the numbers of eligible cases after all screens were applied were around 300 in each group, and data on these cases are included in this report. Although random assignment continued for almost 15 months, for this report we have incomplete data on cases assigned after February. It is expected that when full data are acquired on cases assigned through May of 2014, the final numbers will be closer to 350 to 360 or so cases retained in each group, which should be more than sufficient for detecting even small effects.

Below we discuss the design and implementation of the random assignment study in the El Paso ICSS experimental site. We then discuss advances made with the analysis of archival Harris County data in attempting to treat historical events in the rollout of ICSS there as a form of natural experiment. We then report early results from the El Paso site, as well as some preliminary findings from Harris County. Finally, we propose a plan for continuing to work towards resolving data issues more satisfactorily, as well as updating the early impacts, in reports due in FY 2014-2015.

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

RANDOM ASSIGNMENT: EL PASO COUNTY

El Paso County is the only forward-looking experimental site in the Texas ICSS evaluation, and the only site in which assignment of cases to conditions is intentionally and unambiguously random[1]. As such, it is very important for researchers to monitor the random assignment process and outcomes to ensure that it results in two groups of cases and case members who are essentially equivalent at the point of random assignment. Then we can confidently attribute any differences between the groups that emerge later to the impact of the Integrated Child Support System.

Random Assignment Mechanism

Random assignment in El Paso County has been proceeding as designed. New cases in the ICSS experimental or treatment group are automatically registered to receive IV-D child support services, with an opportunity to opt-out. New cases assigned to the control group do not receive IV-D services by default, but have the opportunity to apply on their own as they did prior to ICSS implementation.

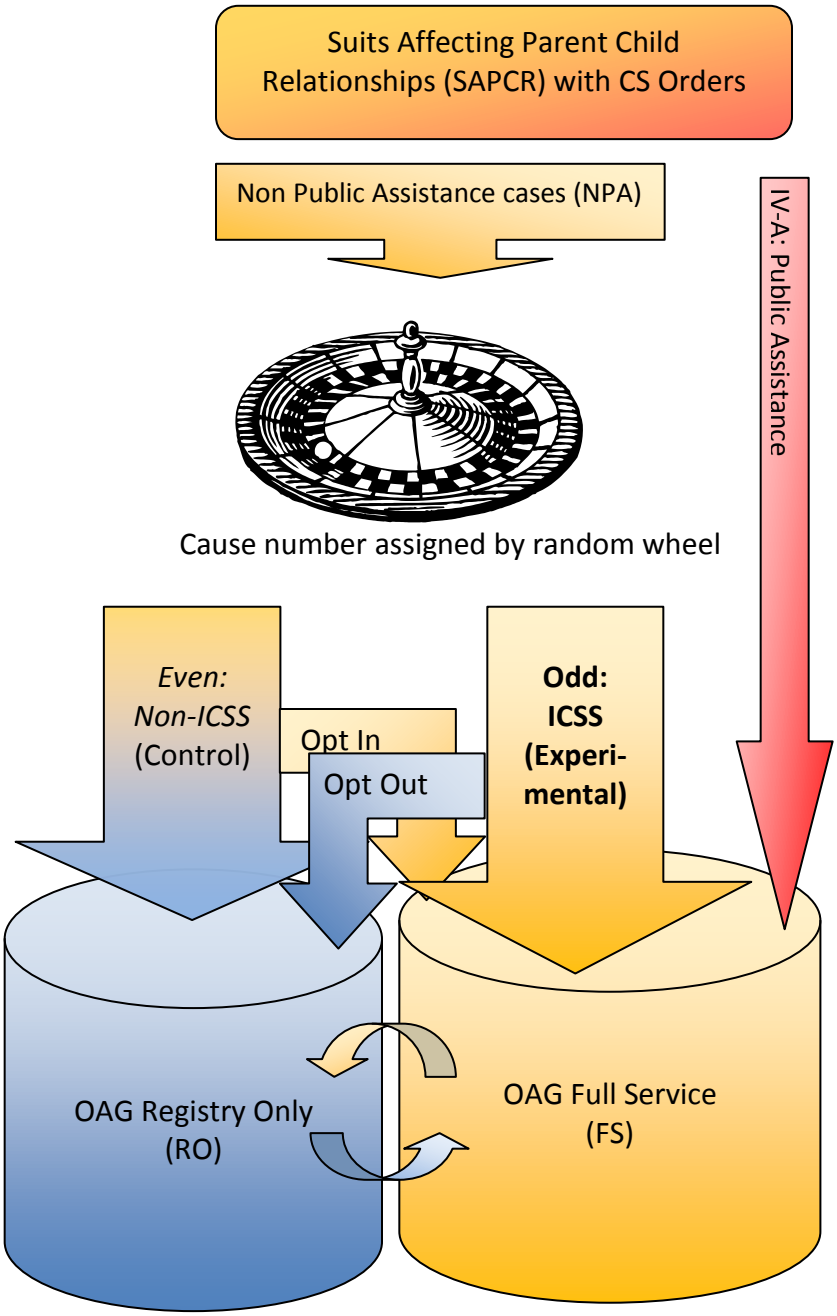
The intended case flow for experimental and control group cases in El Paso County during enrollment is illustrated in Figure 1.[2] Cases randomly assigned to the control group (non-ICSS) are meant to follow the left path in this chart, while those assigned to the experimental group (ICSS) follow the right path. Control cases following the left path begin in registry-only (RO) status by default, unless they choose to opt-in and apply for IV-D services. Experimental, or ICSS cases, follow the right path and become full service (FS) cases until and unless they choose to opt-out. Cases whose members were currently receiving public assistance (PA) at entry are ineligible for inclusion in the impact study, and are represented in Figure 1 by a red arrow bypassing random assignment and leading directly to FS case status.

---

[1] Implementation of ICSS in Harris County was done in such a way that enrollment in ICSS was essentially random. Having failed thus far to prove the equivalence of the two groups at the point of random assignment, however, herein we treat estimates of Harris County ICSS impacts as correlational, though we use quasi-experimental estimation techniques to increase the likelihood of drawing inferences from the comparison.

[2] This figure was adapted from Figure 3 in *Integrated Child Support System: Evaluation Analysis Plan*, Schroeder, O'Shea, & Gupta, 2012.

Figure 1. OAG Case Flow in El Paso County, Random Assignment by Cause Number



Case randomization in El Paso County, as illustrated by the random wheel in the figure, is done using a fixed but arbitrary characteristic, the last digit of the cause number, to minimize the possibility of the system being gamed. This optimal design assigns half of cases to the ICSS treatment group and half to the control group, based on whether the last digit of the cause number is odd or even.

Random Assignment, Implementation

Random assignment of new cases to either the ICSS treatment or control groups in El Paso began in March, 2013. As of February 28, 2014, a total of 1010 cases had been assigned by the EPDRO, with 525 cases randomly assigned to the new ICSS program in El Paso County, and another 485 cases assigned to the control group (see Table 1). However, as reported previously, substantial shares of these identified cases were found to have characteristics that precluded their inclusion in the experiment. Reasons for the exclusion of cases are detailed below. Outcomes for the remaining cases assigned through February are included in the present report.

Table 1. El Paso Cases Randomly Assigned Through February 2014

	ICSS Treatment group	Control group
Test cases	316	385
Excluded	209	100
Total	525	485

The original plan was for random assignment to come to an end after reaching targets of 400 cases per group. Although their data are not included in this report due to data entry lags and cutoff dates on the source administrative datasets, additional new cases continued to be randomly assigned through May 7th, 2014, at which point random assignment was halted, and all future El Paso County cases were to be enrolled in the ICSS. As of May 7th, 613 cases had been assigned to ICSS and 571 to the control group, before exclusions. Since these counts are about 18 percent above the February totals, we expect the final case totals included in the study to be about 18 percent higher than those reported here.

Random Assignment, Exclusions

As discussed in greater detail in Appendix A: Data Processing, 309 cases that would have been assigned to either the ICSS treatment or control group had to be excluded for one reason or another. The reasons behind these exclusions are discussed here.

A spreadsheet for detailed tracking of random assignment is maintained by El Paso County DRO staff, and is archived monthly by RMC. This spreadsheet not only allows identification of cases assigned to the ICSS and control groups, but also identifies cases that would have been assigned to one or the other group but had characteristics that precluded such assignment. The reasons given for cases being excluded from the experimental and control groups were analyzed in terms of frequency of use, and the results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Cases Excluded from ICSS Experiment in El Paso

Cases removed from ICSS Treatment group			Cases removed from Control group		
Active Full Service (FS) case	93	44.5%	Existing Non-Public Assistance case	54	54.0%
Active Public Assistance case	68	32.5%	Existing Public Assistance case	29	29.0%
No current obligation	27	12.9%	Unobligated case	8	8.0%
Other reason	10	4.8%	Other reason	7	7.0%
NCP is foreign citizen living in foreign country	6	2.9%	Temporary order	2	2.0%
Payments ordered directly to CP	4	1.9%			
Case transferred out	1	0.5%			
Total	**209**	**100.0%**	**Total**	**100**	**100.0%**

Source: RMC analysis of El Paso County DRO data.

As expected, it was necessary to exclude more cases from the ICSS treatment group (209) than from the control group (100). This had been anticipated in part due to the greater scrutiny expected for ICSS cases upon enrollment. For example, among some cases that would have been assigned to ICSS, workers discovered one or more of the children were currently receiving Medicaid, which led to such cases being referred to the OAG as full-service cases instead. This case flow path is depicted using a red arrow to represent Public Assistance (PA) cases on the right side of Figure 1. Table 2 confirms that the existence of active FS cases accounted for at least 93 cases being excluded from the ICSS treatment group and another 54 cases from the control group. This factor alone accounted for the over half of the exclusions from the control group, and almost half of the exclusions from the ICSS treatment group. In addition, the existence of active Public Assistance cases,

whether due to Medicaid or TANF receipt, accounted for the bulk of the remainder of exclusions. Findings such as these suggested that RMC researchers should carefully design additional screens for control group cases to determine, for example, whether some may have been receiving Medicaid at the point of enrollment. Such cases, when found, would need to be excluded from analysis in order to maximize comparability between the control and the ICSS treatment group.

A smaller fraction of cases was excluded for other reasons. For example, 27 cases were excluded from the ICSS group for having no current obligated child support order, and another 8 were excluded from the control group for this reason. A small number of cases were also excluded for having a temporary order (2), because the NCP was living in a foreign country (6), because payments went directly to the CP (4), because the case transferred out geographically (1), or for other reasons (17).

As noted above, several of these findings suggest a need for RMC researchers to carefully design similar screens for control group cases. These screens, including a Medicaid and/or TANF screen, have been implemented and are discussed in a later section. The point of applying these screens is so that any factors that could create differences between the two groups are identified, and equivalence of the groups at the point of random assignment can be maintained. This ensures that all such sources of potential bias are eliminated from the experimental design.

Results of Random Assignment

Although not all cases that will eventually be included in the experiment are available for analysis at present, it is nevertheless useful to do comparisons between members of the ICSS treatment and control groups who were assigned through February 2014. This comparison will serve as a check on the adequacy of the random assignment scheme for producing equivalent groups at the point of random assignment.

ALL IDENTIFIABLE CASE MEMBERS

Characteristics of identifiable members of the ICSS and control groups are listed in Table 3. T-tests confirmed that the two groups are significantly different on only two of these dimensions. We were not able to determine whether the two groups had equal proportions of current and former military members, due to inadequacy of this measure for members of the control group, a point to which we will return later.

Table 3. El Paso Treatment vs Control Group, All Identified Case Members

	ICSS Treatment group	Control group	
All cases, demographics	**N=300**	**N=350**	
NCP age (years)	36.7	36.8	
NCP is female	5.7%	7.3%	
NCP is Hispanic	18.6%	22.2%	
NCP is black	2.6%	2.2%	
NCP race/ethnicity unknown	74.8%	69.2%	
NCP is current or former military	28.4%		
CP age (years)	34.6	35.0	
CP is Hispanic	20.3%	24.9%	
CP is black	1.0%	0.8%	
CP race/ethnicity unknown	73.8%	69.7%	
CP is current or former military	1.0%		
Number of children	1.7	1.6	
Age of youngest child, years	6.9	7.2	
Age of oldest child, years	8.9	9.0	
Non-custodial Parent, employment and benefit history			
NCP employed at case opening	43.1%	40.8%	
Percent of time NCP employed over prior 8 quarters	44.0%	39.8%	
NCP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$6,018	$4,769	
NCP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	17.3%	15.1%	
Time since first observed NCP earnings (quarters)	22.5	21.2	
NCP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	42.5%	39.5%	
NCP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	2.3%	3.0%	
Percent of time NCP received SNAP benefits in prior year	3.9%	4.3%	
NCP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.3%	0.3%	
Percent of time NCP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.1%	0.3%	
Percent of time NCP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	4.7%	5.5%	
Custodial Parent, employment and benefit history			
CP employed at case opening	54.1%	49.7%	
Percent of time CP employed over prior 8 quarters	49.5%	46.7%	
CP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$4,447	$4,471	
CP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	14.4%	14.6%	
Time since first observed CP earnings (quarters)	23.4	21.7	
CP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	49.5%	45.7%	
CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	13.8%	18.6%	
Percent of time CP received SNAP benefits in prior year	11.4%	17.5%	**
CP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.0%	0.5%	
Percent of time CP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.0%	0.3%	
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	12.5%	20.5%	**

Source: RMC analysis of Texas OAG, TWC, and HHSC administrative records and El Paso County DRO data.

The primary differences between the ICSS and control groups is in the area of Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps) and Medicaid receipt in the year prior, among the custodial parents. Greater SNAP and Medicaid receipt was seen among control group members. Analysis reported in the next section, which focuses on characteristics of group members after excluding those who received public assistance in the month of random assignment, suggests we should not be concerned with these differences.

We can use these tables to get a general picture of the ICSS treatment group population. Note first of all that, similar to the overall caseload, the non-custodial parents (NCPs) on these ICSS treatment group cases are rarely female (6%). Average age for NCPs is 37 years and for custodial parents (CPs) it is 35 years. Members of ICSS cases who self-reported their ethnic background are frequently of Hispanic origin (19 to 20%), though in most cases their ethnicity is listed as unknown (74%). A substantial fraction of ICSS case members are current or former military (28% of NCPs; 1% of CPs, but see the discussion below regarding military status of the control group). The families of ICSS case members tend to have about 1.7 children on average, with the eldest being around nine years old, and the youngest child being around seven years of age.

Using unemployment insurance (UI) administrative data to estimate employment and earnings, we find that about half of CPs (54%) and less than half of NCPs (43%) were employed when their cases opened, and we found similar levels of UI-covered employment in the prior eight quarters. Basing employment measures on UI records is known to underestimate employment, particularly for those in the informal economy or whose employers do not report to Texas' UI system (like the U.S. military), so the true figures are necessarily higher. Fortunately, comparisons to be made with employment rates of members of the control group are subject to the same biases, so comparisons of employment rates and earnings across groups should provide meaningful results.

On average, employed NCPs in the ICSS treatment group earned $6,018 per quarter in recent years, while employed CPs earned $4,447 per quarter. Less than a fifth of both ICSS CPs and NCPs had earnings histories that indicated potential significant dips in earnings in the prior two years. Nearly half of the members of each group had an earnings history that would qualify them for unemployment benefits if they were to lose their jobs, assuming they met other unemployment insurance requirements. Finally, as an indicator of how long their employment histories had been measurable within Texas UI data, we found an average of 22 to 23 quarters of employment history (time since first observed earnings), indicating a typical 5-6 year history among ICSS CPs and NCPs.

A small share (11%-14%) of ICSS CPs had current or recent experience receiving SNAP benefits. As required by the non-PA restriction in the study design, however, none of these case members showed any history receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits. Next, in Table 4, we examine characteristics of members of ICSS treatment and control cases after identifying and removing those found to have been receiving Medicaid or TANF during the month in which the case was randomly assigned.

NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASE MEMBERS

As discussed previously, those cases whose members were currently receiving public assistance (PA) at the point of random assignment, including Medicaid or TANF, are not eligible for inclusion in the ICSS impact analysis, since they would be more appropriately referred to the OAG as full service (FS) cases. To formalize a correction for this, we applied a Medicaid and TANF screen, described in detail in Appendix A, that essentially searched for current Medicaid eligibility or TANF receipt, as of the month of random assignment, for any of the children on each case. We found such eligibility for 46 control group cases, and 13 ICSS cases, all of which have been removed from the analysis in Table 4.

Table 4. El Paso Treatment vs Control Group, All Identified Non-PA Case Members

	ICSS Treatment group	Control group
Non-PA cases, demographics	**N=287**	**N=304**
NCP age (years)	36.8	37.0
NCP is female	5.6%	7.2%
NCP is Hispanic	18.8%	18.1%
NCP is black	2.7%	1.9%
NCP race/ethnicity unknown	74.4%	72.9%
NCP is current or former military	28.7%	
CP age (years)	34.8	35.2
CP is Hispanic	20.9%	20.2%
CP is black	1.0%	0.9%
CP race/ethnicity unknown	73.6%	74.1%
CP is current or former military	1.0%	
Number of children	1.6	1.6
Age of youngest child, years	6.9	7.2
Age of oldest child, years	8.9	8.9
Non-custodial Parent, employment and benefit history		
NCP employed at case opening	42.7%	39.6%
Percent of time NCP employed over prior 8 quarters	43.6%	37.8%
NCP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$6,110	$4,916
NCP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	16.7%	15.0%

	ICSS Treatment group	Control group
Time since first observed NCP earnings (quarters)	22.3	20.5
NCP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	42.0%	37.4%
NCP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	2.0%	2.8%
Percent of time NCP received SNAP benefits in prior year	3.5%	3.7%
NCP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.3%	0.3%
Percent of time NCP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.1%	0.3%
Percent of time NCP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	3.8%	4.3%
Custodial Parent, employment and benefit history		
CP employed at case opening	53.8%	49.2%
Percent of time CP employed over prior 8 quarters	49.1%	46.3%
CP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$4,539	$4,811
CP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	14.7%	12.8%
Time since first observed CP earnings (quarters)	23.1	21.1
CP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	49.0%	45.8%
CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	11.6%	14.3%
Percent of time CP received SNAP benefits in prior year	9.4%	12.6%
CP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.0%	0.0%
Percent of time CP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.0%	0.1%
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	9.3%	12.4%

Source: RMC analysis of Texas OAG, TWC, and HHSC administrative records and El Paso County DRO data.

In comparison to the patterns shown in Table 3, this restriction of the experimental groups to those not currently receiving public assistance eliminated the statistically significant differences between the experimental and control groups. The only characteristic in this table for which we cannot be sure that no differences exist is in the proportion of current and former military members in the groups. This measure was not based on a direct reporting of military status, however, but on whether or not the employer records of CPs and NCPs in the OAG data system indicated they were employed by a branch of the military. With the benefit of hindsight, this is not the best data source for such a measure, since the OAG data systems are far more likely to contain employer records for members of full service (FS), as opposed to registry only (RO) cases. Since the bulk of control group cases are RO, at least initially, we judge this measure to be inadequate for identifying current and former military members within the control group, and thus we report nothing for this group. We have thus far not been able to identify a better data source to indicate military status. On the remainder of the measured characteristics, we can safely conclude based on this evidence that to date, random assignment is producing essentially equivalent groups.

QUASI-RANDOM ASSIGNMENT: HARRIS COUNTY

As described in detail in the Analysis Plan3, ICSS implementation in Harris County, the central city of which is Houston, was done in such a way that, for cases opened within a certain window of time, whether any given case received ICSS or the prior default services was essentially a random event. We have continued to refine our data model in order to best capture the characteristics of cases at the point of 'random' court assignment in Harris County, and the results are shown in Table 5. Unlike the reporting above with El Paso, we are skipping the step of examining characteristics prior to applying the screen to eliminate cases receiving Public Assistance at case opening. We thus applied a Medicaid and TANF screen to the data from Harris County, finding such eligibility for 12,926 control group cases, and 18,735 ICSS cases, all of which have been removed from the analysis in Table 5.

Although the numbers in Table 5 show improvement over Harris County analyses reported earlier, the data model still has shortcomings, and may need further development. Of course, the presence of statistically significant differences here is in part due to the much larger sample sizes in Harris County. Many of the smaller differences, although 'statistically significant,' are of little practical significance. Thus, while all indications are that the two groups resulting from 'random' assignment in Harris County are essentially quite similar, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions about the patterns of differences reported here until the data model is better developed.

[3] See *Integrated Child Support System: Evaluation Analysis Plan*, Schroeder, O'Shea, & Gupta, 2012.

Table 5. Harris County Treatment vs Comparison Group, all Identified Non-PA Case Members

	ICSS Treatment group	Comparison group	
All cases, demographics	**N=33,824**	**N=23,026**	
NCP age (years)	35.2	34.4**	
NCP is female	10.3%	10.5%	
NCP is Hispanic	25.0%	24.9%	
NCP is black	28.9%	32.3%**	
NCP race/ethnicity unknown	23.7%	20.3%**	
NCP is current or former military	3.1%		
CP age (years)	33.5	32.8**	
CP is Hispanic	24.6%	25.2%	
CP is black	25.8%	29.1%**	
CP race/ethnicity unknown	27.1%	22.8%**	
CP is current or former military	0.4%		
Number of children	1.4	1.4	
Age of youngest child, years	6.7	6.6	
Age of oldest child, years	7.9	7.8*	
Non-custodial Parent, employment and benefit history			
NCP employed at case opening	60.2%	56.9%	**
Percent of time NCP employed over prior 8 quarters	59.6%	56.7%	**
NCP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$8,314	$6,374	**
NCP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	25.8%	27.0%	**
Time since first observed NCP earnings (quarters)	29.1	28.3	**
NCP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	58.9%	55.7%	**
NCP filed for unemployment within prior year	7.5%	8.5%	**
NCP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	3.8%	4.1%	
Percent of time NCP received SNAP benefits in prior year	4.3%	4.2%	
NCP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.1%	0.1%	
Percent of time NCP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.1%	0.2%	**
Percent of time NCP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	3.6%	3.7%	
Custodial Parent, employment and benefit history			
CP employed at case opening	64.2%	61.4%	**
Percent of time CP employed over prior 8 quarters	62.2%	59.7%	**
CP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$6,006	$5,248	**
CP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	22.4%	23.9%	**
Time since first observed CP earnings (quarters)	28.1	27.2	**
CP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	61.8%	59.1%	**
CP filed for unemployment within prior year	6.5%	7.0%	*
CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	15.4%	17.2%	**
Percent of time CP received SNAP benefits in prior year	14.9%	16.1%	**
CP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.5%	0.9%	**
Percent of time CP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.9%	1.6%	**
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	16.6%	17.8%	**

Source: RMC analysis of Texas OAG, TWC, and HHSC administrative records and El Paso County DRO data. *=P<.05; **=p<.01.

Pending further development of the data model for future reports, we attempted to improve the comparability between the Harris County treatment and comparison group cases for the present report by applying a quasi-experimental technique known as

propensity score matching to create matched pairs of similar cases. In doing this it was necessary to drop some cases from further analysis. We split the Harris County sample into seven cohorts based on entry date, and matched on a one-to-one basis without replacement, dropping cases for which no match was possible due to differential numbers in the treatment and comparison pools. Of the remaining, matched cases, we further dropped just over 12% of pairs of cases with the worst matches, resulting in two groups of cases with very carefully matched characteristics. Details of the Harris County propensity score matching by cohort are listed in Appendix B, Table B-5.

Table 6. Harris County Treatment vs Comparison Group, Matched Non-PA Case Members

	ICSS Treatment group	Matched Comparison group
All cases, demographics	**N=14,230**	**N=14,230**
NCP age (years)	34.6	34.6
NCP is female	10.2%	10.1%
NCP is Hispanic	26.1%	26.4%
NCP is black	32.2%	32.3%
NCP race/ethnicity unknown	18.7%	18.3%
NCP is current or former military	3.2%	
CP age (years)	33.0	33.0
CP is Hispanic	26.5%	26.5%
CP is black	28.9%	29.0%
CP race/ethnicity unknown	21.2%	20.7%
CP is current or former military	0.4%	
Number of children	1.4	1.4
Age of youngest child, years	6.5	6.4
Age of oldest child, years	7.6	7.6
Non-custodial Parent, employment and benefit history		
NCP employed at case opening	59.2%	58.5%
Percent of time NCP employed over prior 8 quarters	58.7%	58.7%
NCP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$6,933	$6,801
NCP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	27.3%	27.4%
Time since first observed NCP earnings (quarters)	28.9	28.8
NCP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	58.1%	57.8%
NCP filed for unemployment within prior year	8.2%	8.4%
NCP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	3.6%	4.0%
Percent of time NCP received SNAP benefits in prior year	4.0%	4.0%
NCP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.1%	0.1%
Percent of time NCP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.1%	0.1%
Percent of time NCP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	3.4%	3.6%
Custodial Parent, employment and benefit history		
CP employed at case opening	63.8%	64.2%
Percent of time CP employed over prior 8 quarters	62.1%	62.2%

	ICSS Treatment group	Matched Comparison group
CP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$5,539	$5,551
CP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	23.7%	24.0%
Time since first observed CP earnings (quarters)	28.0	27.9
CP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	61.6%	61.8%
CP filed for unemployment within prior year	7.1%	7.2%
CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	17.0%	17.4%
Percent of time CP received SNAP benefits in prior year	16.1%	16.6%
CP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.6%	0.6%
Percent of time CP received TANF benefits in prior year	1.1%	1.1%
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	17.8%	18.5%

Source: RMC analysis of Texas OAG, TWC, and HHSC administrative records and El Paso County DRO data. *=P<.05; **=p<.01.

As shown in Table 6, there are no longer any significant measurable differences between the Harris County ICSS treatment and comparison groups.[4] Under normal circumstances, this would lead to greater confidence in attributing differential outcomes to ICSS, but also to reduced generalizability of results due to the discarding of cases whose characteristics were not easily matched.

[4] We use the term 'comparison group' to refer to members of the Harris county non-ICSS group to signify their selection using quasi-experimental methods. The term 'control group' is reserved for use in describing groups formed using random assignment.

PROGRAM IMPACT ESTIMATES

EL PASO: EXPERIMENTAL IMPACTS

Due to the use of a random assignment design, the efficacy of which was demonstrated above, impact estimates for the El Paso site are considered to be causal in nature. Thus we can safely conclude that any impacts observed were *caused* by the ICSS program. Because of this difference in quality of the research designs, El Paso impacts will be discussed separately from those for the Harris County (Houston) site.

Collection of Child Support

The most important outcome that ICSS is expected to have an effect upon is the collection of child support. Unfortunately, this is also the main measure for which we cannot estimate proper impacts due to the inadequacy of administrative data for measuring child support receipt among members of cases in the control group. Although registry-only (RO) cases are required to make payments through the state distribution unit (SDU), there is no enforcement of these cases as long as they remain in RO status. While they are not being enforced, some share of these cases may involve payments made directly to the CP, and these payments will not be recorded in the SDU[5]. Thus, when the data system records a payment, we can be confident that a payment was made. On the other hand, when no payment is observed in SDU data, we cannot be sure whether one was made or not. Furthermore, although plans are in place to incorporate SDU collections data into our estimation, those data have not yet been received due to the complexity of the extraction process, and in any case they will not completely solve the problem of measurement of child support paid by members of the control group. Thus, although we have some data on child support collections for some control group members, we do not present them here in order to avoid misleading the reader into thinking they are conclusive.

Several measures address child support collection[6], with one gauging the frequency of any child support collections and another examining the average dollar amount of

[5] There is no known direct quantitative evidence that payments are made outside the SDU by RO cases, but there is anecdotal support for this idea.

[6] Note that because of data sharing limitations, child support payments that were collected via federal offset (i.e., income-tax refund intercept) were not included in these collections figures. Since federal offset collections are made for FS but not RO cases, it is necessary for the accurate estimation of child support collection to acquire these data. We are seeking access to these data for future reports.

collections. These measures are computed on a monthly basis, aggregating payments made within a calendar month. As shown in Table 7, child support was collected in over 76% of case months among ICSS cases. Although this is an impressive figure for those making any payments at all, the proportion of time in which full payments were made was less impressive. In only 37.5% of months were full payments made that equaled the total ongoing support obligation, and in only 36.6% of months was the payment sufficient to cover that amount plus any arrears obligation as well. The total dollar amount of child support collections per case in El Paso, when looking only at cases that made a payment in a given month, averaged $935.[7] While this figure may seem high, another way of looking at total collections is the average collection including both paying and non-paying cases. Calculated this way, ICSS collections average $712 per month in El Paso.

Table 7. El Paso Child Support Collections

Outcome	ICSS adjusted mean	Control adjusted mean	ICSS impact
Percent of time any child support collections made	76.2%		
Percent of time full current child support amount collected	37.5%		
Percent of time current plus arrears child support amount collected	36.6%		
Monthly average child support collections	$935		

Source: RMC analysis of Texas OAG administrative records and El Paso County DRO data. *=P<.05; **=p<.01.

In one final indicator related to child support collections, we measured cumulative money judgments, case actions typically filed in court in instances of extended non-payment. A cumulative money judgment is an estimate of what is currently owed by the NCP, considering the most recent prior cumulative money judgment (if any), plus new current support and interest accrued, minus amounts paid by the NCP. Unlike with child support payments, we can measure money judgments almost equally well for both ICSS and control group cases[8], so it would be theoretically possible to estimate program impacts on this measure. Unfortunately, however, in cases associated with the ICSS experiment in El Paso, there have been too few money judgments issued thus far to compute a net impact

[7] More detailed statistics supporting impact estimates listed here are included in Appendix B.

[8] Cumulative money judgments filed on full service (FS) cases are more likely to include interest calculations than those filed on registry only (RO) cases. However, by comparing the number of instances of money judgments, rather than the amounts of money involved, we avoid artificial bias in this measure.

statistic. We do expect this measure to be feasible for analysis in future reports, however, after more time has passed.

Receipt of Public Assistance by Custodial Parents

The next analysis addresses the question whether ICSS led to decreased Public Assistance participation for the associated custodial parents (CPs) and their children. Since we cannot readily observe the impact of ICSS on child support collections, as discussed above, the measures in this section become more important due to the fact that they have the potential to reveal economic distress that families could be under as a result of non-payment of child support. That is, we may not be able to see whether a given family is receiving child support on a regular basis, but if they are applying for benefits we might conclude that their child support was either not paid or irregularly paid.

Public assistance receipt is summarized in Table 8.

. We first asked whether ICSS led to decreased reliance on the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, or the TANF program. Unfortunately, as with judgments, we observed too few instances of TANF receipt to model it statistically. Thus, although it had to be omitted from Table 8, we expect this TANF measure to be feasible in future reports.

We next asked whether ICSS led to reduced participation in SNAP, or Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program, formerly known as Food Stamps. This measure counts the percent of post-entry months in which the custodial parent received SNAP benefits, with receipt of benefits for any part of the month considered as receipt for the entire month. Interestingly, ICSS was found to lead to substantially reduced participation in SNAP. Although a 1.8 percentage point reduction in SNAP participation may not seem like much at first glance, it represents more than a 15% reduction in SNAP receipt, compared to cases in the control group.

Table 8. El Paso Public Assistance Receipt

Outcome	ICSS adjusted mean	Control adjusted mean	ICSS impact
Percent of time CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamp) benefits	9.8%	11.6%	-1.8% *
Average monthly SNAP (Food Stamp) benefits, CP	$335	$319	$16
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid	6.7%	9.1%	-2.4%**

Source: RMC analysis of Texas OAG and HHSC administrative records and El Paso County DRO data. *=P<.05; **=p<.01.

A related measure looks at the average dollar amount of benefits received under SNAP, on a monthly basis, and considering only case-months in which the benefit was received. The average monthly SNAP benefit was over $300 for those who received it, but we did not find a significant effect of ICSS on this measure. Finally, we measured the percentage of time that the CP was enrolled in Medicaid. Again, as with SNAP receipt, we found a significant effect of ICSS, with receipt among ICSS case members being 2.4 percentage points lower than members of the control group. This represents a substantial 26% reduction in Medicaid enrollment.

Taken together, the findings in this section suggest that families in the control group experienced greater economic distress than did those who were automatically enrolled in child support enforcement via the ICSS. Although we have not been able to measure child support collection satisfactorily for both the ICSS and control groups, we had hoped to infer child support compliance indirectly by observing families' reliance on these other programs as income supports. If this assumption is correct, then the reduced participation in these programs among ICSS case members may well mean that they are receiving the child support owed to them on a more consistent basis.

Employment and Earnings of CPs and NCPs

The next set of analyses examines the question whether ICSS child support enforcement leads to increased employment rates and earnings levels among custodial and noncustodial parents. Unlike with the public assistance programs discussed above, it would be difficult to make a strong argument that better and timelier child support enforcement should lead to better employment and earnings outcomes. In any case, looking for program impacts on these measures allows us to place the other observed impacts in the overall context of the families' economic situations. Two measures are included here, one that gauges the percent of time CPs and NCPs were employed, and another that measures the quarterly earnings levels of those who were employed in any given calendar quarter.

Table 9. El Paso Employment and Earnings of CPs and NCPs

Outcome	ICSS adjusted mean	Control adjusted mean	ICSS impact
Percent of time CP employed	54.3%	51.1%	3.2%
CP average quarterly earnings, among employed	$8135	$9400	-$1265
Percent of time NCP employed	38.4%	42.2%	-3.8%
NCP average quarterly earnings, among employed	$15917	$10405	$5512 *

Source: RMC analysis of Texas OAG, and TWC administrative records and El Paso County DRO data. *=P<.05; **=p<.01.

As shown in Table 9, the ICSS program had little impact on employment and earnings of NCPs and CPs. There was one significant effect, indicating that employed NCPs in the ICSS treatment group had greater earnings, on average, than those in the control group. This effect is difficult to explain as an impact of ICSS, though it is possible that it is due to small numbers of observations thus far, and the effect may go away with additional follow-up.

HARRIS COUNTY: QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL IMPACTS

As discussed above, the application of a quasi-experimental comparison group selection procedure, modified to select only the best matched cases, produced a comparison group of matched cases that were quite similar in measured ways to ICSS cases upon entry into the program. The impact estimates reported below were further adjusted for the minor differences that remained between the two groups.

Because of the success of the matching procedure, we can be somewhat confident that the effects reported in this section were at least partially due to ICSS. Only a true experiment with random assignment can unambiguously determine that ICSS *caused* these outcomes, however, we are more certain about the true cause of the observed differences than if we had simply observed pre-post changes in outcomes or used a comparison group selected unscientifically from a convenience sample. On the other hand, it is possible that continued development of the data model for Harris County may reveal quirks that could invalidate some of the results reported here, so these results should be regarded as preliminary.

Collection of Child Support

As in the El Paso site, we cannot estimate proper associations between ICSS and child support collection due to the inadequacy of administrative data for measuring child

support receipt among members of cases in the comparison group. . Thus, we do not present collections data for the control group here in order to avoid misleading the reader.

Within the ICSS group in Harris County, as shown in Table 10, child support was collected in about 56% of case months among ICSS cases. Although it is surprising that this figure is about 20 percentage points lower than for ICSS cases in El Paso, it is not clear how much of this difference is due to the mix of cases in these areas versus the fact that these collections occurred in mostly different time periods. In contrast to findings in El Paso, the proportion of time in which full payments were made in Harris County was much closer to the figure for those making any payments. In 53% of months, full payments were made that equaled the total ongoing support obligation, but in only 34% of months was the payment sufficient to cover that plus any arrears obligation as well. Total dollar amount of child support collections in Harris County, when looking only at cases that made a payment in a given month, averaged $569, again a figure substantially below that reported for El Paso.

Table 10. Harris County Child Support Collections

Outcome	ICSS adjusted mean	Control adjusted mean	ICSS impact
Percent of time any child support collections made	56.2%		
Percent of time full current child support amount collected	53.1%		
Percent of time current plus arrears child support amount collected	34.3%		
Monthly average child support collections	$569		
Money judgment made in child support case	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%

Source: RMC analysis of Texas OAG administrative records. *=P<.05; **=p<.01.

In a final indicator related to child support collections, we measured money judgments, or case actions typically filed as estimates of the amount of support owed by the NCP, considering prior judgments, payments, and interest accrued. As discussed earlier, we can measure money judgments equally well for both ICSS and control group cases, so it is possible to estimate program impacts on this measure. However, no association between ICSS and frequency of money judgments was found in Harris County. We plan to continue analysis of this measure for future reports, after we have more time to work with the data, to be better positioned to detect any differences in the caseload dynamics of these two groups.

Receipt of Public Assistance by Custodial Parents

The next set of outcomes addresses the question whether ICSS led to decreased Public Assistance participation for the associated custodial parents (CPs) and their children. Public Assistance receipt in Harris County is summarized in Table 11. We were surprised to observe very small but nevertheless statistically significant increases in TANF and SNAP participation associated with ICSS. In contrast to the larger experimentally-derived SNAP impact seen in El Paso, which was reported as a 15% decline in participation, the quasi-experimentally-derived estimate for Harris County is ten times smaller, around a 1.5 percent increase in SNAP participation. [9]

Table 11. Harris County Public Assistance Receipt

Outcome	ICSS adjusted mean	Control adjusted mean	ICSS impact
Percent of time CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamp) benefits	19.6%	19.3%	0.3% **
Average monthly SNAP (Food Stamp) benefits, CP	$427	$424	$3 **
Percent of time CP receiving TANF benefits	0.8%	0.7%	0.1% **
Average monthly TANF benefits, CP	$184	$185	-$1
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid	20.8%	20.7%	.1%

Source: RMC analysis of Texas OAG and HHSC administrative records. *=P<.05; **=p<.01.

Similarly, a $3 increase in the average dollar amount of benefits received under SNAP, associated with ICSS, represents less than 1% of the typical SNAP benefit. Although it is difficult to reconcile these findings with those reported for El Paso, we have greater confidence in the El Paso findings due to the experimental design employed there. Further development of the data model for Harris County may resolve these differences, but if not, we will develop similar quasi-experimental estimates for the other sites that converted to ICSS to see whether the nature of these public assistance effects depends on the economic environment.

Employment and Earnings of CPs and NCPs

Next we address whether ICSS child support enforcement is associated with increased employment rates and earnings levels among custodial and noncustodial parents.

[9] More detailed statistics supporting Harris County quasi-experimental impact estimates are included in Appendix B.

As discussed previously, it would be difficult to make a strong argument that better and timelier child support enforcement should lead to better employment and earnings outcomes. In fact, however, as shown in Table 12, we did observe a significant difference in employment rates, and this time in favor of ICSS.

Table 12. Harris County Employment and Earnings of CPs and NCPs

Outcome	ICSS adjusted mean	Control adjusted mean	ICSS impact
Percent of time CP employed	61.4%	61.6%	-.2%
CP average quarterly earnings, among employed	$9717	$9758	-$41
Percent of time NCP employed	53.6%	52.9%	0.7%**
NCP average quarterly earnings, among employed	$12831	$12807	$24

Source: RMC analysis of Texas OAG, and TWC administrative records. *=P<.05; **=p<.01.

Noncustodial parents in the Harris County ICSS were found to be 0.7 percentage points more likely to be employed than were comparison group NCPs. As with the Public Assistance associations reported above, this effect is very small, and is only statistically significant due to the large numbers of participants on which it is based.[10] In any case, these effects could be subject to changing as we further refine our Harris County data model.

DISCUSSION

This report had been planned some time in advance to be due more than a year after random assignment of cases into ICSS treatment and control groups was to begin in El Paso County. However, with implementation having been delayed somewhat, and with it taking slightly longer than one year to reach the target numbers assigned to the experimental and control groups, we asked for and received permission to delay the due date of this report by several months. Furthermore, knowing the time to detect effects after random assignment was short, we delayed as long as possible the process of acquiring data extracts so as to maximize the follow-up period available. In so doing, we increased our chances of finding effects of ICSS by having more data, but at the same time we

[10] This is known as a statistically powerful test, in that with a large sample the odds of finding a significant effect are substantial, even if the effect is small.

decreased the time we would have available for thoroughly analyzing the patterns of outcomes to make sense of any impacts observed. As a consequence, we have some promising results to report for El Paso, but have not yet done the detailed analysis necessary to make sense of these findings.

The findings of significantly reduced SNAP receipt and Medicaid enrollment among ICSS members in El Paso was promising, given that we have no way of directly observing the better and more consistent payment of child support that was expected. Findings like these suggest that control group members may have been relatively more stressed economically, perhaps due to inconsistent receipt of child support, as compared to ICSS case members. On the other hand, public assistance findings in the Harris County site went in the opposite direction. Although these effects were very small, and the internal validity of the comparison group design is less than that of the true experiment in El Paso, the discrepancy must still be explained.

In addition to collecting more follow-up data for future reports, we plan to do more detailed analysis of outcomes with respect to the month-to-month status of their cases, Full Service vs Registry Only, and the enforcement tools available as a consequence. In particular, most cases in this study are allowed to opt into and out of enforcement at will, and many of them take advantage of this. Although anything that occurs after random assignment in El Paso is correctly regarded as part of the impact, even including those who opt from one group to the other, the differential outcomes for those who exercise such options can be instructive in explaining the overall outcomes reported here.

Further analysis of those who exercise their options might also lead to better explanations of findings from Harris County. Due to the much longer case histories of typical cases in that site, they are far more likely to have opted-into or out of enforcement subsequent to their case opening. These actions tend to blur differences between ICSS and comparison group cases, and so could be responsible for the puzzling findings reported.

Given the factors discussed here, we would like to revise the plan for the next major report, scheduled to be due in January 2015. We would like to broaden the scope to include not just qualitative analysis of the reasons for opting in or out, but also an update of all the administrative data sources so that we can report updated impacts, as well as to have time to dig deeper into the dynamics of cases opting in or out, to better explain the observed impacts. And to further these ends, we also propose to swap the due dates of the two FY 2014-2015 deliverables, so that the progress report would be due January 15th, 2015, and the opt-out summary report (now with updated impacts) would be due June 30th, 2015.

APPENDIX A: DATA PROCESSING

EL PASO COUNTY

Random Assignment

Implementation of ICSS in El Paso, including random assignment of cases to the ICSS and control groups, began in March of 2013. As of February 28, 2014, a total of 1010 unique records with random assignment designations were received from the El Paso DRO (see Table A-1). Although random assignment continued until May, only those assigned as of February 28th, 2014 are included in this report.

Table A-1. Random Assignment by El Paso DRO

Case Type	N	%
Control Group	385	38%
Removed from Control Group	98	10%
Treatment group	316	31%
Removed from Treatment Group	211	21%
Total	1010	

Study Population

MATCHING

The random assignment data included both cause-numbers and case-ids. Using both variables to match to the OAG administrative data ensures a one-to-one match. Case-ids were available for 96% of the randomly assigned cases, and these 973 cases were matched to the OAG dataset using both cause number and case-id. The remaining 37 cases without case-id were matched to the OAG dataset using only cause-number. The two sets of matches were then combined. A total of 887 matches (88%) were obtained (see Table A-2). These 887 cases form our study population.

Table A-2. Matches with OAG Administrative Data

Record Type	Not Matched	Matched	Total
El Paso DRO records with case-id	88 9%	885 91%	973 96%
El Paso DRO records without case-id	35 95%	2 5%	37 4%
Total	123 12%	887 88%	1010

A close examination indicates similar match rates for the treatment group and the control group (see Table A-3). Also, the match rate is fairly steady (see Table A-4) across the time period within which cases were assigned (March 2013 – February 2014).

Table A-3. Matches by Case Type

Case Type	Not Matched	Matched	Total
Control Group	15 4%	370 96%	385 38%
Removed from Control Group	51 52%	47 48%	98 10%
Treatment group	10 3%	306 97%	316 31%
Removed from Treatment Group	47 22%	164 78%	211 21%
Total	123 12%	887 88%	1010

Table A-4. Matches by Entry Month

Entry Month	Not Matched	Matched	Total
March 2013	6 6%	92 94%	98 10%
April 2013	9 9%	89 91%	98 10%
May 2013	16 15%	92 85%	108 11%
June 2013	8 8%	90 92%	98 10%
July 2013	16 19%	68 81%	84 8%
August 2013	19 20%	76 80%	95 9%
September 2013	13 17%	64 83%	77 8%
October 2013	9 14%	54 86%	63 6%
November 2013	4 6%	67 94%	71 7%
December 2013	6 10%	52 90%	58 6%
January 2013	6 7%	80 93%	86 9%
February 2013	11 15%	63 85%	74 7%
Total	123 12%	887 88%	1010

OAG CHARACTERISTICS

The 887 study cases were then matched to other OAG administrative datasets (court order data, case data, member-to-case cross-reference, and individual demographic data) to obtain additional information about the cases. Only 55% of the study cases (n=488) could be matched to the OAG court order dataset, with a vast majority of the matches coming from cases in the treatment group. Nearly all (96%) of the study cases (n=850) were matched to the OAG case dataset. Using the case-id to member-id cross-reference, custodial parents (CPs), non-custodial parents (NCPs) and dependent children were identified for each case, and their demographic information was obtained. All 887 study cases were matched to the OAG case-member dataset; however, the CP could not be

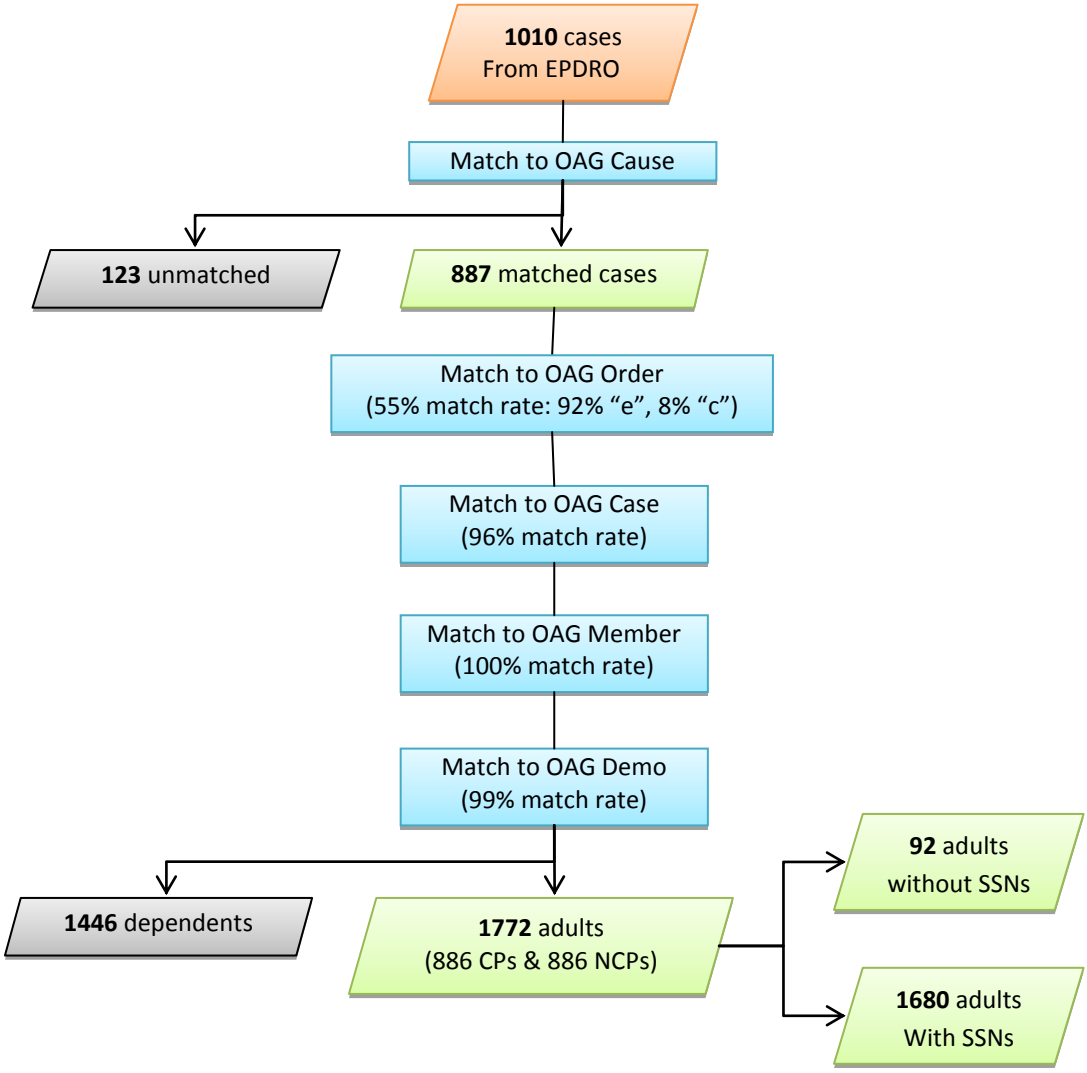
identified for one case and the NCP could not be identified for another case. Nearly all of the study adults (99%) were matched to the OAG demographic dataset.

Our final study population was thus comprised of 1772 adults. Random assignment for the final study population is summarized in Table A-5. Figure A-1 provides an overview of the matching process described above.

Table A-5. Random Assignment in El Paso Study Population

Study Adults	CPs	NCPs	Total
Control Group	370 42%	370 42%	740 42%
Removed from Control Group	47 5%	47 5%	94 5%
Treatment group	305 34%	306 35%	611 34%
Removed from Treatment Group	164 19%	163 18%	327 18%
Total	886	886	1772

Figure A-1. Processing of El Paso DRO Data to Build Study Population



EMPLOYMENT AND BENEFIT HISTORY

Using social security numbers to match against other datasets, employment and benefit (SNAP and TANF) history were obtained for 1680 adults (95%). Social security numbers were not available for 92 adults (5%), and thus for these individuals, employment, earnings and benefit history were treated as missing data. Employment history was derived from quarterly Unemployment Insurance (UI) earnings records. Derived measures included whether the adult was employed in the quarter during which the case was opened, the percent of time that the adult was employed in the prior 8 quarters, the adult's average quarterly earnings in the prior 8 quarters, and whether or not the earnings history would have been sufficient for the adult to qualify for unemployment insurance if they had lost their job and met other criteria. Benefit history indicators included whether the adult was receiving benefits during the month in which the case was opened, as well as the percent of time the adult received benefits in the prior 12 months.

MEDICAID/TANF HISTORY

Dependents were identified for 1740 of the 1772 adults in the study population (98%). Dependents were matched to the available Medicaid and TANF data to determine if they had been enrolled in Medicaid or receiving TANF benefits during the month in which the case was opened. Enrollment in these programs would have made their cases ineligible for study because they should have been referred for enforcement as full-service (FS) IV-D cases.

Table A-6. Medicaid/TANF History for Any Child

	No	Yes	Total
Cases with any child on Medicaid at case opening	759	127	886
	86%	14%	
Cases with any child on TANF at case opening	883	3	886
	100%	0%	

In the main body of this report, t-tests are presented on the 1351 adults in the control (n=740) and treatment groups (n=611). T-tests are also presented on the 1227 adults in the control (n=642) and treatment groups (n=585) whose children were not found to be on Medicaid or TANF when their case was opened.

Table A-7. Random Assignment in El Paso Study Population

Case Type	All		Subset	
	N	%	N	%
Control Group	740	42%	642	42%
Removed from Control Group	94	5%	78	5%
Treatment group	611	34%	585	39%
Removed from Treatment Group	327	18%	213	14%
Total	1772		1518	

HARRIS COUNTY

Study Population

The OAG administrative cause data has 525,149 cases that were opened in Harris County (see Table A-8). The data was restricted to the five courts for the study (270,683 cases); three courts that adopted ICSS at the start of the study period and one court that adopted ICSS at the end of the study period were excluded from this analysis.

These 270,683 cases were then matched to other OAG administrative datasets (court order data, case data, member-to-case cross-reference, and individual demographic data) to obtain additional information about the cases. Nearly half of the records (43%) could not be matched to the OAG court order dataset. As a result, we did not have the order-entered-date for these records. Nearly half of the records (46%) could also not be matched to the OAG case dataset. Records that were missing the order-entered-date were substituted with cause-start-date from the OAG cause dataset. Records that were missing both the order-entered-date and the cause-start-date were substituted with the case-open-date from the OAG case dataset.

After making these substitutions, we found that 42,996 records (16%) did not have an order-entered-date and were thus excluded from analysis. Cases with an entry date prior to or after the study period were also excluded (47%, n=127,685). In addition, cases that opened in a court the same month that the court adopted ICSS were excluded (1%, n=1,544). The study population was then comprised of a total of 98,458 cases.

Table A-8. Harris County Cases by Court Number

Court Number	N	%
0	21805	4%
22	1	0%
55	846	0%
133	1	0%
151	1	0%
176	1	0%
215	1	0%
245	53662	10%
246	52814	10%
247	53103	10%
256	1	0%
257	53184	10%
308	53246	10%
309	53436	10%
310	52257	10%
311	52045	10%
312	52492	10%
313	4700	1%
314	4755	1%
315	4586	1%
351	1	0%
398	1	0%
Total	512,939	

Using the case-id to member-id cross-reference, custodial parents (CPs), non-custodial parents (NCPs) and dependent children were identified for each case, and their demographic information was obtained. All 98,458 cases were matched to the OAG case-member dataset; however, the CP and NCPs could only be identified for 90,351 cases (92%). Nearly all of the study adults (99%) were matched to the OAG demographic dataset. A single case in which the CP and NCP were both listed as having the same SSN was excluded. Our final study population thus consisted of 180,700 adults, or 90,350 cases.

Random Assignment

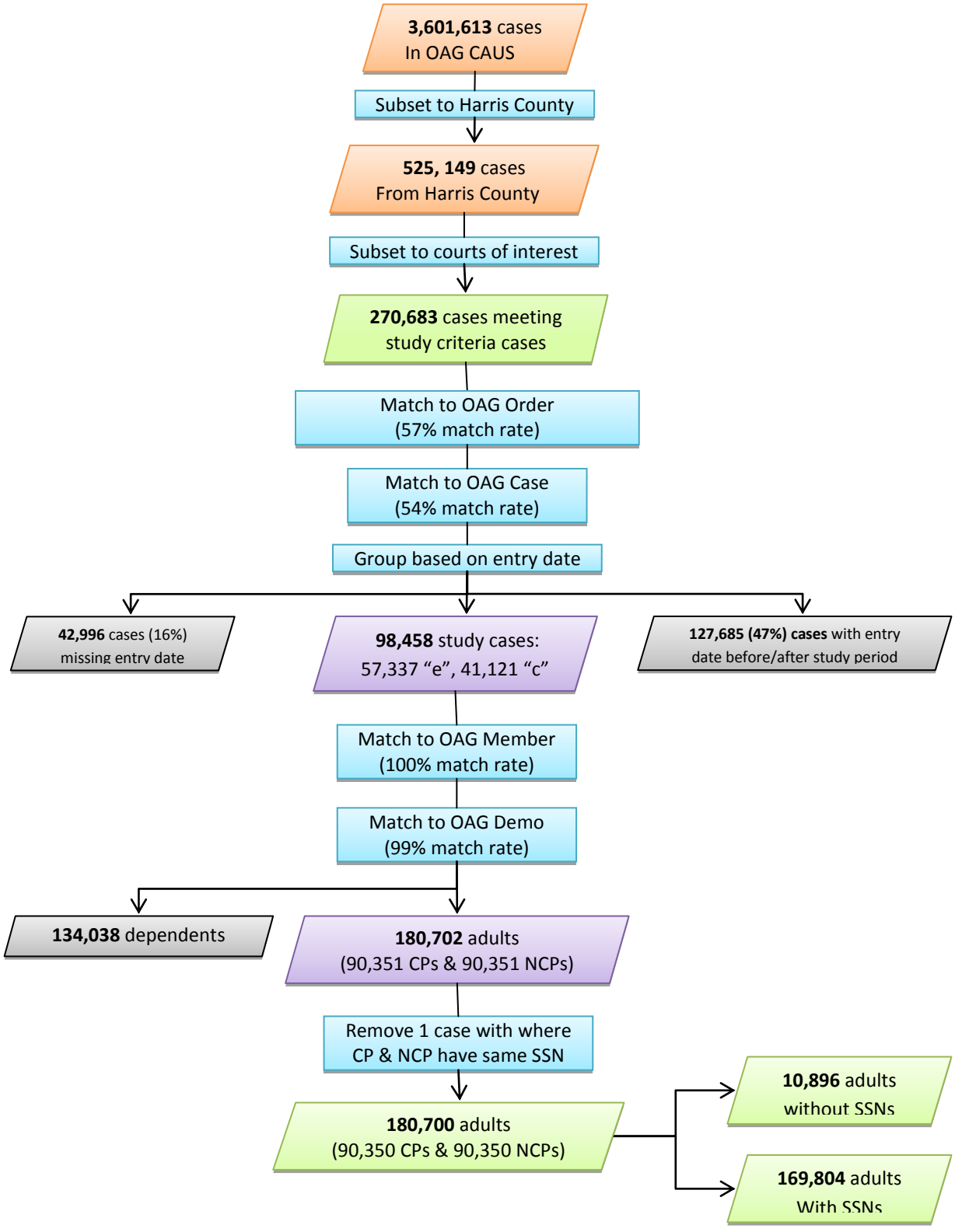
The cases in the study population were designated as "treatment" or "comparison" based on the date they were opened and the date that the court to which they were

assigned adopted ICSS. If a case was opened prior to the date the court adopted ICSS, it was designated as "comparison"; if the case was opened after the date the court adopted ICSS, it was designated as "treatment." Since the process by which cases were assigned to courts within Harris County was essentially random, the results of the assignment to ICSS or comparison group are also regarded as random. In the main body of this report, t-tests are presented on the 180,700 adults in the comparison and treatment groups (see Table A-9). Figure A-2 provides an overview of the process used to create the Harris County study population.

Table A-9. Random Assignment in Harris County Study Population

	N	%
Comparison Group	74,730	41%
Treatment group	105,970	59%
Total	180,700	

Figure A-2. Processing of OAG Data to Build Study Population for Harris County



Employment and Benefit History

Using social security numbers to match against other databases, employment and benefit (SNAP and TANF) history were obtained for 169,804 adults (94%). Social security numbers could not be found for 10,896 adults (6%). Employment history, derived from UI records, included measures of whether the adult had been employed during the quarter in which the case was opened, the percent of time that the adult was employed in the prior 8 quarters, the adult's average quarterly earnings in the prior 8 quarters, and whether the earnings history would have been sufficient for the adult to qualify for unemployment insurance if they had lost their job and met other criteria. Benefit history included whether the adult was receiving benefits during the month in which the case was opened, as well as the percent of time the adult was eligible or received benefits during the prior 12 months.

MEDICAID / TANF HISTORY

Dependents were identified for 179,338 of the 180,702 adults in the study population (99%). Dependents were matched to the available Medicaid and TANF data to determine if they had been enrolled in Medicaid or receiving TANF benefits during the month in which the case was opened. These characteristics would have made their cases ineligible for study because they should have been referred for enforcement as full-service (FS) IV-D cases.

Table A-10. Medicaid/TANF History for Any Child

	No	Yes	Total
Cases with any child on Medicaid at case opening	60,146	29,674	89,820
	67%	33%	
Cases with any child on TANF at case opening	86,916	2,904	89,820
	97%	3%	

In the main body of this report, t-tests are presented on the 116,744 adults in the comparison (n=48,493) and treatment groups (n=68,251), whose children were not enrolled in Medicaid or receiving TANF benefits during the month in which their case was opened.

Table A-11. Random Assignment in Harris Study Population

Case Type	All		Subset	
	N	%	N	%
Comparison group	74,730	41%	48,493	42%
Treatment group	105,970	59%	68,251	58%
Total	180,700		116,744	

APPENDIX B: DETAILED STATISTICS

This Appendix includes more detailed versions of several tables that appear in the main body of this report, including results of statistical tests.

Table B-1. El Paso Treatment vs. Control Group, all Identified Case Members, Detailed

	ICSS Treatment group		Control group					
All cases, demographics	N=300		N=350					
	Mean	**Std**	**Mean**	**Std**		**t-value**	**df**	**prob**
NCP age (years)	36.7	8.552	36.8	9.431		0.17	648	0.865
NCP is female	5.7%	0.232	7.3%	0.261		0.88	661	0.382
NCP is Hispanic	18.6%	0.390	22.2%	0.416		1.13	674	0.258
NCP is black	2.6%	0.160	2.2%	0.146		-0.38	674	0.701
NCP race/ethnicity unknown	74.8%	0.4	69.2%	0.5		-1.62	674	0.105
NCP is current or former military	28.4%	0.452						
CP age (years)	34.6	8.05	35.0	8.91		0.60	654	0.552
CP is Hispanic	20.3%	0.403	24.9%	0.433		1.40	673	0.163
CP is black	1.0%	0.099	0.8%	0.090		-0.24	673	0.812
CP race/ethnicity unknown	73.8%	0.441	69.7%	0.460		-1.16	673	0.248
CP is current or former military	1.0%	0.099						
Number of children	1.7	0.772	1.6	0.808		-0.70	660	0.484
Age of youngest child, years	6.9	4.811	7.2	4.841		0.72	660	0.471
Age of oldest child, years	8.9	5.417	9.0	5.499		0.24	660	0.810
Non-custodial Parent, employment and benefit history								
NCP employed at case opening	43.1%	0.496	40.8%	0.492		-0.61	674	0.542
Percent of time NCP employed over prior 8 quarters	44.0%	0.455	39.8%	0.455		-1.21	674	0.225
NCP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$6,018	11011.6	$4,769	7742.9		-1.67	532	0.095
NCP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	17.3%	0.379	15.1%	0.359		-0.77	674	0.443
Time since first observed NCP earnings (quarters)	22.5	17.74	21.2	17.74		-0.93	674	0.353
NCP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	42.5%	0.495	39.5%	0.489		-0.80	674	0.427

All cases, demographics	ICSS Treatment group N=300		Control group N=350			t-value	df	prob
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std				
NCP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	2.3%	0.150	3.0%	0.170		0.56	671	0.578
Percent of time NCP received SNAP benefits in prior year	3.9%	0.157	4.3%	0.161		0.34	674	0.737
NCP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.3%	0.057	0.3%	0.052		-0.13	674	0.893
Percent of time NCP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.1%	0.019	0.3%	0.052		0.63	483	0.530
Percent of time NCP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	4.7%	0.173	5.5%	0.194		0.54	670	0.590
Custodial Parent, employment and benefit history								
CP employed at case opening	54.1%	0.499	49.7%	0.501		-1.13	673	0.259
Percent of time CP employed over prior 8 quarters	49.5%	0.448	46.7%	0.452		-0.82	673	0.412
CP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$4,447	5084.2	$4,471	8543.0		0.05	616	0.964
CP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	14.4%	0.352	14.6%	0.354		0.06	673	0.951
Time since first observed CP earnings (quarters)	23.4	17.01	21.7	17.03		-1.28	673	0.202
CP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	49.5%	0.501	45.7%	0.499		-0.99	673	0.322
CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	13.8%	0.345	18.6%	0.390		1.72	670	0.085
Percent of time CP received SNAP benefits in prior year	11.4%	0.263	17.5%	0.310	**	2.76	672	0.006
CP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.0%	0.000	0.5%	0.073		1.42	369	0.158
Percent of time CP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.0%	0.000	0.3%	0.041		1.59	369	0.112
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	12.5%	0.297	20.5%	0.373	**	3.11	672	0.002

Table B-2. El Paso Treatment vs. Control Group, all Identified Non-Medicaid Case Members, Detailed

	ICSS Treatment group		Control group					
Non-PA cases, demographics	N=287		N=304					
	Mean	**Std**	**Mean**	**Std**		**t-value**	**df**	**prob**
NCP age (years)	36.8	8.592	37.0	9.550		0.35	589	0.728
NCP is female	5.6%	0.230	7.2%	0.259		0.82	604	0.411
NCP is Hispanic	18.8%	0.391	18.1%	0.385		-0.22	612	0.823
NCP is black	2.7%	0.163	1.9%	0.136		-0.71	570	0.480
NCP race/ethnicity unknown	74.4%	0.4	72.9%	0.4		-0.42	612	0.673
NCP is current or former military	28.7%	0.453						
CP age (years)	34.8	8.09	35.2	9.01		0.54	592	0.587
CP is Hispanic	20.9%	0.407	20.2%	0.402		-0.20	611	0.845
CP is black	1.0%	0.101	0.9%	0.096		-0.12	611	0.907
CP race/ethnicity unknown	73.6%	0.441	74.1%	0.439		0.14	611	0.885
CP is current or former military	1.0%	0.101						
Number of children	1.6	0.767	1.6	0.786		-1.30	598	0.193
Age of youngest child, years	6.9	4.791	7.2	4.881		0.74	598	0.460
Age of oldest child, years	8.9	5.380	8.9	5.498		0.10	598	0.923
Non-custodial Parent, employment and benefit history								
NCP employed at case opening	42.7%	0.495	39.6%	0.490		-0.78	612	0.437
Percent of time NCP employed over prior 8 quarters	43.6%	0.459	37.8%	0.451		-1.57	612	0.116
NCP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$6,110	11219.4	$4,916	8146.6		-1.50	529	0.135
NCP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	16.7%	0.374	15.0%	0.357		-0.60	612	0.549
Time since first observed NCP earnings (quarters)	22.3	17.85	20.5	17.88		-1.28	612	0.202
NCP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	42.0%	0.494	37.4%	0.485		-1.16	612	0.245
NCP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	2.0%	0.142	2.8%	0.165		0.61	610	0.542
Percent of time NCP received SNAP benefits in prior year	3.5%	0.149	3.7%	0.152		0.13	612	0.894
NCP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.3%	0.058	0.3%	0.056		-0.06	612	0.949
Percent of time NCP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.1%	0.019	0.3%	0.056		0.67	403	0.502
Percent of time NCP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	3.8%	0.155	4.3%	0.176		0.38	611	0.708

Non-PA cases, demographics	ICSS Treatment group N=287		Control group N=304			t-value	df	prob
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std				
Custodial Parent, employment and benefit history								
CP employed at case opening	53.8%	0.499	49.2%	0.501		-1.12	611	0.261
Percent of time CP employed over prior 8 quarters	49.1%	0.449	46.3%	0.456		-0.79	611	0.431
CP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$4,539	5157.5	$4,811	9081.4		0.46	516	0.645
CP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	14.7%	0.355	12.8%	0.334		-0.70	611	0.483
Time since first observed CP earnings (quarters)	23.1	17.16	21.1	17.28		-1.46	611	0.145
CP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	49.0%	0.501	45.8%	0.499		-0.79	611	0.432
CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	11.6%	0.321	14.3%	0.351		0.99	611	0.325
Percent of time CP received SNAP benefits in prior year	9.4%	0.235	12.6%	0.269		1.61	610	0.107
CP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.0%	0.000	0.0%	0.000				
Percent of time CP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.0%	0.000	0.1%	0.014		1.00	320	0.318
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	9.3%	0.254	12.4%	0.302		1.40	607	0.163

Table B-3. Harris Treatment vs. Comparison Group, all Identified Non-PA Case Members, Detailed

All cases, demographics	ICSS Treatment group N=33,824		Comparison group N=23,026			t-value	df	prob
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std				
NCP age (years)	35.2	9.330	34.4	9.275	**	-9.43	56848	<.0001
NCP is female	10.3%	0.304	10.5%	0.306		0.56	57714	0.573
NCP is Hispanic	25.0%	0.433	24.9%	0.432		-0.48	58370	0.628
NCP is black	28.9%	0.453	32.3%	0.468	**	8.88	51095	<.0001
NCP race/ethnicity unknown	23.7%	0.4	20.3%	0.4	**	-9.93	53825	<.0001
NCP is current or former military	3.1%	0.172						
CP age (years)	33.5	9.40	32.8	9.42	**	-8.70	56862	<.0001
CP is Hispanic	24.6%	0.431	25.2%	0.434		1.50	58370	0.135
CP is black	25.8%	0.438	29.1%	0.454	**	8.66	51120	<.0001
CP race/ethnicity unknown	27.1%	0.445	22.8%	0.420	**	-11.86	54033	<.0001
CP is current or former military	0.4%	0.064						
Number of children	1.4	0.707	1.4	0.706		-1.89	57694	0.059
Age of youngest child, years	6.7	5.550	6.6	5.713		-1.19	49933	0.234
Age of oldest child, years	7.9	6.106	7.8	6.247	*	-2.27	50136	0.023
Non-custodial Parent, employment and benefit history								
NCP employed at case opening	60.2%	0.490	56.9%	0.495	**	-8.02	51740	<.0001
Percent of time NCP employed over prior 8 quarters	59.6%	0.422	56.7%	0.423	**	-7.97	58370	<.0001
NCP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$8,314	29116.7	$6,374	12704.5	**	-10.93	49911	<.0001
NCP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	25.8%	0.438	27.0%	0.444	**	3.15	51660	0.002
Time since first observed NCP earnings (quarters)	29.1	14.60	28.3	14.98	**	-7.04	51274	<.0001
NCP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	58.9%	0.492	55.7%	0.497	**	-7.56	58370	<.0001
NCP filed for unemployment within prior year	7.5%	0.3	8.5%	0.3	**	4.32	50271	<.0001
NCP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	3.8%	0.191	4.1%	0.199		1.94	50857	0.052
Percent of time NCP received SNAP benefits in prior year	4.3%	0.16	4.2%	0.16		-0.91	58370	0.360
NCP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.1%	0.028	0.1%	0.030		0.48	49813	0.630
Percent of time NCP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.1%	0.022	0.2%	0.030	**	4.25	42398	<.0001
Percent of time NCP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	3.6%	0.153	3.7%	0.155		1.04	58370	0.299

All cases, demographics	ICSS Treatment group N=33,824		Comparison group N=23,026			t-value	df	prob
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std				
Custodial Parent, employment and benefit history								
CP employed at case opening	64.2%	0.479	61.4%	0.487	**	-6.96	51815	<.0001
Percent of time CP employed over prior 8 quarters	62.2%	0.419	59.7%	0.424	**	-7.17	51916	<.0001
CP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$6,006	8593.1	$5,248	9379.8	**	-9.96	49429	<.0001
CP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	22.4%	0.417	23.9%	0.427	**	4.15	51599	<.0001
Time since first observed CP earnings (quarters)	28.1	14.96	27.2	15.43	**	-7.52	51322	<.0001
CP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	61.8%	0.486	59.1%	0.492	**	-6.51	51937	<.0001
CP filed for unemployment within prior year	6.5%	0.2	7.0%	0.3	*	2.16	51304	0.031
CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	15.4%	0.361	17.2%	0.378	**	5.80	50866	<.0001
Percent of time CP received SNAP benefits in prior year	14.9%	0.30	16.1%	0.31	**	4.80	51164	<.0001
CP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.5%	0.069	0.9%	0.093	**	5.60	42396	<.0001
Percent of time CP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.9%	0.067	1.6%	0.091	**	10.67	42354	<.0001
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	16.6%	0.315	17.8%	0.321	**	4.58	51775	<.0001

Table B-4. Harris Treatment vs. Comparison Group, Matched Non-PA Case Members, Detailed

	ICSS Treatment group		Comparison group					
All cases, demographics	N=14,230		N=14,230					
	Mean	**Std**	**Mean**	**Std**		**t-value**	**df**	**prob**
NCP age (years)	34.6	9.327	34.6	9.342		-0.62	28458	0.538
NCP is female	10.2%	0.302	10.1%	0.301		-0.29	28458	0.768
NCP is Hispanic	26.1%	0.439	26.4%	0.441		0.65	28458	0.518
NCP is black	32.2%	0.467	32.3%	0.468		0.16	28458	0.869
NCP race/ethnicity unknown	18.7%	0.4	18.3%	0.4		-0.72	28458	0.473
NCP is current or former military	3.2%	0.175						
CP age (years)	33.0	9.36	33.0	9.40		-0.46	28458	0.643
CP is Hispanic	26.5%	0.441	26.5%	0.441		0.01	28458	0.994
CP is black	28.9%	0.453	29.0%	0.454		0.16	28458	0.873
CP race/ethnicity unknown	21.2%	0.409	20.7%	0.405		-1.06	28458	0.287
CP is current or former military	0.4%	0.066						
Number of children	1.4	0.703	1.4	0.703		0.03	28458	0.973
Age of youngest child, years	6.5	5.555	6.4	5.601		-0.10	28458	0.922
Age of oldest child, years	7.6	6.066	7.6	6.155		0.11	28458	0.912
Non-custodial Parent, employment and benefit history								
NCP employed at case opening	59.2%	0.492	58.5%	0.493		-1.16	28458	0.248
Percent of time NCP employed over prior 8 quarters	58.7%	0.420	58.7%	0.419		0.02	28458	0.985
NCP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$6,933	10153.0	$6,801	9598.7		-1.13	28369	0.259
NCP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	27.3%	0.445	27.4%	0.446		0.23	28458	0.821
Time since first observed NCP earnings (quarters)	28.9	14.58	28.8	14.66		-0.51	28458	0.611
NCP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	58.1%	0.493	57.8%	0.494		-0.53	28458	0.597
NCP filed for unemployment within prior year	8.2%	0.3	8.4%	0.3		0.34	28458	0.731
NCP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	3.6%	0.186	4.0%	0.195		1.68	28392	0.093
Percent of time NCP received SNAP benefits in prior year	4.0%	0.15	4.0%	0.16		-0.03	28458	0.977
NCP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.1%	0.025	0.1%	0.025		0.00	28458	1.000
Percent of time NCP received TANF benefits in prior year	0.1%	0.019	0.1%	0.020		1.04	28220	0.297
Percent of time NCP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	3.4%	0.149	3.6%	0.152		0.62	28440	0.533

All cases, demographics	ICSS Treatment group N=14,230		Comparison group N=14,230			t-value	df	prob
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std				
Custodial Parent, employment and benefit history								
CP employed at case opening	63.8%	0.480	64.2%	0.479		0.64	28458	0.519
Percent of time CP employed over prior 8 quarters	62.1%	0.415	62.2%	0.416		0.20	28458	0.842
CP average quarterly earnings over prior 8 quarters	$5,539	6718.5	$5,551	6698.9		0.16	28458	0.873
CP experienced earnings dip of at least 20% within prior 8 quarters	23.7%	0.425	24.0%	0.427		0.60	28458	0.550
Time since first observed CP earnings (quarters)	28.0	14.85	27.9	15.01		-0.61	28458	0.544
CP earnings history sufficient to qualify for UI	61.6%	0.486	61.8%	0.486		0.45	28458	0.649
CP filed for unemployment within prior year	7.1%	0.3	7.2%	0.3		0.33	28458	0.739
CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) benefits at case opening	17.0%	0.376	17.4%	0.379		0.88	28458	0.380
Percent of time CP received SNAP benefits in prior year	16.1%	0.31	16.6%	0.31		1.38	28458	0.169
CP receiving TANF benefits at case opening	0.6%	0.075	0.6%	0.074		-0.22	28438	0.827
Percent of time CP received TANF benefits in prior year	1.1%	0.076	1.1%	0.073		-0.09	28410	0.930
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid in prior year	17.8%	0.321	18.5%	0.327		1.70	28455	0.089

Table B-5. Harris County Propensity Score (PS) Matching Diagnostics by Cohort

Cohort, entry dates	Number of ICSS cases	Number of compar-ison cases	Selection effect, R-squared	Average PS, compar-ison group	Average PS, ICSS group	Number of matched pairs	Average absolute PS difference	Number of pairs after caliper applied	Percent removed by caliper	Final average absolute PS difference
Aug 2005 to Jan 2006	1395	1871	0.0284	0.4149	0.4435	1395	0.0115	1245	10.8%	0.0008
Mar 2006 to Feb 2007	5568	2749	0.0205	0.6559	0.6762	2749	0.0206	2138	22.2%	0.0008
Mar 2007 to Feb 2008	4840	2945	0.0056	0.6182	0.6238	2945	0.0050	2700	8.3%	0.0007
Mar 2008 to Feb 2009	4705	2799	0.0074	0.6223	0.6298	2799	0.0078	2476	11.5%	0.0009
Mar 2009 to Feb 2010	4864	3035	0.0047	0.6128	0.6177	3035	0.0053	2750	9.4%	0.0008
Mar 2010 to Feb 2011	4075	2735	0.0058	0.5945	0.6010	2735	0.0072	2493	8.8%	0.0006
Apr 2011 to Aug 2011	2712	566	0.0207	0.8104	0.8309	566	0.0201	428	24.4%	0.0014
All cohorts combined	28159	16700		0.6040	0.6418	16224	0.0096	14230	12.3%	0.0008

Table B-6. El Paso Impact Estimates, Detailed

	ICSS treatment group		Control group					
Outcome	**Adjusted mean**	**sample size**	**Adjusted mean**	**sample size**	**ICSS impact**		**F-value**	**prob**
Percent of time any child support collections made	76.2%	942487						
Percent of time full current child support amount collected	37.5%	183907						
Percent of time current plus arrears child support amount collected	36.6%	715158						
Monthly average child support collections	$935	715158						
Percent of time CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamp) benefits	9.8%	715158	11.6%	591652	-1.8%	*	312.32	0.0197
Average monthly SNAP (Food Stamp) benefits, CP	$335	406428	$319	332465	$16		153.51	0.3980
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid	6.7%	942487	9.1%	940518	-2.4%	**	1.29	0.0001
Percent of time CP employed	54.3%	942487	51.1%	940518	3.2%		35.87	0.1685
CP average quarterly earnings, among employed	$8135	942487	$9400	940518	-$1265		0.38	0.0523
Percent of time NCP employed	38.4%	7674	42.2%	6867	-3.8%		0.45	0.1113
NCP average quarterly earnings, among employed	$15917	295579	$10405	294919	$5512	*	1.38	0.0158

Table B-7. Harris Quasi-experimental Impact Estimates, Detailed

	ICSS treatment group		Control group				
Outcome	**Adjusted mean**	**sample size**	**Adjusted mean**	**sample size**	**ICSS impact**	**F-value**	**prob**
Percent of time any child support collections made	56.2%	715158					
Percent of time full current child support amount collected	53.1%	715158					
Percent of time current plus arrears child support amount collected	34.3%	715158					
Monthly average child support collections	$569	406428					
Money judgment made in child support case	0.3%	942487	0.3%	940518	0.0%	1.29	0.2559
Percent of time CP receiving SNAP (Food Stamp) benefits	19.6%	942487	19.3%	940518	0.3% **	26.12	<.0001
Average monthly SNAP (Food Stamp) benefits, CP	$427	183907	$424	182788	$3 **	30.04	<.0001
Percent of time CP receiving TANF benefits	0.8%	942487	0.7%	940518	0.1% **	35.87	<.0001
Average monthly TANF benefits, CP	$184	7674	$185	6867	-$1	0.45	0.5009
Percent of time CP enrolled in Medicaid	20.8%	942487	20.7%	940518	.1%	0.38	0.5353
Percent of time CP employed	61.4%	295579	61.6%	294919	-.2%	1.38	0.2400
CP average quarterly earnings, among employed	$9717	181551	$9758	181654	-$41	2.21	0.1376
Percent of time NCP employed	53.6%	295579	52.9%	294919	0.7% **	53.19	<.0001
NCP average quarterly earnings, among employed	$12831	158286	$12807	156121	$24	0.13	0.7175