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**Giving Noncustodial
Parents Options:
Employment and Child
Support Outcomes of the
SHARE Program**

Final Report

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The opinions and conclusions expressed herein are solely those of the authors and should not be construed as representing the opinions or policy of MPR or of any agency of the federal government.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recent years, policymakers and program administrators have increasingly focused on the role of noncustodial parents (NCPs) in the lives of low-income families. One example is **Support Has A Rewarding Effect (SHARE)**, an initiative operated with Welfare-to-Work (WtW) grant support in three counties in the state of Washington. *SHARE* offered three options to NCPs whose minor, dependent children were receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and who were in arrears on their support obligations: (1) start paying support, (2) enroll in a WtW program, or (3) face possible incarceration. The main objective of this study was to examine the employment, earnings, and child support outcomes for targeted NCPs.

HOW DID *SHARE* OPERATE?

- *SHARE* involved collaboration among the welfare and workforce investment systems, child support enforcement agency, and employment and training providers.

SHARE targeted NCPs who had current orders of child support and were delinquent in their payments. The Division of Child Support (DCS) identified parents who had not paid child support during the past 60 days or longer, and who seemed eligible for WtW services because they had a child receiving TANF. These NCPs were referred to the Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney (YCPA) for initiation of contempt proceedings. YCPA set a hearing date and attempted to serve the NCP with a notice to appear in court. If he failed to appear, the NCP was considered in contempt of court, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.¹ If the NCP could not be located and served, the hearing date was cancelled.

When an NCP appeared in court, YCPA staff explained *SHARE*. The NCP had to meet the terms of his support order (or orders) by paying child support, or he would be held in contempt of court and possibly jailed. NCPs who were unemployed or who believed they might have difficulty meeting their child support obligations could participate in WtW services to avoid contempt proceedings and the possibility of jail. The NCPs who agreed to participate in WtW services were referred to one of the Tri-County Workforce Development Corporation's WtW service providers. There, the referred NCPs had access to the same employment services as other WtW-eligible clients.

SHARE enrolled NCPs and served them in this manner from July 1998 through September 2001.

¹We refer to a noncustodial parent as "he" or "him" because 88 percent of the referred cases were men.

- *The SHARE approach emphasized close monitoring of child support compliance.*

After NCPs were engaged in *SHARE*, YCPA staff continued to obtain progress reports from the WtW providers and to monitor their child support payments. YCPA staff held review hearings with the NCPs every 30 to 45 days, or less frequently if the NCP was making progress toward employment and even minimal child support payments.

- *SHARE also strove to limit the burden of child support obligations on the NCPs, so these did not become a disincentive to work.*

When an NCP became engaged in the initiative, YCPA staff worked with the parent to modify the existing child support orders to ensure that payment requirements were reasonable. In particular, DCS allowed for (1) establishment of payment agreements for less than the current amount for a temporary period, (2) reestablishment of payment agreements for default orders that originally were incorrect, and (3) the possibility of waiving arrears. Support orders could be modified further based on WtW provider reports and review hearings.

DID SHARE REACH ITS INTENDED TARGETS?

- *NCPs are a hard-to-reach population.*

Finding and engaging their intended participants is a challenge that programs aiming to serve NCPs and other unattached males commonly encounter, and *SHARE* was not an exception. Of the 574 NCP cases that DCS identified as potentially eligible over the period of our study, less than half (280) ever appeared at a hearing at which *SHARE* was explained to them.

- *NCPs took different paths through SHARE.*

The path that NCPs took through *SHARE* depended on their eligibility, YCPA's success in serving citations, whether the NCP attended the hearing, and the NCPs' appropriateness for WtW services (Exhibit 1). Many NCPs never learned about *SHARE* because staff could not locate them, and some were incarcerated or had moved. Two-thirds (172) of those who appeared at a *SHARE* hearing were referred to a WtW provider for employment services. Most of the remaining one-third opted to find employment and/or resume paying child support on their own.

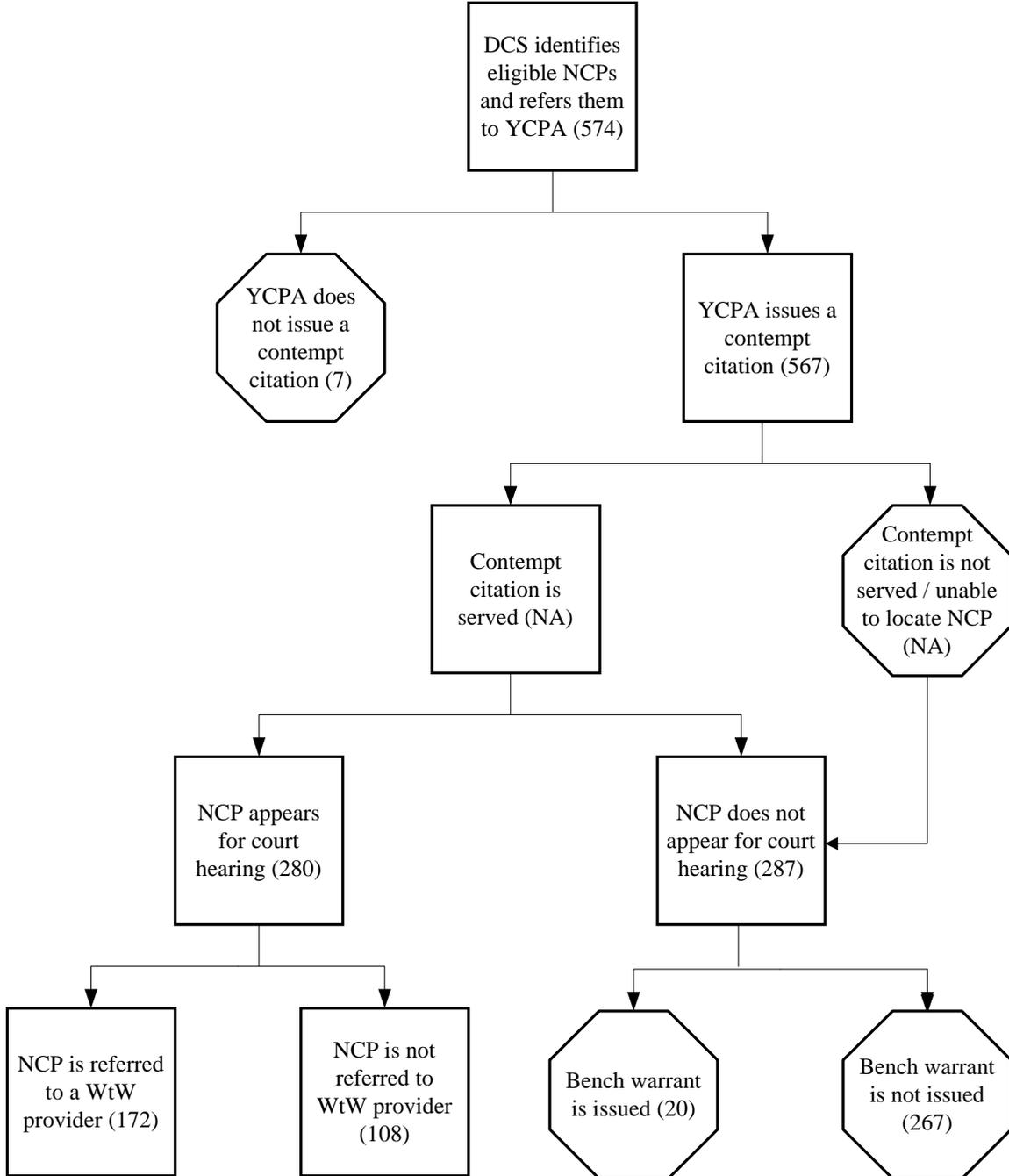
HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS SHARE IN REESTABLISHING CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS?

- *Fewer than a quarter of NCP cases referred to SHARE were resolved with reestablishment of child support.*

According to YCPA records, 449 (or 78 percent) of the 574 cases referred to them were closed and referred back to DCS when no further action by YCPA staff was deemed possible or warranted. In 111 of these 449 cases, the NCPs had resumed payments and were released from court supervision. In the remaining 338 cases closed, YCPA staff had been unable to reestablish child support. These overall statistics nevertheless mask important differences in the resolution of cases referred to *SHARE* according to the paths that NCPs followed through the initiative.

EXHIBIT 1

PROGRESSION OF REFERRED NCPs THROUGH *SHARE*



DCS = Division of Child Support; NA = not available; NCP = noncustodial parent; WtW = Welfare-to-Work; YCPA = Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney.

- ***The further the SHARE process went, the greater the likelihood of reestablishing child support.***

NCPs who never appeared at a hearing almost always had their cases closed without having resumed child support payments. But when NCPs appeared for their hearings, YCPA staff achieved better results. NCPs who appeared for hearings were about equally likely to have their cases closed with child support being paid as with child support not being paid. The cases of NCPs who appeared at hearings seemed somewhat more likely to be closed with child support being paid if the NCP *was* referred for WtW services than otherwise. However, among *SHARE*-eligible cases not referred to WtW, YCPA staff also were able to achieve a positive child support result in most cases.

- ***Reestablishing child support payments required substantial effort.***

YCPA staff remained involved for about two years in the cases of NCPs who appeared for hearings. (The cases of NCPs who did not come to hearings were resolved relatively quickly—within an average of six months.) This degree of involvement is not surprising, since YCPA staff continued to conduct review hearings and monitor child support payments to ensure that the NCP was meeting his obligations. The prolonged involvement of YCPA staff may have been an important factor in their ability to achieve a successful outcome with many of these cases.

HOW DID TARGETED NCPs FARE AFTER REFERRAL TO *SHARE*?

- ***NCPs worked more, earned more, and paid more child support after referral to SHARE than before.***

The employment rate among *all* NCPs referred to *SHARE* increased from one-quarter just before referral to one-third in the quarter of referral, and remained above one-third for the following nine quarters. Average earnings increased 39 percent between the quarter immediately preceding referral and the quarter of referral, and continued to climb. The rate of child support payment nearly doubled just after referral, and consistently exceeded pre-referral highs.

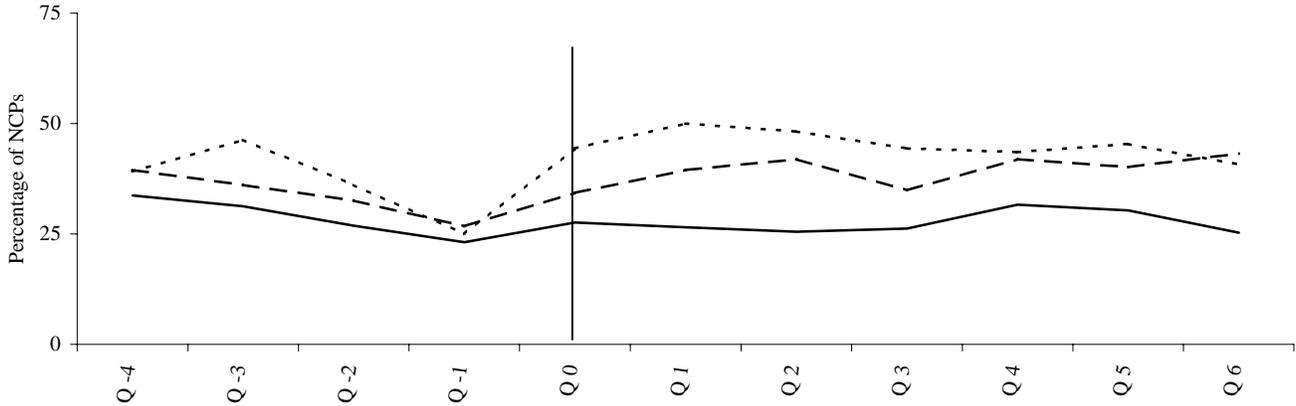
- ***Outcomes improved for NCPs who took part in SHARE, but also for those who did not.***

NCPs who appeared at a hearing and learned about *SHARE* had higher employment rates, average earnings, and child support payments than NCPs who never appeared at such a hearing (see Exhibits 2 and 3). Among NCPs who appeared at a *SHARE* hearing, those referred to WtW services and those not referred had comparable employment rates, but NCPs referred to WtW earned less. Similarly, NCPs referred to WtW and NCPs not referred to WtW were equally likely to pay child support following referral, but NCPs referred to WtW paid less.

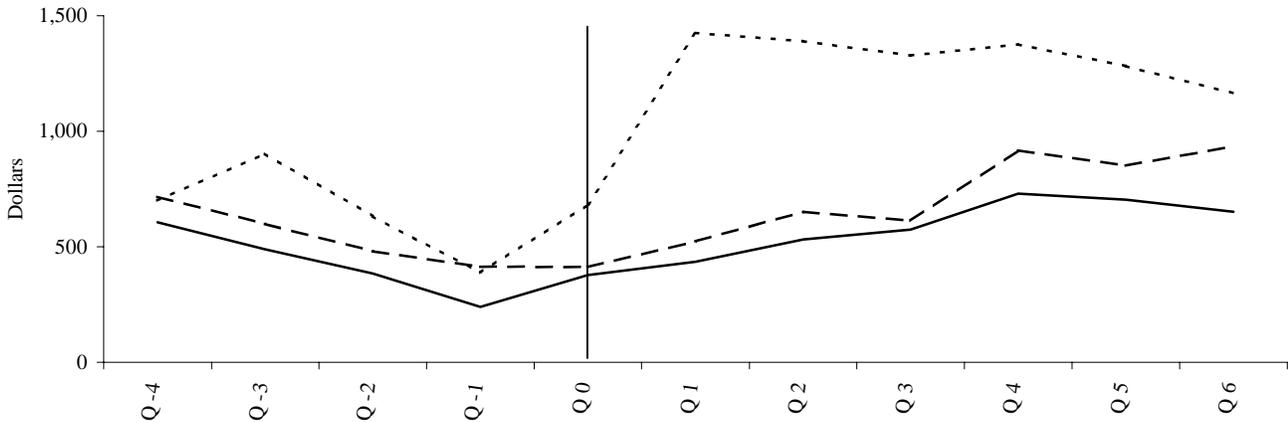
EXHIBIT 2

EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES FOR NCPs REFERRED TO *SHARE*

EMPLOYMENT RATES



AVERAGE EARNINGS



Legend:
 _____ NCPs who did not appear at a *SHARE* hearing.
 - - - - - NCPs who appeared and were referred to Welfare-to-Work services.
 NCPs who appeared and were not referred to Welfare-to-Work services.

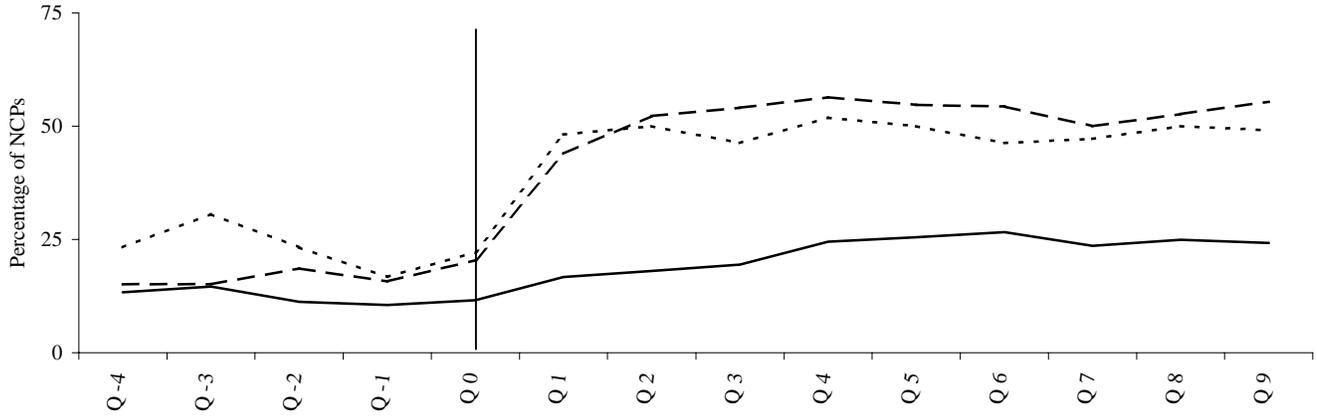
Source: Administrative data from state of Washington (as of March 2003).

Notes: NCPs = noncustodial parents; Q₀ = quarter of referral to *SHARE*; average earnings include those NCPs who did have any reported employment in a given quarter.

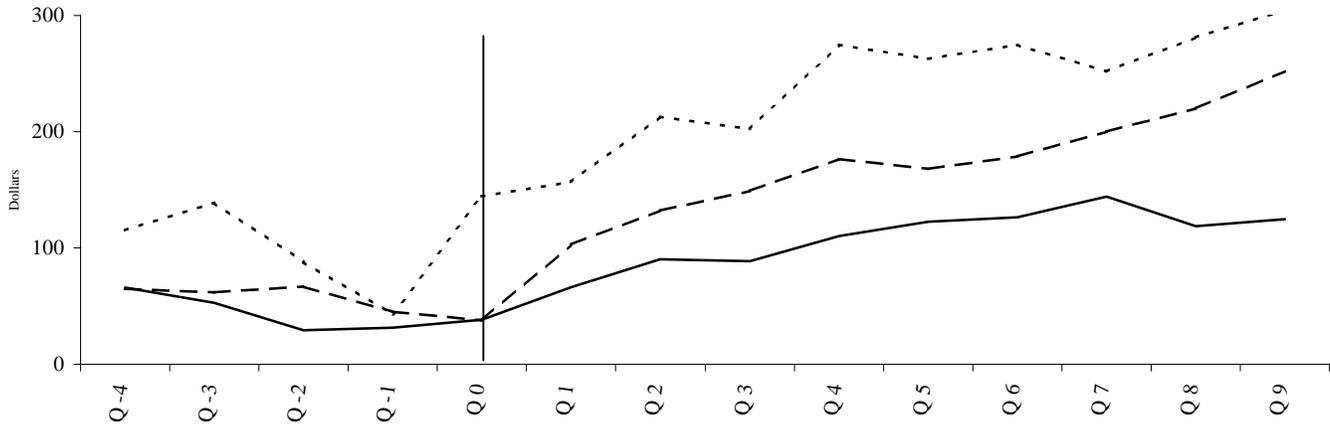
EXHIBIT 3

CHILD SUPPORT OUTCOMES FOR NCPs REFERRED TO *SHARE*

CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT RATES



AVERAGE CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS



Legend:

- NCPs who did not appear at a *SHARE* hearing.
- - - NCPs who appeared and were referred to Welfare-to-Work services.
- · · NCPs who appeared and were not referred to Welfare-to-Work services.

Source: Administrative data from state of Washington (as of March 2003).

Notes: NCPs = noncustodial parents; Q₀ = quarter of referral to *SHARE*; average child support collections include those NCPs who did not pay child support in a given quarter.

WHAT CAN WE CONCLUDE FROM THIS STUDY?

- *SHARE probably contributed to the observed increases in employment, earnings, and child support payments.*

Factors other than *SHARE*—such as unobserved characteristics of the NCPs or natural ebbs and flows in their employment and ability to pay support—probably played some role in the outcomes observed. However, differences in key outcomes for NCPs who took different paths through the initiative—insignificant before referral to *SHARE*—become more marked and significant after referral to the program. This suggests that all or some of *SHARE*'s components—service of a summons, the threat of incarceration, the possibility of renegotiating obligations and arrears, WtW services, and ongoing compliance monitoring—may have played a role in the observed improvements for NCPs who did engage in the initiative.

- *More rigorous evaluation could help clarify how programs like SHARE influence outcomes.*

Without a random assignment evaluation, we cannot establish definitively whether *SHARE* is responsible for the observed improvements in outcomes, the extent to which it influenced these outcomes, or how it influenced them. The available evidence, however, suggests that the intervention is promising. A more rigorous evaluation of *SHARE* or of similar initiatives could shed light on the effects due to the program itself rather than other factors. An experimental evaluation could determine outcomes for NCPs and compare them to how they would have fared without the intervention—that is, the program's "value-added." It would also be important to examine how various components of the intervention contribute to impacts, and their relative importance overall and for key NCP subgroups (for example, NCPs who had criminal records before referral and those with poor employment histories).

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, policymakers and program administrators have increasingly focused on the role of noncustodial parents (NCPs) in the lives of low-income families. Increasing the payment of child support for children in these families is now commonly acknowledged as an important element of efforts to reduce poverty and welfare dependency, as well as to promote personal responsibility. Although the failure of some NCPs to pay support may stem from a lack of commitment to their children, research shows that about one-quarter of all NCPs fail to pay support because they are poor and cannot afford to make payments, rather than because they do not want to (Sorensen and Zibman 2001). This finding has led states and localities to implement strategies to help economically disadvantaged NCPs increase their employment and earnings, and thus their ability to meet their child support obligations. Although the national Welfare-to-Work (WtW) grants program primarily targets recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), it has been an important vehicle for states and localities to provide employment, training, and support services to NCPs.

This report examines a special initiative, called **Support Has A Rewarding Effects** (*SHARE*), that operated with WtW grant support and targeted NCPs in three counties in the state of Washington. *SHARE* offered three options to NCPs whose children were receiving TANF and who were in arrears on their support obligations: (1) start paying support, (2) enroll in a WtW program, or (3) face possible incarceration. The main objective of this study was to examine the employment, earnings, and child support outcomes from this innovative collaboration involving the welfare system, child support enforcement agencies, the workforce investment system, and employment and training providers. Table I.1 summarizes our main findings.

TABLE I.1

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE *SHARE* OUTCOMES STUDY

-
- ***NCPs took different paths through SHARE.*** About half of the NCPs appeared at a mandatory hearing at which the program was explained to them. Many NCPs never learned about *SHARE* because staff could not locate them, and some were incarcerated or had moved. Two-thirds (172) of those who appeared at a *SHARE* hearing were referred to a WtW provider for employment services. Most of the remaining one-third opted to find employment and/or resume paying child support on their own.
 - ***NCPs worked more, earned more, and paid more child support after referral to SHARE than before.*** The employment rate among *all* NCPs referred to *SHARE* increased from one-quarter just before referral to one-third in the quarter of referral, and remained above one-third for the following nine quarters. Average earnings increased 39 percent between the quarter immediately preceding referral and the quarter of referral, and continued to climb. The rate of child support payment nearly doubled just after referral, and it consistently exceeded pre-referral highs.
 - ***Outcomes improved for NCPs who took part in SHARE, but also for those who did not.*** NCPs who appeared at a hearing and learned about *SHARE* had higher employment rates, average earnings, and child support payments than NCPs who never appeared at such a hearing. Among NCPs who appeared at a *SHARE* hearing, those referred to WtW services and those not referred had comparable employment rates, but NCPs referred to WtW earned less. Similarly, NCPs referred to WtW and NCPs not referred to WtW were equally likely to pay child support following referral, but NCPs referred to WtW paid less.
 - ***SHARE probably contributed to the observed increases in employment, earnings, and child support payments.*** Factors other than *SHARE*—such as unobserved characteristics of the NCPs or natural ebbs and flows in their employment and ability to pay support—probably played some role in the outcomes observed. However, differences in key outcomes for NCPs who took different paths through the initiative—insignificant before referral to *SHARE*—become more marked and significant after referral to the program. This suggests that all or some of *SHARE*'s components—service of a summons, the threat of incarceration, the possibility of renegotiating obligations and arrears, WtW services, and ongoing compliance monitoring—may have played a role in the observed improvements for NCPs who did engage in the initiative. More rigorous evaluation of such initiatives could help clarify how programs like *SHARE* affect outcomes.
-

A. THE WELFARE-TO-WORK GRANTS PROGRAM

The WtW grants program is one of several major, federally funded initiatives aimed at helping welfare recipients and other low-income parents to move into employment. In 1997, the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) authorized the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) to award \$3 billion in grants to states and local organizations. The grants were intended to help the hardest-to-employ recipients of TANF and noncustodial parents of children on TANF to prepare for employment, find jobs, stay employed, and advance in the job market. The WtW grants program built on the earlier enactment, in 1996, of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, which created the work-focused, time-limited TANF program. TANF was designed to move people off the welfare rolls and into employment quickly, whereas WtW grants provided resources targeted to state and local efforts to help particularly disadvantaged individuals who were likely to have great difficulty making that transition.

DOL distributed the \$3 billion in funding that Congress provided for the WtW grants program in stages during 1998 and 1999. Three-quarters of the funds were allocated to states based on a formula that considered the states' shares of the national poverty population and TANF caseload. One-quarter was distributed competitively on the basis of applications that states, local agencies, and nonprofit organizations submitted to DOL. Competitive grants were awarded in three rounds, which were announced in May 1998, November 1998, and October 1999. Formula and competitive funds may be used for a range of activities designed to move WtW participants into employment, and grantees have substantial flexibility in designing WtW services.

WtW Eligibility Requirements for NCPs. The BBA required WtW grantees to spend at least 70 percent of their funds on specific target groups, one of which was NCPs. In order to qualify for WtW under the 70 percent criteria, however, NCPs had to meet two requirements.

First, they had to have two of the following three legislatively specified barriers to employment: (1) no high school diploma or GED *and* low reading or math skills, (2) substance abuse problems, and (3) poor work history.¹ Second, they had to have a child with a custodial parent who was a long-term TANF recipient or within one year of reaching the TANF time limit (or have a child in a child-only TANF case who met the same criterion). WtW grantees also could spend up to 30 percent of their funds on TANF recipients or other NCPs with “characteristics associated with long-term welfare dependency,” such as being a teenage parent, having a poor work history, or being a high-school dropout.

As the WtW programs were implemented, it became clear that the congressionally defined eligibility criteria were slowing enrollment and limiting participation (Perez-Johnson et al. 2000). The WtW eligibility rules were therefore amended in November 1999. The amendments left intact the requirement that 70 percent of WtW funds be spent on a specific category of participants, but they broadened this category to make it easier for both TANF recipients and NCPs to qualify for WtW services. To qualify for WtW after the amendments, NCPs had to (1) be unemployed, underemployed, or having difficulty making child support payments; (2) have minor children who were receiving or were eligible for TANF, had received TANF during the past year, or were receiving or were eligible for assistance under the Food Stamp, Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid, or State Children’s Health Insurance Program; and (3) enter into a personal responsibility contract under which they committed to cooperating in establishing paternity, paying child support, and participating in services to improve their prospects for employment and paying child support.

¹The WtW regulations defined “poor work history” as having worked no more than 13 consecutive weeks full-time in unsubsidized employment during the prior 12 months.

End of the WtW Program. Congress did not intend to provide ongoing support for WtW interventions. WtW grantees originally were given three years from the date they received their awards (both formula and competitive) to spend their grants. Grantees, in turn, often passed these requirements on to the providers with whom they subcontracted for WtW services. Ultimately, Congress extended the period over which WtW funds may be used to a total of five years—that is, through 2004.² However, no additional appropriations for WtW have been made or are planned.

B. HOW DID *SHARE* OPERATE?

The Tri-County Workforce Development Council (WDC),³ in the state of Washington, was one of the WtW grantees that targeted services to NCPs. As the administrative entity for Workforce Investment Act (WIA) services in Yakima, Kittitas, and Klickitat counties, Tri-County WDC was responsible for the administration of WtW formula funds (\$3.4 million received in 1998 and \$2.4 million received in 1999) and for delivery of WtW services in the three counties.

SHARE involved strong collaboration among Tri-County WDC, the Division of Child Support (DCS) of the state’s Department of Social and Health Services, and the office of the Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney (YCPA). The program targeted NCPs who had current orders of child support and were delinquent in their payments. (NCPs who owed only arrears were not considered eligible for *SHARE*.) DCS identified parents who had not paid child support

²This extension was granted largely in response to the difficulties that most grantees encountered enrolling participants under the BBA’s original eligibility criteria, which lasted for most of the grants’ original implementation period. These implementation issues are discussed in more detail in Fender et al. (2000) and in other reports from the national WtW evaluation.

³Formerly, the Tri-Valley Private Industry Council.

during the past 60 days or longer, and who seemed eligible for WtW services (that is, had a child receiving TANF) and then referred them to YCPA for initiation of contempt proceedings. After receiving a referral, YCPA set a hearing date and had a process server attempt to contact the NCP to notify him that he must appear in court.⁴ If he failed to appear, the NCP was considered in contempt of court and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. If the NCP could not be located and served, the hearing date was cancelled.

When an NCP appeared in court, YCPA staff asked for a finding of contempt. YCPA staff then asked the NCP whether he understood why he had been called to court and whether he was working; they then explained the *SHARE* program to the NCP. The NCP had to meet the terms of his support order (or orders)—by paying child support—in order to avoid sanctions from the court, including possibly jail. NCPs who were unemployed or who believed that they might have difficulty meeting their child support obligations were given the opportunity to purge the contempt finding and avoid jail by participating in WtW services. The NCPs who agreed to participate in WtW services were referred to one of Tri-County WDC’s WtW service providers, with a requirement to contact the provider within 10 days.⁵

SHARE operated as a special initiative under Tri-County WDC’s Welfare-to-Work program. Hence, once at a WtW provider, the referred NCPs had access to the same services and followed the same client-flow process as other WtW-eligible clients. Participants first met with a case manager for an assessment that was conducted as a one-on-one meeting and covered a wide range of issues, including education and work history, employment goals, family history, and

⁴We refer to a noncustodial parent as “he” or “him” because 88 percent of the referred cases were men.

⁵Tri-County WDC contracted with three organizations to provide the majority of WtW services: (1) People for People, (2) the Yakima Valley Opportunities Industrialization Center, and (3) the Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic.

potential employment barriers. At the assessment meeting, NCPs were asked to sign a personal responsibility contract detailing their responsibilities in the program.

The services WtW providers offered consistently focused on helping the NCPs secure unsubsidized employment, but they also were structured to meet individual needs. Thus, although activities such as job search workshops and referrals for job openings were the principal service offered, NCPs could be placed in on-the-job training, work experience, or subsidized jobs as an intermediate step before unsubsidized employment. After the NCP had secured an unsubsidized job, WtW case management continued for at least 90 days, with a focus on ensuring that the NCP kept his job and advanced to better opportunities, if appropriate. WtW funds were available to help with transportation, uniforms, work supplies, and other short-term emergency needs. NCPs also could be referred to outside organizations for a range of services, as necessary, including anger management, conflict mediation, and substance abuse counseling.

After the NCP was referred to WtW, YCPA staff continued to obtain progress reports from the providers and to monitor child support payments. YCPA review hearings initially were scheduled to check the NCP's progress every 30 to 45 days. Prior to each review hearing, YCPA staff solicited progress reports from the WtW providers, to be used to update the court. If the NCP was making progress toward obtaining and maintaining employment, and if he was making child support payments (even if minimal until the start of employment), review hearings could be set for every other month or, in some cases, less frequently.

Although *SHARE*'s main goal was to work with NCPs to help them meet their child support obligations, it also strove to limit the burden of the obligations on the NCPs so these did not become a disincentive to work. When an NCP began to work, YCPA staff worked with the parent to modify the existing child support order (or orders) to ensure that payment requirements

were reasonable.⁶ In particular, DCS allowed for (1) establishment of payment agreements for less than the current amount for a temporary period;⁷ (2) reestablishment of payment agreements for default orders that originally were incorrect (for example, for orders completed when the NCP was not present in court); and (3) the possibility of waiving arrears. Support orders could be modified further based on WtW provider reports and review hearings.

The *SHARE* program began in July 1998 and continued operating in the manner described above through September 2001. Tri-County WDC suspended enrollments into WtW at that time to ensure that sufficient funds would be available to complete services to individuals already enrolled in the program. The collaboration among Tri-County WDC, DCS, and the YCPA for *SHARE* has been maintained, however. At this time, instead of referring to WtW providers, NCPs who are not meeting their child support obligations because of employment difficulties are referred to Tri-County WDC's one-stop career center, Worksource-Yakima. There, they may access a broad range of WIA-funded employment and training services.

C. THE NATIONAL WtW EVALUATION AND THE *SHARE* OUTCOMES STUDY

The *SHARE* outcomes study is part of a comprehensive, congressionally mandated evaluation of the WtW grants program, which Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. (MPR), the Urban Institute, and Support Services International, Inc. are conducting under a contract from the

⁶YCPA staff also could modify existing child support orders for NCPs who, at their hearing, preferred to find employment and/or resume paying child support on their own.

⁷According to YCPA staff, the child support orders of *SHARE* participants (that is, those NCPs who appeared at their court hearings and agreed to cooperate with *SHARE*) were routinely modified to limit initially the state's collection against the NCP's wages to no more than 50 percent of the net amount the state could collect under current statutes. YCPA staff reviewed these modified orders on a regular basis and increased the amount of child support collected as the NCPs' employment and income increased.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). The national evaluation has three major components:

1. ***Descriptive Assessment of WtW Programs Nationwide.*** Mail surveys of all WtW grantees, conducted in 1998 and 1999, provided an overview of program designs and activities, target populations, characteristics of participants, and, when available, information on early placement outcomes. Visits to several dozen grantees before the first survey was conducted helped to develop a fuller understanding of program variations and provided a basis for selection of in-depth study sites. Previously released reports document the findings from both national surveys and the early visits to selected grantees.⁸
2. ***Process Study.*** Two rounds of site visits, in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, were conducted to 11 purposefully selected WtW grantee evaluation sites. Some sites were selected because of their innovative approaches, settings, or target groups, others because they were typical of the most common WtW interventions. The process visits included discussions with staff of WtW programs and related agencies, focus groups with participants, and program observations. The aim of the process and implementation study was to identify implementation issues and challenges, as well as lessons from program implementation.⁹
3. ***Outcomes Analysis.*** In 10 of the 11 process study sites, a sample of WtW participants was formally enrolled in the evaluation. Follow-up data on these participants are being collected through surveys and administrative data, and are being used to analyze participants' activities in the programs and their employment and social outcomes. We refer to the 10 grantee sites in which these analyses are being conducted as the "in-depth" study sites.

In addition, a special process and implementation study focuses on documenting welfare and employment systems operated by American Indian and Alaska Native grantees, the supportive

⁸For results of the two surveys, see Perez-Johnson and Hershey (1999) and Perez-Johnson et al. (2000). Findings from the exploratory site visits are discussed in Nightingale et al. (2000).

⁹Findings from the process visits are discussed in Nightingale (2001) and Nightingale et al. (2002). Topical briefs on recruitment challenges and strategies (Fender et al. 2000) and on the approaches used by programs serving NCPs (Martinson et al. 2000) also are available.

services they provide, and the way these tribal grantees integrate funds from various sources to help their members to move from welfare to work.¹⁰

Tri-County WDC is one of the in-depth study sites for the national evaluation. As such, it has been included in both the process study and the analysis of WtW outcomes. However, the outcomes analysis for the national evaluation includes, among WtW participants, only those NCPs whose eligibility for WtW services was confirmed and who were referred to a WtW contractor for services. Among NCPs targeted for participation in *SHARE*, the national evaluation will not capture outcomes for NCPs who (1) were delinquent in their child support payments but found ineligible for WtW services, (2) failed to appear for their contempt hearings, or (3) chose to pay support rather than participate in WtW services. Although *SHARE* may have affected the employment and child support payments of these NCPs, the national evaluation cannot capture their outcomes. To better understand the paths that *SHARE* participants followed, and to further document emerging strategies for serving NCPs in general, DHHS contracted with MPR to conduct a small study documenting the outcomes for *all* NCPs targeted for participation in the *SHARE* program.

1. Research Questions

The broad purpose of this study was to document more fully the operation and outcomes of a program for NCPs that uses “carrots” and “sticks”—both positive incentives and compliance enforcement—to encourage participation. Specifically, the *SHARE* outcomes study was designed to address questions in two key areas:

¹⁰Reports by Hillabrant and Rhoades (2000), Hillabrant et al. (2001), and Hillabrant and Pindus (2003) document findings to date from the tribal study.

1. **Program Participation.** To what extent did *SHARE* reach the population targeted for its services? Given the defined consequences for failing to pay child support and failing to participate in *SHARE*, to what extent did NCPs appear or not appear at their contempt hearings? What choices did NCPs make at the hearings?
2. **Program Outcomes.** To what extent did *SHARE* participants increase their employment, earnings, and child support payments after being referred to the program? How are outcomes in these areas different for NCPs who appeared at their contempt hearing and for those who did not? How are they different for NCPs who, after appearing at their hearing, were referred to WtW services and for those who were not?

2. Data Sources and Methodology

The sample members for this study are NCPs with outstanding current child support orders who were referred by DCS to YCPA for initiation of contempt proceedings between July 1, 1998, and September 30, 2001. NCPs were considered to have outstanding orders if they currently owed child support and had not paid child support for the previous 60 days or longer. There were 574 such referred noncustodial parents in our sample.

MPR collected data on the *SHARE* participation and outcomes of each sample member. YCPA provided participation data on the 574 referred NCPs from a database it maintained on *SHARE* participants and on the participants' activities. These data are the basis for our analysis of program participation. We also collected administrative data from the state for all 574 NCPs on employer-reported earnings, child support payments, and receipt of TANF and food stamp benefits.

We used the administrative data to construct variables describing the employment, earnings, and child support payments for NCPs over the four calendar quarters preceding the quarter of referral to *SHARE* through as many as 15 quarters after the quarter of referral. Because sample members were referred to *SHARE* over time, the number of quarters of data available varies by individual; data for later quarters are available for fewer sample members. In this report, we present analyses only for the quarters in which data were available for the majority of sample

members. We present data on employment and earnings through the sixth quarter after referral to *SHARE*, and on child support payments through the ninth quarter after referral.

To address questions about program participation, we analyzed information on the flow of NCPs from DCS to YCPA, and from YCPA to WtW, and information on the resolution of referred child support cases. Chapter II presents the results of this analysis. However, no data on actual participation in WtW activities was examined for this report, so we cannot comment on either the extent of participation or the intensity of service receipt among NCPs referred for WtW services.

To address questions on program outcomes, we compared data on employment, earnings, and child support payment for the quarters preceding referral to *SHARE* with data on the same outcomes for the quarter of referral to *SHARE* and for the quarters after referral. We examined these pre-post trends for sample members as a whole, but also for subgroups. In particular, we analyzed data from before and after referral for sample members who appeared at their contempt hearing and for those who did not appear for the hearing. Among those who appeared at their hearing, we further examined pre-post data separately for those who were referred to WtW services and for those who were not referred. In addition to making pre-post hearing comparisons, we compared these subgroups with each other to explore differences in the patterns of outcomes for NCPs who followed different paths through the initiative. These comparisons provide useful profiles of the extent to which NCPs' "trajectory" of outcomes follows the course intended by the *SHARE* program.

II. PARTICIPATION IN *SHARE*

Finding and engaging their intended participants is one challenge that programs aiming to serve NCPs and other unattached males commonly encounter. Therefore, before exploring the outcomes of *SHARE*, it is important to examine the extent to which this initiative was able to reach out to and engage its target population.

One feature that sets *SHARE* apart from other programs targeting NCPs is the strong role that child support enforcement and prosecuting attorneys play in this collaboration. In their review of 11 WtW programs targeting NCPs, Martinson et al. (2000) note that *SHARE* was the only program that relied entirely on child support enforcement agencies for identification and recruitment of WtW-eligible NCPs. *SHARE* also was the only program featuring mandatory participation in employment services—NCPs who indicated that they were unable to find work and pay support on their own were referred to WtW services under threat of incarceration if they did not participate. *SHARE* also had features that administrators viewed as important “carrots” to promote participation, including temporary modification of child support orders and the possibility of waiving arrearages.

In this chapter, we examine how effective *SHARE* was in reaching out to and engaging NCPs who were not meeting their child support obligations. First, we examine the flow of NCPs through the program—that is, the number of NCPs referred by DCS, the number appearing in court, the number referred for WtW services, and the number with bench warrants issued for their arrest. Second, we explore how long the process took to identify, establish contact with, and reach resolution of the referred NCP cases. We also examine how cases were resolved from YCPA’s perspective and discuss common reasons for nonparticipation.

A. DID *SHARE* REACH ITS INTENDED TARGETS?

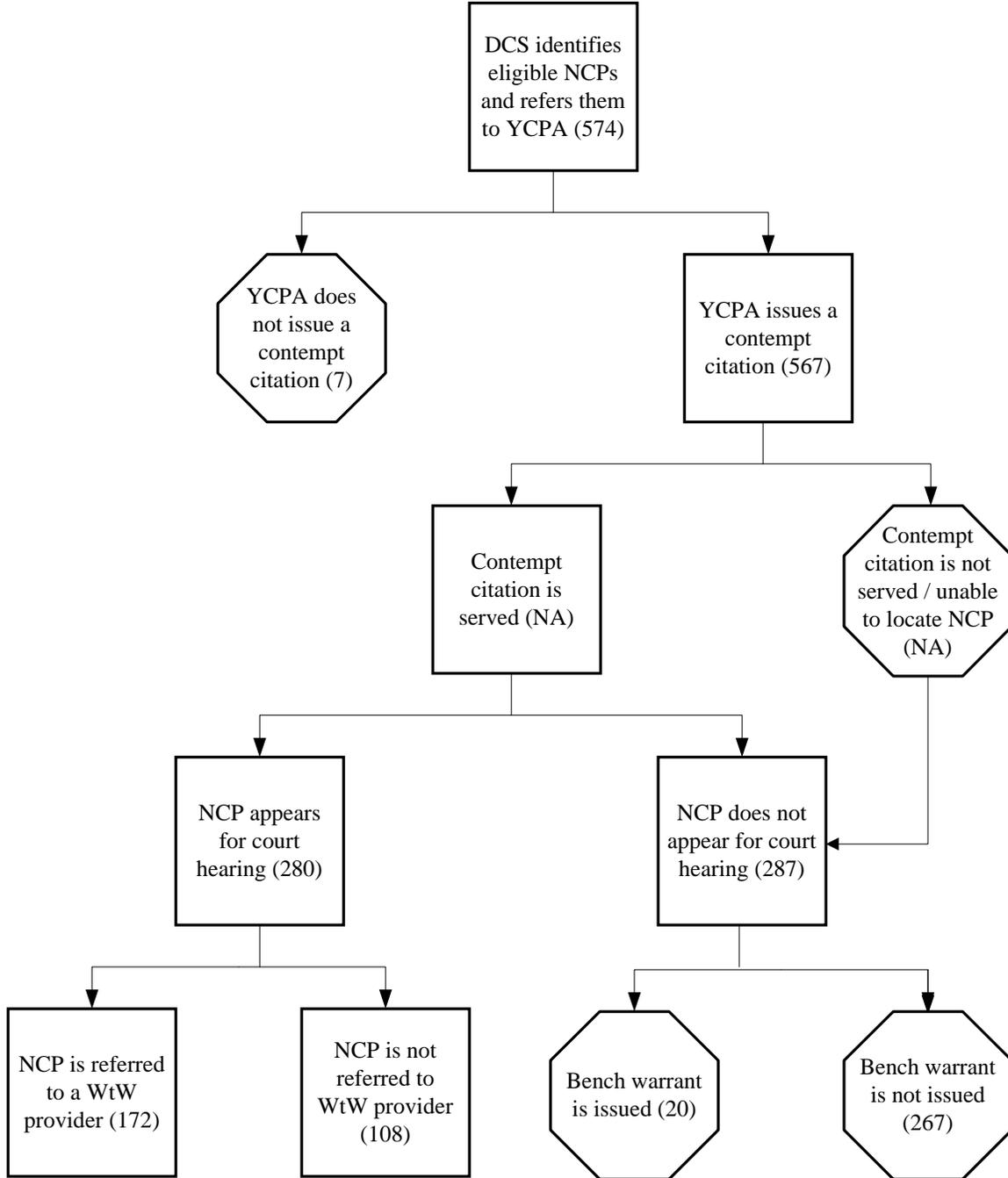
DCS worked closely with YCPA to identify and engage NCPs with outstanding orders of support in the *SHARE* program. DCS was responsible for identifying NCPs potentially eligible for *SHARE* and for referring these cases to YCPA. To be eligible for *SHARE*, each case had to meet two basic criteria. First, the NCP had to have an outstanding order of child support. (A case was considered outstanding if no payments had been made in the past 60 days or longer. However, NCPs who owed only arrears were not eligible for *SHARE*.) Second, the dependent child had to be a TANF recipient.

The path that NCPs took through *SHARE* branched at several points, depending on their eligibility, YCPA's success in serving citations, the NCPs' attendance at or failure to attend the hearings, and the NCPs' appropriateness for WtW services (Figure II.1). After DCS referred a case, YCPA staff first confirmed the NCP's basic eligibility for the program, mainly by checking that the case still had outstanding child support payments. If *SHARE* eligibility was not confirmed, YCPA staff referred the case back to DCS without issuing a contempt citation. If *SHARE* eligibility was confirmed, YCPA issued a contempt citation notifying the parent that he must appear in court for a hearing and then attempted to serve the parent with the citation. If YCPA staff could not locate an NCP who had been issued a contempt citation, they cancelled the hearing and referred the case back to DCS, closing the case from the standpoint of the *SHARE* program. The staff presented three options to NCPs who were located, served their citations, and attended their hearing: (1) start making child support payments, (2) participate in WtW services, or (3) possibly go to jail. YCPA staff were expected to issue bench warrants for the arrest of any NCP who was served a contempt citation but failed to appear at a hearing.¹ As we discuss later,

¹The information from YCPA's *SHARE* database does not enable us to distinguish between *SHARE*-eligible NCPs whom YCPA was unable to serve a contempt citation and NCPs who were located and thus served but still failed to appear at their contempt hearing. Hence, for our analysis, we classify both groups of NCPs as individuals who never appeared at a contempt hearing.

FIGURE II.1

PROGRESSION OF REFERRED NCPs THROUGH *SHARE*



DCS = Division of Child Support; NA = not available; NCP = noncustodial parent; WtW = Welfare-to-Work; YCPA = Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney.

this did not always happen, as many of the NCPs who failed to appear at their hearings could not be located.

YCPA staff approached most referred cases. Between July 1998 and September 2001, DCS identified 574 NCPs as potential *SHARE* participants and referred their cases to YCPA (Table II.1). Most of these cases progressed to the issuance of a contempt citation. YCPA staff issued 567 contempt citations, which notified individuals that they were required to attend a court hearing to address their delinquent orders of child support. According to YCPA’s records, seven cases were not issued contempt citations because YCPA staff quickly determined that the

TABLE II.1
PARTICIPATION IN *SHARE*

	Number
All NCPs Referred by DCS	574
NCPs Never Issued a Citation to Appear at YCPA Hearing	7
NCPs Issued a Citation to Appear at YCPA Hearing	567
NCPs Issued a Citation	
Who never appeared at YCPA hearing	287
Who appeared at YCPA hearing	280
NCPs Who Appeared at YCPA Hearing	
Who were referred to WtW program	172
Who were not referred to WtW program	108

Source: Office of the Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney (YCPA), *SHARE* database (as of February 28, 2002).

DCS = Division of Child Support; NCP = noncustodial parent.

NCPs no longer had outstanding orders of child support, were ineligible for WtW services, or would otherwise be unable to participate in the program (for example, because the NCP was incarcerated).

About half of the NCPs issued citations appeared for their hearings, and almost two-thirds of those who appeared were referred to WtW. Of the 567 NCPs issued contempt citations, 280 eventually appeared for hearings with YCPA staff. According to YCPA records, the majority of these NCPs (172 parents or 61 percent of those appearing) were referred to a WtW provider for employment services. This finding suggests that the majority of the NCPs who appeared at hearings were people facing significant employment difficulties that made it hard for them to meet their child support obligations without help. As we discuss in more detail later, some of the NCPs who appeared at hearings and were not referred to WtW services—we estimate 24 NCPs—were determined ineligible for WtW services at such hearings. Hence, the majority of the NCPs who appeared but were not referred to WtW—84 of 108 NCPs—seem to have opted to find employment and/or resume paying child support on their own.

Few arrest warrants were issued. Contempt citations stated clearly that a bench warrant would be issued if the NCP failed to appear for his scheduled hearing. Furthermore, NCPs who reported for their hearings were threatened with incarceration if they did not resume paying child support on their own or did not agree to participate in WtW services. However, few bench warrants were issued. Only 20 NCPs, or fewer than 10 percent of the 287 who failed to appear at a hearing, were issued a bench warrant (Table II.2), in large part, it appears, because YCPA could not locate many of these NCPs. Bench warrants also were issued for 29 NCPs who appeared for their hearings; 14 of the 29 had been referred to WtW services, and 15 had not. These NCPs seemed to be ones who initially appeared to cooperate with the *SHARE* process, but who later stopped cooperating. None of the NCPs appearing at their hearings seemed to opt

TABLE II.2
BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED UNDER *SHARE*

	Number of Warrants Issued	Percent
All NCPs Referred by DCS (n = 574)	49	8.5
NCPs Who Never Appeared at YCPA Hearing (n = 287)	20	7.0
NCPs Who Appeared at Hearing		
Were referred to WtW program (n = 172)	14	8.1
Were not referred to WtW program (n = 108)	15	13.9

Source: Office of the Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney (YCPA), *SHARE* database (as of February 28, 2002).

DCS = Division of Child Support; NCP = noncustodial parent.

explicitly for jail. Although few arrest warrants were issued, program administrators believed that the credible threat of incarceration was important in securing NCPs' cooperation.

B. HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS *SHARE* IN REESTABLISHING SUPPORT?

Reestablishing child support payments, the main objective of *SHARE*, often required substantial effort. In this section, we use information from program records to examine how long YCPA staff were involved with referred cases, how often they were able to reestablish child support payments, and why they sometimes were unable to reestablish payments.

In many cases, referral to SHARE did not lead to reestablishment of child support payments. According to YCPA records, 449 (or 78 percent) of the 574 cases referred to them were closed and referred back to DCS when no further action by YCPA staff was deemed

possible or warranted (Table II.3). In 111 of these 449 cases, the NCPs had resumed payments and were released from court supervision. In the remaining 338 cases closed, YCPA staff had been unable to reestablish child support. These overall statistics nevertheless mask important differences in the resolution of cases referred to *SHARE* and the paths that NCPs followed through the initiative.

TABLE II.3
RESOLUTION OF *SHARE* CASES THAT REACHED CLOSURE
(Number of Cases)

	All Cases Closed by YCPA and Referred Back to DCS	Cases Closed by YCPA, Paying Child Support	Cases Closed by YCPA, Not Paying Child Support
All NCPs Referred by DCS (n = 574)	449	111	338
NCPs Who Were Never Issued a Citation to Appear at YCPA Hearing (n = 7)	7	1	6
NCPs Who Were Issued a Citation to Appear at YCPA Hearing (n = 567)	442	110	332
Never Appeared at YCPA Hearing (n = 287)	255	18	237
Appeared at YCPA Hearing (n= 280)	187	92	95
Referred to WtW program (n = 172)	102	52	50
Not referred to WtW program (n = 108)	85	40	45

Source: Office of the Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney (YCPA), *SHARE* database (as of February 28, 2002).

DCS = Division of Child Support; NCP = noncustodial parent.

The further the SHARE process went, the greater the likelihood of reestablishing child support payments. NCPs who never appeared at a hearing almost always had their cases closed without having resumed child support payments (Table II.3). However, when NCPs appeared for their hearings, YCPA staff achieved better results. NCPs who appeared for their hearings were about equally likely to have their cases closed with child support being paid as with child support not being paid. At first, the cases of NCPs who appeared at hearings seemed somewhat more likely to be closed with child support being paid if the NCP *was* referred for WtW services than otherwise (52 of 102 cases, compared to 40 of 85 cases—Table II.3). As we discuss later, however, some of the 85 closed NCP cases not referred to WtW were deemed ineligible for the program; among the remaining WtW-eligibles not referred, YCPA staff also seemed to achieve a positive child support outcome in most cases.

YCPA staff remained involved for about two years in the cases of NCPs who appeared for hearings. On average, almost five months elapsed from the date of referral by DCS to the NCP's appearance at a court hearing (Table II.4). YCPA staff usually remained involved with these cases for nearly two years, whether or not the NCP was referred to WtW services. This degree of involvement is not surprising—after the initial hearings, YCPA staff continued to conduct review hearings and monitor child support payments to ensure that the NCP was meeting his obligations. The prolonged involvement of YCPA staff may have been an important factor in the successful outcome of many of these cases.

The cases of NCPs who did not come to hearings were resolved quickly. YCPA staff continued to try to establish contact with NCPs who failed to appear at their hearings, in order to engage them in the program. However, these cases generally were closed (as far as the *SHARE* program was concerned) and referred back to DCS within an average of six months (Table II.4).

TABLE II.4
TENURE OF REFERRED CASES WITH YCPA
(In Months)

	Time Since DCS Referral and			
	Child Support Hearing	Case Closed, Referred Back to DCS	Case Closed, Paying Child Support	Case Closed, Not Paying Child Support
All NCPs Referred by DCS	n.a.	12.4	15.2	11.5
NCPs Never Issued a Citation to Appear at YCPA Hearing	n.a.	4.0	3.2	4.2
NCPs Who Never Appeared at YCPA Hearing	n.a.	6.2	9.4	6.0
NCPs Who Appeared at YCPA Hearing	4.6	21.2	16.4	25.8
Were referred to WtW program	4.4	18.7	20.3	17.0
Were not referred to WtW program	4.8	24.2	11.4	35.6

Source: Office of the Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney (YCPA), *SHARE* database (as of February 28, 2002).

DCS = Division of Child Support; n.a. = not applicable; NCP = noncustodial parent.

Many of the cases of NCPs who did not appear were closed without reestablishment of child support because YCPA staff could not locate the NCPs or could not engage them in SHARE. YCPA staff were unable to locate 128 (54 percent) of the 237 NCPs who failed to appear at hearings (Table II.5). Twenty-four other NCPs (10 percent) could not participate in *SHARE* because they were incarcerated. Another common reason for case closure among NCPs who had failed to appear at hearings was that the NCPs had moved out of YCPA’s jurisdiction (22 NCPs, or 9 percent); people in this group included NCPs who had moved out of Yakima County, moved out of the state, or had been deported.

Even when NCPs appeared at their hearings, a variety of circumstances sometimes led to case closure without reestablishment of child support. Subsequent incarceration was the most

TABLE II.5

REASONS FOR CASE CLOSURE WITH NO CHILD SUPPORT BEING PAID
(Number of Cases)

Reason	NCPs Who Never Appeared at Hearing	NCPs Who Appeared at Hearing		All NCPs Referred by DCS ^a
		Referred to WtW	Not Referred to WtW	
NCP Could Not Be Located	128	0	1	130
NCP Was Incarcerated	24	16	9	50
NCP Was Living Outside of YCPA Jurisdiction	22	3	1	26
NCP Did Not Qualify for WtW Services	17	10	17	45
Child/children living with NCP	1	6	5	12
NCP and custodial parent reconciled	1	2	9	12
Child/children not receiving TANF	6	0	1	8
Child/children emancipated, older than 18	2	2	0	4
NCP owed arrears only	3	0	1	4
NCP cannot work legally in the United States	0	0	1	1
NCP did not qualify (reason unspecified)	4	0	0	4
NCP Was Receiving TANF	13	9	6	29
Other Reason	17	6	3	27
No Reason Noted	16	6	8	31
Total	237	50	45	338

Source: Office of the Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney (YCPA), *SHARE* database (as of February 28, 2002).

DCS = Division of Child Support; NCP = noncustodial parent; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WtW = Welfare-to-Work program.

^aIncludes six of the seven referred NCP cases that did not have contempt citations issued.

common or second most common reason for a poor outcome among NCPs who appeared at their hearings, whether they were referred for WtW services (16 cases) or not referred for WtW services (9 cases). As mentioned earlier, some of the NCPs who appeared were determined ineligible for *SHARE* at their hearings (24 NCPs not referred to WtW, including 1 living outside of YCPA's jurisdiction and 6 receiving TANF) or after having been referred for WtW services (22 NCPs). In some of these cases, however, although child support payments were not reestablished, the reasons for case closure suggest somewhat equivalent outcomes. In 22 cases, either the dependent children were living with the NCP (11 cases), or the NCP and custodial parent had reconciled (another 11 cases).

The majority of *SHARE*-eligible NCPs who appeared had their cases closed with child support being paid, whether or not the NCP was referred for WtW services. Of the 280 NCPs who appeared for hearings, 172 were referred for WtW services (Table II.3). Of these 172 cases, 102 had been closed by YCPA staff by the time of our data extract, and just over half of these—52 of the 102 cases—were closed with child support having been reestablished. Of the 108 cases of NCPs who appeared for hearings but were not referred for WtW services, 85 had been closed by the time of our data extract—40 with child support being paid and 45 without (Table II.3). However, 24 of the 45 cases closed without child support being paid were for NCPs who were deemed ineligible for *SHARE* at their hearings (Table II.5). This suggests that the majority of closed cases among NCPs who appeared and opted to find employment or pay child support on their own—40 of 61 closed cases—also had child support reestablished.

WtW eligibility criteria or difficulties with their application may have prevented some NCPs from participating in SHARE. In 45 cases, when the NCP first appeared at a hearing or during other contacts, YCPA staff found that the NCP was ineligible or no longer eligible to participate in *SHARE* (last column in Table II.5). In 24 of these cases, either the children for whom the support orders were issued were living with the NCP, or the parents had reconciled.

In eight cases, because the dependent children were older than age 18, the NCP owed only arrears. These NCPs were ineligible for *SHARE*, as WtW regulations stipulated that the children who are owed child support must be minors. YCPA records indicated that the dependent children in another eight cases were not current TANF recipients. Under the revised WtW regulations, NCPs could qualify for services if their children had received TANF during the past year, or if the children simply were *eligible* for a variety of public assistance programs. However, many *SHARE* referrals occurred before the revised regulations took effect and, hence, YCPA staff generally determined NCPs as eligible for WtW only if they could confirm that the NCPs' dependent children were current TANF recipients. Difficulties in substantiating eligibility under the liberalized options may have also been a factor in eligibility decisions.

C. SUMMARY

The process of identifying eligible NCPs and engaging them in *SHARE* was lengthy and often unsuccessful. Overall, about half of the individuals referred to *SHARE* ever appeared at a court hearing at which the program was explained to them. However, two-thirds of those who did appear were referred for WtW services, suggesting that many of the targeted NCPs faced significant employment difficulties that made it hard for them to pay child support. Once referred to *SHARE*, it usually took several months for an individual to appear in court, and often more than two years elapsed before a case was resolved and referred back to DCS. Even so, the longer the *SHARE* process continued, the greater the likelihood of success in reestablishing child support payments. Referred cases were most likely to be resolved with the NCP paying child support if the NCP had appeared for a hearing with YCPA staff, and if he had been referred to WtW for employment services. However, YCPA staff also seemed to achieve success with NCPs who appeared for their hearings and opted to find employment and/or resume paying child support on their own.

III. PROGRAM OUTCOMES

The main objective of *SHARE* was to help NCPs increase their employment, earnings, and ability to pay child support. This study examines whether NCPs did work more, earn more, and pay more support after they were exposed to the initiative. Because the study is not experimental—it does not entail randomly assigning sample members to a treatment or control group—we cannot establish definitively whether, or to what extent, *SHARE* itself is responsible for any of the observed changes in these outcomes over time. However, the study’s design does allow us to establish the extent to which the initiative’s intended outcomes were being achieved, and whether observed changes could plausibly be related to program effects.

Although the NCPs in this study shared some common characteristics and experiences, they followed a variety of paths after they were referred to *SHARE*. Some never appeared at a contempt hearing, and those who appeared may or may not have been referred for WtW services. It is reasonable to expect that whether NCPs appeared at contempt hearings, and whether they were referred to WtW services, may be associated with employment, earnings, and child support payment outcomes.

Many factors may have influenced the paths that NCPs took. Preexisting differences in backgrounds, motivation, and capabilities—unobserved in the available data—could have affected how NCPs responded to *SHARE*, as well as their employment and child support outcomes. Because individuals targeted by programs such as *SHARE* usually are at a low point in their employment and other aspects of their lives when they are first engaged in services, post-

referral outcomes are likely to reflect a certain amount of “natural recovery” from these lows.¹ Finally, the various components of *SHARE* may have affected individual NCPs differently.

This chapter first describes the characteristics and experiences of NCPs in the study before their exposure to *SHARE*. It then explores changes in the participants’ labor market and child support experiences after referral to *SHARE*, as well as differences in outcomes for NCPs who took different paths through the initiative. It concludes with a discussion of factors that may have contributed to the observed differences and implications for future research.

A. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NCP SAMPLE BEFORE REFERRAL TO *SHARE*

As context for examination of employment, earnings, and child support outcomes, it is useful to understand the backgrounds of the NCPs referred to *SHARE*. A basic description of the pre-referral characteristics and experiences of NCPs can provide a backdrop for interpreting the responses of these individuals to the initiative.

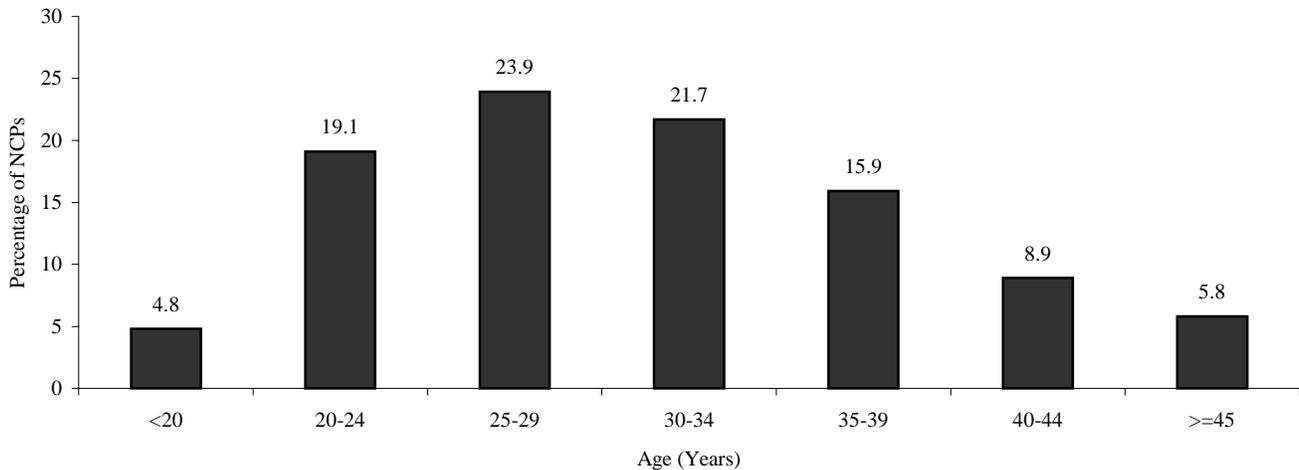
Most NCPs were male, and they were older than age 25 when referred to SHARE. Based on the limited demographic data available, we can construct a rudimentary profile of the NCPs referred to *SHARE*. Most NCPs included in the study (88 percent) were male (see Appendix Table A.1).² Their average, as well as median, age at the time of referral to *SHARE* was 31 years. Fewer than one-quarter were younger than age 25 at referral, and there were few teenagers or people age 45 or older (five and six percent, respectively) (Figure III.1).

¹This pattern of recovery from a pre-program low is typically referred to as “Ashenfelter’s dip,” for his observation that adult participants in job training programs often experience a dip in earnings prior to their decision to participate (Ashenfelter and Card 1985).

²The tables in Appendix A contain data supporting all the findings and statistics discussed in this chapter. Many, but not all, of the findings and statistics also are presented in the tables and figures in this chapter. Some of the tables in Appendix A present more statistics than are discussed in the chapter.

FIGURE III.1

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL NCPs REFERRED TO *SHARE*



Source: Administrative data from state of Washington (as of March 2003).

NCP = noncustodial parent.

Rates of participation in TANF were low. No more than seven percent of the NCPs in the study were receiving TANF in any of the four quarters before referral to *SHARE* (Table III.1). This finding is not surprising, given that only needy children and their residential caretakers may receive TANF. Still, some NCPs in our sample may have been receiving TANF, for one of two reasons. First, our analysis of patterns of participation in *SHARE* revealed a number of NCPs who were never referred to a WtW provider because YCPA staff discovered at the contempt hearing that the noncustodial children were at that time living with them (see Chapter II). Some of these NCPs may by then have been receiving TANF for themselves and for these children, although earlier they had been under order to pay support to the other parent. Second, some NCPs may have been living with other children for whom they were receiving TANF. The majority of NCPs receiving TANF were male (21 of 25 receiving TANF four quarters before referral to *SHARE*, and 27 of 40 receiving TANF in the quarter immediately before referral).

TABLE III.1
 RATES OF RECEIPT OF TANF AND FOOD STAMPS
 AMONG ALL NCPs REFERRED TO *SHARE*
 (In Percentages)

Quarters Before Referral	TANF	Food Stamps
Quarter 4	7.0	22.3
Quarter 3	5.6	22.5
Quarter 2	5.2	22.8
Quarter 1	4.4	22.1

TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Rates of participation in the Food Stamp Program (FSP) are higher than in TANF.

Between one-fifth and one-quarter of the sample was receiving food stamps during each quarter before referral. The higher rates of participation in the FSP likely reflect the less stringent eligibility criteria of the FSP, both in terms of family structure and financial resources, as well as need among this relatively disadvantaged population.

Before referral to SHARE, the majority of NCPs were not employed, and average earnings were low. During the first three of the four quarters before referral to *SHARE*, only about one-third of all NCPs had any reported employment (Table III.2). During the quarter immediately before referral, the share with any employment was lower still, with only about one-quarter reporting employment. Moreover, it appears that nearly all those who were employed before referral worked in jobs that offered low wages or worked too few hours to earn a substantial living. Even four quarters before referral, when average earnings were highest, three-quarters of those working earned less than \$2,500 in the quarter (Table A.4). Average earnings

TABLE III.2
EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF ALL NCPs
BEFORE REFERRAL TO *SHARE*

Quarters Before Referral	Percentage Employed	Average Quarterly Earnings Among All NCPs (Dollars)	Average Quarterly Earnings Among Those Employed (Dollars)
Quarter 4	36.6	\$655.58	\$1,791.92
Quarter 3	35.5	\$599.48	\$1,686.78
Quarter 2	30.3	\$459.94	\$1,517.28
Quarter 1	24.6	\$319.91	\$1,302.34

among all NCPs were lowest—a mere \$320—during the quarter immediately preceding referral to *SHARE* (Table III.2). The low average earnings reflected primarily the low rates of employment among referred NCPs, which declined to only 25 percent in the quarter before referral to *SHARE*. Average quarterly earnings for those employed also declined, to \$1,302. It is unclear, however, if the decline in average earnings reflects an actual decline among those who remained employed or if those who remained employed were lower earners throughout the period.

Few NCPs paid child support before referral to SHARE. During each of the four quarters leading up to their referral to *SHARE*, no more than 18 percent of all NCPs paid any child support (Table III.3). The proportion of NCPs paying child support was lowest—13 percent—during the quarter immediately preceding referral to *SHARE*. Several circumstances help explain why some NCPs were referred to *SHARE* despite these reported payments. First, parents may have paid support during the balance of the calendar quarter in which they were referred.

TABLE III.3
CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS OF ALL NCPs
BEFORE REFERRAL TO *SHARE*

Quarters Before Referral	Percentage Paying	Average Amount Paid in Quarter Among All NCPs (Dollars)	Average Amount Paid in Quarter Among Those Paying (Dollars)
Quarter 4	15.7	74.87	477.50
Quarter 3	17.8	71.69	403.41
Quarter 2	15.7	51.46	328.19
Quarter 1	13.2	37.77	285.25

Second, there may have been a time lag between identification of a delinquent parent and referral to *SHARE*, during which that parent may have made a payment. Third, some payments may reflect intercepted Internal Revenue Service (IRS) refunds that would not qualify the NCPs as meeting their obligations.³

Average child support collections were extremely low before referral to SHARE and only about half of the NCPs with employment paid any child support. During the fourth quarter before referral, DCS collected an average of only \$75 from the NCPs referred to *SHARE*. This low average payment reflects the 84 percent of NCPs who made no payments (Table III.3). The average amount collected declined progressively throughout the year leading up to referral, reaching a low of \$38 during the quarter immediately before referral. The reduction in average payments was greater than the reduction in the percent paying, perhaps indicating that those who

³There is no way to distinguish interceptions of IRS refunds from voluntary payments or wage garnishment in the child support payment data in this study.

continued to pay had smaller obligation amounts or paid less than was due.⁴ Our data also suggest that the NCPs may have informally adjusted the amount of support they paid according to the relative burden that these payments represented. NCPs who paid any child support four quarters before referral paid an average of \$478 (Table III.3). This amount represents about 27 percent of the average quarterly earnings for employed NCPs (Table III.2). The amount declined to a low of \$285 during the quarter immediately preceding referral—about 22 percent of the average quarterly earnings of NCPs who were working.

B. HOW DID TARGETED NCPs FARE AFTER REFERRAL TO *SHARE*?

The ultimate goal of *SHARE* was to help NCPs meet their obligations to financially support their children. However, an intermediate goal of *SHARE* was to help NCPs increase their employment and earnings, as parents need income in order to meet their obligations, and the most likely source of steady income is a job. This section examines trends over time in the employment, earnings, and child support payments of NCPs referred to *SHARE*.

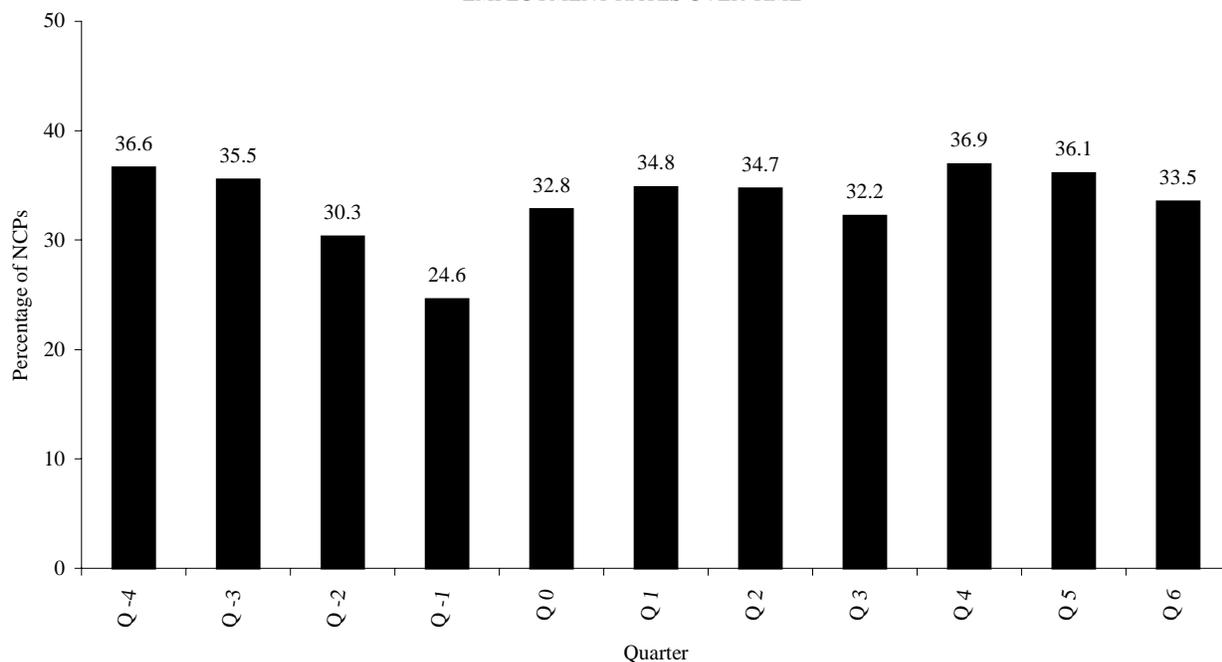
*Employment rates and earnings increased after referral to *SHARE*.* Employment rates among all NCPs referred to *SHARE* increased from their low of one-quarter during the quarter immediately preceding referral to one-third during the quarter of referral (Figure III.2).⁵ In subsequent quarters, employment rates remained just above one-third. Similarly, average earnings increased 40 percent between the quarter immediately preceding referral and the quarter

⁴Unfortunately, no data on child support obligations were available for this study.

⁵Sample sizes increased substantially during the quarter of referral to *SHARE* and during the quarter after referral because data were available for more NCPs during those quarters. Pre-post referral results are not biased by this change in sample size; an analysis of all outcomes limiting the post-referral sample to NCPs for whom pre-referral data are available reveals patterns consistent with those reported here.

FIGURE III.2

EMPLOYMENT RATES OVER TIME



Source: Administrative data from state of Washington (as of March 2003).

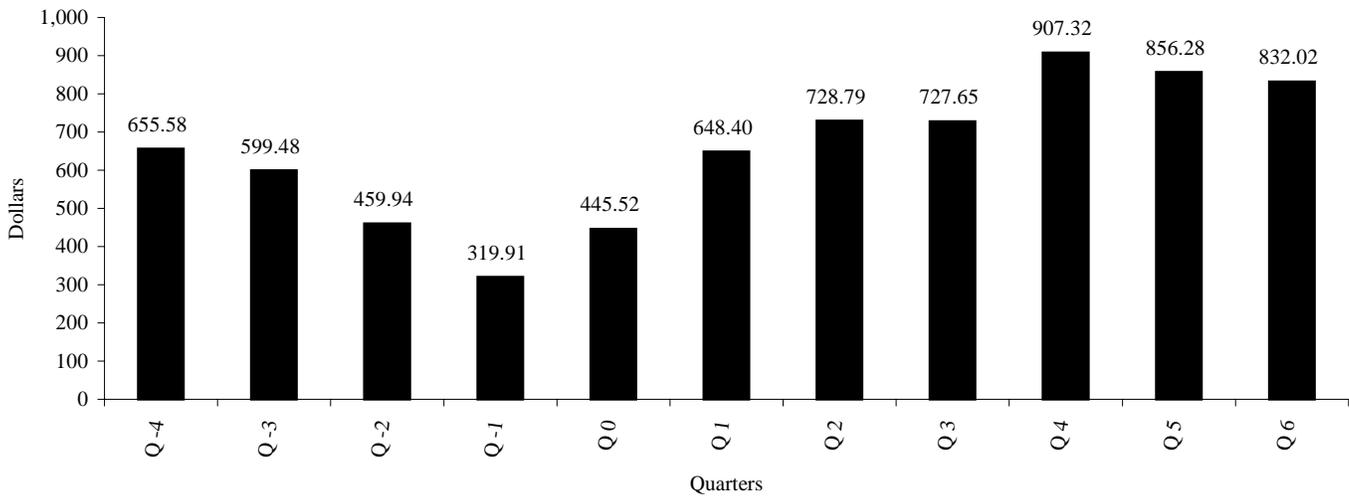
NCP = noncustodial parent; Q0 = quarter of referral to *SHARE*.

of referral (Table A.5).⁶ However, average earnings continued to climb more substantially than the employment rate did (Figure III.3). In the fourth quarter after referral, average earnings were almost three times the average during the quarter immediately prior to referral, and almost one-and-a-half times the pre-referral high. The larger increases in average earnings across all NCPs referred to *SHARE* (relative to increases in employment) reflect higher average earnings for those NCPs who were employed (Table A.5). These gains could reflect increases in hourly wages, hours worked each week, or weeks worked in each quarter.

⁶This jump in average earnings during the quarter of referral relative to the quarter just before referral is likely to be, in part, an artifact of our quarterly data analysis. That is, for NCPs whose date of referral to *SHARE* falls relatively early in the quarter, the quarter of referral is likely to include some post-referral earnings.

FIGURE III.3

AVERAGE EARNINGS OVER TIME



Source: Administrative data from state of Washington (as of March 2003).

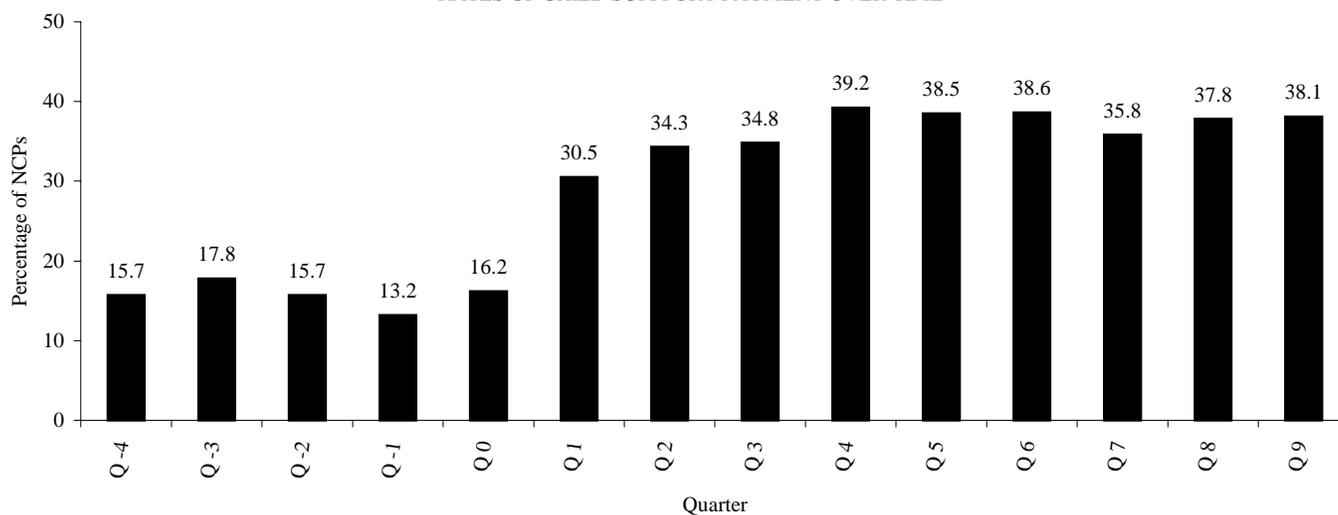
Q0 = quarter of referral to *SHARE*.

After referral to SHARE, NCPs generally experienced more sustained spells of employment. About 16 percent of referred NCPs were employed during all four quarters after referral, compared with only 9 percent employed during all four quarters preceding referral (Table A.9). This clearly contributed to the increase in average earnings after referral to *SHARE*. Sustained employment is particularly important for low-income NCPs, as it likely increases their opportunities for wage progression and, thus, their ability to meet their financial obligations to their children. Sustained employment also increases the probability that a wage withholding order can be put into effect.

Child support payment rates increased markedly between the quarter of referral to SHARE and the quarter after referral. Among all NCPs referred to *SHARE*, child support payment rates nearly doubled between the quarter of referral to *SHARE* and the subsequent quarter (Figure III.4). Payment rates during all subsequent quarters ranged between 30 and

FIGURE III.4

RATES OF CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT OVER TIME



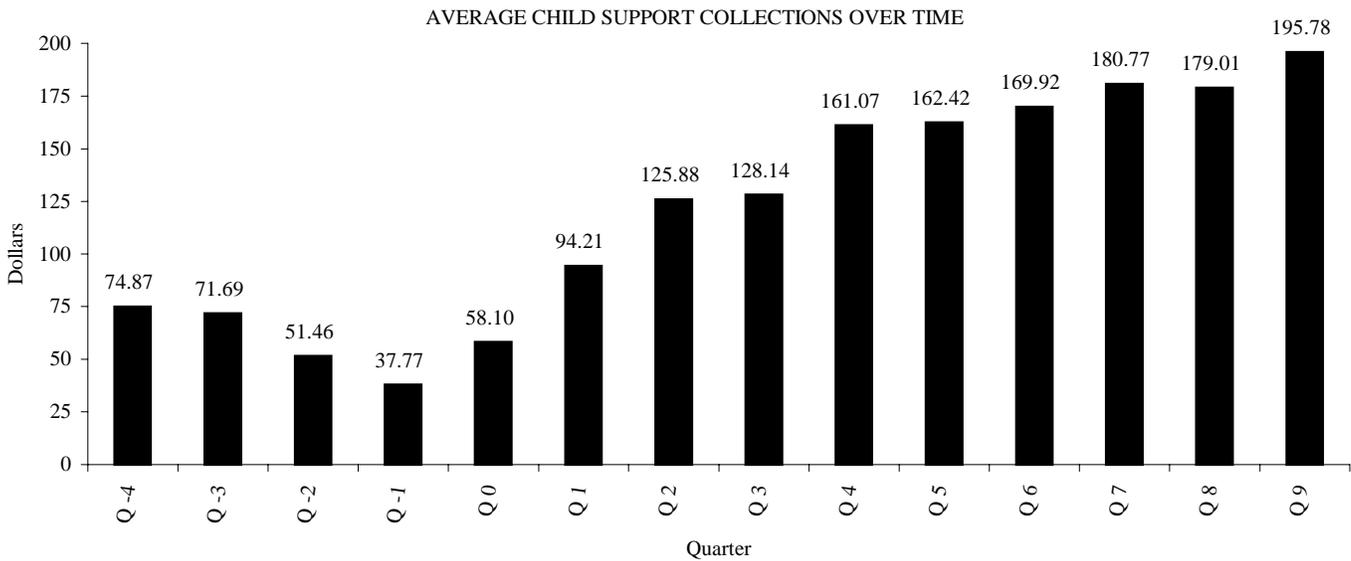
Source: Administrative data from state of Washington (as of March 2003).

NCP = noncustodial parent; Q0 = quarter of referral to *SHARE*.

40 percent, substantially higher than they were before referral to *SHARE*. Even so, in each quarter after referral, the majority of referred NCPs failed to pay any child support.

Overall, average child support collections were substantially higher after referral to SHARE than before. During every quarter after referral to *SHARE* except the first one, average child support collections among all NCPs were more than \$125 (Figure III.5). In contrast, average quarterly collections before referral to *SHARE* never rose above \$75. Average collections increased in almost every quarter after referral; by the ninth post-referral quarter, they were at a high of \$196. This trend reflects mainly increases in the number of NCPs paying support, which are noticeably larger than the increases in average payments across those NCPs paying support (Table A.7). Nine quarters after referral, 38 percent of all referred NCPs were paying child support—an increase of 143 percent relative to the prereferral high of 17.8 percent (in the third quarter before referral). In contrast, average payments across those NCPs paying

FIGURE III.5



Source: Administrative data from state of Washington (as of March 2003).

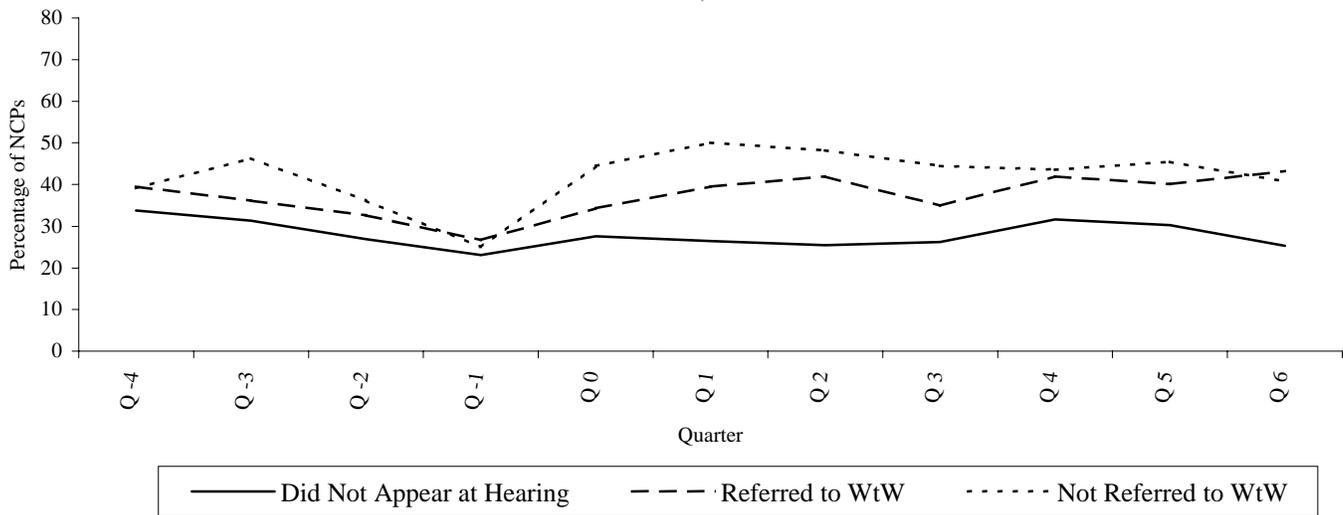
Q0 = quarter of referral to *SHARE*.

support increased by only 28 percent over the same period. The increases in child support collections also reflect more sustained payments by NCPs who were paying support. Of the referred NCPs, 14 percent made child support payments in all four quarters after referral to *SHARE*, compared with only 3 percent paying in all four quarters prior to referral (Table A.9).

Outcomes in employment and earnings varied across groups that took different paths through the initiative. In all quarters after referral to *SHARE*, employment rates were lowest among NCPs who never appeared at contempt hearings, and highest among those who appeared but were not referred for WtW services (Figure III.6). Average earnings followed a similar pattern (Figure III.7). All of the differences in post-referral employment and average earnings between those who appeared at their hearings and those who did not appear are statistically significant (Table A.5). In general, the differences in employment between the NCPs referred

FIGURE III.6

EMPLOYMENT RATES OVER TIME, BY PARTICIPATION IN *SHARE*

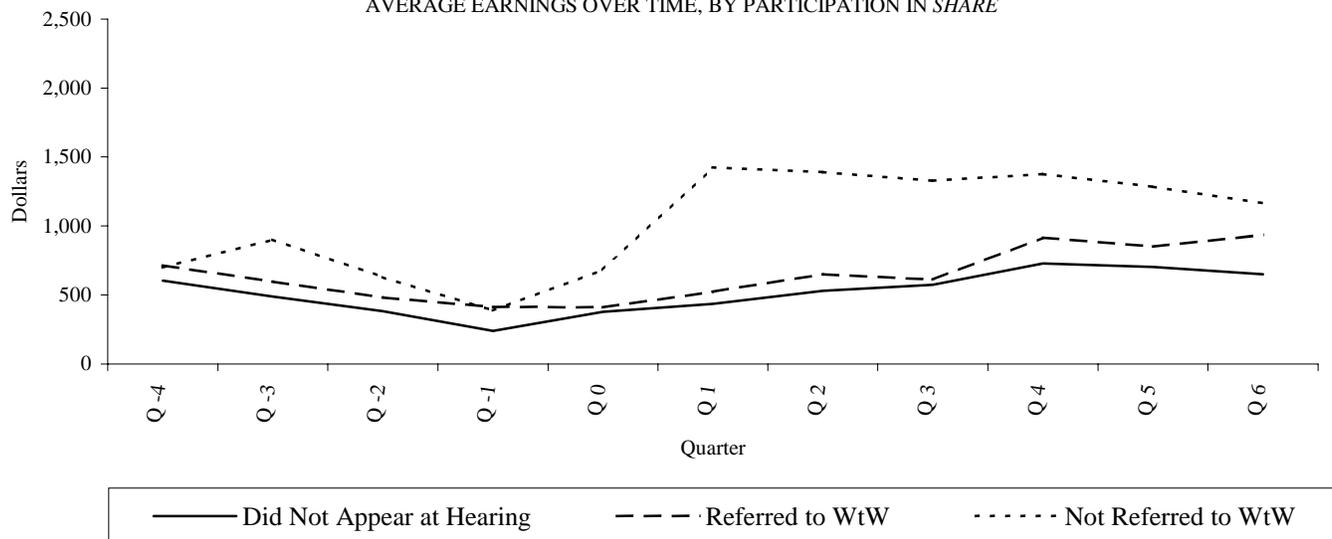


Source: Administrative data from state of Washington (as of March 2003).

NCP = noncustodial parent; Q0 = quarter of referral to *SHARE*; WtW = Welfare-to-Work.

FIGURE III.7

AVERAGE EARNINGS OVER TIME, BY PARTICIPATION IN *SHARE*



Source: Administrative data from state of Washington (as of March 2003).

Q0 = quarter of referral to *SHARE*; WtW = Welfare-to-Work.

for WtW services and those not referred for services are not significant, while the differences in their average earnings are significant (Table A.6).

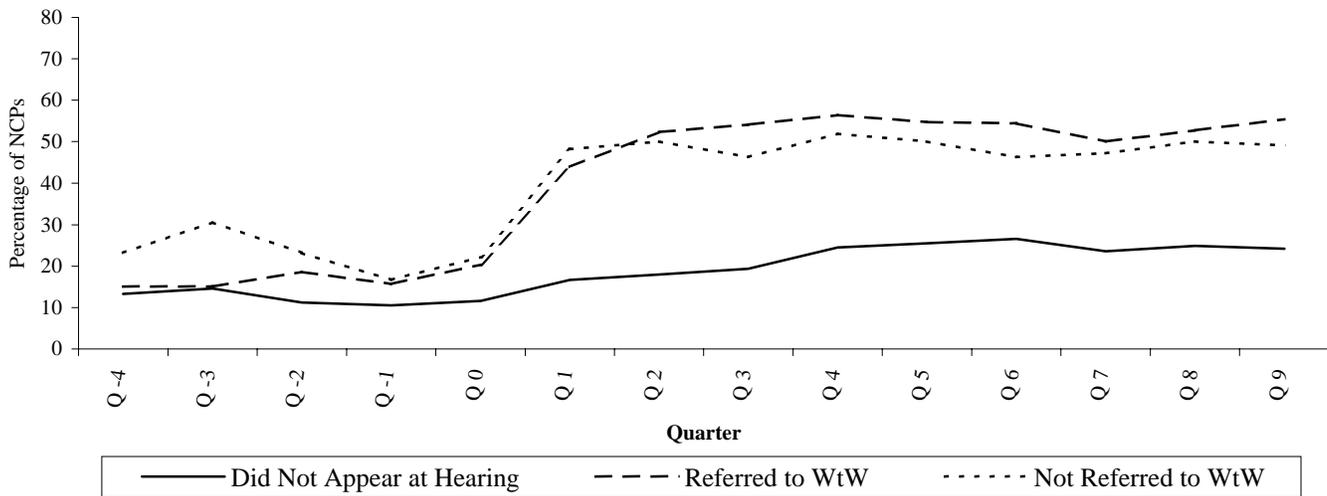
Child support payment rates and average collections were lowest among those who never appeared at their contempt hearings. In almost every quarter after referral to *SHARE*, the payment rates and average collections among NCPs who never appeared at their contempt hearings were half or less than half of those among NCPs who did appear (Figure III.8), and the differences are significant (Table A.7). Payment rates among those who were referred for WtW services were higher than payment rates among those who appeared at their hearings but were not referred for services; however, these differences are not statistically significant (Table A.8). Although NCPs referred for WtW services paid slightly more often, average collections for this group were lower than for NCPs who appeared but were not referred for WtW services (Figure III.9). This may reflect the fact that, on average, NCPs who appeared for their hearings and were referred for WtW services earned significantly less in the quarters after referral than the NCPs who appeared but were not referred for WtW services. Hence, on average, they may have only been able to afford smaller amounts.

C. WHAT CAN WE CONCLUDE FROM THESE FINDINGS?

Trends in employment, earnings, and child support payments change around the time of referral to SHARE. The pre-post referral patterns for all NCPs in this study suggest that something is happening during the quarter of referral to *SHARE* or during the quarter after referral to reverse the pre-referral trends in declining employment, earnings, and child support payments. Because the quarter of referral is a different calendar quarter for each sample member, occurring within a span of more than three years, it is unlikely that a specific point-in-time event or phenomenon, such as the institution of new child support enforcement policies or

FIGURE III.8

RATES OF CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT OVER TIME, BY PARTICIPATION IN *SHARE*

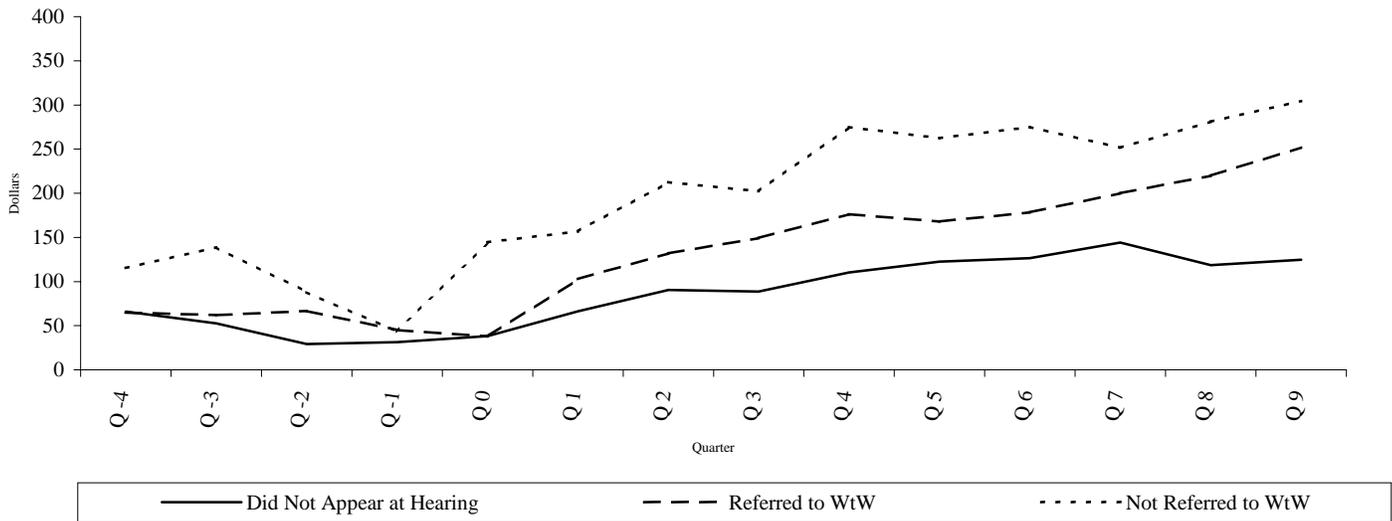


Source: Administrative data from state of Washington (as of March 2003).

NCP = noncustodial parent; Q0 = quarter of referral to *SHARE*; WtW = Welfare-to-Work.

FIGURE III.9

AVERAGE CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS OVER TIME, BY PARTICIPATION IN *SHARE*



Source: Administrative data from state of Washington (as of March 2003).

Q0 = quarter of referral to *SHARE*; WtW = Welfare-to-Work.

an improvement in the economy, contributed to the immediate and substantial increases in outcomes after referral.

A variety of factors, including normal fluctuations, likely contributed to the increases in employment, earnings, and child support payments after referral to SHARE. The post-referral increases in employment, earnings, and child support are observed, although much more modestly, even for NCPs who never appeared at a contempt hearing. It is unlikely that *SHARE* had much influence on these NCPs, as they had little exposure to the initiative.⁷ Rather, factors other than the *SHARE* program probably contributed to the pre-post patterns observed for this group. These same external factors may have affected the pre-post patterns of other groups of NCPs as well. For instance, it is possible that the observed patterns reflect normal fluctuations in the labor market experiences and child support payment patterns of NCPs. In the quarter before their referral, the NCPs referred to *SHARE* appear as individuals to be going through a particularly bad period with regard to employment and their ability to pay child support. The observed increases during the quarter of referral and after that quarter are likely to reflect some degree of natural recovery from this low.

Differences in pre-referral unobserved characteristics may have influenced the paths NCPs took and the outcomes they achieved. The distribution of NCPs into various groups after referral to *SHARE* probably was not random. Rather, NCPs in certain circumstances or of particular dispositions may have had a higher propensity to appear at their hearings than did other NCPs, and some NCPs likely had a relatively greater need for WtW services. Traces of

⁷The only exposure these NCPs may have had to the initiative was receipt of the summons to appear in court, and 46 percent, at most, of the NCPs who did not appear at a hearing seem likely to have experienced that event. As discussed in Chapter II, the majority of NCPs who did not appear at a hearing could not be located (128 closed cases) or were incarcerated (24 closed cases). Service of the summons alone is likely to have had only a small influence on the NCPs who did receive the summons but failed to appear at a hearing.

these differences among NCPs in the study are observed before referral to *SHARE*, although in most cases the differences are not large enough to be statistically significant. For instance, it seems that NCPs who did not appear at hearings may have been the most disadvantaged NCPs in the sample. Before referral to *SHARE*, their employment rates, average earnings, child support payment rates, and average collections were lower than those of any other group. Perhaps parents who failed to heed the summons to appear in court (or who did not receive the summons because they could not be located) were least likely to have characteristics associated with socioeconomic success and, in turn, were least likely to have positive outcomes when referral to *SHARE* did not result in any intervention.

Nonetheless, the carrots and sticks built into the SHARE initiative appear to have influenced some NCPs. Preexisting differences in the employment, earnings, and support outcomes of NCPs who appeared at their hearings and of NCPs who did not appear at their hearings clearly become magnified after referral to *SHARE*. This widening of the gap in outcomes suggests that *SHARE* may have played a role in the improvements for NCPs engaged in the initiative. The consequences for failing to meet their obligations, which were presented at the contempt hearings, may have motivated some of the NCPs who appeared at the hearings to improve their economic situations and meet their obligations more than they would have otherwise. This would especially be true if the NCPs had good employment prospects and much to lose by becoming incarcerated and establishing a criminal record. Similarly, the alternatives offered at the contempt hearings—such as renegotiation of support orders or even forgiveness of arrears—may have reduced the incentives for some NCPs to work few hours or hide their

earnings. They may have also motivated some NCPs who were working in the underground economy before referral to *SHARE* to move into formal jobs after referral.⁸

It is also possible that WtW services contributed to higher post-referral rates of child support payment and to lower earnings among NCPs referred for services. YCPA staff regularly monitored and reviewed payments made by WtW participants, and this close scrutiny could have prompted additional payments. Lower earnings among the NCPs referred for WtW services could reflect the time that these *SHARE* participants spent in WtW activities, which would have reduced their availability to work. It is also possible that the NCPs referred for WtW services were systematically more disadvantaged than those who appeared for hearings but were not referred for WtW services. Their lower average earnings may reflect important differences in their educational and employment background and, hence, in their income earning potential. In the end, however, it is not possible in this study to explore such potential systematic differences among NCPs targeted for participation in *SHARE*, nor to determine how any of these NCPs would have behaved or fared without *SHARE*.

D. SUMMARY AND STUDY CONCLUSIONS

Employment rates, earnings, and child support collections were higher after referral to *SHARE* than before, and there were clear differences in outcomes among NCPs who took different paths after referral. Several factors probably contributed to these results. It appears that the NCPs in this study had reached a low point in their ability to work and/or pay child support during the quarter before referral, and that the increases observed in subsequent quarters

⁸Research suggests that the accumulation of arrears to unrealistic levels and the state's retention of child support to offset the custodial parents' welfare payments may motivate NCPs to evade the child support system by moving out of formal jobs and into the underground economy (see Miller and Knox 2001).

reflect some natural recovery from this low point. It also seems likely that different types of NCPs responded differently to the initiative based on unobserved characteristics that were present before referral. In addition to these factors, however, it appears that some or all of the components of *SHARE*—service of a summons, threat of incarceration, offer to renegotiate obligations and arrears, availability of WtW services, and ongoing monitoring of compliance—may have played a role in the improvements in outcomes observed for NCPs who became actively engaged in the initiative. In general, these NCPs worked more, earned more, and paid more support six to nine quarters after referral to *SHARE* than at any point during the year preceding referral. Moreover, differences between the employment, earnings, and child support outcomes for NCPs who appeared at hearings and learned about *SHARE* and the outcomes for NCPs who never appeared—insignificant prior to referral to *SHARE*—become more marked and significant during the quarters after referral to the program.

Without a random assignment evaluation, we cannot establish definitively that *SHARE* is responsible for the observed increases, the extent to which it influenced these outcomes, or how it influenced them. However, the available evidence suggests that the intervention is promising. A more rigorous evaluation of *SHARE* or of similar initiatives could shed light on the effects of the program relative to other factors. An ideal future evaluation would use a controlled experiment that would determine outcomes for participants and also provide information on how targeted NCPs would have fared in the absence of the intervention—that is, the program’s “value-added.” In such an evaluation, it would be important to examine how various components of the intervention contribute to observed changes in the outcomes of interest, and their relative importance in achieving the desired results overall and for various types of NCPs (for example, NCPs who had criminal records before referral, or those with poor employment histories).

Before embarking on such an evaluation, it might be useful to understand better why so many NCPs fail to appear at their court hearings and, once located, what strategies could more effectively help this relatively disadvantaged group of individuals. Implementing those strategies before conducting a more rigorous evaluation could help programs reach out more effectively to all individuals who may benefit from their services—not just those who are easier to reach—and thereby result in a more thorough test of the intervention.

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APPENDIX A

TABLE A.1
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NCPs

	All NCPs Referred to <i>SHARE</i>	Appeared at Hearing	Did Not Appear at Hearing	Difference Between Subgroups (p-Value)
Percentage Male ^a	87.9	89.3	86.2	0.30
Average Age (Years)	31.3	31.0	31.6	0.37
Median Age (Years)	30.5	29.8	31.1	
Sample Size	503	270	233	—

	All NCPs Who Appeared at Hearing	Referred to WtW	Not Referred to WtW	Difference Between Subgroups (p-Value)
Percentage Male ^a	89.3	86.9	93.1	0.11
Average Age (Years)	31.0	31.0	31.1	0.91
Median Age (Years)	29.8	30.1	29.5	
Sample Size	270	168	102	—

Source: Administrative data from state of Washington.

^aSample size equals 502 (270 who appeared, 232 who did not appear, 168 who were referred, and 102 who were not referred) due to missing data.

NCP = noncustodial parent; WtW = Welfare-to-Work.

TABLE A.2

RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY APPEARANCE AT HEARING

	All NCPs Referred to <i>SHARE</i>	Appeared at Hearing	Did Not Appear at Hearing	Difference Between Subgroups (p-Value)
Percent Receiving TANF				
4 quarters prior to referral	7.0	8.2	5.8	0.25
3 quarters prior to referral	5.6	5.7	5.4	0.89
2 quarters prior to referral	5.2	6.1	4.4	0.38
1 quarter prior to referral	4.4	4.3	4.4	0.94
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	4.9	2.9	6.8	0.03
1 quarter after referral	7.5	6.1	8.8	0.21
2 quarters after referral	7.8	7.9	7.8	0.99
3 quarters after referral	7.0	8.6	5.4	0.14
4 quarters after referral	8.0	10.4	5.8	0.04
5 quarters after referral	8.2	10.7	5.8	0.03
6 quarters after referral ^a	7.0	8.3	5.8	0.24
7 quarters after referral ^b	7.4	9.1	5.8	0.13
8 quarters after referral ^c	6.2	7.3	5.1	0.28
9 quarters after referral ^d	5.7	7.0	4.4	0.19
Percent Receiving Food Stamps				
4 quarters prior to referral	22.3	26.4	18.4	0.02
3 quarters prior to referral	22.5	27.1	18.3	0.01
2 quarters prior to referral	22.8	26.8	19.1	0.03
1 quarter prior to referral	22.1	23.9	20.4	0.31
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	24.7	26.1	23.5	0.47
1 quarter after referral	24.2	26.1	22.5	0.31
2 quarters after referral	23.2	25.7	20.8	0.16
3 quarters after referral	23.0	26.8	19.4	0.04
4 quarters after referral	21.8	24.6	19.1	0.10
5 quarters after referral	22.3	25.0	19.7	0.13
6 quarters after referral ^a	21.8	24.2	19.5	0.17
7 quarters after referral ^b	20.8	25.6	16.4	0.01
8 quarters after referral ^c	20.3	25.3	15.7	0.00
9 quarters after referral ^d	20.1	25.0	17.1	0.02
Sample Size	574	280	294	—

Source: Administrative data from state of Washington.

^aSample size equals 570 (277 who appeared and 293 who did not appear) due to missing data.

^bSample size equals 567 (274 who appeared and 293 who did not appear) due to missing data.

^cSample size equals 566 (273 who appeared and 293 who did not appear) due to missing data.

^dSample size equals 565 (272 who appeared and 293 who did not appear) due to missing data.

NCP = noncustodial parent; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

TABLE A.3

RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY REFERRAL TO WtW

	All NCPs Who Appeared at Hearing	Referred to WtW	Not Referred to WtW	Difference Between Subgroups (p-Value)
Percent Receiving TANF				
4 quarters prior to referral	8.2	8.7	7.4	0.70
3 quarters prior to referral	5.7	5.2	6.5	0.66
2 quarters prior to referral	6.1	5.2	7.4	0.46
1 quarter prior to referral	4.3	2.3	7.4	0.04
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	2.9	1.7	4.6	0.16
1 quarter after referral	6.1	4.7	8.3	0.21
2 quarters after referral	7.9	6.4	10.2	0.25
3 quarters after referral	8.6	7.0	11.1	0.23
4 quarters after referral	10.4	9.3	12.0	0.47
5 quarters after referral	10.7	10.5	11.1	0.87
6 quarters after referral ^a	8.3	8.9	7.4	0.67
7 quarters after referral ^b	9.1	8.3	10.4	0.57
8 quarters after referral ^c	7.3	7.8	6.6	0.72
9 quarters after referral ^d	7.0	7.8	5.7	0.50
Percent Receiving Food Stamps				
4 quarters prior to referral	26.4	27.9	24.1	0.48
3 quarters prior to referral	27.1	30.2	22.2	0.14
2 quarters prior to referral	26.8	29.6	22.2	0.17
1 quarter prior to referral	23.9	24.4	23.2	0.81
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	26.1	28.5	22.2	0.25
1 quarter after referral	26.1	28.5	22.2	0.25
2 quarters after referral	25.7	29.7	19.4	0.06
3 quarters after referral	26.8	29.7	22.2	0.17
4 quarters after referral	24.6	27.3	20.4	0.19
5 quarters after referral	25.0	26.7	22.2	0.40
6 quarters after referral ^a	24.2	28.4	17.6	0.04
7 quarters after referral ^b	25.6	29.8	18.9	0.04
8 quarters after referral ^c	25.3	26.4	23.6	0.61
9 quarters after referral ^d	25.0	24.7	25.5	0.89
Sample Size	280	172	108	—

Source: Administrative data from state of Washington.

^aSample size equals 277 (169 who were referred and 108 who were not referred) due to missing data.

^bSample size equals 274 (168 who were referred and 106 who were not referred) due to missing data.

^cSample size equals 273 (167 who were referred and 106 who were not referred) due to missing data.

^dSample size equals 272 (166 who were referred and 106 who were not referred) due to missing data.

NCP = noncustodial parent; WtW = Welfare-to-Work.

TABLE A.4

EARNINGS AMONG EMPLOYED NCPs IN THE FOURTH QUARTER
BEFORE REFERRAL TO *SHARE*

Earnings	Percentage of NCPs
Less than \$500	25.7
\$501 – \$999	14.8
\$1,000 – \$1,499	11.4
\$1,500 – \$1,999	15.7
\$2,000 – \$2,499	8.1
\$2,500 – \$2,999	5.7
\$3,000 – \$3,499	5.2
\$3,500 – \$3,999	3.8
\$4,000 – \$4,499	2.9
\$4,500 – \$4,999	1.0
\$5,000 or More	5.7
Sample Size	210

Source: Administrative data from state of Washington.

NCP = noncustodial parent.

TABLE A.5

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY APPEARANCE AT HEARING

	All NCPs Referred to <i>SHARE</i>	Appeared at Hearing	Did Not Appear at Hearing	Difference Between Subgroups (p-Value)
Percent Employed				
4 quarters prior to referral	36.6	39.6	33.7	0.14
3 quarters prior to referral	35.5	40.0	31.3	0.03
2 quarters prior to referral	30.3	33.9	26.9	0.07
1 quarter prior to referral	24.6	26.1	23.1	0.23
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	32.8	38.2	27.6	0.01
1 quarter after referral	34.8	43.6	26.5	0.00
2 quarters after referral	34.7	44.3	25.5	0.00
3 quarters after referral	32.2	38.6	26.2	0.00
4 quarters after referral	36.9	42.5	31.6	0.01
5 quarters after referral	36.1	42.1	30.3	0.00
6 quarters after referral ^a	33.5	42.2	25.3	0.00
Average Earnings Across Employed NCPs				
4 quarters prior to referral	\$1,791.92	\$1,787.62	\$1,796.75	0.97
3 quarters prior to referral	\$1,686.78	\$1,788.77	\$1,562.63	0.34
2 quarters prior to referral	\$1,517.28	\$1,589.97	\$1,429.87	0.53
1 quarter prior to referral	\$1,302.34	\$1,547.69	\$1,038.95	0.03
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	\$1,360.27	\$1,351.10	\$1,372.37	0.92
1 quarter after referral	\$1,860.90	\$2,000.65	\$1,642.31	0.17
2 quarters after referral	\$2,102.13	\$2,113.23	\$2,083.78	0.92
3 quarters after referral	\$2,257.69	\$2,303.91	\$2,192.86	0.72
4 quarters after referral	\$2,456.60	\$2,573.91	\$2,306.50	0.39
5 quarters after referral	\$2,374.42	\$2,413.73	\$2,322.30	0.78
6 quarters after referral ^a	\$2,482.98	\$2,424.41	\$2,575.58	0.66
Average Earnings Across All NCPs				
4 quarters prior to referral	\$655.58	\$708.66	\$605.03	0.36
3 quarters prior to referral	\$599.48	\$715.51	\$488.99	0.04
2 quarters prior to referral	\$459.94	\$539.45	\$384.22	0.10
1 quarter prior to referral	\$319.91	\$403.50	\$240.30	0.03
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	\$445.52	\$516.31	\$378.10	0.11
1 quarter after referral	\$648.40	\$871.71	\$435.71	0.00
2 quarters after referral	\$728.79	\$935.86	\$531.58	0.00
3 quarters after referral	\$727.65	\$888.65	\$574.32	0.02
4 quarters after referral	\$907.32	\$1,093.91	\$729.61	0.02
5 quarters after referral	\$856.28	\$1,017.21	\$703.01	0.04
6 quarters after referral ^a	\$832.02	\$1,024.03	\$650.49	0.01
Sample Size	574	280	294	—

Source: Administrative data from state of Washington.

^aSample size equals 570 (277 who appeared and 293 who did not appear) due to missing data.

NCP = noncustodial parent.

TABLE A.6

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY REFERRAL TO WtW

	All NCPs Who Appeared at Hearing	Referred to WtW	Not Referred to WtW	Difference Between Subgroups (p-Value)
Percent Employed				
4 quarters prior to referral	39.6	39.5	39.1	0.96
3 quarters prior to referral	40.0	36.1	46.3	0.09
2 quarters prior to referral	33.9	32.6	36.1	0.54
1 quarter prior to referral	26.1	26.7	25.0	0.75
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	38.2	34.3	44.4	0.09
1 quarter after referral	43.6	39.5	50.0	0.09
2 quarters after referral	44.3	41.9	48.2	0.30
3 quarters after referral	38.6	34.9	44.4	0.11
4 quarters after referral	42.5	41.9	43.5	0.79
5 quarters after referral	42.1	40.1	45.4	0.39
6 quarters after referral ^a	42.2	43.2	40.7	0.69
Average Earnings Across Employed NCPs				
4 quarters prior to referral	\$1,787.62	\$1,808.47	\$1,754.64	0.88
3 quarters prior to referral	\$1,788.77	\$1,658.16	\$1,950.72	0.40
2 quarters prior to referral	\$1,589.97	\$1,479.81	\$1,748.14	0.49
1 quarter prior to referral	\$1,547.69	\$1,543.95	\$1,554.06	0.98
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	\$1,351.10	\$1,200.84	\$1,535.79	0.26
1 quarter after referral	\$2,000.65	\$1,325.97	\$2,850.25	0.00
2 quarters after referral	\$2,113.23	\$1,554.13	\$2,887.37	0.00
3 quarters after referral	\$2,303.91	\$1,756.71	\$2,987.91	0.00
4 quarters after referral	\$2,573.91	\$2,189.91	\$3,162.16	0.03
5 quarters after referral	\$2,413.73	\$2,120.61	\$2,826.48	0.09
6 quarters after referral ^a	\$2,424.41	\$2,164.62	\$2,855.44	0.10
Average Earnings Across All NCPs				
4 quarters prior to referral	\$708.66	\$714.98	\$698.61	0.92
3 quarters prior to referral	\$715.51	\$597.71	\$903.11	0.09
2 quarters prior to referral	\$539.45	\$481.80	\$631.27	0.35
1 quarter prior to referral	\$403.50	\$412.92	\$388.51	0.85
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	\$516.31	\$411.92	\$682.57	0.05
1 quarter after referral	\$871.71	\$524.22	\$1,425.12	0.00
2 quarters after referral	\$935.86	\$650.57	\$1,390.22	0.00
3 quarters after referral	\$888.65	\$612.81	\$1,327.96	0.00
4 quarters after referral	\$1,093.91	\$916.71	\$1,376.13	0.06
5 quarters after referral	\$1,017.21	\$850.71	\$1,282.38	0.06
6 quarters after referral ^a	\$1,024.03	\$935.01	\$1,163.33	0.33
Sample Size	280	172	108	—

Source: Administrative data from state of Washington.

^aSample size equals 277 (169 who were referred and 108 who were not referred) due to missing data.

NCP = noncustodial parent; WtW = Welfare-to-Work.

TABLE A.7

CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS, BY APPEARANCE AT HEARING

	All NCPs Referred to <i>SHARE</i>	Appeared at Hearing	Did Not Appear at Hearing	Difference Between Subgroups (p-Value)
Percent Paying Support				
4 quarters prior to referral	15.7	18.2	13.3	0.10
3 quarters prior to referral	17.8	21.1	14.6	0.04
2 quarters prior to referral	15.7	20.4	11.2	0.00
1 quarter prior to referral	13.2	16.1	10.5	0.05
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	16.2	21.1	11.6	0.00
1 quarter after referral	30.5	45.0	16.7	0.00
2 quarters after referral	34.3	51.4	18.0	0.00
3 quarters after referral	34.8	51.1	19.4	0.00
4 quarters after referral	39.2	54.6	24.5	0.00
5 quarters after referral	38.5	52.9	25.5	0.00
6 quarters after referral ^a	38.6	51.3	26.6	0.00
7 quarters after referral ^b	35.8	48.9	23.6	0.00
8 quarters after referral ^c	37.8	51.7	24.9	0.00
9 quarters after referral ^d	38.1	52.9	24.2	0.00
Average Amount Across NCPs Paying Support				
4 quarters prior to referral	\$477.50	\$462.07	\$497.68	0.74
3 quarters prior to referral	\$403.41	\$434.70	\$360.49	0.37
2 quarters prior to referral	\$328.19	\$367.78	\$259.82	0.24
1 quarter prior to referral	\$285.25	\$275.97	\$298.71	0.76
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	\$358.57	\$374.18	\$331.47	0.72
1 quarter after referral	\$309.01	\$274.46	\$397.85	0.02
2 quarters after referral	\$366.77	\$317.23	\$501.38	0.00
3 quarters after referral	\$367.77	\$332.04	\$457.43	0.04
4 quarters after referral	\$410.90	\$392.24	\$450.55	0.28
5 quarters after referral	\$418.06	\$386.70	\$497.94	0.10
6 quarters after referral ^a	\$440.25	\$421.44	\$474.50	0.49
7 quarters after referral ^b	\$504.91	\$449.70	\$612.13	0.04
8 quarters after referral ^c	\$473.46	\$471.87	\$476.53	0.95
9 quarters after referral ^d	\$514.49	\$514.58	\$514.31	1.00
Average Amount Across All NCPs				
4 quarters prior to referral	\$74.87	\$84.16	\$66.02	0.41
3 quarters prior to referral	\$71.69	\$91.60	\$52.72	0.04
2 quarters prior to referral	\$51.46	\$74.87	\$29.16	0.01
1 quarter prior to referral	\$37.77	\$44.35	\$31.50	0.31
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	\$58.10	\$78.85	\$38.33	0.06
1 quarter after referral	\$94.21	\$123.51	\$66.31	0.00
2 quarters after referral	\$125.88	\$163.14	\$90.38	0.00
3 quarters after referral	\$128.14	\$169.58	\$88.69	0.00
4 quarters after referral	\$161.07	\$214.33	\$110.34	0.00
5 quarters after referral	\$162.42	\$204.40	\$122.43	0.00
6 quarters after referral ^a	\$169.92	\$216.04	\$126.32	0.01
7 quarters after referral ^b	\$180.77	\$219.93	\$144.15	0.03
8 quarters after referral ^c	\$179.01	\$243.72	\$118.73	0.00
9 quarters after referral ^d	\$195.78	\$272.42	\$124.63	0.00
Sample Size	574	280	294	—

Source: Administrative data from state of Washington.

^aSample size equals 570 (277 who appeared and 293 who did not appear) due to missing data.

^bSample size equals 567 (274 who appeared and 293 who did not appear) due to missing data.

^cSample size equals 566 (273 who appeared and 293 who did not appear) due to missing data.

^dSample size equals 565 (272 who appeared and 293 who did not appear) due to missing data.

NCP = noncustodial parent.

TABLE A.8

CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS, BY REFERRAL TO WtW

	All NCPs Who Appeared at Hearing	Referred to WtW	Not Referred to WtW	Difference Between Subgroups (p-Value)
Percent Paying Support				
4 quarters prior to referral	18.2	15.1	23.2	0.09
3 quarters prior to referral	21.1	15.1	30.6	0.00
2 quarters prior to referral	20.4	18.6	23.2	0.36
1 quarter prior to referral	16.1	15.7	16.7	0.83
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	21.1	20.4	22.2	0.71
1 quarter after referral	45.0	43.9	48.2	0.40
2 quarters after referral	51.4	52.3	50.0	0.71
3 quarters after referral	51.1	54.1	46.3	0.21
4 quarters after referral	54.6	56.4	51.9	0.46
5 quarters after referral	52.9	54.7	50.0	0.45
6 quarters after referral ^a	51.3	54.4	46.3	0.19
7 quarters after referral ^b	48.9	50.0	47.2	0.65
8 quarters after referral ^c	51.7	52.7	50.0	0.67
9 quarters after referral ^d	52.9	55.4	49.1	0.31
Average Amount Paid Across NCPs				
Paying Support				
4 quarters prior to referral	\$462.07	\$428.09	\$497.41	0.61
3 quarters prior to referral	\$434.70	\$409.60	\$454.47	0.71
2 quarters prior to referral	\$367.78	\$358.30	\$397.91	0.86
1 quarter prior to referral	\$275.97	\$286.81	\$259.71	0.79
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	\$347.18	\$185.41	\$649.48	0.01
1 quarter after referral	\$274.46	\$238.80	\$325.20	0.12
2 quarters after referral	\$317.23	\$252.21	\$425.58	0.00
3 quarters after referral	\$332.04	\$275.78	\$436.68	0.01
4 quarters after referral	\$392.24	\$312.73	\$529.98	0.00
5 quarters after referral	\$386.70	\$307.25	\$525.01	0.00
6 quarters after referral ^a	\$421.44	\$327.84	\$593.66	0.00
7 quarters after referral ^b	\$449.70	\$399.90	\$533.37	0.16
8 quarters after referral ^c	\$471.87	\$417.30	\$562.49	0.12
9 quarters after referral ^d	\$514.58	\$454.42	\$621.01	0.13
Average Amount Paid Across All NCPs				
4 quarters prior to referral	\$84.16	\$64.71	\$115.14	0.13
3 quarters prior to referral	\$91.60	\$61.92	\$138.87	0.02
2 quarters prior to referral	\$74.87	\$66.66	\$87.94	0.50
1 quarter prior to referral	\$44.35	\$45.02	\$43.29	0.93
<i>Quarter of referral</i>	\$78.85	\$37.73	\$144.33	0.01
1 quarter after referral	\$123.51	\$102.74	\$156.58	0.07
2 quarters after referral	\$163.14	\$131.97	\$212.79	0.01
3 quarters after referral	\$169.58	\$149.11	\$202.17	0.16
4 quarters after referral	\$214.33	\$176.36	\$274.80	0.02
5 quarters after referral	\$204.40	\$167.92	\$262.50	0.02
6 quarters after referral ^a	\$216.04	\$178.47	\$274.84	0.07
7 quarters after referral ^b	\$219.93	\$199.95	\$251.59	0.34
8 quarters after referral ^c	\$243.72	\$219.89	\$281.25	0.28
9 quarters after referral ^d	\$272.42	\$251.85	\$304.65	0.42
Sample Size	280	172	108	—

Source: Administrative data from state of Washington.

^aSample size equals 277 (169 who were referred and 108 who were not referred) due to missing data.

^bSample size equals 274 (168 who were referred and 106 who were not referred) due to missing data.

^cSample size equals 273 (167 who were referred and 106 who were not referred) due to missing data.

^dSample size equals 272 (166 who were referred and 106 who were not referred) due to missing data.

NCP = noncustodial parent; WtW = Welfare-to-Work.

TABLE A.9
SUSTAINED EMPLOYMENT AND CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS,
BY APPEARANCE AT HEARING

	All NCPs Referred to <i>SHARE</i>	Appeared at Hearing	Did Not Appear at Hearing	Difference Between Subgroups (p-Value)
Percent Employed in:				
0 of 4 quarters prior to referral	43.6	38.9	48.0	0.03
1 of 4 quarters prior to referral	16.7	16.8	16.7	0.97
2 of 4 quarters prior to referral	17.8	20.0	15.6	0.17
3 of 4 quarters prior to referral	13.1	14.3	11.9	0.40
4 of 4 quarters prior to referral	8.9	10.0	7.8	0.36
0 of 4 quarters after referral	44.3	33.9	54.1	0.00
1 of 4 quarters after referral	16.7	18.6	15.9	0.25
2 of 4 quarters after referral	11.3	13.2	9.5	0.16
3 of 4 quarters after referral	11.5	13.2	9.9	0.21
4 of 4 quarters after referral	16.2	21.1	11.6	0.00
Percent Paying Child Support in:				
0 of 4 quarters prior to referral	69.2	63.2	74.8	0.00
1 of 4 quarters prior to referral	12.0	13.6	10.5	0.27
2 of 4 quarters prior to referral	9.2	11.4	7.1	0.08
3 of 4 quarters prior to referral	6.5	7.9	5.1	0.18
4 of 4 quarters prior to referral	3.1	3.9	2.4	0.29
0 of 4 quarters after referral	43.7	23.9	62.6	0.00
1 of 4 quarters after referral	15.0	16.8	13.3	0.24
2 of 4 quarters after referral	14.3	17.1	11.6	0.06
3 of 4 quarters after referral	12.7	17.5	8.2	0.00
4 of 4 quarters after referral	14.3	24.6	4.4	0.00
Sample Size	574	280	294	—

Source: Administrative data from state of Washington.

NCP = noncustodial parent.

TABLE A.10
SUSTAINED EMPLOYMENT AND CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS,
BY REFERRAL TO WtW

	All NCPs Who Appeared at Hearing	Referred to WtW	Not Referred to WtW	Difference Between Subgroups (p-Value)
Percent Employed in:				
0 of 4 quarters prior to referral	38.9	40.1	36.1	0.44
1 of 4 quarters prior to referral	16.8	16.9	16.7	0.97
2 of 4 quarters prior to referral	20.0	20.4	19.4	0.85
3 of 4 quarters prior to referral	14.3	11.1	19.4	0.06
4 of 4 quarters prior to referral	10.0	11.1	8.3	0.46
0 of 4 quarters after referral	33.9	34.4	33.3	0.87
1 of 4 quarters after referral	18.6	19.8	16.7	0.52
2 of 4 quarters after referral	13.2	16.3	8.3	0.06
3 of 4 quarters after referral	13.2	12.8	13.9	0.79
4 of 4 quarters after referral	21.1	16.9	27.8	0.03
Percent Paying Child Support in:				
0 of 4 quarters prior to referral	63.2	66.9	57.4	0.11
1 of 4 quarters prior to referral	13.6	13.4	13.9	0.90
2 of 4 quarters prior to referral	11.4	10.5	13.0	0.52
3 of 4 quarters prior to referral	7.9	7.0	9.3	0.49
4 of 4 quarters prior to referral	3.9	2.3	6.5	0.08
0 of 4 quarters after referral	23.9	22.1	26.9	0.37
1 of 4 quarters after referral	16.8	16.3	17.6	0.78
2 of 4 quarters after referral	17.1	18.0	15.7	0.62
3 of 4 quarters after referral	17.5	20.9	12.0	0.06
4 of 4 quarters after referral	24.6	22.7	27.8	0.34
Sample Size^b	280	172	108	—

Source: Administrative data from state of Washington.

NCP = noncustodial parent; WtW = Welfare-to-Work.

