Final Impact Findings from the Child Support Noncustodial Parent Employment Demonstration (CSPED):
Technical Supplement

March 2019

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Overview

The Child Support Noncustodial Parent Employment Demonstration program (CSPED) was a federally funded intervention operated by child support agency grantees within eight states. Through CSPED, the Office of Child Support Enforcement sought to examine the effectiveness of child support-led employment programs for noncustodial parents who were behind on child support payments and experiencing employment difficulties. The core services provided to noncustodial parents comprised: case management, enhanced child support services, employment services, and parenting services. The goal of CSPED was to improve the reliable payment of child support.

The Wisconsin Department of Children and Families (DCF) was selected to procure and manage an evaluation of CSPED, and it chose the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, along with its partner, Mathematica Policy Research, to conduct the evaluation. The major products from the evaluation include an interim implementation report (Paulsell et al., 2015), a final implementation report (Noyes, Vogel, and Howard, 2018), a report on the characteristics of participants at enrollment (Cancian et al., 2018), an impact report (Cancian, Meyer, and Wood, 2019), and a benefit-cost report (Moore, Magnuson, and Wu, 2019).

This document is the technical supplement to the CSPED impact report, which contains the main evaluation results. Chapters 1 and 2 provide additional detail about the research design and analytic methods. Chapter 3 describes the variables used to assess the types of services received by participants. Detailed descriptions of variables used to measure impacts are included in Chapters 4 through 8. Additional impact results are included in the appendices of this report.

Chapter 1. Evaluation Design

I. Overview of Evaluation Design

A. Random assignment

An evaluation using a random assignment design provides unbiased estimates of program effectiveness, because the initial characteristics of the research groups can be expected to be equivalent, making any eventual differences in the outcomes attributable to the program. Our impact evaluation relied on this powerful feature of random assignment designs.

This approach is consistent with the original vision for CSPED. The Wisconsin DCF response to the funding opportunity announcement (FOA; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, hereafter DHHS, 2012) stated: "The impact analysis will be based on a random assignment design and will draw on data from participant surveys and administrative records. The analysis will examine impacts on a range of economic and other outcomes."

B. Intent-to-Treat (ITT) analysis

As described in the response to the FOA (DHHS, 2012), the evaluation estimates "intent-to-treat" (ITT) impacts, wherein all sample members are included in the analysis regardless of the amount of service they received. ITT impact estimates are the industry standard because they preserve the integrity of the random assignment research design. These estimates answer the question: "What is the effect of offering program services to eligible participants?"

C. Pooled versus grantee-level analysis

OCSE required all eight selected grantees to provide four core services (case management, enhanced child support, employment, and parenting) and provided direction to grantees about whom CSPED programs should serve. OCSE's guidance provided a common framework from which grantees operationalized their own definitions of key terms; some grantees modified the eligibility criteria somewhat to meet enrollment goals and local conditions. While the array of services did differ somewhat across grantees, as outlined in the implementation report (Noyes, Vogel, and Howard, 2018), the commonalities across grantees were sufficient to combine all grantees into pooled analyses. Findings from the pooled analyses are our main focus in summarizing program effectiveness.

To determine if the sample size was sufficient to conduct pooled analyses, grantee-level analyses, or any other analysis not using the full sample, we began with a precision criterion that requires a certain minimum detectable effect size (MDE) in order to present findings from an analysis. Effect sizes of 0.25 are considered substantively important in federally sponsored evidence reviews of program effectiveness (U.S. Department of Education, 2014).

In the CSPED analysis, sample sizes and the distribution of outcome variables varied considerably, leading to differences in the precision of impact estimates. Analyses at the grantee

level using administrative data differed because of variance in program enrollment and data delivery. Final sample sizes varied by grantee from 950 to 1,510.

Analyses must meet the standard of capturing an MDE of 0.25 to be presented in the main report. All pooled analyses, whether using administrative or survey data, met this constraint. Moreover, all grantees had enough cases for grantee-level analyses using administrative data for most outcomes. However, for grantee-level analysis using survey data, only seven grantees (i.e., all except South Carolina) had enough cases to meet this standard.[1]

II. Intake Procedures

A. Intended eligibility criteria

During intake, child support staff screened noncustodial parents for eligibility based on the grantee's established criteria. OCSE required all grantees to use certain child support-related criteria, and also recommended additional child support- and employment-related criteria. OCSE's criteria pertained to the noncustodial parent's child support case(s), as well as to the noncustodial parent's ability to obtain and maintain employment (Figure 1.1). Some grantees also added criteria specifically for participants in their local sites.

[1]Some grantees did not have enough cases to meet this standard for particular outcomes. In instances when the standard was not met, estimates are not provided within data tables; rather, the value for these outcomes are shown as NA.

Figure 1.1. OCSE-provided eligibility criteria for enrollment in CSPED

As directed by OCSE, grantees required that noncustodial parents meet the following criteria to be eligible for CSPED enrollment:

- Have established paternity;
- Be enrolled in the IV-D program; and
- Be either not regularly paying child support, or expected to have trouble making payments due to lack of regular employment.

OCSE recommended that grantees use the following additional criteria:

- Have a Social Security number that appears valid;
- Have a valid address near enough to the employment services provider to attend services ("near" to be defined by grantees);
- Have at least one open, non-interstate child support case with a current support order, or be in the process of establishing a current support order;
- On an open, non-interstate case, be failing to meet the full support order; or be unemployed or underemployed and having difficulty making regular payments; or have a zero or minimum order because of inability to pay; or be establishing a new current support order and at risk of falling behind due to lack of regular employment; and
- Be medically able to work.

Source: January 4, 2013, OCSE memo "Target Population for CSPED."

1. Child support-related criteria

OCSE gave grantees child support-related guidelines to determine whether a noncustodial parent was eligible for CSPED. First, OCSE required that noncustodial parents had established paternity. Next, OCSE required that noncustodial parents had at least one IV-D case; that is, at least one child support case in which a state agency provided child support services as directed by the state child support program authorized by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.[2] Third, OCSE required that noncustodial parents be either not regularly paying child support or be expected to have trouble making payments due to lack of regular employment. In addition to these required criteria, OCSE recommended that participants have at least one open, non-interstate case with a current support order or in the process of establishing a current support

[2]Child support cases are either served by a state agency (IV-D cases), or entered into privately (non-IV-D cases). IV-D cases are served by the state child support agency: the child support agency processes child support payments as well as provides locating services to find noncustodial parents in order to establish paternity or establish or enforce a child support obligation, and enforces child support orders. For non-IV-D cases, the child support agency processes payments only and does not provide locating or enforcement services.

order (i.e., not for arrears only) (DHHS, 2013).[3] OCSE also recommended that for open non-interstate cases, noncustodial parents should: (1) be behind on making regular child support payments; or (2) be unemployed or underemployed and having difficulty making regular payments; or (3) have a zero or minimum order due to inability to pay; or (4) be in the process of establishing a new current support order and appear at risk of falling behind due to lack of regular employment. OCSE left to grantee discretion how to define "being behind on making regular child support payments," and how to assess the potential for falling behind in the future.

2. Employment-related criteria

OCSE recommended that participants be able to work and participate in program services. Specifically, OCSE recommended that grantees require noncustodial parents to have a Social Security number that appeared valid, be medically able to work, and live close enough to the employment services provider to be able to participate in services. Grantees had discretion to define "medically able to work" and "close enough" to program services.

3. Additional criteria

To comply with the human subjects research protocol approved by the evaluation team's Institutional Review Board (IRB), noncustodial parents had to be at least 18 years of age and not incarcerated or on work release at the time of the baseline survey and study enrollment.[4]

B. Enrollment procedures

After establishing eligibility, intake workers—staff specifically trained in enrollment processes and certified by the UW–Madison IRB to engage in research-related activities—initiated enrollment. First, the intake worker verified that the noncustodial parent had not already been randomly assigned into CSPED, in their site or any other site. Next, the intake worker read aloud an approved and standardized script describing the program, study, and random assignment process to the noncustodial parent. If the noncustodial parent wished to continue, the intake worker moved the noncustodial parent to a private space and initiated a phone call to the UW Survey Center (UWSC), which collected all baseline survey data over the telephone.

[3] An interstate IV-D case is a child support case in which the noncustodial parent works or lives in a different state from the custodial parent and child. Generally, the case is enforced by the child support agency in the county in which the custodial parent and child reside.

[4] While noncustodial parents could not be incarcerated at the time of intake, study participants could, and did, become incarcerated during the course of the evaluation. We, the evaluation team, monitored release dates for incarcerated study participants. However, study participants did not take part in evaluation data collection activities, such as baseline or follow-up surveys, during periods of incarceration.

C. Baseline data collection

As noted above, all baseline survey data was collected over the phone. Interviewers from the UWSC began baseline data collection by administering informed consent, a process that lasted approximately nine minutes. The interviewer read from a script to provide information about the CSPED evaluation and the rights of participants. If the noncustodial parent did not provide consent to enroll in the CSPED study, the interviewer terminated the call. If the noncustodial parent provided the interviewer with verbal consent,[5] the interviewer administered the baseline survey, described in Section III below.

D. Random assignment

Following survey completion, the intake worker provided the noncustodial parent with a $10 gift card and initiated random assignment within the Grantee Management Information System (GMIS). GMIS then performed a second duplicate check, using the Social Security number as provided in the baseline survey interview by the respondent. If the case was not a duplicate, GMIS then randomly assigned noncustodial parents to either the extra services group or the regular services group. GMIS used an algorithm to randomly assign blocks of cases within grantees, to ensure an even distribution of extra and regular services study participants within as well as across grantees.

The final step in the enrollment process was determined by the outcome of random assignment. For those participants assigned to the control group, or "regular services," intake workers provided information about resources available within the community. For participants assigned to the treatment group, or "extra services," intake workers typically engaged participants in their first service contact immediately following intake. Grantee staff then initiated extra services as planned for within their agency, and initiated referrals to CSPED partner agencies and other community resources.

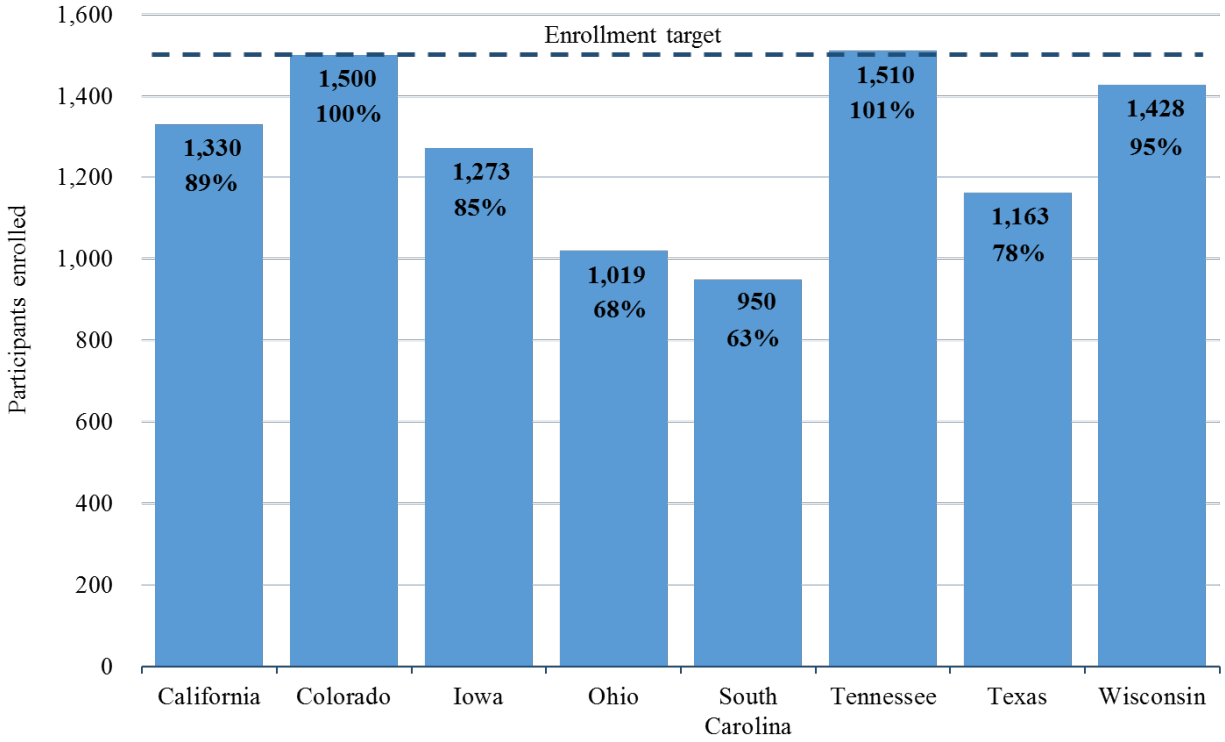
[5]One grantee, Texas, utilized a modified enrollment procedure to accommodate the grantee's unique courtroom intake process. Like noncustodial parents in all other grantees, Texas noncustodial parents were allowed to decide if they wanted to participate in the baseline survey for enrollment into the CSPED evaluation. In all grantees other than Texas, completion of the survey was a requirement for random assignment, and noncustodial parents were aware that upon completion, they would be assigned to an extra services group or a regular services group. In Texas, however, noncustodial parents who declined participation in the demonstration were still randomly assigned to receive extra services or receive regular services as a "non-study" participant excluded from the CSPED evaluation. Noncustodial parents in Texas were not aware that a random assignment mechanism placed them in an extra services group or a regular services group. This process happened behind the scenes; judges set conditions of orders based on the outcome of random assignment.

III. Study Sample and Baseline Data Collection

A. Size of enrolled sample (overall and by grantee)

Grantees enrolled 10,173 study participants into the CSPED evaluation—85 percent of OCSE's target.[6] Three grantees reached 95 percent or more of their enrollment target. Final enrollment levels across grantees are shown in Figure 1.2. Most grantees started enrollment in October 2013. Texas started in December 2013 and South Carolina started in June 2014.

Figure 1.2. Final CSPED enrollment by grantee and percent of target attained



N = 10,173. This includes 12 study participants who were later excluded from the final evaluation sample due to a subsequent determination of ineligibility.

[6]Random assignment and enrollment into the CSPED study ended in September 2016, and CSPED grantees continued to provide CSPED services to program participants through September 2017, with one exception. Boulder County in Colorado ceased enrollment in February 2015, though staff continued to provide services to participants already enrolled into the extra services group throughout the study period. CSPED programs received no-cost extensions, which some grantees used to enroll noncustodial parents into services outside of the CSPED evaluation until September 2018. These additional enrollees were not part of the CSPED study and any such service activities were not documented, tracked, or analyzed for the evaluation.

B. Baseline survey overview

CSPED participants completed baseline surveys throughout the entire sample intake period, which lasted from October 2013 through September 2016. The baseline survey interviewed all 10,173 study participants, but 12 of them were excluded from the final analysis of the baseline survey due to subsequent determination of ineligibility. The evaluation team used the baseline survey process for five functions: (1) obtaining consent from noncustodial parents to participate in the study; (2) gathering information to describe the characteristics of study participants and their families and define related subgroups; (3) creating control variables for regression models that increase statistical precision of impact estimates; (4) constructing weights to adjust for follow-up survey nonresponse; and (5) locating study participants for the follow-up surveys.

The baseline survey (Appendix A in the CSPED survey methodology report; Herard-Tsiagbey, Weaver, and Moore, 2019) included the following key sections:

- **Consent.** Interviewers read aloud information about the study background and statements of informed consent. The instrument provided prompts for the interviewer to pause and ask sample members if they had any questions about the study or their participation in it. After the interviewer finished reading the study consent script, he or she asked the sample member to provide verbal consent. The consent module and the sample member's response were audio-recorded and securely stored for study records.
- **Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.** In this section, interviewers asked sample members about their background, including questions on race and ethnicity, marital status, educational attainment, and participation in the armed forces.
- **Children and relationships.** In this section, interviewers asked sample members to list their 10 youngest biological children and provide demographic information about each child, including date of birth, sex, relationship quality, and living arrangements. Interviewers also asked sample members to provide information about each child's other parent and child support arrangements with that person, and information about other romantic partners.
- **Economic stability.** This section asked sample members to indicate whether they had worked for pay in the past 30 days, their earnings during that time period, and whether they experienced barriers to employment and received certain public benefits.
- **Parent background and well-being.** This section asked sample members about their relationship with their own biological parents, their mental health and well-being, and their involvement with the criminal justice system.
- **Motivation to participate in the program.** In this section, interviewers asked sample members to indicate the importance of each of a series of potential reasons for participating in the program.
- **Follow-up contact information section.** In this section, interviewers asked sample members to provide telephone numbers, email addresses, and mailing addresses for up to three contact persons. Interviewers explained that the evaluation team would get in touch with the sample member's contacts for the 12-month follow-up survey if they could not reach the sample member directly.

One grantee, Texas, used an abbreviated version of this instrument to accommodate its study enrollment process. The average completion time for the baseline survey, including consent, was 35 minutes for sample members at all grantees, except Texas, which had an average completion time of 16 minutes.[7]

C. Other baseline data

As described in more detail below, we had several other sources of baseline data in addition to the survey. Administrative records from child support agencies provided the amount of child support orders and payments, and the number of children born with different partners (as long as support was ordered). Formal employment and earnings data were available through administrative records found in the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH). Administrative records were available from some grantees on selected public benefit programs and criminal justice activity.

D. Baseline characteristics of enrolled sample

We summarize the baseline characteristics of CSPED participants in the final impact report (Cancian et al., 2019). In addition, the 2018 CSPED participant characteristics report (Cancian et al., 2018) provides detailed information from the baseline survey on participant demographic characteristics, as well as employment, child support, family situations, and well-being at the time their of enrollment into CSPED.[8]

1. Mean characteristics by treatment status

If random assignment is administered properly, the extra services and the regular services groups will be equivalent at baseline, except for differences that occur by chance. To test this hypothesis, we examine whether the mean values of observed characteristics of the extra and regular services groups at random assignment are significantly different. Table 1.1 presents these results.[9] The bold rows show baseline measures of the confirmatory outcomes for which we have data prior to enrollment and show that the mean values of these characteristics are not significantly different at enrollment. The remaining rows show other characteristics at the point of random assignment. The mean values of all other characteristics were not significantly different, except for small differences in the proportion with three nonresident children ($p < .10$) and mean Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits ($p < .10$) received by custodial parents associated with a participant. The results suggest that the randomization process worked.

[7]Actual completion time varied substantially across participants, due to differences in family structures. The survey administered to noncustodial parents within the Texas grantee was limited to a subset of questions asked of noncustodial parents in all other grantees.

[8]There are small differences between some values in Table 1.1 and measures reported in the CSPED participant characteristics report. As detailed in that report, samples vary for some analyses due to, for example, treatment of missing data.

[9]The table shows characteristics prior to imputation for item nonresponse.

Table 1.1. Mean characteristics by treatment status

	Statistical significance of differences in means		
	Extra services	Regular services	
Baseline characteristic	Mean/ Percentage/*n*	Mean/ Percentage/*n*	Significance
Employment and earnings (administrative records)			
Total earnings in year before random assignment	$8,040.78	$8,295.36	°
Percentage of quarters employed in year before random assignment	48.23%	48.54%	°
Sample size	*5,078*	*5,066*	
Child support (administrative records)			
Compliance in year before random assignment (amount paid/ amount owed)	31.59	31.98	°
Average monthly current support owed in year before random assignment	$322.23	$323.21	°
Average monthly current support paid in year before random assignment	$94.94	$98.13	°
Sample size	*4,860*	*4,843*	
Informal child support			
Did not provide informal cash or noncash support to any child in last 30 days	28.46%	26.87%	°
Provided informal cash or noncash support to any child in last 30 days	70.33	72.03	°
Sample size	*4,402*	*4,391*	
Marital or nonmarital children[a]			
All children nonmarital	68.00%	68.70%	°
All children marital	13.43	13.07	°
Both nonmarital and marital children	17.35	17.13	°
Sample size	*4,490*	*4,483*	
Age of youngest nonresident child[a]			
Less than 5	30.82%	31.33%	°
5–9	32.15	33.47	°
10–14	22.03	20.95	°
15–18	8.74	8.29	°
No minor children	1.18	1.07	°
No nonresident children	5.07	4.88	°
Sample size	*4,494*	*4,487*	
Age of oldest nonresident child[a]			
Less than 5	12.59%	13.15%	°
5–9	25.10	24.80	
10–14	30.60	31.09	°
15–18	25.46	25.01	°
No minor children	1.18	1.07	°
No nonresident children	5.07	4.88	°
Sample size	*4,494*	*4,487*	
Number of nonresident children[a]			
No nonresident children	5.07%	4.88%	°
1	38.43	38.44	°
2	27.88	27.21	°
3	14.78	16.45	*
4 or more	12.66	11.95	°
Sample size	*4,494*	*4,487*	

(table continues)

Table 1.1. Mean characteristics by treatment status (continued)

	Statistical significance of differences in means		
	Extra services	Regular services	
Baseline characteristic	Mean/ Percentage/*n*	Mean/ Percentage/*n*	Significance
Number of co-resident children[a]			
No co-resident children	68.14%	68.38%	◦
1	17.73	17.38	◦
2	8.19	8.05	◦
3	3.03	3.21	◦
4 or more	1.74	1.92	◦
Sample size	*4,494*	*4,487*	
Sex			
Male	89.66%	90.17%	◦
Sample size	*5,086*	*5,075*	
Age			
<25	9.50%	8.63%	◦
25–40	63.06	64.24	◦
>40	27.45	27.13	◦
Sample size	*5,086*	*5,075*	
Race/ethnicity			
Hispanic	21.84%	21.38%	◦
Non-Hispanic white	32.82	32.65	◦
Non-Hispanic black	39.50	39.70	◦
Non-Hispanic other, multiracial, don't know, refused	5.84	6.27	◦
Sample size	*5,086*	*5,075*	
Marital status			
Married	14.00%	13.12%	◦
Divorced/separated	33.15	34.09	◦
Never married	52.36	52.24	◦
Other—widowed, don't know, refused	0.49	0.55	◦
Sample size	*5,086*	*5,075*	
Educational attainment			
Less than HS diploma, don't know, refused	26.03%	25.40%	◦
HS diploma or GED	42.53	43.17	◦
Some college/associate's degree	28.61	28.32	◦
Bachelor's degree or more	2.83	3.11	◦
Sample size	*5,086*	*5,075*	
Public benefits			
Received SNAP benefits in last 30 days	35.25%	34.86%	◦
Sample size	*5,083*	*5,072*	
Average monthly TANF benefits received by CP in year before random assignment (administrative records)	$70.55	$62.76	*
Sample size	*5,086*	*5,075*	
Multiple-partner fertility[a, b]			
One CP	46.18%	46.79%	◦
Two CPs	33.40	32.45	◦
Three CPs	13.79	14.23	◦
Four or more CPs	6.63	6.54	◦
Sample size	*4,437*	*4,435*	

(table continues)

Table 1.1. Mean characteristics by treatment status (continued)

	Statistical significance of differences in means		
	Extra services	Regular services	
Baseline characteristic	Mean/ Percentage/*n*	Mean/ Percentage/*n*	Significance
NCP depression categories[a]			
Not depressed	76.96%	77.03%	°
Major depression	19.44	19.86	°
Severe major depression	3.59	3.11	°
Sample size	*4,480*	*4,466*	
Ever convicted	68.59%	67.79%	°
Sample size	*5,069*	*5,054*	
Motivation to participate in CSPED[a]			
Not at all/a little/somewhat	8.81%	9.08%	°
Very	37.74	36.45	°
Extremely	53.44	54.46	°
Sample size	*4,504*	*4,491*	

Note: Bold rows are confirmatory outcomes. GED = General Education Development. Children reported by the noncustodial parent at baseline to have spent at least 16 of the past 30 nights in the same place as the noncustodial parent were considered resident; those reported to have spent 15 or fewer nights in the same place as the noncustodial parent were considered nonresident.

***/**/* Statistically significant positive difference at the .01/.05/.10 level.

° Difference not statistically significant.

[a]Excludes Texas participants.

[b]This measure of multiple-partner fertility (number of biological parents) includes only the biological parents of children under age 18 identified by the noncustodial parents at enrollment and results in 53.8 percent of noncustodial parents with multiple-partner fertility (two or more custodial parents). An alternative calculation that is based on siblingships identified by noncustodial parents at enrollment and includes parents of biological children 18 and older, biological parents of deceased children, and biological parents whom the noncustodial parent indicated were deceased or unknown results in 62.1 percent of noncustodial parents with multiple-partner fertility (two or more custodial parents).

IV. Other Sources of Information

A. Administrative data

The evaluation team requested from each grantee administrative data on child support, public benefit program participation, and criminal justice involvement. In addition, the Wisconsin Bureau of Child Support requested National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) data on employment and earnings from OCSE. Data sharing agreements were negotiated with data providers in each grantee state to permit the use of their data for the evaluation. Some grantees were unable to provide some requested data due to systems issues and data-sharing limitations imposed by data owners.

The evaluation team received regular extracts of data over the course of the demonstration from most data providers. While most requested data were provided, some requested data elements were not collected or maintained historically in each grantee state. For some data elements that were collected but not saved over time, the evaluation team was often able to re-create case history by using data across these multiple extracts.

The evaluation team reviewed all received data for completeness and validity. Instances of missing or inconsistent data were resolved with the assistance of grantees. On most such occasions, new or corrected data were received from grantees. However, in cases where problems could not be resolved, we excluded these cases from analyses using that data source.[10]

Outcome and control variables were constructed from each relevant data source. As data from each grantee came from their own administrative data systems, there was little consistency among data provided, so considerable effort was spent in re-formatting data into units of analysis and time that allowed for uniform variable construction across the entire demonstration analysis sample.

In order to account for any extreme outliers in the data, all continuous outcome or control variables were top-coded using a standard procedure before being used in the analysis.[11]

1. Child support

All eight grantees provided child support administrative data from their state child support data system. We received case-level data for all child support cases in which enrolled participants were listed as the noncustodial parent on a child support case. Because we were interested in the

[10]In only one instance did unresolved data issues lead to the exclusion of a substantial number of cases. South Carolina child support data was not available for 453 noncustodial parents. For all other data sources there were fewer than five noncustodial parents excluded from analyses due to unresolved data issues.

[11]Top-coding is a common strategy to prevent a small number of extreme values from unduly influencing statistical estimates (Liao et al., 2016). Variables were top-coded at three standard deviations above their mean values, using means and standard deviations across the entire sample, with the following exceptions: TANF benefit amounts were top-coded within grantee due to the variation in benefit levels across states; and labor market variables were top-coded at approximately three standard deviations above the mean of non-zero amounts. Top-coding variables in this way typically affected less than 1 percent, and never more than 3 percent, of observations.

behavior of noncustodial parents enrolled in CSPED, we sum child support orders and payments across all the cases for a given noncustodial parent.

Seven grantees provided data as electronic extracts from their system. These were received on a regular basis from the grantees throughout the demonstration period. Data from California, Colorado, Iowa, and Ohio were provided every month; data from Tennessee and Texas were provided every six months; and extracts from Wisconsin's system were available to the evaluation team on an as-needed basis. For all grantees except Wisconsin, the initial extracts were received at least several months after the first participants were enrolled.

Even among the grantees providing electronic extracts, there was substantial variation across the grantees in the level of detail and the period of historical data available. Some grantees make retroactive changes to data elements; if order changes occurred between extracts we could observe them, but if orders were changed before the first extract those changes would not be observed. Many grantees also did not retain records on all enforcement actions, making it difficult to reconstruct full histories.

South Carolina was unable to provide electronic extracts from their statewide child support system. Instead, they provided scans of printouts from their system, which the evaluation team converted into electronic data. Complications with the scans and their conversion led to omissions in data from this grantee; thus, we limited the analysis of child support outcomes in South Carolina to a subset of participants with evaluation identification numbers for which we had comparable data for those in the extra services and regular services groups.[12]

The exclusion of these South Carolina participants results in a final analysis file for the child support outcomes of 9,703 participants.[13] All of these participants were observed for the first year after random assignment, only the 6,538 participants that enrolled before September 30, 2015, were observed during the second year after random assignment.

All grantees provided child support data on amounts owed and received, with differences across grantees in the level of detail. California and Wisconsin provided data that allowed us to distinguish between amounts owed and paid on current support (versus arrears, or versus other accounts such as medical support). Iowa, South Carolina, and Texas all provided data on current child support owed (no arrears or ancillary account are included). The amounts owed in Ohio and Tennessee included ancillary accounts as well as current child support. Data from Tennessee distinguished between payments on arrears and other payments; data from Iowa, Ohio, South Carolina, and Texas did not. Colorado data were unique in that they did not distinguish payments or orders on current support from those on arrears. Although we were able to develop proxy measures in Colorado, these are not identical to the measures developed for the other grantees; in the CSPED impact report (Cancian et al., 2019), we also provide a set of results for the child support impacts that exclude Colorado.

[12]Tests confirmed that restricting the sample to cases with evaluation identification numbers in a given range resulted in a comparable number of cases, and no statistically significant differences in the characteristics, for those in the regular services and extra services groups.

[13]We also exclude six noncustodial parents in Colorado and one in Tennessee.

Beyond payments on arrears, we also requested data on arrears balances. We received usable data on arrears balances from all grantees except South Carolina, with some limitations. In Colorado, Tennessee, and Texas data, arrears balances were not retained historically so we only received the balance at the time of each extract. For measures of arrears at a particular point in time (e.g., 12 months after random assignment), we used the balance reported in the most proximate extract if it was within four months of the date (and treated the information as missing when there was no extract available in the four months before or after the date). In two states, California and Tennessee, the arrears balance amounts did not allow us to distinguish between state-owed and family-owed arrears.

We also requested data from the grantees on a variety of child support enforcement actions; review and potential modification of orders and relief from certain enforcement measures were among the services provided as part of the demonstration. Data on order modifications were available from all grantees except Tennessee, although in some states they were not reported directly but were constructed from information on changes in monthly owed amounts. Information on new wage withholding orders was available from California, Texas, and Wisconsin.

At least some usable data on the use of other child support enforcement tools were provided by all grantees except South Carolina, but there was substantial variation across grantees in data availability and usability. Information about contempt hearings was available from all grantees except South Carolina, although in some states we relied on data from court records, or proxy indicators. Information on the issuance of warrants on a child support case was available only in California, Texas, and Wisconsin. License suspension data were provided by most grantees, but limitations restricted use of this information. Many states overwrite historical data on license suspensions and their removal; only data from Colorado, Texas,[14] and Wisconsin could be used in the analysis, with Colorado data referring only to driver's licenses, while Texas and Wisconsin data refer to any type of license. Data on new liens were provided by California, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin; and on Financial Institution Data Match (FIDM) notifications or levies by California, Colorado, Texas, and Wisconsin.

2. Employment and earnings

OCSE provided extracts of data on employment and earnings for enrolled participants and any related custodial parents from the NDNH, through their ongoing data exchange agreements with the Wisconsin Bureau of Child Support. The evaluation team provided a list of the Social Security numbers for noncustodial parent participants to the Wisconsin Bureau of Child Support, which sent that information to OCSE. OCSE, in turn, matched these Social Security numbers with their Federal Case Registry (FCR), a national database that includes all child support cases handled by state child support agencies. The FCR match was used to determine all custodial parents on cases for which the CSPED participant was listed as the noncustodial parent. The full list of participants and related custodial parents was then matched to the NDNH, and all matches were transmitted back to the Wisconsin Bureau of Child Support, including both quarterly wage

[14]Texas data include only license suspensions, not license suspension removals.

records and Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. The Wisconsin Bureau of Child Support then transmitted these data to the evaluation team.

NDNH extracts were provided on a quarterly basis, starting approximately one year after the demonstration started. Since NDNH data are retained by OCSE for only two years, a small number of participants did not have data available for the full year before random assignment; earnings and employment history in the year prior to enrollment was imputed for these individuals. [15]

Our final analysis file for the confirmatory employment and earnings outcomes was 10,150. Eleven people were excluded because the Social Security number that they provided, and which was used for the NDNH matches, was later discovered to be incorrect.[16]

3. Public benefits

The evaluation team requested data from each grantee on public benefit program participation for CSPED enrollees and any related custodial parents in the following state-run programs: TANF, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and Medicaid. The evaluation team received data on UI benefits on all participants and related custodial parents from OCSE via the NDNH match discussed above.

All eight grantees were able to provide data on TANF receipts for noncustodial parents and related custodial parents, although California was only able to provide TANF data for Stanislaus County, due to the lack of permission from the public benefit agencies in outside counties. All grantees except California were also able to provide SNAP receipts for all enrollees and related custodial parents. California cited concerns about whether sharing of SNAP data was permitted under state law.

Only four grantees—Colorado, Iowa, Texas, and Wisconsin—provided complete data on Medicaid enrollment for all enrollees and related custodial parents. The other four grantees were not able to secure permission from state Medicaid agencies to provide complete data on enrollees and related custodial parents.[17]

Access to public benefit data in each state was complicated by the need to request these data from state or local social service agencies. There was substantial variation across grantees in the technical challenges and level of cooperation. In South Carolina and Wisconsin, the evaluation team requested and received extracts directly from the state agency data facilities containing public benefit data. For the other grantees, data extracts were requested by the child support agency. This process sometimes resulted in technical or communications issues. For example,

[15]We implemented a multiple imputation strategy that generates five plausible replacement values for each missing value. We generated these estimates using predictive mean matching, a semi-parametric nearest neighbor approach.

[16] By the fourth quarter after random assignment, we had corrected social security numbers for eight of the eleven cases, and we included these in some quarterly analyses.

[17]Ohio provided data from their older Medicaid system, but could not secure access to the new administrative system implemented in December 2014.

one child support agency had difficulty providing a complete list of participants and custodial parents, requiring additional negotiation and iteration to acquire complete records.

4. Criminal justice

Requested data on participants' involvement in the criminal justice system included arrest records, court records (used to determine convictions), and incarceration in state prison and jail (used to examine time incarcerated in each type of facility).

In most of the grantee states, jail incarcerations are not recorded in state-level systems. Jail incarceration records were available from only three grantees (Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin), and a comparison of these data with survey reports and other quality checks suggested that only the Wisconsin data were sufficiently complete and reliable to be used for analysis.[18] Wisconsin jail data were extracted directly from the websites of the county sheriffs' offices through a manual search process completed by staff of the UW Survey Center.

Court records (used to determine convictions) and state prison system incarceration records generally were more available. Five grantee states were able to provide records on arrests (all except Colorado, Iowa, and Tennessee). Five grantee states were able to provide usable records on convictions for CSPED enrollees (all except Ohio, South Carolina, and Tennessee). Six grantee states were able to provide usable prison incarceration records (all except California and Colorado).

B. Follow-up survey

Like the baseline survey, the follow-up survey was conducted by telephone. Although the goal was to survey participants one year after random assignment, some participants were difficult to locate and data collectors needed more time to complete the survey. Across the study sample, survey completion ranged from 11 to 27 months after random assignment. Despite the wide range in timing of survey completion, the large majority of respondents (90 percent) completed the survey between 12 and 19 months. The average time between baseline and follow-up survey completion was 15 months, overall and for both the extra services and regular services groups.

[18]Ohio data did not include dates, so we could not determine whether periods of local incarceration were before or after random assignment. In the Texas data, only 15 cases had local incarceration spells that are in our sample time frame (one year before random assignment and two years after random assignment) that were not also periods of state incarceration in the state records. We conclude that the local incarceration records for Texas are not reliable. The analysis would not be sensitive to this decision because most incarceration spells in the local data were already included in the state data.

1. Content

The follow-up survey (Appendix C in the CSPED survey methodology report; Herard-Tsiagbey, Weaver, and Moore, 2019) included these key sections:

- **Verification.** At the beginning of the survey, interviewers asked sample members to provide their date of birth, in order to verify their identity before beginning the survey.
- **Demographic characteristics.** In this section, interviewers confirmed the sample member's name and collected updates on their marital status and educational attainment.
- **Child rostering and parent involvement.** Interviewers asked sample members to confirm the children they reported during the baseline interview and provide information about any new children they had since the baseline. This section included questions about the amount and frequency of contact between the sample member and each child.
- **Mothers or fathers of the sample member's children and focal children.** Interviewers asked sample members about their relationships with the other parent or parents of their children, as well as child support and the number of overnights each child spent with the noncustodial parent in the past 30 days. Sample members were also asked to provide more detailed information on their relationships with up to three focal children selected by the instrument.
- **Interactions and satisfaction with child support program.** This section asked sample members about their experiences with the child support program.
- **Economic stability.** Interviewers asked sample members about characteristics of their current jobs or any jobs they had since completing the baseline survey, earnings, and receipt of selected public benefits.
- **Criminal justice involvement.** In this section, interviewers asked sample members about their involvement in the criminal justice system during the time period after they enrolled in the CSPED study.
- **Parent well-being.** This section asked sample members about their mental health and well-being.
- **Service receipt.** Interviewers asked sample members about services received since the baseline survey, including classes, groups, and workshops.

2. Sample and response rates

The 12-month follow-up data collection period ran from December 2014 to December 2016. The survey sample was constructed to allow at least six months for attempted completion of a follow-up survey with all relevant sample members. The sample for the follow-up surveys included the 6,308 members enrolled in the study through June 2015. We do not include follow-up surveys with the 3,865 study participants enrolled in July 2015 or after.

Each month, the evaluation team began attempting to complete follow-up surveys with sample members who had enrolled in CSPED 12 months prior. Throughout the follow-up period, treatment and control cases were evenly distributed among each group of cases released to the survey data collection team. The fielding procedures for the follow-up survey included the following steps:

1. Advance letters, including a toll-free number sample members could use to initiate the survey, were mailed to sample members several weeks in advance of contact.

2. Telephone interviewers attempted initial contact with follow-up survey sample members using the telephone numbers provided on the baseline survey.

3. Interviewers attempted to reach sample members via phone contacts, emails, postcards, and letters over a period of several months. If unsuccessful, the case was automatically referred to the in-house locating team, which searched for new contact information.

4. If in-house locating was not successful, supervisors referred the case to field locators, who attempted to reach the sample member in person. Field locating staff used their smartphones to allow sample members to call into UWSC to complete the follow-up interview following successful in-person location efforts.

In total, 4,217 sample members completed the follow-up survey, for an overall response rate of 68.1 percent.[19] Response rates and final outcomes for each sample member's case are summarized below in Table 1.2. Separate response rates for those in the extra services and regular services groups are shown in Table 1.3.

[19]The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR, 2015) defines response rates. Response Rate 1 includes total completed surveys (4,217) divided by the number fielded that were eligible (6,308-22). Response Rate 2 is calculated as the total useable interviews, including partials (4,217 plus 65), divided by the number fielded that were eligible (6,308-22).

Table 1.2. Follow-up response rates

Grantee	Complete interview *n*	Partial interview[a] *n*	Refusals, break-offs, other contacts *n*	Non-contact *n*	Ineligible[b] *n*	AAPOR RR 1 Percent	AAPOR RR 2 Percent
California	*675*	*10*	*187*	*52*	*4*	73.1%	74.1%
Colorado	*605*	*9*	*189*	*110*	*4*	66.3	67.3
Iowa	*535*	*11*	*161*	*113*	*4*	65.2	66.6
Ohio	*498*	*4*	*110*	*51*	*1*	75.1	75.7
South Carolina	*238*	*4*	*104*	*117*	*1*	51.4	52.3
Tennessee	*655*	*8*	*232*	*94*	*2*	66.2	67.0
Texas	*392*	*8*	*121*	*99*	*0*	63.2	64.5
Wisconsin	*619*	*11*	*130*	*134*	*6*	69.2	70.5
All programs	*4,217*	*65*	*1,234*	*770*	*22*	67.1	68.1
Sample size[c]	*6,308*						

Note: Response rate is calculated based on standards set in the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR; 2015).

[a]Interviews were considered partially complete, and therefore usable for analysis, if the respondent did not complete the full follow-up survey, but did complete survey items through question C24.

[b]Ineligible codes include deceased and physical impairment.

[c]Includes all enrollees who were in the original follow-up survey sampling frame. Nine of these enrollees were subsequently determined to have been originally ineligible for the demonstration, and were dropped from the analysis sample.

Table 1.3. Final follow-up treatment and control completion rates

	Number of completed surveys			Percentage of surveys completed[a]			
Grantee	Extra services (treatment) *n*	Regular services (control) *n*	Total	Extra services (treatment) Percent	Regular services (control) Percent	Total completion rate Percent	Treatment-control differential
California	*352*	*333*	*685*	75.9%	71.8%	73.8%	4.1
Colorado	*319*	*295*	*614*	69.7	64.3	67.0	5.4
Iowa	*280*	*266*	*546*	67.8	64.7	66.3	3.1
Ohio	*253*	*249*	*502*	76.2	75.0	75.6	1.2
South Carolina	*117*	*125*	*242*	50.2	54.1	52.2	-3.9
Tennessee	*347*	*316*	*663*	70.0	63.8	66.9	6.1
Texas	*200*	*200*	*400*	64.5	64.5	64.5	0.0
Wisconsin	*321*	*321*	*630*	71.3	68.7	70.0	2.7
All programs	*2,189*	*2,093*	*4,282*	69.4	66.4	67.9	3.0

[a]Partially completed interviews are included.

3. Assessment of attrition bias risk

If sample attrition through survey nonresponse is severe or very different between the extra services and regular services groups, the resulting missing data can introduce bias to the impact estimates. Bias can result because the types of sample members for whom data are available might differ across research groups. In order to assess the risk of bias in the estimates of CSPED's effectiveness, the evaluation team followed a two-step procedure developed for the U.S. Department of Education's What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) (U.S. Department of

Education, 2014).[20] Throughout the survey data collection, we closely monitored response rates for the sample as a whole and between the extra services and regular services groups. Consistent with other studies (Groves et al., 2000), we found that, on average, members of the regular services group required somewhat more time and follow-up effort before agreeing to participate in the follow-up survey relative to extra services group members. We targeted resources to minimize the risk of bias due to survey nonresponse.

Attrition testing

First, the evaluation team analyzed the level of sample attrition in both samples. The samples needed to meet the attrition standard based on a combination of overall sample attrition and differential attrition between research groups, in order to be considered low by WWC evidence standards. The acceptable amount of one type of attrition depends on the amount of the other type.[21] The WWC sets liberal and conservative sample attrition thresholds, developed through validity testing on experimental data. The appropriate standard to use in a particular circumstance depends on whether outcomes are likely to be correlated with the propensity to be included in the analysis sample. The evaluation team used the conservative WWC attrition standard.

Equivalence testing

In cases where the attrition standard was not met, the evaluation team proceeded to the second step by testing extra services and regular services groups in the analysis sample for equivalence on observable characteristics. Equivalence was examined on the following baseline measures:

- **Earnings in the year before study enrollment.** This measure is based on NDNH administrative records. It represents average quarterly earnings in the four calendar quarters prior to the sample member's enrollment in the study. This measure includes earnings in jobs covered by UI, which does not include temporary employment, self-employment, federal employment, and employment in certain sectors.

- **Number of children.** This measure is based on the sample member's baseline survey and includes children from all partners.

- **Amount of child support payments during the year before study enrollment.** This measure is based on administrative records collected from state child support systems. When data were available, we examined average monthly payments made for current support and arrears. If said data were unavailable, we examined the best available measure, as noted in the section discussing the results of attrition bias risk assessment.

[20]The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has conducted evidence-based literature reviews of family research as a part of the Strengthening Families Evidence Review (SFER). The SFER evidence standards are similar to those used by the WWC, but were not used in this study because they had not yet been developed when the CSPED analysis began.

[21]For instance, the WWC *Procedures and Standards Handbook* 3.0 (U.S. Department of Education, 2014) shows low risk of bias associated with a study with an overall attrition rate of 10 percent and a differential attrition rate of 5 percent, as well as an overall attrition rate of 30 percent and a differential attrition rate of 2 percent.

Prior to the analysis, the evaluation team selected these baseline measures that are likely to have strong relationships with primary outcomes targeted by CSPED. Thus, differences between the research groups on these baseline measures would suggest an increased chance of biased impact estimates.

Results of attrition bias risk assessments

The evaluation team assessed the risk of attrition bias for the overall survey analysis sample across CSPED grantees, as well as for samples by CSPED grantee. Analyses that failed to meet the attrition standard but met the equivalence standard were classified as meeting WWC evidence standards "with reservations," and determined to be at "moderate risk" of attrition bias. Readers are cautioned to interpret these findings more carefully than other experimental impact estimates. Analyses that failed to meet both the attrition and equivalence standards would have been determined to have substantial risk of bias. Table 1.4 shows the final results of this analysis.

Table 1.4. Results of assessments of risk of attrition bias for CSPED analysis samples

	Low attrition standard met?	Initial equivalence standard met?	WWC rating
Overall survey sample, pooled across grantees	Yes	N/A	Meets standards
Grantee-level survey samples[a]			
California	Yes	N/A	Meets standards
Colorado	No	Yes	Meets standards with reservations
Iowa	Yes	N/A	Meets standards
Ohio	Yes	N/A	Meets standards
Tennessee	No	Yes	Meets standards with reservations
Texas	Yes	N/A	Meets standards
Wisconsin	Yes	N/A	Meets standards

Source: CSPED baseline and follow-up surveys and administrative records.
Note: Samples that meet WWC standards with reservations are determined to have moderate risk of attrition bias, while those that do not meet WWC standards are determined to have substantial risk of attrition bias. No samples had substantial risk of attrition bias.
[a]South Carolina is excluded from this assessment, because survey data from this grantee do not meet our standard for statistical precision due to an inadequate sample size. For this reason, we do not report survey-based results for the South Carolina grantee in this report.
NA = Not applicable, since initial equivalence test is not needed if the attrition standard is met.

For the overall survey analysis sample, attrition was sufficiently low to meet WWC evidence standards; therefore, the overall impact analysis based on survey data has low risk of attrition bias. The evaluation team also found low risk of attrition bias for the survey analysis samples of the California, Iowa, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin grantees.

For the Colorado and Tennessee grantees, the combination of overall and differential attrition was too high to meet WWC standards. Given this, we tested for baseline equivalence of the extra services and regular services groups for these samples. Specific for Colorado, child support data were slightly different from our preferred measure of total payments (which included payments toward current support and arrears); we had total support, but only up to the amount of the current order combined with orders to pay arrears. For both grantees, the evaluation team found no evidence of substantial differences between the two research groups in the three key baseline

characteristics included in the equivalence testing; therefore, the risk of attrition bias for the Colorado and Tennessee survey analysis samples was moderate.

V. Approach to Impact Analysis

A. Risk of spurious findings when examining a large number of outcomes

Because CSPED aimed to influence a wide range of outcomes related to child support, employment, and parenting, the evaluation needed to be comprehensive in the range of outcomes examined. However, examining a large number of outcomes needs to be sensitive to the probability of identifying spurious changes as statistically significant impacts (Schochet, 2009). For example, if 100 independent statistical tests are performed, with 5 percent as the threshold for statistical significance, five results will be statistically significant by chance alone on average. Furthermore, this scenario has a 99.4-percent likelihood of producing at least one statistically significant result that is due to chance. A key challenge in the CSPED impact evaluation was therefore to balance the need to cover the full set of outcomes that could be affected by the program, with the need to reduce the likelihood of generating multiple spurious program impacts. Our approach to this challenge had three main components: differentiating between key and additional domains; identifying primary outcomes within domains; and assessing the robustness of findings within domains. We discuss the first two components, completed prior to starting the impact analysis, in this chapter and the third in Chapter 2.

B. Selecting domains and outcomes

Differentiating key and additional domains. Our basic approach was to limit the number of comparisons we made to those that are most central to the evaluation, and we made those difficult decisions prior to conducting any analyses that compared the extra services and the regular services groups.

Deciding which outcomes to prioritize required careful consideration of the demonstration's goals. For the impact analysis, we organized the main outcomes into three topic areas: (1) child support; (2) noncustodial parent employment and earnings; and (3) parenting. Other outcomes that did not fit in these areas were differentiated by whether they affected noncustodial parents or custodial parents. Within these three topic areas, we identified seven "key" domains that were most centrally important to our analysis, because improved outcomes in these domains represent the central goals of CSPED. Thus, impacts on outcomes in these domains served as our main test of CSPED's overall effectiveness. Further, we also identified 15 "additional" domains across these three topic areas and the other topics; while impacts on outcomes in these domains were also of interest, they did not represent the central goals of the program. Therefore, we did not form our main conclusions concerning CSPED's overall effectiveness based on impacts in these additional domains. The topic areas and related key and additional domains are shown in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5. CSPED service areas, key domains, and additional domains

Service area/Key domain	Additional domain
Child support	
Compliance with current child support orders (main focus) Current child support orders Current child support payments NCP satisfaction with child support services	Child support arrears Child support frequency
Employment and earnings	
NCP employment NCP earnings	NCP employment stability and timing NCP job quality
Parenting	
NCP sense of responsibility for children	NCP contact with children NCP confidence in parenting skills/quality Quality of NCP relationship with children Quality of NCP/CP co-parenting relationships
Other outcomes for NCPs	
	NCP criminal justice involvement NCP emotional well-being NCP economic well-being NCP public benefit use
Other outcomes for custodial parents (CPs)	
	CP child support received CP public benefit use CP earnings

Identifying primary outcomes within domains. Our second step to meeting the challenge of multiple comparisons required identifying the primary outcomes within each of the domains. We made these difficult decisions prior to conducting any analyses that compared the extra services and the regular services groups. Table 1.6 shows the primary outcomes in the key domains; these serve as our confirmatory outcomes, providing the main test of CSPED's overall effectiveness. Information on measuring these outcomes and secondary outcomes is provided in Chapters 4 through 8.

Table 1.6. The 14 CSPED confirmatory outcomes

Key domain	Confirmatory outcome
1. Child support	
1. Compliance with current child support orders	1. Total current child support payments divided by total current child support orders during first year after random assignment,[a] measured using administrative records
	2. Total current child support payments divided by total current child support orders during second year after random assignment, measured using administrative records
2. Current child support orders	3. Average monthly current child support orders during first year after random assignment, measured using administrative records
	4. Average monthly current child support orders during second year after random assignment, measured using administrative records
3. Current child support payments	5. Average monthly current child support payments during first year after random assignment, measured using administrative records
	6. Average monthly current child support payments during second year after random assignment, measured using administrative records
4. NCP satisfaction with child support services	7. Satisfaction with child support services, as reported in follow-up survey
2. Employment and earnings	
5. NCP employment	8. Total hours worked during first year after random assignment, measured using survey data
	9. Months employed during first year after random assignment, measured using survey data
	10. Quarters employed during two years after random assignment, measured using administrative records
6. NCP earnings	11. Total earnings during first year after random assignment, measured using survey data
	12. Total earnings during first year after random assignment, measured using administrative records
	13. Total earnings during second year after random assignment, measured using administrative records
3. Parenting	
7. NCP sense of responsibility for children	14. Index of attitudes toward importance of parental support and involvement with their children, using survey data

[a]Throughout this document, for most variables, the first year after random assignment begins on the calendar month (beginning the first day of the month) after random assignment; for earnings and employment variables from the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), it begins on the calendar quarter (January–March, April–June, July–September, or October–December, beginning the first day of the first month of the quarter) following random assignment. "Quarter 1" always refers to the first calendar quarter, beginning the first day of the first month of the quarter, following random assignment.

We kept the list of confirmatory outcomes short in order to limit the number of comparisons, thus reducing the risk of finding positive impacts due to chance. Keeping the list of confirmatory outcomes to only 14 took considerable discipline. Even with only 14 confirmatory outcomes, concerns over multiple comparisons remains nontrivial. For example, if the program had no impact on any of the confirmatory outcomes, and all 14 impacts were independent, this would

still generate a 51-percent chance of finding at least one statistically significant impact by chance. Given this high probability of chance, we also carefully assessed the robustness of findings within domains, as we discuss in the next chapter.

C. Time periods covered by the analysis

The choice of time periods for the analysis required balancing the desire for consistency across measures, with differences in the periodicity or scope of data, and differences in the hypothesized timeframe for potential effects. For example, it may take time for a participant to complete training-related employment services and find a job with earnings consistent with their new skills; therefore, the period we examine should be long enough to capture this process, and, if administrative data from the NDNH are used to measure earnings, should account for their availability only on a quarterly basis.

As we discuss in the chapters that follow, the period captured by our measures varied, reflecting differences in the program design and data availability. Typically, we considered outcomes in the first year after random assignment.[22] For some measures derived from administrative data, we were able to measure outcomes over the second year after random assignment. Secondary measures of some outcomes considered alternative periods (e.g. quarters).

[22]Throughout this document, for most variables the *first year after random assignment* begins on the calendar month (beginning the first day of the month) after random assignment; for earnings and employment variables from the NDNH, it begins on the calendar quarter (January–March, April–June, July–September, or October–December, beginning the first day of the first month of the quarter) following random assignment. *Quarter 1* always refers to the first calendar quarter, beginning the first day of the first month of the quarter, following random assignment.

Chapter 2. Analytic Methods

I. Impact Estimation

A. Multivariate model for estimating impacts

All impact estimates are based on weighted regression models that control for various baseline characteristics. This approach improves the precision of our impact estimates and adjusts for small differences in the initial characteristics of the research groups that may have arisen by chance or through survey nonresponse. The ordinary least squares regression models are represented by the following equation:[23]

$$Y_{it}Y_{it} = \sum_{g=1}^{8} \gamma_g G_{gi} + \sum_{g=1}^{8} \beta_g G_{gi} \times CSPED + \sum_{g=1}^{8} \delta_p G_{gi} \times X_{i0} + \epsilon_{it}$$

where Y_{it} is an outcome variable for person i at time t; G_{gi} are indicators that equal 1 if the person is in grantee g and 0 otherwise; *CSPED* is an indicator that equals 1 if the person was assigned to the research group that receives CSPED's extra services; X_{i0} is a vector of baseline characteristics, with no intercept; γ, β, and δ are coefficient estimates; and ε_{it} is a random disturbance term that is assumed to have a mean of 0, conditional on *X*, *G*, and *CSPED*.

As shown in this equation, each regression model includes a series of binary variables indicating each of the eight CSPED grantees, and a set of binary interactions between each grantee and the CSPED extra services (treatment) group. The grantee-specific impact estimates are the regression coefficients associated with these grantee-CSPED interaction variables, represented by β in the equation. The overall impact estimate is the simple mean of the eight grantee-specific impact estimates, with each grantee weighted equally. Using this method, our impact estimates address the question: "What is the average effect of CSPED across the eight grantees?"[24]

[23]For categorical dependent variables, we conducted linear probability models, as shown in this equation. For the confirmatory outcome that is dichotomous, we also estimated logistic regression models as a sensitivity test.

[24]The CSPED programs for the eight grantees (and the services available to the regular services group for the eight grantees) were all somewhat different and may therefore have generated different patterns of effects. For this reason, we estimated the overall impact of CSPED by averaging the impacts of the eight grantees. This method allowed us to address the policy-relevant question: "How effective is the typical CSPED grant?" In our sensitivity tests, we also report the results from an alternative approach to estimating the effects of CSPED as a whole in which the impacts for the eight grantees were weighted by their sample size. The equal-weighting approach was our primary measure, because the relative sample sizes of the grantees in the evaluation were not representative of any broader populations. Moreover, weighting by sample size results in different grantees having differential importance depending on whether we used survey or administrative data. In contrast, our strategy, which weights grantees equally, resulted in a consistent treatment of grantees across analyses using different data sources.

B. Control variables

In addition to the grantee and grantee-CSPED status interaction variables, the regression models included variables to control for characteristics measured at the point of random assignment. These covariates include any characteristic in which an empirical analysis shows that the extra services and regular services groups differed at random assignment, whether by chance, differential survey nonresponse, or other factors. As shown in Chapter 1, this included only two variables, the proportion of participants with three nonresident children, and the amount of TANF benefits received by the custodial parents associated with a noncustodial parent during the year prior to random assignment. We also included baseline measures of the confirmatory outcomes, or related constructs, as available. Finally, to improve precision, we included selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, as well as various contextual factors. The final set of control variables is listed in Figure 2.1. For the main analysis, all covariates were interacted with binary variables identifying each CSPED grantee. This approach allowed the influence of each explanatory variable to differ for each grantee and also allowed us to control for characteristics that vary by chance within a particular grantee.[25]

In addition, we note that some grantees had multiple sites (counties). Within a grantee, we essentially considered each noncustodial parent to be equal, rather than weighting sites (counties) equally. This follows from our logic in which an equal weighting of counties had no particular policy relevance and in which some counties were quite small.

In one instance, we compare the magnitude of the impact in one domain to another (i.e., examining whether the impact on child support payments is smaller than the impact on child support orders). For this comparison, we use standard confidence intervals.

[25]This method also accommodated grantees that had different information on covariates. For example, the baseline survey in Texas was truncated and had much less information; our model used the information available on Texas to generate its impact estimate, and then averaged this estimate with the estimates from the other grantees that were generated by using a fuller set of covariates from the baseline. As a sensitivity test, we also considered models that used consistent covariates across all grantees.

Figure 2.1. Characteristics of noncustodial parents at random assignment included in impact analysis

Sex
- Male

Age of NCP
- Less than 25 years old, ages 25 to 40, age 40 or older

Race/ethnicity
- Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other/multiracial

Marital status
- Married, divorced/separated, never married, widowed

Educational attainment
- Less than high school diploma, high school diploma or GED, some college/associate's degree, bachelor's degree or more

Multiple-partner fertility (Number of custodial parents of NCPs minor children)
- One, two, three, four or more

Marital or nonmarital children
- All children nonmarital, all children marital, both nonmarital and marital children

Children under age 18
- No minor children

Number of nonresident children under age 18
- No nonresident children, 1, 2, 3, 4 or more

Number of co-resident children under age 18
- No co-resident children, 1, 2, 3, 4 or more

Age of youngest nonresident child
- Less than 5 years old, ages 5 to 9, ages 10 to 14, ages 15 to 18

Age of oldest nonresident child
- Less than 5 years old, ages 5 to 9, ages 10 to 14, ages 15 to 18

Total current child support paid in year before random assignment (admin)

Total current child support owed in year before random assignment (admin)

Compliance with child support orders in year before random assignment (admin)

Informal child support (cash or noncash support) in past 30 days
- Provided informal cash or noncash support to any child

Employment
- Percentage of quarters employed in year before random assignment (admin)

Earnings
- Total earnings in the year before random assignment (admin)

Public benefits
- Received SNAP benefits in past 30 days
- Average monthly TANF benefits received by CP in year before random assignment (admin)

History with criminal justice system
- Ever convicted of a crime

Depression categories
- Not depressed, major depression, severe major depression

Motivation to participate in CSPED
- Not at all/a little/somewhat, very, extremely

Notes: All measures constructed from the CSPED baseline survey unless otherwise indicated.

C. Conventions for statistical significance

For each impact estimate, we calculated a standard two-tailed *t*-statistic to test the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the regression-adjusted means for the extra services and regular services groups. The associated *p*-value, which reflects the probability of obtaining the observed impact estimate when the null hypothesis is true, was used to judge the

likelihood of an impact. Tables report conventional significance levels of .01, .05 and .10. When we reference impact estimates with *p*-values greater than or equal to .05 but less than .10, we note the *p*-value in the text. Impact estimates with *p*-values of .10 or greater are not considered statistically significant, and therefore are not discussed in the text.

II. Treatment of Missing Data

A. Survey nonresponse: Weight construction

The evaluation team developed survey weights for the analysis of survey-based outcomes following the literature on survey weighting and nonresponse analysis (Lohr, 2010; Valliant, et al., 2013). We constructed the weights using the following steps, so that data from survey respondents would reflect the full set of eligible noncustodial parents enrolled in the study:

1. **Develop models predicting survey response.** We developed separate logistic regression models predicting the three stages of survey response: (1) whether the participant was in the follow-up survey sample, (2) whether the follow-up sample member was located, and (3) whether the located sample member responded to the survey. Explanatory variables for these models included site, research group, and baseline demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. The models allowed us to identify the explanatory variables most strongly associated with each stage of survey response.

2. **Calculate survey response adjustment factors.** We created subgroups based on the factors most strongly predictive of each stage of survey response. We then created adjustment factors for each subgroup, based on the ratio of total noncustodial parents in the subgroup to noncustodial parents that completed the relevant stage of survey response. At the end of this process, each survey respondent had three adjustment factors corresponding to the probabilities that (1) the participant was in the follow-up survey sample, (2) the follow-up sample member was located, and (3) the located sample member responded to the survey.

3. **Calculate the nonresponse weight.** We calculated the final response weight as the product of the three survey response adjustment factors.

We constructed the weights to accommodate both pooled and grantee-level analyses. We also calculated standard errors from the impact estimation models, taking into account the variability associated with these weights.

B. Item nonresponse: Multiple imputation

As discussed in the previous section, we accounted for survey nonresponse with sample weights. However, survey-based outcomes can also be missing if sample members responded to the survey but did not answer the particular survey items relevant for the outcome. While less

common, administrative data are also missing in some cases.[26] We generally used multiple imputation to replace missing values following a common and recommended practice for dealing with missing data in randomized controlled trials (Deke and Puma, 2013; Puma et al., 2009). We use multiple imputation for two types of data:

- **Baseline characteristics.** Because we generated the main CSPED impact estimates using regression models that adjusted for baseline characteristics, we imputed plausible replacement values for missing baseline characteristics. [27]

- **Survey-based confirmatory outcomes.** Excluding sample members who do not respond to relevant survey items could (1) affect the representativeness of the analysis and potentially bias results, and (2) lead to an appreciably smaller sample size and less statistical power to detect significant effects. Therefore, we imputed confirmatory outcomes for survey respondents. We did not impute other types of outcomes, nor did we impute outcomes for participants not part of the survey.

Missing data rates are low for both types of data; most baseline items were missing for less than 1 percent of the sample, and missing values for the survey-based primary outcomes in key domains ranged from 1 to 12 percent. To impute for these missing data, our multiple imputation strategy generated five plausible replacement values for each missing value. We generated these estimates using predictive mean matching, a semi-parametric nearest neighbor approach. The imputation was implemented using imputation procedures available in Stata statistical software. This approach uses the following steps:

1. Estimate a regression model in which the variable with missing data is the dependent variable and a set of other relevant baseline characteristics are the explanatory variables;[28]

[26]Administrative data on employment and earnings are missing when the correct Social Security number was not provided. Administrative data on child support are missing for some noncustodial parents, largely in South Carolina, as discussed above.

[27]We did not impute missing values for Texas participants for items not included on the abbreviated Texas survey instrument. As noted above, because there are grantee-covariate interactions, this means that the model uses the information available to generate the impact estimates for Texas.

We used a multiple imputation procedure for all other survey-based baseline characteristics and for two baseline characteristics from administrative data (employment and earnings in the year prior to random assignment). We used a single-imputation procedure for baseline characteristics from administrative records of child support (the amount owed and paid, and the compliance rate, in the year prior to random assignment).

[28]The baseline characteristics cover five dimensions: (1) evaluation characteristics, including grantee and site and motivation to participate in CSPED; (2) demographic characteristics, such as sex, noncustodial parent age, noncustodial parent race/ethnicity, marital status, and education; (3) child support, including child support paid, child support owed, informal or noncash child support, informal or noncash child support amount, formal child support paid; (4) family characteristics, such as nonresident biological children, resident biological children, whether children were marital or nonmarital, age of oldest child that under 21, age of oldest child that under 21, age of youngest nonresident child, age of oldest nonresident child, number of custodial parents, (5) labor market, self-sufficiency, and well-being, including noncustodial parent earnings, noncustodial parent employment, SNAP receipt, ever convicted, ever incarcerated, and depressive symptoms.

2. Generate predicted values of the target variable based on this regression;

3. For each sample member who is missing the target variable, identify the 10 sample members who are not missing with the target variable with most similar predicted values (10 potential donor sample members)[29]; and

4. Randomly draw a replacement value for the missing target variable from the set of 10 observed values of the potential donor sample members.

We followed this imputation approach for four main reasons: (1) it takes advantage of available information on other related baseline characteristics, (2) it preserves the distribution of the observed data, (3) it always produces observable values of the outcome, and (4) it is appropriate when the underlying data are not normally distributed (Morris et al., 2014). We conducted all imputations separately for the extra and regular services groups. We conducted impact analysis separately on each of the five imputed data sets, then combined the results using a standard approach first developed by Rubin (1987), which accounts for the uncertainty associated with missing data imputations.

III. Multiple Comparison Analysis

A. Robustness check for multiple comparisons within domain

For simplicity and ease of interpretation, our main presentation of results reports effects without incorporating statistical adjustments for multiple comparisons in presenting statistical significance. To minimize over-interpreting statistically significant findings that may have occurred by chance, we conducted robustness tests within key domains to determine whether estimated impacts within domains were isolated findings or were part of a robust pattern of effects. The idea is that outcomes within a domain are related to each other, so if the level of certainty of effects differs across outcomes within a domain, one would be more skeptical of any findings of statistical significance. We identified multiple primary outcomes for five of our seven key domains (child support compliance, child support paid, child support orders, noncustodial parent employment, and noncustodial parent earnings). For these five domains, we tested whether any impacts we found were robust to multiple comparison corrections within these domains.

The conventional statistical adjustments target an overall significance level within a domain by setting more stringent thresholds (*p*-values) at which individual statistical tests are considered significant. We used the Benjamini-Hochberg method, which accounts for both the number of comparisons and the strength of impacts in determining the thresholds at which *p*-values are considered statistically significant (Benjamini and Hochberg, 1995). Using this procedure is similar to limiting ourselves to seven main tests of CSPED's effects, corresponding to our seven key domains. With only seven tests, we only have a 30-percent chance of finding a spurious statistically significant impact. When considering all grantees, results show that there are two differences between using standard *p*-value thresholds and thresholds adjusted for multiple

[29]Identifying 10 potential donor sample members is recommended by Morris et al., 2014.

comparisons, as discussed in the impact report (Cancian et al., 2019). First, the negative extra services to regular services difference in average monthly current child support payments during the first year of random assignment using standard *p*-values thresholds ($p < .10$) does not meet the $p < .10$ threshold when adjusted for multiple comparisons (see Table 2.1). Similarly, the positive extra services to regular services difference in total earnings for the first year after random assignment using standard *p*-values thresholds ($p < .10$) does not meet the $p < .10$ threshold when adjusted for multiple comparisons (see Table 2.1).

IV. Analysis of Individual Grantees

Grantees have strong interest in analysis that shows whether their particular program had impacts. Moreover, because somewhat different models were employed by each grantee, OCSE has substantial interest in whether there were impacts for each grantee. However, we recognize that grantee-level analyses obviously have smaller sample sizes, leading to less precise estimates; these also further increase the risk of reporting spurious effects from multiple comparisons. Thus, the main confirmatory analyses are based on pooled data across all grantees. As a result, findings from the pooled analysis are our main focus in summarizing program effectiveness.

Nevertheless, grantee-level analyses in the main report include impacts on all 14 primary outcomes in the seven key domains for each grantee, as long as two conditions were met as described in Chapter 1. First, there must be sufficient sample size to support each grantee's analysis: all grantees met this standard for most administrative outcomes, and all but South Carolina met this standard for outcomes using the follow-up survey. Second, analyses using the survey must have a combination of a high overall response rate within a particular grantee and acceptable ranges of difference between the response rate of the extra services group and those in the regular services group (U.S. Department of Education, 2014). (These standards are also used within the DHHS; see, for example, Deke et al., 2015.) As discussed above, Colorado and Tennessee meet the attrition bias standards with reservations and other grantees meet them without reservations.

In addition, prior to any analysis, we developed a standard for considering when a grantee has a consistent enough pattern of effects across multiple domains, giving us a criteria to determine whether to highlight grantee-specific findings. Specifically, we highlight findings for a grantee if the grantee shows statistically significant impacts (at $p < .05$) in at least two key domains, and least one of these two key domains is either child support payments or child support compliance. As shown in the main report, only California and Ohio met this standard.

V. Subgroup Analysis

A. Approach

An important part of many impact analyses is an examination of how impacts vary across key population subgroups. However, subgroup analysis can run the risk of greatly compounding multiple comparison problems, if an evaluation examines numerous outcomes for a large number of subgroups. In order to minimize the risk of reporting spurious subgroup findings, it is important to (1) limit the number of subgroups examined by carefully identifying the principles

of subgroup selection; (2) limit the number of outcomes examined for each subgroup; and (3) develop a procedure for identifying meaningful subgroup findings.

Four principles determined our selection of subgroups. First, we considered only subgroups with sample sizes large enough to detect an MDE of 0.25. Second, we used pre-specified hypotheses about subgroups likely to show the most variation in impacts. Third, we were most interested in subgroups relevant to most of the grantees than to a small number of grantees. Finally, we were most interested in subgroups with high policy relevance, or those to which a state would consider targeting its services if it did not have the resources to offer CSPED to all noncustodial parents.

With these guiding principles, we selected four categories of subgroups (for a total of eight subgroups, two within each category):[30] ever incarcerated (vs. never incarcerated); formal employment in year prior to baseline (vs. none); any child support payment in the six months prior to baseline (vs. none); and whether a noncustodial parent was new to the child support program (proxied by whether the age of the oldest child is 5 or more vs. less than 5).

In the main report, we planned to highlight findings for any subgroup category in which at least two domains show statistically significant impacts (at $p < .05$) and at least one of these two domains is either child support payments or child support compliance. These criteria, combined with the number of subgroups, only yield a .177 probability of highlighting a spurious result. As noted in the main report, no subgroup met this threshold.

VI. Sensitivity Analysis

We conducted seven types of sensitivity analyses that examine the robustness of all the confirmatory impact estimates. Table 2.1 summarizes the results of the tests. The first column shows the results of the primary analysis reported in the impact report (Cancian et al., 2019). Each subsequent column corresponds to a given test, in which we vary one assumption but otherwise use our base approach.

[30]We also examined impacts on child support compliance, paid, and owed only among those who had current support orders at random assignment. We do not report a formal subgroup test because nearly all noncustodial parents had an order at random assignment (more than 95 percent). The impacts on child support for those with current support orders are quite similar to those for all noncustodial parents. There are no differences in summary results for child support owed or compliance, or for child support paid in the first year. The estimated impact on child support paid in the second year is $5/month for those who did not have an order at random assignment ($p = .16$) compared to an estimated impact of $6/month for the whole sample ($p < .10$), notable because of the change in the p-value. As we discuss in the impact report, the statistically significant decline in payments is not robust to a number of alternative specifications.

Table 2.1. Sensitivity tests

Outcome	Primary	Weight grantees differently	No weights	Single imputation	Include adjustment for multiple comparisons	Use nonlinear models	Use a limited set of covariates	No covariates
Child support compliance								
Total current child support payments divided by total current child support orders during first year after random assignment[a]	0.16	0.15	NA	0.17	0.16	NA	0.23	0.03
Total current child support payments divided by total current child support orders during second year after random assignment[a]	0.74	0.37	NA	0.71	0.74	NA	0.64	0.00
Child support orders								
Monthly current orders during first year after random assignment	$-14.62***	$-11.81***	NA	$-14.61***	$-14.62***	NA	$-14.99***	$-13.76***
Monthly current orders during second year after random assignment	-15.89***	-12.52***	NA	-15.77***	-15.89***	NA	-13.95***	-11.37*
Child support payments								
Monthly current payments during first year after random assignment	$-4.42*	$-3.43	NA	$-4.40*	$-4.42	NA	$-4.45**	$-5.21*
Monthly current payments during second year after random assignment	-6.20*	-4.88	NA	-6.17*	-6.20*	NA	-5.15	-7.01
NCP satisfaction with child support services								
Agrees or strongly agrees: *Satisfied with child support services*[a] (survey)	21.39***	21.75***	21.55***	21.44***	NA	21.48**	20.81***	21.32***
NCP employment								
Total hours worked during first year after random assignment (survey)	-1.56	-5.77	-3.09	-4.17	-1.56	NA	-1.98	-4.53
Months employed during first year after random assignment (survey)	-0.02	-0.04	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	NA	-0.04	-0.07
Quarters employed during first two years after random assignment (administrative, two-year follow-up sample)	0.09	0.13*	NA	0.09	0.09	NA	0.10	0.09

(table continues)

Table 2.1. Sensitivity tests (continued)

Outcome	Primary	Weight grantees differently	No weights	Single imputation	Include adjustment for multiple comparisons	Use nonlinear models	Use a limited set of covariates	No covariates
NCP earnings								
Total earnings during first year after random assignment (survey)	$489.72	$441.06	$350.45	$568.56	$489.72	NA	$322.27	$361.45
Total earnings during first year after random assignment	358.50*	410.89*	NA	358.86*	358.50	NA	382.60*	258.02
Total earnings during second year after random assignment	-23.93	140.86	NA	-18.12	-23.93	NA	62.86	-88.90
NCP sense of responsibility for children								
Index of attitudes toward importance of parental support and involvement with their children (survey)	0.05**	0.04**	0.04**	0.05**	N/A	NA	0.04*	0.04*

[a]These impacts are percentage point differences.

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; administrative data on employment and earnings from NDNH (except as noted).

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics (except in No covariates). Impact estimates are calculated using a weighted average of grantee-level impacts in which all grantees are weighted equally (except in Weight grantees differently). Outcomes from administrative data on employment and earnings use calendar quarters.

°No statistically significant impact.***/**/* Statistically significant positive difference at the .01/.05/.10 level.

The first test varies the weighting scheme. The base analyses developed the pooled impact estimates by weighting each of the eight grantee impacts equally. We show the sensitivity to an alternative, weighted by the number of enrollees for each grantee. While most results are robust to this alternative approach (e.g. the sign and level of significance did not change), it is noteworthy that the negative impacts on child support payments, which are significant ($p < .10$) in the base analysis, are not statistically significant given the alternative weighting. In addition, the number of quarters employed during the two years after random assignment is statistically significant ($p < .10$) with the alternative weighting.

Five of the 14 confirmatory outcomes are measured with survey data, which is weighted to adjust for nonresponse and for the survey sample (see details in Section II.A). We tested the sensitivity of the results for these five outcomes to analysis without weights. The results were all robust to the alternative.

While weights were used to account for survey nonresponse, survey-based outcomes can also be missing if sample members did not answer a particular question. The base analyses included the standard multiple imputation technique described above to replace missing baseline characteristics and survey-based confirmatory outcomes. As a sensitivity test, we used single imputation (i.e., we selected one of the five imputed files and reran the results using that file). All results were robust to the alternative.

As discussed above, to minimize over-interpreting statistically significant findings that may have occurred by chance, we conducted robustness tests within key domains to determine whether estimated impacts within domains were isolated findings or were part of a robust pattern of effects. We identified multiple primary outcomes for five of our seven key domains (child support compliance, child support paid, child support orders, noncustodial parent employment, and noncustodial parent earnings). For these five domains, we tested whether impacts were robust to multiple comparison corrections within these domains. For the overall analysis, two impacts that were significant ($p < .10$) were not robust to adjustment for multiple comparisons: the reduction in child support payments in year one, and the increase in total earnings in year one.

As summarized in Table 2.2, we also calculated the robustness of grantee-specific results to adjustments for multiple comparisons. Again, most results were robust to the adjustment for multiple comparisons, with some exceptions. First, the reduction in current support orders in year one (significant [$p < .10$]) in Colorado, Iowa, and South Carolina were not significant when adjusted for multiple comparisons. The increase in the months employed (significant [$p < .10$]) in Tennessee was not significant when adjusted for multiple comparisons. The reduction in total earnings (survey) in year one (significant [$p < .10$]) in Iowa was not significant when adjusted for multiple comparisons. Finally, the increase in quarters employed was significant in Iowa at $p < .05$, rather than $p < .01$, when adjusted for multiple comparisons.

We estimated linear models for all outcomes. As a sensitivity test, we also estimated a logistic regression model for the outcome (satisfied or very satisfied with child support services) that was dichotomous. The increased satisfaction estimated with the base model was statistically significant at $p < .01$, while the estimated impact from the nonlinear model was significant at $p < .05$.

Table 2.2. Statistical significance of outcomes using standard *p*-value thresholds and thresholds adjusted for multiple comparisons

	All		California		Colorado		Iowa		Ohio		South Carolina		Tennessee		Texas		Wisconsin	
	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj
Child support compliance																		
Total current child support payments divided by total current child support orders during first year after random assignment	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘
Total current child support payments divided by total current child support orders during second year after random assignment	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘
Child support orders																		
Average monthly current child support orders during first year after random assignment	---	---	∘	∘	-	∘	-	∘	---	---	-	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘
Average monthly current child support orders during second year after random assignment	---	---	∘	∘	-	-	∘	∘	---	---	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘
Child support payments																		
Average monthly current child support payments during first year after random assignment	-	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	---	---	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘
Average monthly current child support payments during second year after random assignment	-	-	--	--	∘	∘	∘	∘	---	---	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘
NCP satisfaction with child support services																		
Agrees or Strongly agrees: *Satisfied with child support services* (survey)	+++	NA	+++	NA	+++	NA	+++	NA	+++	NA	NA	NA	+++	NA	+	NA	+++	NA

(table continues)

Table 2.2. Statistical significance of outcomes using standard *p*-value thresholds and thresholds adjusted for multiple comparisons (continued)

	All		California		Colorado		Iowa		Ohio		South Carolina		Tennessee		Texas		Wisconsin	
	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj	Std	Adj
NCP employment																		
Total hours worked during first year after random assignment (survey)	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	NA	NA	°	°	°	°	°	°
Months employed during first year after random assignment (survey)	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	NA	NA	+	°	°	°	°	°
Quarters employed during first two years after random assignment (administrative, two-year follow-up sample)	°	°	°	°	°	°	+++	++	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
NCP earnings																		
Total earnings during first year after random assignment (survey)	°	°	°	°	°	°	-	°	°	°	NA	NA	++	++	°	°	°	°
Total earnings during first year after random assignment	+	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	NA	NA	°	°	°	°	°	°
Total earnings during second year after random assignment	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
NCP's sense of responsibility for children																		
Index of attitudes toward importance of parental support and involvement with their children (survey)	++	NA	++	NA	°	NA	°	NA	°	NA	NA	NA	°	NA	°	NA	°	NA

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; administrative data on employment and earnings from NDNH (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Impact estimates for "All" are calculated using a weighted average of grantee-level impacts in which all grantees are weighted equally. Survey results for South Carolina are not shown because the sample size was not large enough to detect grantee-specific effects. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Tennessee and Colorado, and results for these grantees should be interpreted carefully. Outcomes from administrative data on employment and earnings use calendar quarters.
° No statistically significant impact.
+++/++/+ Statistically significant positive impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
---/--/- Statistically significant negative impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.

Finally, we also estimated the sensitivity of the primary confirmatory impacts to models with alternative (or no) covariates (see Table 2.1). Including covariates improves the precision of the estimates; we would expect to be less able to distinguish impacts when covariates are reduced or eliminated. The base analyses included covariates not available for Texas, because of that grantee's truncated survey. We conducted a sensitivity test that used a common set of covariates (only those available in Texas), and a sensitivity test using no covariates. Most results were robust to changes in the number of covariates. The reduction in child support orders in the second year was robust to the limited set of covariates, but using no covariates, the impacts were significant at $p < .10$ rather than $p < .01$. The reduction in child support payments in the first year, significant at $p < .10$ in the primary analysis, was significant at $p < .05$ with limited covariates and robust to no covariates. The reduction in child support payments in the second year, significant at $p < .10$ in the primary analysis, was not statistically significant with limited covariates or with no covariates. The increase in total earnings during the first year after random assignment ($p < .10$) was robust to the limited set of covariates, but was not statistically significant with no covariates. Finally, the increased sense of responsibility for children, significant at $p < .05$ in the primary analysis, was significant at $p < .10$ with limited and no covariates.

In addition to these sensitivity tests conducted for all confirmatory outcomes, we tested the robustness of our findings to a range of alternative measurement approaches. For example: (1) we tested the sensitivity of child support outcomes to the exclusion of Colorado, because our measure of child support orders and payments in Colorado included arrears; (2) we tested the sensitivity of impacts on compliance to alternative treatment of noncustodial payers with zero current child support ordered (i.e. to treating zero payment on zero ordered as compliance of zero, rather than one hundred percent); and (3) we tested the sensitivity of impacts on compliance to measuring average monthly compliance instead of annual compliance.[31]

[31]We also estimated impacts on having a zero order at 12 months and 24 months; CSPED had no effect on either measure, overall or for any grantee. In the first year, 2.2 percent did not owe any child support, and in the second year, 7.8 percent did not owe any child support.

Chapter 3. Services

I. Introduction

CSPED programs included services in four core areas: case management, child support, employment, and parenting. Some CSPED programs also included other types of services intended to support employment, including transportation, General Educational Development (GED), mental health, and anger management services (Noyes et al., 2018). In addition to providing these extra services, CSPED programs were also designed to temporarily suspend certain enforcement activities for participants in the extra services group during their participation in CSPED services, provided that noncustodial parents engaged in services as expected by the program. This chapter describes the measures used to examine participation in CSPED services—including both the extra services intended to be provided and the enforcement activities intended to occur less frequently.

II. Measures

A. Child support services

We used 20 measures to examine child support services. One was constructed from the follow-up survey: total hours the noncustodial parent spent with someone from child support who helped address issues related to child support since random assignment. The rest came from child support administrative data sources and were not consistently available in every grantee, as shown in Table 3.1, which summarizes the measures.

Table 3.1. Measures of child support services receipt

Outcome	Data source	Notes
Hours with someone from child support who helped address issues related to child support	Survey	Covers time period between random assignment and follow-up survey
Whether a child support order was modified in the first 6 months after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from all grantees except TN	Includes orders to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)
Whether a child support order was modified in the first year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from all grantees except TN	Includes orders to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)
Whether a child support order was modified in the second year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from all grantees except TN	Includes orders to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)
Whether an income withholding order was established in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from CA, TX, WI	Includes any new income withholding orders established after random assignment (does not reflect orders in place prior to random assignment)
Whether an income withholding order was established in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from CA, TX, WI	Includes any new income withholding orders established after random assignment (does not reflect orders in place prior to random assignment)
Whether a contempt hearing occurred in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees except SC	As indicated in court record data in some grantees. In CA, IA, and OH, a proxy measure was constructed based on other related variables, such as the filing of an order to show cause, or service process enacted.
Whether a contempt hearing occurred in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees except SC	As indicated in court record data in some grantees. In CA, IA, and OH, a proxy measure was constructed based on other related variables, such as the filing of an order to show cause, or service process enacted.
Whether a warrant was issued in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from CA, WI, TX	Includes any new bench warrants issued for one or more child support cases after random assignment
Whether a warrant was issued in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from CA, WI, TX	Includes any new bench warrants issued for one or more child support cases after random assignment
Whether a license suspension was removed in the first 2 months after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, WI	Includes only driver's licenses in CO, where it is possible to distinguish type of license, and all licenses (driver's, recreational and professional) in WI where it is not possible to distinguish
Whether a license suspension was removed in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, WI	Includes only driver's licenses in CO, where it is possible to distinguish type of license, and all licenses (driver's, recreational and professional) in WI, where it is not possible to distinguish.

(table continues)

Table 3.1. Measures of child support service receipt (continued)

Outcome	Data source	Notes
Whether a license suspension was removed in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, WI	Includes only driver's licenses in CO, where it is possible to distinguish type of license, and all licenses (driver's, recreational and professional) in WI, where it is not possible to distinguish.
Whether a license was suspended in the first two months after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, TX, WI	Includes only driver's licenses in CO, where it is possible to distinguish type of license, and all licenses (driver's, recreational and professional) in TX and WI, where it is not possible to distinguish
Whether a license was suspended in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, TX, WI	Includes only driver's licenses in CO, where it is possible to distinguish type of license, and all licenses (driver's, recreational and professional) in TX and WI, where it is not possible to distinguish
Whether a license was suspended in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, TX, WI	Includes only driver's licenses in CO, where it is possible to distinguish type of license, and all licenses (driver's, recreational and professional) in TX and WI, where it is not possible to distinguish
Whether a lien was initiated in the first year after random assignment[b]	Administrative records from CA, OH, TX, WI	Includes any lien initiated after random assignment
Whether a lien was initiated in the second year after random assignment[b]	Administrative records from CA, OH, TX, WI	Includes any lien initiated after random assignment
Whether a FIDM notification or levy was initiated in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from CA, CO, TX, WI	Includes any financial institution data match (FIDM) or levy initiation after random assignment
Whether a FIDM notification or levy was initiated in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from CA, CO, TX, WI	Includes any financial institution data match (FIDM) or levy initiation after random assignment

[a]Data missing for early entrants in Iowa and Ohio. Ohio data uses a proxy measure; no direct measure of modifications is available. Because Ohio child support orders are all on a monthly basis, whenever we observe a change in the monthly amount owed in child support (beginning in the month of random assignment compared to the month prior to random assignment), we use this observed change as a proxy for an order modification.
[b]Data missing for early entrants in Ohio.

B. Employment services

We used six measures to examine receipt of employment services, all of which come from the follow-up survey. These measures include services available in most grantees through CSPED programs, as well as services noncustodial parents might have accessed through other providers in the community. All were services intended to help noncustodial parents find and keep work. These measures are summarized in Table 3.2. All measures use a reference period from random

assignment, through the date that the noncustodial parent completed the 12-month follow-up survey.

Table 3.2. Measures of employment services

Outcome	Data source	Notes
Average number of hours in classes for job readiness	Survey	Includes hours spent in any classes, groups, or workshops to help find a job, create a resume, or prepare for job interviews since random assignment
Average number of hours in one-on-one help with job readiness	Survey	Includes hours spent in any one-on-one setting to help find a job, create a resume, or prepare for job interviews since random assignment
Average number of hours in an employment training program	Survey	Includes hours spent in any training program for a specific job, trade, or occupation since random assignment
Average number of times received job retention services	Survey	Defined as the number of times someone from a program checked in to see how things were going at a job since random assignment
Whether held a job obtained through subsidized employment, supported work, or transitional employment	Survey	Includes jobs obtained through subsidized employment, supported work, or transitional employment since random assignment
Whether someone from an employment program put NCP in touch with a job opening	Survey	Includes any job opening provided by someone through an employment program since random assignment

C. Parenting services

We used three measures to examine parenting activities, all derived from the follow-up survey, and all measured between the time of random assignment and when the follow-up survey was taken. The first is the number of hours of parenting classes or workshops received; the second is whether the noncustodial parent reported receiving any help with visitation services; and the third is whether the noncustodial parent had a visitation order established or modified after random assignment. The second and third services described above were not required components of the CSPED intervention. However, most CSPED grantees provided some level of assistance to participants with visitation services, but few provided assistance with establishing or modifying visitation orders. All three of these parenting activities were sometimes available to the general public (and therefore to those in the regular services group) as well, though typically with less direct support from agency staff (Noyes et al., 2018). These measures are summarized below in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3. Measures of parenting services

Outcome	Data source	Notes
Average hours of parenting classes, groups, or workshops received	Survey	Includes any classes, groups, or workshops about parenting, or designed to help the participant improve their relationship with their children.
Whether participant received help with visitation after random assignment	Survey	Includes any services reported to help the participant with visitation issues
Whether participant had a visitation order established or modified since random assignment for any child	Survey	Includes visitation or parenting time orders established or modified for any child

D. Other services

In addition to direct services in child support, employment, and parenting, some CSPED programs offered additional services many of which intended to help improve employment outcomes for noncustodial parents by addressing barriers to work. We include five measures of other services, all of which are drawn from follow-up survey data, as shown in Table 3.4. All measures use a reference period since random assignment, through the date that the noncustodial parent completed the follow-up survey.

Table 3.4. Measures of other services

Outcome	Data source	Notes
Whether received transportation services	Survey	Includes any assistance provided through a program to get to or from work since random assignment, such as a ride, a bus pass, or a gas card
Whether participated in a GED class	Survey	Includes participation in any classes to complete high school or obtain a GED since random assignment
Whether received mental health services	Survey	Includes any services for mental health, substance use, or alcohol use since random assignment
Whether received anger management services	Survey	Includes any anger management or domestic violence services since random assignment
Whether received expungement services	Survey	Includes help with removing an arrest or conviction from a criminal record since random assignment

Chapter 4. Child Support Outcomes

I. Introduction

The central goal of CSPED was to increase a noncustodial parent's regular financial contributions to his or her children. Within the general topic of child support, we considered six domains, four of which were key domains for the confirmatory analysis assessing the effectiveness of CSPED. The primary key domain and the central outcome of interest was compliance with child support orders. "Compliance" is defined as the amount of total current support payments divided by the total amount of current support ordered. These two components of compliance, current child support payments and orders, could be affected differently by CSPED; thus, we also considered each of these components as a separate key domain. The fourth key outcome domain in this area was satisfaction with child support services.

We also examined two additional domains related to child support. Although these represent important outcomes, they were not designated as key domains. First, CSPED was primarily focused on current child support, rather than arrears (past-due support); thus we considered the level of arrears as an additional outcome domain of CSPED. Second, the frequency of child support payments was an important domain. Although the frequency of payments is not the same as regular payments, it can serve as a reasonable proxy,[32] and a central goal of CSPED was to increase regular payments. We analyzed these additional domains, but did not treat them as the main confirmatory impacts in the assessment of CSPED's effectiveness.

In this chapter, within each of the six domains, we discuss the relevance of the domain and how it might have been affected by CSPED services. Within a domain, we differentiate between primary and secondary measures, and provide our rationale. Finally, we provide more detail on the way each of these measures was calculated, and why.

II. Child Support Compliance

A. Relevance of domain

The government's stated goal of CSPED "… is to improve the reliable payment of child support..." (DHHS, 2012). A key way to measure whether child support is reliable is whether the due amount of child support is paid on time. Compliance with the current support order is beneficial because it makes child support more predictable to custodial parents,[33] because

[32]Frequency and regularity are typically related, but not necessarily. Consider, for example, a noncustodial parent with a monthly order who pays on January 31, March 1, March 31, and the last day of every month thereafter for a year. The custodial parent may consider this to be 12 regular payments, even though a payment was actually made in only 11 months. Alternatively, a noncustodial parent who pays their full order during a few months of the year, and only a minimal amount in the remaining months has made monthly payments, but the amount is irregular.

[33]In this document, we refer to the other parent as the "custodial parent." We use this term to mean both a parent to whom the noncustodial parent owes child support and the other parent of a child the noncustodial parent

noncustodial parents avoid negative enforcement actions, and also because the child support enforcement system expends fewer resources attempting to make collections.

B. Primary measures

We selected two primary outcomes as the main tests of program effectiveness in this domain; they cover different time periods, as shown in Table 4.1. First, we examined total current payments made during the first year after random assignment, divided by the total current amount owed during that time period, measured using administrative data, and expressed as a percentage.[34] We also calculated this outcome for the second year after random assignment. We included amounts paid and owed to all custodial parents associated with a noncustodial parent.[35] We used administrative data, because they provide a more accurate measure of formal support than survey data. We also used annual measures of child support compliance rather than shorter periods for our primary measures, since child support payments can be seasonal. Finally, we considered the first and second years separately to allow for the possibility that noncustodial parent behaviors may take some time to change, and that organizations take time to process new information. For example, a noncustodial parent in the extra services group may become convinced over the course of several parenting classes that they want to provide more consistent child support to their children; this may motivate them to look for a job that has more consistent earnings, which may take some time to procure. Also, income withholding may take time to institute and work smoothly. Factors such as these could lead to a different impact in a later period than in the period immediately following random assignment.

acknowledges as his/her child. This means that some custodial parents are not actually providing custodial care to children, and some custodial parents are actually living with the noncustodial parent.

[34]As a robustness check, we also calculated a measure of average monthly compliance, defined as the payment amount divided by the order amount each month, with these monthly percentages then averaged over the period of a year. Using the alternate measure led to similar conclusions.

[35]Compliance is often measured with reference to single case, related to the noncustodial parent's obligation to one custodial parent. Because we are interested in noncustodial parents' payment behavior overall, we summed all payments and orders across all custodial parents associated with a noncustodial parent when measuring orders, payments, and compliance. In some cases, the noncustodial parent may have a support order to a custodial parent in another state, and that order may not be reflected in the available administrative records.

Table 4.1. Measures of child support compliance

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Total current child support payments divided by total current child support orders during first year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes orders and payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Primary
Total current child support payments divided by total current child support orders during second year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes orders and payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Primary
Total current payments divided by total current orders during each calendar quarter of the first year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes orders and payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Secondary
Total current payments divided by total current orders during each calendar quarter of the second year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes orders and payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Secondary

[a]When data distinguishing payments for current support and arrears were not available (Iowa, Ohio, South Carolina, and Texas), we assumed payments in a given month were first applied to current support order, and then to arrears. Order and payment amounts include ancillary accounts in Colorado, Ohio, and Tennessee. Data on order amount in Colorado do not differentiate order amount for current support from explicit order amounts on arrears, so we used the undifferentiated order amount and payments toward these orders. When the date a payment was credited was not available (Colorado, Ohio, and South Carolina), we used the unadjusted date payments were received.

Although the conceptual measure of compliance is straightforward (the amount of current support paid divided by the amount of current support due), there are difficulties in measuring it precisely, and our measure varied across grantees, depending on the availability of data. In terms of the amount of current support paid, we used the date a payment was credited, rather than the date the amount was received, where both dates were available. Second, we used payments of current child support *only* when we had them, and payments that included ancillary accounts (spousal support, medical support, etc.) when we did not have a variable that included only current child support. Third, when we could differentiate between payments to current support and arrears, we included only current support. When we could not make this differentiation, we divided payments between current and arrears based on the amount of current support owed, presuming that current support was paid first (following federal policy[36]), and that any amount in excess of the current order was a payment on arrears.

The calculation of compliance also requires accurate data on the amount due. Consistent with our treatment of the payment, we used the order amount on the current child support account when it was known; if it was not, we used the order amount on the current child support and ancillary accounts, or (in the case of Colorado) the order amount on the current child support and explicit arrears orders amounts.

[36]Note that federal policy does not always call for current support to the family to be paid first. Of particular relevance, tax intercept payments (which were not generally identified as such in the data provided to the evaluation team) are typically applied to arrears first.

Because of the importance of child support measures, we provide additional information on the details of our approach. Table 4.2 shows the combination of order and payments that were included in the calculation of compliance for each grantee. Differences in the way information on arrears and ancillary amounts for orders and payments is reported mean that there are six different types of calculations used across the eight grantees. We summarize the six types and review the main differences in measures that result. A strength of the random assignment design is that a measurement difference would need to affect the regular services group and the extra services group differentially for it to matter to our conclusions. We assess this threat to be low, as we discuss below.

Table 4.2 Data for compliance calculations by grantee state

		CA	CO	IA	OH	SC	TN	TX	WI
Payments	Credited date available?	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Can distinguish current from arrears?	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Can distinguish ancillary amounts?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Orders	Can distinguish current from arrears?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Can distinguish ancillary amounts?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Ideal measures of orders (only current child support) and payments (only current child support) are available for California and Wisconsin (Type 1).

In South Carolina and Texas, we have the ideal measure of orders (only current child support) with a measure of payments that combines current child support with arrears (Type 2). We assign payments up to the current amount owed to current support, considering any remaining amounts to be for arrears. As stated above, this follows the general federal distribution rules; the only inaccuracy will result from a payment from a tax intercept (which would be applied to arrears before current support), made in a month in which the full amount of current support was not paid. In that case we would overestimate payment of current support and underestimate payment of arrears by the same amount in that month only. While this error would affect the level of current support and arrears, it would not affect the impact unless it happened differentially to the extra services and the regular services groups. Moreover, both payments to current support and payments to total support (current plus arrears) show the same pattern for these grantees (Appendix Table B.5 and Appendix Table B.7).

In Iowa we have the ideal measure of current child support owed but the amount paid combines payments to current support, payments to ancillary accounts, and payments to arrears (Type 3). We assign any payments up to the amount of current support owed to be payments on current and consider any remaining to be payments on arrears. In this case we are assigning some payments actually made to ancillary accounts to arrears. Seventeen percent of participants have orders for medical support in the first year, averaging $78. Payment on medical support will be counted as payments on arrears in our measures. There are no orders for medical or TANF reimbursement, and only three participants (0.25 percent of the sample) have orders for alimony.

Moreover, the impact on payments for current support is similar to the impact on payments on current plus arrears (Appendix Table B.3).

In Tennessee, orders and payments both include ancillary accounts along with current child support, but we have an ideal measure of arrears (Type 4). If payment patterns for current support and ancillary amounts were different for the extra services and regular services groups, this would bias our estimates. However, as noted above, ancillary accounts are relatively minor and such a differential is not expected.

In the case of Ohio, we do not have ideal data on orders or payments, and there is a lack of differentiation between payments to current and arrears (Type 5). Orders include ancillary accounts along with current support; payments include ancillary accounts, current support, and arrears. In this case, we cap the amount of payments at the amount of the order, similar to the other types in which payments on arrears are not differentiated (Type 2 and 3). As with those types, tax intercepts would mean that we could attribute payments to current support that should be to arrears during some months for some noncustodial parents. Payments to current support and payments to total support (current plus arrears) do not show markedly different dollar amounts of impact, though the statistical significance differs (Appendix Table B.4).

Finally, in Colorado we do not have ideal data on orders or payments and we are unable to distinguish orders for current support and arrears, which limits our ability to estimate payments for current support relative to arrears (Type 6). In this case, we use the amount owed for current support and arrears as a proxy for current support (which overestimates the amount of the current order), and we cap the amount paid at this proxy for the amount owed. We do not calculate a measure of arrears paid because our other estimates are proxies. Because of these limitations, we show a complete set of child support results without Colorado.

In cases when no current child support was due for noncustodial parents during the relevant time period, the compliance calculation would have resulted in dividing by zero, providing an undefined value for compliance. This affects a relatively small number of cases: in the first year, 2.2 percent did not owe any child support, and in the second year, 7.8 percent did not owe any child support. We treated these noncustodial parents as having 100 percent compliance (paying all that they owe). Sensitivity tests show that our main conclusions were not affected; using a definition of zero percent compliance for those with no orders yields similar results regarding the effects of CSPED. More specifically, the impact on the compliance rate in the first and second year is not statistically significant regardless of whether we treat cases without orders as zero compliance or as full compliance.

C. Secondary measures

We examined compliance by calendar quarter, over the full two-year follow-up period, as a secondary measure of compliance. As noted above, examining this variable over time was important because several key factors contributing to compliance may change over time.

III. Child Support Orders

A. Relevance of domain

As noted above, the most important outcome for CSPED was child support compliance, which comprises total current child support payments divided by total current child support orders. Order amounts are therefore a key domain to assess.

B. Primary measures

There are two primary measures in this domain: the average monthly amount of current support due during the first year after random assignment, and during the second year after random assignment, as shown in Table 4.3. We note that this domain is somewhat different than other domains: the child support program is trying to "right-size" orders, connecting them to ability to pay, rather than consistently attempting to increase or decrease them; in other domains the intervention is clearly designed to generate a positive or negative change (e.g., increased compliance). Still, an examination of whether the order amount by the extra services group was higher or lower, on average, than the order amount by the regular services group will provide important evidence on how CSPED has worked.

We similarly used the same approach to measuring orders as discussed above under compliance. In summary, when it was available, we used the amount of current child support due to all custodial parents. When the owed amount included ancillary amounts as well as the amount of current support due, we included both.[37]

[37]We do not differentiate between no orders and orders that are explicitly for zero dollars because this distinction is not made in our data. For some robustness checks, we separate those with and without an order at random assignment. We used the amount due in the month prior to random assignment to proxy the amount due in the month of random assignment, in order to avoid missing changes in orders that occurred after random assignment, but before the end of the month—when order amounts were typically reported.

Table 4.3. Measures of child support orders

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Average monthly current child support orders during first year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes orders to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Primary
Average monthly current child support orders during second year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes orders to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Primary
Average monthly current child support orders during each calendar quarter of the first year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes orders to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Secondary
Average monthly current child support orders during each calendar quarter of the second year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes orders to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Secondary
Whether child support orders are more than 50% of participant's earnings in the first year after random assignment[b]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes orders to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases) and NCP's earnings as measured with NDNH administrative data.	Secondary
Whether child support orders are more than 50% of participant's earnings in the second year after random assignment[b]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes orders to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases) and NCP's earnings as measured the NDNH administrative data	Secondary

[a]Order amounts include ancillary accounts in Colorado, Iowa, Ohio, and Tennessee. In addition, order amounts in Colorado did not differentiate amount owed for current support from explicitly ordered amounts due on arrears (or ancillary accounts); we used the undifferentiated amount due.
[b]Noncustodial parents with no order, or a zero-dollar order, are defined as owing 0 percent of income for any reported income level; those with a non-zero child support order who had no earnings are defined as owing 100 percent of income. If information on order or on earnings was missing (e.g., an inaccurate Social Security number was used to request information), we defined this measure as "missing."

C. Secondary measures

Secondary measures in this domain include an examination of orders in each quarter. For this analysis, we examined calendar quarters after random assignment, for two years of the follow-up period. This provides a parallel analysis to the analysis of compliance.

Finally, because it is useful in helping to understand the primary results, we provide impact analyses of the level of orders compared to earnings, with orders defined in the administrative data and earnings defined in the NDNH administrative data. We create a dichotomous measure of whether orders are more than 50 percent of earnings.[38]

[38]Noncustodial parents with no order, or a zero-dollar order, are defined as owing 0 percent of income for any reported income level (first year n = 272 and second year n = 544); those with a non-zero child support order but had no earnings are defined as owing 100 percent of income (first year n = 2,549 and second year n = 1,718). If information on order or on earnings was missing (e.g., an inaccurate Social Security number was used to request information or, much more commonly, the period being considered was after the period covered by earnings data), we defined this measure as *missing* (first year n = 469 and second year n = 3,624).

IV. Child Support Payments

A. Relevance of domain

We designated formal current child support payments as a key domain, because formal payments are one of the two components of the most important outcome, compliance. Moreover, if, for example, there is an increase in formal payments, even if there is no increase in compliance,[39] this would be an important outcome from the perspective of the child.

B. Primary measures

Table 4.4 shows the two primary outcomes measuring program effectiveness in this domain: average monthly current support payments during the first year after random assignment, and the second year after random assignment, both measured using administrative data. We were primarily interested in current payments rather than payments for arrears, since CSPED was primarily focused on collecting reliable child support. We focused on the dollar amount of payments (rather than just whether a payment is made), because the level of financial resources provided can have an important effect on a child's financial well-being. Finally, although we also considered total financial contributions (including informal support as well as formal) as a secondary outcome using survey data, the primary outcome is formal support collected through the child support program because that is the outcome the child support program is designed to enforce.

[39]This could occur if the both the amount paid and the amount of the order increased.

Table 4.4. Measures of child support payments[a]

Outcomes	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Average monthly current child support payments during first year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Primary
Average monthly current child support payments during second year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Primary
Average monthly current child support payments during each calendar quarter of the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Secondary
Average monthly current child support payments during each calendar quarter of the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Secondary
Whether any current child support payments during first year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes payments to any custodial parent (on any of an NCP's cases)	Secondary
Whether any current child support payments during second year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes payments to any custodial parent (on any of an NCP's cases)	Secondary
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears) during first year after random assignment[b]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)*	Secondary
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears) during second year after random assignment[b]	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases*	Secondary
Amount of reported total contributions to children (formal, informal cash, and informal noncash support) during 30 days prior to follow-up survey	Survey	Includes payments to all custodial parents acknowledged in the survey	Secondary
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from CA, IA, OH, TX, WI	Includes payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Secondary
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from CA, IA, OH, TX, WI	Includes payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Secondary

[a]When administrative data distinguished orders, but did not distinguish payments for current support and arrears (Iowa, Ohio, South Carolina, and Texas), we assumed payments in a given month were first applied to current support owed, and then to arrears. Amounts paid include ancillary accounts in Colorado, Ohio, and Tennessee. Data on amount owed in Colorado did not differentiate amount owed for current support from explicitly ordered amounts due on arrears, so we used the undifferentiated amount due and payments toward these ordered amounts. When the date a payment was credited was not available (Colorado, Ohio, and South Carolina), we used the unadjusted date payments were received.
[b]Data on full arrears payments were not available in Colorado (i.e., only arrears that were explicitly ordered were counted).

C. Secondary measures

We also examined nine secondary outcomes in this domain. The first six measures reflect alternative calculations based on administrative data on child support payments: quarterly current payments in each year; whether any payment for current support was made in each year; and the total amount paid, including arrears, in each year.

Until this point, we have focused on formal child support paid, as CSPED was intended to address formal payments, and formal payments can be measured most accurately. But from the perspective of a child, the total of formal child support, informal cash support, and informal noncash support, may be more important, so this is the seventh secondary outcome. In the survey, noncustodial parents were asked how much support they provided in the past 30 days toward their ordered amount of child support (formal child support). They were then asked to disregard the formal support they paid and asked whether they have "given any money to pay for things such as food, diapers, clothing, or school supplies" (informal cash support) in the past 30 days, and how much that was. Finally, they were asked about how much they spent on "items you may have bought for the child/children" (informal noncash support) in the past 30 days. We summed these three amounts (formal child support, informal cash support, and informal noncash support) across children to get the total financial contribution to children. We consider this an important outcome, but not a primary measure, since informal child support is not a focus of CSPED and self-reports may not be accurate.

The previously discussed child support payment measures did not differentiate by the source or mechanism of payments. A final set of secondary measures included the amount of payments that were made through wage withholding (in the first and second years). This is important, as most collections are made through wage withholding, which may be a more reliable collection mechanism than other methods. Further, payments made through wage withholding nearly always mean that the noncustodial parent is employed in the formal economy—a more reliable source of earnings.

V. Satisfaction with Child Support Services

A. Relevance of domain

Qualitative research has suggested that many noncustodial parents see the child support program as punitive, unfair, or uninterested in their situation (Edin and Nelson, 2013; Waller and Plotnick, 2001). By providing additional services to noncustodial parents, working to "right-size" orders, and being slower to consider and impose punishments for noncompliance, the CSPED program may have addressed some of the factors contributing to this attitude. Increased satisfaction with government services is important in general; moreover, improved attitudes about the child support program may lead to increased compliance. Therefore, the fourth key domain was a noncustodial parent's level of satisfaction with the child support program.

B. Primary measure

As shown in Table 4.5, we selected one primary outcome in this domain based on a question in the follow-up survey, which asked noncustodial parents to state their level of agreement with the following statement: "I am satisfied with the experiences I have had with the child support program since [random assignment date]." This items was coded on a 1- to 5-point scale, with "Strongly agree" being represented by higher scores, and was modified from questions asked for the PACT evaluation (Avellar et al., 2018). By examining the proportion of those in the extra services group who reported that they "Strongly agree" or "Agree" with this statement, compared to those in the regular services group, we had a measure of impacts on an attitude of central importance to the evaluation. We selected this question because it provides a single, clear summary of a respondent's satisfaction with the child support program.

Table 4.5. Measures of satisfaction with child support services

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
"Satisfied with child support services" (Agrees or Strongly agrees)	Survey	Covers time since random assignment	Primary
"Child support program treated NCP fairly when setting child support order" (Agrees or Strongly agrees)	Survey	Covers time since random assignment	Secondary
"Child support program helped NCP have a better relationship with mother/father of children" (Agrees or Strongly agrees)	Survey	Covers time since random assignment	Secondary
"Child support program helped NCP provide financial support to children" (Agrees or Strongly agrees)	Survey	Covers time since random assignment	Secondary
"Child support program helped NCP have good relationships with children" (Agrees or Strongly agrees)	Survey	Covers time since random assignment	Secondary

C. Secondary measures

As secondary outcomes, we examined four questions covering more specific aspects of the child support program, including whether it has "treated me fairly when setting my child support order/orders"; "helped me have a better relationship with the mother/father of my children"; "helped me have a good relationship with my children"; and "helped me provide financial support to my children." Items were coded on a five-point scale, with "Strongly agree" representing higher scores. We examined the proportion of those in the extra services group who reported that they "Strongly agree" or "Agree" with each of the above statements, compared to those in the regular services group.

VI. Additional Domains

A. Child support arrears

1. Relevance of domain

The first additional domain was child support arrears (past-due amounts, or debt), with measures shown in Table 4.6. This is an important domain because high levels of debt may discourage noncustodial parents' cooperation with the child support program. Moreover, the child support enforcement system spends substantial resources on trying to collect past-due amounts. Arrears can be owed either to the custodial parent or to the government (if the custodial parent has assigned their right to child support to the government as a condition of benefit eligibility). The level of child support arrears would be affected by CSPED if the compliance rate differed between extra services and regular services group members, if the two groups paid different amounts toward back-due support, or if child support offices compromised child support arrears owed to the state as an incentive for becoming employed, paying current support or meeting other program goals, which six of the eight grantees did at the encouragement of OCSE.

Table 4.6. Measures of child support arrears

Outcome	Data source[a]	Notes	Priority level
Balance of child support arrears owed at the end of the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees except SC	Includes amounts owed on all cases	Primary
Balance of child support arrears owed at the end of the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees except SC	Includes amounts owed on all cases	Primary
Balance of family-owed child support arrears owed at the end of the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, IA, OH, TX, WI[b]	Includes amounts owed on all cases	Secondary
Balance of family-owed child support arrears owed at the end of the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, IA, OH, TX, WI[b]	Includes amounts owed on all cases	Secondary
Balance of state-owed child support arrears owed at the end of the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, IA, OH, TX, WI[b]	Includes amounts owed on all cases	Secondary
Balance of state-owed child support arrears owed at the end of the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, IA, OH, TX, WI[b]	Includes amounts owed on all cases	Secondary

[a]Monthly extracts not available in Colorado, Tennessee, and Texas; we use arrears balances from the time of the nearest extract if it was within four months.
[b]California and Tennessee did not provide data on arrears balances that allowed us to distinguish between family-owed and state-owed arrears.

2. Primary and secondary measures

Our preferred measure of child support arrears was to consider the amount of arrears owed to all custodial parents at the end of the twelfth and twenty-fourth months, and the amount due to the government for the same period. We analyzed data on arrears for seven of the grantees. However, we could not differentiate amounts owed to custodial parents and the government for two grantees. As a result, our primary measure was the total amount of arrears at these two time points for all noncustodial parents, and we treated arrears owed to custodial parents and to the government separately, in the five states in which we could make this calculation, as a secondary measure.

B. Child support frequency

1. Relevance of domain

Our second additional domain was child support payment frequency. Child support payment frequency is an important domain because it is another measure of regular and predictable child support payments, the primary focus of CSPED.

2. Primary measures

Most child support programs operate on a monthly framework. Thus, a straightforward measure of the frequency of child support payments is the number of months in which something was paid. However, this is a less preferred measure than compliance, for two reasons. First, there are some complexities generated by the schedule of payments. In particular, some noncustodial parents may sometimes pay on the last day of the month and sometimes on the first day of the month, such that a rigid count of the number of months with a payment would ignore the second payment in any month in which there were two payments, and thus give a misleading measure of frequency. In contrast, our measure of compliance is less sensitive to the timing of payments because it includes all payments on current support in a full year, relative to support ordered in the year. Second, a measure of frequency ignores what is owed; this is particularly an issue for noncustodial parents whose child support orders are temporarily or permanently set to zero, and therefore are not required to make payments for some time period. Our measure of compliance, in contrast, counted those with no support ordered in a given month as having paid everything that they should. While we prefer a measure of compliance to a measure of frequency, we considered frequency as an additional domain. We constructed two measures, as shown in Table 4.7: the number of months in the first year after random assignment in which a payment towards current support was made, and the number of months in the second year after random assignment in which a payment towards current support was made.

Table 4.7. Measures of child support frequency

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Number of months out of the first year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Primary
Number of months out of the second year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	Administrative records from all grantees	Includes payments to all custodial parents (on all of an NCP's cases)	Primary

Chapter 5. Noncustodial Parent Labor Market Outcomes

I. Introduction

This chapter describes the measures of labor market outcomes for noncustodial parents used in the impact analysis. Because CSPED services were designed to improve participants' labor market outcomes, noncustodial parent employment was considered a key domain for the impact analysis. Noncustodial parent earnings were another key outcome domain, because an important goal of the program was to increase noncustodial parent earnings so that more child support could be paid. Within the general topic of labor market outcomes, there were two additional domains: noncustodial parent employment stability and timing; and noncustodial parent job quality. Improving these domains was not CSPED's primary program goal, although they were thought to be related to CSPED's goals of increasing noncustodial parents' overall employment and earnings.

II. Employment

A. Relevance of domain

CSPED services were aimed directly at improving noncustodial parent employment. Moreover, increasing employment in the formal sector enables the possibility of withholding child support, so increasing employment could lead to the central goal of CSPED, increasing reliable child support. We used administrative records as well as survey data, because both have strengths and limitations that allowed us to better understand noncustodial parent employment patterns in combination. As reported in the Final CSPED Implementation Report (Noyes et al., 2018), CSPED participants received nearly all hours of services during the first year after random assignment. For some measures, we considered the first and second year after random assignment separately to allow for the possibility that noncustodial parent employment activities might follow different patterns during the first year after random assignment compared to later years. Additionally, employment patterns might have changed as noncustodial parents gained additional employment experience, as intended by the program.

B. Primary measures

To provide a comprehensive assessment of CSPED programs' impact on participants' employment, the evaluation team created measures using two data sources: (1) information reported by sample members on the follow-up survey, and (2) administrative data on employment and earnings from NDNH. Employment measured through administrative records is not subject to survey nonresponse or respondent recall errors. However, the administrative records on employment and earnings available from the NDNH only include wage and salary workers covered by the UI system. They do not include certain types of employers (e.g., some religious institutions), certain types of workers, such as the self-employed and independent contractors, who are not covered by the UI system, and they do not include working "under the table," or employment generated by engagement in illegal activities. Some of these types of employment are common among low-income populations (Autor and Dorn, 2013). While

employment data collected from surveys covers all employment sources (including formal and informal jobs), they are subject to survey nonresponse and respondent recall error, which can be substantial (Mathiowetz et al., 2001). By examining impacts on employment from these two data sources, we reduced the chances of missing an impact of CSPED on an outcome measure of central importance to the evaluation.

The survey data on employment and earnings covers the period from random assignment to the date of the follow-up survey (approximately one year). The administrative data on employment and earnings available to the CSPED evaluation provided information on earnings for at least four calendar quarters after CSPED enrollment for all sample members. For participants who entered the sample earlier in the project, administrative data on employment and earnings provided a longer follow-up period.

We examined three primary measures of program effectiveness in the noncustodial parent employment domain (Table 5.1): (1) total hours worked during the first year after random assignment, measured using the follow-up survey; (2) number of months employed during the same time period, also measured using the follow-up survey; and (3) number of quarters employed during the first eight calendar quarters after random assignment, using administrative data on employment and earnings.

Table 5.1. Measures of noncustodial parent employment

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Total hours worked	Survey	Total hours worked during first year after random assignment	Primary
Months employed	Survey	Months employed during first year after random assignment	Primary
Quarters employed	Administrative records from NDNH	Quarters employed during Calendar Quarters 1–8	Primary
Monthly employment status	Survey	Twelve binary variables indicating whether employed during each month during first year after random assignment	Secondary
Annual employment status	Survey	One binary variable indicating whether employed at any time during first year after random assignment	Secondary
Quarterly employment status	Administrative records from NDNH	Eight binary variables indicating whether employed during each quarter during two years after random assignment	Secondary
Employment status over two years	Administrative records from NDNH	One binary variable indicating whether ever employed during two years after random assignment	Secondary

Total hours worked. The follow-up survey included a series of items that provide information on job stop and start dates, as well as hours worked per week since random assignment. The evaluation team used the information to construct a measure of the total hours worked during the first year after random assignment in all reported jobs. Because reported job start and end dates

in the survey include only month and year, the evaluation team set the start date to the fifteenth day of the given start month and the end date to fifteenth day of the given end month (unless the start month and end month are the same, in which case the end date was set to the last day of the month). If the total hours worked across all jobs in a given week exceeded 80 hours, the evaluation team adjusted all jobs proportionally to limit total work hours to 80 hours per week.[40] For respondents who did not work during the first year after random assignment, total hours worked were defined as zero.

Months employed. The evaluation team constructed a variable ranging from 0 to 12, indicating the number of months with reported employment during the 12 months after random assignment on the follow-up survey.

Quarters employed. The number of calendar quarters employed was constructed from administrative data on employment and earnings. When constructing timeline variables, we defined the follow-up period as beginning with the first calendar quarter after the quarter during which random assignment occurred. There was some inconsistency in administrative data on employment and earnings data extracts, as both older records and new records were found to be unstable. New records reflected employers' revisions in submitted employment records; for this reason, our analysis omitted the two most recent calendar quarters from the time of the last data extract. On the other hand, to handle instability in older records, employment status and earnings measures were based only on quarterly earnings reports that were seven quarters old or less. The evaluation team constructed a variable indicating the number of quarters with recorded employment during calendar quarters 1 through 8 after random assignment.

C. Secondary measures

We examined the following secondary outcomes in the noncustodial parent employment domain: (1) whether the noncustodial parent was employed during each month of the first year after random assignment, measured using the follow-up survey; (2) whether the noncustodial parent was employed at any time during the first year after random assignment, also measured using the follow-up survey; (3) whether the noncustodial parent was employed during each quarter of the first two years after random assignment, measured using administrative data on employment and earnings; and (4) whether the noncustodial parent was employed during any quarter of the first two years after random assignment, again measured using administrative data on employment and earnings.

Monthly and annual employment status. We constructed the employment status measures using information provided by the job timeline grid from the survey. The resulting measures were 12 binary (yes/no) indicators of whether a respondent reported employment in each month during the first year after random assignment. We also constructed one binary (yes/no) indicator

[40]Top-coding hours in this way prevents having extreme values unduly influence impact estimates and limits overstatement of hours worked across jobs due to reporting error. About 3 percent of sample members have at least one follow-up week affected by this top-coding. Neither impact estimates nor mean values of the outcome are substantively affected by top-coding. For example, the reported impact pooled across grantees is -2 and the impact with no top-coding is -3; neither impact is statistically significant.

of whether a respondent reported that he or she was employed in any month during the first year after random assignment.

Quarterly and biannual employment status. We constructed eight binary (yes/no) indicators of whether employment was reported in each quarter during quarters 1 through 8 after random assignment. Likewise, we constructed a binary (yes/no) indicator of whether a respondent was reported as employed during the two years after random assignment.

III. Earnings

A. Relevance of domain

An important goal of CSPED was to increase noncustodial parent earnings so that more child support could be paid. Therefore, noncustodial parent earnings were another key measure of labor market outcomes. Similar to our treatment of noncustodial parent's employment, the evaluation team created measures of earnings using both survey and administrative data on employment and earnings.

B. Primary measures

Within the noncustodial parent earnings domain, we examined three outcomes as primary measures of program effectiveness: (1) average monthly earnings during the first year after random assignment, using survey data; (2) average monthly earnings for the first year after random assignment, using administrative data on earnings; and (3) total earnings during the second year after random assignment, using administrative data on earnings. Both administrative measures consider calendar quarters after random assignment to determine a year; the survey responses cover the period from random assignment to the survey, or approximately one year. Table 5.2 lists the full set of outcomes in noncustodial parent earnings domain, which we describe below.

Table 5.2. Measures of noncustodial parent earnings

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Total earnings in first year	Survey	Total earnings during first year after random assignment	Primary
Total earnings in first year	Administrative records from NDNH	Total earnings during first year after random assignment	Primary
Total earnings in second year	Administrative records from NDNH	Total earnings during second year after random assignment	Primary
Monthly earnings	Survey	Twelve variables measuring monthly earnings in the first year after random assignment	Secondary
Quarterly earnings	Administrative records from NDNH	Eight variables measuring quarterly earnings in the two years after random assignment	Secondary
Total formal earnings	Survey	Total annual earnings from formal jobs during first year after random assignment	Secondary
Total informal earnings	Survey	Total annual earnings from informal jobs during first year after random assignment	Secondary

Total earnings (survey data). The follow-up survey includes a series of items that provide information on job stop and start dates, and pay rates and pay unit for all jobs reported in the job grid since random assignment. We used this information to construct total earnings during months 1 through 12 in all reported jobs. For respondents who did not work during the first year after random assignment, their earnings were set to zero. When calculating weekly measures based on earnings reported with daily units, the evaluation team assumed five working days per week. Based on the distribution of the data, we also decided to bottom-code hourly wage rates under two dollars as missing.[41]

Total earnings (administrative data on earnings). We constructed two earnings measures using administrative data on earnings. The first measure was total earnings during the first year after random assignment, and the second one was total earnings during the second year after random assignment. We used the same assumptions for these outcomes as we did for administrative data on employment and earnings-based employment outcomes.

C. Secondary measures

We examined five secondary outcomes in the noncustodial parent earnings domain: (1) noncustodial parent earnings each month in the first year after random assignment, measured using the follow-up survey; (2) noncustodial parent earnings from formal jobs in the first year

[41]This treatment is equivalent to assuming that implied hourly wages less than two dollars per hour are the result of reporting error, such as a mismatch in the amount of earnings and the time units of the earnings (such as "per day" or "per week"). Less than four percent of sample members have any jobs affected by bottom-coding. Neither impact estimates nor mean values of earnings are substantively affected by bottom-coding. The reported impact is $490 and the impact with no bottom-coding is $466; neither impact is statistically significant.

after random assignment, measured using the follow-up survey; (3) noncustodial parent earnings from informal jobs in the first year after random assignment, measured using the follow-up survey; (4) noncustodial parent earnings per quarter for the first year after random assignment, measured using administrative data on employment and earnings; and (5) noncustodial parent earnings per quarter in the second year after random assignment, measured using administrative data on employment and earnings.

Monthly earnings. We constructed 12 variables measuring earnings in each month of Months 1 through 12 after random assignment. These variables were constructed in the same manner as total earnings.

Total formal and informal earnings. In the follow-up survey, respondents were asked whether taxes were deducted from their earnings for each job they reported. Jobs for which taxes were not withheld were considered informal employment. In addition, respondents were asked whether they worked odd jobs or any other type of work and the amount of money they received from these activities. These jobs were also categorized as informal employment. We constructed separate measures of total annual earnings from formal and informal jobs during Months 1 through 12 since random assignment.

Quarterly earnings. The variables representing quarterly earnings were defined in the same manner as total earnings. We constructed eight variables measuring earnings in each quarter of calendar Quarters 1 through 8 after random assignment.

IV. Additional Domains

A. Noncustodial parent employment stability

1. Relevance of domain

Noncustodial parent employment stability is another important labor market outcome that may be impacted by CSPED. It was thought that CSPED may lead to longer spells of employment. Noncustodial parent employment stability was constructed based on the follow-up survey and administrative data on employment and earnings, as listed in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3. Measures of noncustodial parent employment stability (additional domain)

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Longest employment spell	Survey	Number of months of longest employment spell across all employers during first year after random assignment	Primary
Longest employment spell	Administrative records from NDNH	Number of quarters of longest employment spell during two years after random assignment	Primary

2. Primary measures

We examined longest employment spell as a primary measure of employment stability and time.

Longest employment spell (survey data). We constructed a measure capturing the longest employment spell using information from the timeline job grid. This outcome represents the longest period of consecutive months of employment across all employers during the first year after random assignment.

Longest employment spell (administrative data on employment and earnings). Using the same logic as used for the survey data, we constructed a measure of the longest employment spell across all jobs based on the administrative data on employment and earnings. This variable was defined as the longest period of consecutive quarters of employment during the two years after random assignment.

B. Noncustodial parent job quality

1. Relevance of domain

Job quality is an important aspect of labor market outcomes. Two outcomes measuring job quality were examined, as listed in Table 5.4. These outcomes enhance our understanding of respondents' labor market experiences. The second measure of job quality—the percentage of months in which a participant had health insurance for their children—is of particular interest since one of the aims of the child support program is to ensure that children in the child support program have medical support. The outcomes in the noncustodial parent job quality domain were all constructed using survey data.

Table 5.4. Measures of noncustodial parent job quality (additional domain)

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Fringe benefit	Survey	Percentage of months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs with benefits (paid time off or health insurance)	Primary
Health insurance for children	Survey	Percentage of months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs that provided health insurance to their children	Primary

2. Primary measures

Within the domain of noncustodial parent job quality, we examined two primary outcomes: fringe benefits and health insurance for children.

Fringe benefit. For each formal job a respondent reported, the follow-up survey asked participants about whether the job provides for health insurance—including membership in a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO) plan—and paid leave for holidays, vacation, or illness. We constructed a variable indicating percentage of

months in the first year after random assignment during which a respondent was employed in a job offering health insurance or paid time off.

Health insurance for children. For each formal job a respondent reported, the follow-up survey also included information on whether the respondent was covered by health insurance plan offered by the employer and, if so, whether any of the respondent's children were ever covered by the health insurance plan offered by this employer. We constructed a variable indicating the percentage of months in the first year after random assignment during which respondents were employed in jobs that provided health insurance to their children.

Chapter 6. Parenting Outcomes

I. Introduction

A primary goal of CSPED was to improve parenting behaviors and outcomes of participating noncustodial parents, with a long-term goal of increasing child well-being. Within the general topic of parenting, we considered five domains, one of which was a primary confirmatory outcome: the noncustodial parent's sense of responsibility for children. We also examined four additional domains related to parenting. Although these represent valuable outcomes, they are not primary confirmatory outcomes for the CSPED intervention. The four additional domains include: (1) noncustodial parent's contact with their children; (2) noncustodial parent confidence in parenting skills/quality of parenting; (3) quality of noncustodial parent's relationship with their children; and (4) quality of the co-parenting relationship between the noncustodial parent and custodial parent. These factors may be associated with or influence the noncustodial parent's primary sense of responsibility and, in turn, child support payments made. They may also be associated with the long-term goal of increasing child well-being.

In each domain, some measures were analyzed separately for resident and nonresident children. Children reported by the noncustodial parent at baseline to have spent at least 16 of the past 30 nights in the same place as the noncustodial parent were considered resident; those reported to have spent 15 or fewer nights in the same place as the noncustodial parent were considered nonresident.

Many nonresident parents had multiple children and, in some cases, have had children with more than one other parent. Some items (e.g., parenting skills/ability, monitoring/responsibility for children) were assessed for up to three focal children identified in the follow-up survey, rather than for all children. The following criteria were used to select focal children, in order to maximize the information collected within the time constraints of the survey: (1) if the noncustodial parent has only one child, that child is selected; (2) if the noncustodial parent has two children, both children are selected; (3) if the noncustodial parent has three or more children with only one custodial parent, the oldest and youngest children are selected; (4) if the noncustodial parent has three children with two or three custodial parents, all three children are selected; (5) if the noncustodial parent has four or more children with two custodial parents, we selected the youngest child, the oldest child with a custodial parent other than the youngest child's custodial parent, and a random child; (6) if the noncustodial parent has four or more children with three or more custodial parents, we selected the youngest child, the oldest child with a custodial parent other than the youngest child's custodial parent, and a random child whose custodial parent was neither a parent of the youngest nor oldest child are selected.[42]

[42]See the instruments used for the baseline and follow-up surveys for further information.

II. Sense of Responsibility for Children

A. Relevance of domain

CSPED aimed to improve the reliability of child support payments. An increase in a noncustodial parent's sense of responsibility for children may lead to an increase in the reliability of child support payments, as noncustodial parents may feel a greater desire to financially support their children on a regular basis. A key way to measure the sense of responsibility is to assess the noncustodial parent's attitudes toward supporting children.

B. Primary measure

We selected one primary outcome as the main test of program effectiveness in this area, as shown in Table 6.1. We examined noncustodial parents' attitudes toward supporting children through their responses to four items in the follow-up survey. All noncustodial parents were asked on their level of agreement or importance to the following statements: (1) "How important is it for parents who live apart from their children to support their children financially?"; (2) "How important is it for parents who live apart from their children to try to be involved in their children's lives?"; (3) "Even if the custodial [mother/father] has a new partner, a noncustodial [father/mother] should be required to provide financial support to [his/her] child"; and (4) "Even if a noncustodial [mother/father] has a child with a new partner, [he/she] should be required to provide financial support for a child from a previous relationship." Items were coded on a 1- to 5-point scale, with responses more favorable toward involvement and financial support being represented by higher scores. We utilized survey data to capture this because it provides the most direct, accurate way to understand noncustodial parents' attitudes towards providing for children; this information was not available in administrative data. We then calculated the mean score on the four items for each noncustodial parent. The primary confirmatory measure was the noncustodial parent's average response across all four measures.

These questions are adapted from the Parents and Children Together evaluations (attitudes towards supporting children) and Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (all other outcomes listed below).

Table 6.1. Sense of responsibility for children

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
NCP average attitude towards supporting children	Survey	Four-question index	Primary
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to support their children financially	Survey	Five-point scale, favorable responses represented by higher scores	Secondary
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to be involved in children's lives	Survey	Five-point scale, favorable responses represented by higher scores	Secondary
Attitude towards NCP requirement to pay child support even if CP has a new partner	Survey	Five-point scale, favorable responses represented by higher scores	Secondary
Attitude towards NCP requirement to pay child support to previous children even if NCP has a child with a new partner	Survey	Five-point scale, favorable responses represented by higher scores	Secondary

C. Secondary measures

To help us understand the primary measure, we examined each of the four questions individually as secondary measures. This helped us assess whether the noncustodial parent thought supporting children financially was important, whether being involved in children's lives was important, and whether noncustodial parents should support their children even when the custodial parent or the noncustodial parent had new relationships.

III. Additional domains

A. Contact with children

1. Relevance of domain

In addition to the primary outcome in the key domain, we examined outcomes in four additional, related domains. The first domain focused on the amount of contact that noncustodial parents had and their satisfaction with the amount of contact they had with their children (Table 6.2). This domain was important because contact with children is a key factor in creating a bond between parent and child which, in turn, could influence the noncustodial parents' attitude towards supporting their children financially, and their actual support. Prior literature (Garasky et al., 2010; Huang, 2006; Nepomnyaschy, 2007) suggests that child support payment and noncustodial parent involvement are complements; that is, greater child support contributions tend to be associated with greater parental involvement (and vice versa).

Table 6.2. Contact with children

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Days with any contact (in-person or other) averaged across all children	Survey	Measured in days during the past 30 days. Measure is broken into subgroups based upon resident and nonresident children	Primary
Satisfied with frequency averaged across all children	Survey	Measured for sibling groups. Dichotomous variable (1 = yes). Measure is broken into subgroups based upon resident and nonresident children	Primary

2. Primary measures

Contact with children included two primary measures: frequency of contact with children and satisfaction with frequency of contact with children.

Frequency of contact. We assessed this using the number of days of any contact (in-person or other) by the noncustodial parent with each child over the past 30 days. Scores were averaged across all of the noncustodial parent's children, as well as separately for his/her resident and nonresident children based on children (and their resident status) reported at baseline.[43]

Satisfaction with frequency of contact. We based this on study participants' reports of whether they spent as much time as they would like with each sibling group of their children over the past 30 days. Specifically, for noncustodial parent's children born to each custodial parent, the noncustodial parent was asked: "Sometimes parents have a hard time spending as much time as they would like with their children. During the past 30 days, did you spend as much time as you would like with the child[ren] you have with [MOTHER FIRST NAME/FATHER FIRST NAME][CHILD NAME]'s [mother/father]?" The item was scored dichotomously (1 = yes). Scores for each measure were averaged across all the respondents' children's sibling groups, as well as separately for their resident and nonresident sibling groups based on children (and their resident status) reported at baseline.[44] This item was adapted from the Early Head Start Research and Evaluation Project, which included interviews with low-income fathers about involvement in their children's lives. Noncustodial parents who responded that they did not spend as much time as they would like with their children were subsequently asked to report the reasons for such. Together, these items identify whether noncustodial parents are achieving their preferred amount of contact with their children and, if not, common reasons and barriers to doing so.

[43]New children at the follow-up survey, including children that were not acknowledged in the baseline survey, were excluded from resident/nonresident analysis but were included in analyses that averaged across all the noncustodial parent's children. Nine percent of participants in both extra services and regular services reported that they had additional children born after random assignment.

[44]Satisfaction with contact was assessed within sibling groups but residency status can differ by child. Sibling groups that contain both resident and nonresident children were included in both the resident and nonresident measures.

B. Noncustodial parent confidence in parenting skills/ability

1. Relevance of domain

Our second additional domain was confidence in parenting skills/abilities. Some CSPED parenting services were explicitly aimed at increasing confidence in parenting. Specifically, these items are intended to assess whether, as a result of participating in CSPED's parenting component, NCPs perceived themselves as becoming higher quality parents. These items were adapted from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (items 1, 2, and 5 below); the Parents and Children Together Evaluation (item 4 below); and the Child-Parent Relationship Scale, which was developed for mothers and fathers to assess their perceptions of their relationship with their children. It has been previously used with low-income, unmarried fathers (item 3 below) (Pianta, 1992).

2. Primary measure

The measure was based on responses to five survey questions asking participants' self-perceptions of the quality of their parenting. The measure of parenting skills and abilities is derived from the participants' level of agreement to the following statements with respect to each focal child: (1) "I feel good about myself as a parent to [CHILD]; (2) I think [CHILD] will grow up to say I was a good parent"; (3) "I share an affectionate and warm relationship with [CHILD]"; (4) "Since [RANDOM ASSIGNMENT MONTH YEAR], I have taken specific steps to be a better [mother/father] to [CHILD]"; and (5) "I am involved in making decisions about raising [CHILD]," such as decisions about childcare, education, religion and medical care. Each item was ranked on a 5-point scale, from "Strongly agree" (represented by 5) to "Strongly disagree." Responses were averaged across items to produce a single mean score for each focal child. Scores were then averaged across all focal children, as well as separately for resident and nonresident focal children based on children (and their resident status) reported at baseline (see Table 6.3).

Table 6.3. Confidence in parenting skills/ability

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Self-assessment of parenting quality	Survey	Five-question index. Each question has a 5-point scale, favorable responses represented by higher scores. Measure is limited to focal children; measure is broken into subgroups based upon resident and nonresident children	Primary

C. Quality of noncustodial parent relationship with children

1. Relevance of domain

Our third additional domain was quality of relationships with children. It comprises two primary measures; a self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child and monitoring/responsibility for children.

2. Primary measures

Quality of relationship with each child was based on participants' self-perceptions, asking them to rate the quality of the parent-child relationship on a scale of 1 to 5, with higher quality represented by higher scores. This item was adapted from the Early Head Start Research and Evaluation Project. Scores were averaged across all the noncustodial parent's children, as well as separately for their resident and nonresident children based on children (and their resident status) reported at baseline.

On the other hand, monitoring/responsibility was based on respondents' self-reported number of days over the past 30 days that he/she was engaged in monitoring activities (contact, either in person or by phone or email, with a teacher, coach, childcare provider or doctor) for each focal child. Scores were averaged across all focal children, as well as separately for resident and nonresident focal children based on children (and their resident status) reported at baseline (see Table 6.4). These questions were adapted from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study.

3. Secondary measures

We examined three secondary outcomes: parenting activities, parental warmth, and harsh discipline. Parenting activities were based on respondents' self-reported number of days over the past 30 days that he/she engaged in six activities (reading books/telling stories, feeding/giving something to eat, having a meal together, taking child to appointments or places the child needed to go, taking child to spend time with NCP's family, talking about things child is especially interested in) with each focal child. Scores were averaged across all focal children, as well as separately for resident and nonresident focal children based on children (and their resident status) reported at baseline. Those who had no in-person contact with the child in the last 30 days were treated as having no days of any of these activities (see Table 6.4). These questions were adapted from the PACT Study.

Parental warmth was based on respondents' self-reported number of days over the past 30 days that he/she expressed warmth toward the focal child across three items (encouraging the child to talk about his/her feelings, praising the child, telling the child that he/she loved them) with each focal child. Scores were averaged across all focal children, as well as separately for resident and nonresident focal children based on children (and their resident status) reported at baseline. Those who had no in-person contact with the child in the last 30 days were treated as having no days of warmth (see Table 6.4). These questions were adapted from the PACT Study.

Harsh discipline was based on respondents' self-reported number of days over the past 30 days that he/she disciplined the focal child across four items (taking privileges away; shouting, yelling, or screaming; spanking; hitting with a belt or other object) with each focal child. Scores were averaged across all focal children, as well as separately for resident and nonresident focal children based on children (and their resident status) reported at baseline. Those who had no in-person contact with the child in the last 30 days were treated as having no days of harsh discipline (see Table 6.4). These questions were adapted from the PACT and Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Studies.

Table 6.4. Quality of noncustodial parent relationship with children

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child	Survey	Five-point scale, favorable responses represented by higher scores. Measure is broken into subgroups based upon resident and nonresident children	Primary
Monitoring/responsibility	Survey	Measured in times contacted teachers, coaches, childcare providers, or doctors in the past 30 days. Measure is limited to focal children; measure is broken into subgroups based upon resident and nonresident children.	Primary
Parenting activities	Survey	Measured in number of days during the past 30 days that the NCP engaged in six parenting activities with the child. Items were averaged together to produce a mean parenting activities score of 0-30 days. Measure is limited to focal children; measure is broken into subgroups based upon resident and nonresident children.	Secondary
Parental warmth	Survey	Measured in number of days during the past 30 days that the NCP expressed warmth toward the child across three items. Items were averaged together to produce a mean parental warmth score of 0-30 days. Measure is limited to focal children; measure is broken into subgroups based upon resident and nonresident children.	Secondary
Harsh discipline	Survey	Measured in number of days during the past 30 days that the NCP disciplined the child across four items. Items were averaged together to produce a mean harsh discipline score of 0-30 days. Measure is limited to focal children; measure is broken into subgroups based upon resident and nonresident children.	Secondary

D. Quality of noncustodial parent/custodial parent co-parenting relationship(s)

1. Relevance of domain

Our fourth additional domain was quality of noncustodial parent/custodial parent co-parenting relationship. This measure comes from the Parenting Alliance Measure (PAM). The PAM is a 20-item screening tool used to assess parental perceptions of the strength of their parenting alliance. It is suitable for family counselors, joint custody evaluations, identification of issues with parenting skills, and is also used to assess the impact of intervention programs (such as on the PACT Healthy Marriage Follow-up Survey). CSPED services aim to improve parenting skills and relationships with children, and all CSPED parenting curricula included content related to co-parenting children (Noyes et al., 2018). Research suggests that productive and high-quality co-parenting is positively correlated with child support provision and is also likely favorable for parents' and children's well-being (Goldberg, 2015; Parkes, Green, and Mitchell 2018). This domain was included to assess whether noncustodial parents perceived that their co-parenting relationships improved as a result of participating in CSPED's parenting component.

2. Primary measures

We selected one item from the PAM to measure the quality of noncustodial parent/custodial parent co-parenting relationship—a self-assessment of noncustodial parent and custodial parent as a parenting team. The Parents and Children Together Evaluation (Avellar et al., 2018) also used this item from the PAM as a global co-parenting assessment from the perspective of the noncustodial father. This was derived from a single follow-up survey item asking noncustodial parents to respond to a 5- point scale (from strongly disagree to strongly agree) that they and the other parent were a good parenting team. Better co-parenting relationships were represented by higher scores. Scores were averaged across all custodial parents (see Table 6.5).

Table 6.5. Quality of noncustodial parent-custodial parent co-parenting relationship

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Self-assessment of NCP and CPs as a parenting team	Survey	Five-point scale, favorable responses represented by higher scores. Measure is averaged over all custodial parents	Primary

Chapter 7. Other Outcomes for Noncustodial Parents

I. Introduction

While CSPED programs sought to improve noncustodial parent outcomes in the domains of employment, parenting, and child support directly, improvements in these domains could yield additional related changes in the lives of noncustodial parents. We considered four additional domains in measuring other impacts on noncustodial parents: criminal justice involvement, noncustodial parent emotional well-being, noncustodial parent economic well-being, and noncustodial parent use of public benefits.

II. Criminal Justice Involvement

A. Relevance of domain

Parental incarceration can negatively affect individual, child, and family well-being, for example, by reducing financial support and in-person contact. CSPED programs may have reduced the likelihood of noncustodial parents' criminal justice involvement by reducing the risk of involvement related to child support enforcement or by helping them attain economic stability. The outcomes in noncustodial parent criminal justice involvement domain were constructed from both the survey and administrative data, and are listed in Table 7.1. Variables are discussed below.

B. Primary measures

Number of times convicted of a crime. For five grantees, administrative data included information measuring the number of times a respondent was convicted of a crime during the first and second years after study enrollment. These data come from court records from these grantee states.

Amount of time spent incarcerated in county jail and state prisons. Administrative data on time in county jails was available only in Wisconsin. Wisconsin data came from a manual data collection process in which the Brown County and Kenosha County jail websites were searched for records for each noncustodial parent. For six grantees, administrative data included information measuring the amount of time spent by the noncustodial parent incarcerated in state prison facilities during the first year and second years after study enrollment. These data came from state corrections records from these grantee states.

Table 7.1. Measures of noncustodial parent criminal justice involvement (additional domain)

Outcome	Data source	Measures	Priority level
Number of times arrested for a crime during first year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from CA, OH, SC, TX, WI	Number of times noncustodial parent was arrested for a crime	Secondary
Number of times arrested for a crime during second year after random assignment[a]	Administrative records from CA, OH, SC, TX, WI	Number of times noncustodial parent was arrested for a crime	Secondary
Number of times convicted of a crime during first year after random assignment	Administrative records from CA, CO, IA, TX, WI	Number of times noncustodial parent was convicted of a crime	Primary
Number of times convicted of a crime during second year after random assignment	Administrative records from CA, CO, IA, TX, WI	Number of times noncustodial parent was convicted of a crime	Primary
Amount of time spent incarcerated in county jail during first year after random assignment	Administrative records from WI only	Days noncustodial parent spent jailed during	Primary
Amount of time spent incarcerated in county jail during first two years after random assignment	Administrative records from WI only	Days noncustodial parent spent jailed	Primary
Amount of time spent incarcerated in state prisons during first year after random assignment	Administrative records from IA, OH, SC, TN, TX, WI	Days noncustodial parent spent incarcerated	Primary
Amount of time spent incarcerated in state prisons during second year after random assignment	Administrative records from IA, OH, SC, TN, TX, WI	Days noncustodial parent spent incarcerated	Primary
Ever arrested	Survey	Whether noncustodial parent has ever been arrested since random assignment	Secondary
Ever convicted of a crime	Survey	Whether noncustodial parent has ever been convicted of a crime since random assignment	Secondary
Ever incarcerated	Survey	Whether noncustodial parent spent any time in an adult correctional institution, like a county, state or federal jail, or prison, since random assignment	Secondary

[a]Data on arrests in Wisconsin are calculated from court records.

C. Secondary measures

One secondary measure was available in administrative records: number of times arrested. Three secondary measures (arrested, convicted, and incarcerated) came from the 12-month follow-up survey and were included because they help us understand the primary measures in this domain. These three secondary measures are binary outcomes, indicating whether a respondent was arrested, convicted, or incarcerated since enrollment. The survey responses provide alternative measures for many of the primary criminal justice outcomes that are examined using administrative data. As with employment data, administrative data on criminal justice outcomes are not subject to survey nonresponse or respondent recall errors. However, they are limited to activities captured in the state and local criminal justice data provided to the evaluation team by each grantee, which are more limited than the employment data received from the NDNH. In contrast, survey data are subject to survey nonresponse and respondent recall error, but they captured data for respondents in all eight grantees.

Number of times arrested. Administrative data in five grantees included information on arrests. These data came from state or county-level arrest records, except for Wisconsin.[45] We constructed variables denoting the number of arrests in the first and second years since random assignment.

Ever arrested. The follow-up survey includes a question of whether a respondent had ever been arrested since random assignment. We constructed a binary variable indicating whether a respondent had been arrested based on the respondent's report at follow-up.

Ever convicted of a crime. Among those respondents who reported their arrest after random assignment, the follow-up survey included items asking whether they had been convicted of a crime. We constructed a binary variable indicating whether a respondent had been convicted of a crime based on the respondent's report.

Ever incarcerated. Among those who were convicted of a crime since random assignment, the follow-up survey included items asking whether they spent any time in an adult correctional institution, such as a county, state, or federal jail or prison. We constructed a binary variable indicating whether a respondent had ever been incarcerated based on the respondent's report.

III. Emotional Well-Being

A. Relevance of domain

Struggling to maintain employment and meet financial obligations, including child support obligations, can negatively affect an individual's emotional well-being and introduce strain in family relationships. CSPED programs may have improved emotional well-being by relieving some of the stressors caused by financial hardship, as well as through improved family relationships due to parenting services.

[45]Data on arrests in Wisconsin are not completely comparable to the other grantees in that they are inferred from court records (and thus do not count arrests that do not result in court hearings).

B. Primary measures

Noncustodial parent emotional well-being is made up of two measures: noncustodial parent depressive symptoms scale and locus of control. Both were primary measures in this domain. (See Table 7.2.)

Table 7.2. Noncustodial parent emotional well-being

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Self-assessment of NCP depressive symptoms	Survey	Measure is constructed from eight items from a standard scale	Primary
Self-assessment of NCP locus of control	Survey	Measure assesses perceived control NCP has in their own life	Primary

Noncustodial parent depression. We used the eight-item Patient Health Questionnaire depression scale (PHQ-8; Kroenke et al., 2009), a diagnostic and severity measure used for depressive disorders in large clinical studies. Items asked respondents to rate how often they had been bothered by different problems, including "little interest or pleasure in doing things." Respondent replied with a 0 to 3 scale, with 0 representing "Not at All" in the past two weeks and 3 representing "Nearly Every Day" in the past two weeks. Items were summed to produce a total depression score, ranging from 0 to 24. The PHQ-8, and other PHQ screeners, is available in the public domain.[46] The PHQ-8 is an easily administered measure for assessing depression in the general public. It was also used in the Parents and Children Together (PACT; Avellar et al., 2018) evaluation of fathers participating in responsible fatherhood programs, a sample of fathers somewhat similar to those participating in CSPED.

Locus of control was based on the noncustodial parent's self-perceptions of control they had in their own life. The measure was constructed from five items, asking noncustodial parents to rate on a scale from one "Never" to five "Extremely often" how often they: (1) Feel in control over the things that happen to you; (2) Believe you can change many of the important things in your life; (3) Feel helpless in dealing with problems; (4) Feel that you are being pushed around; and (5) Find it hard to make plans for the future. Items were averaged to attain the locus of control measure. These items are very similar to questions asked on the follow-up survey for the PACT evaluation (Avellar et al., 2018).They assess the extent to which participants believe their successes or failures are determined by their own behaviors versus being determined by factors external to them. The inclusion of this measure in the CSPED evaluation is intended to gauge whether participants gained confidence in their ability to achieve their employment, child support, and parenting goals.

[46] See www.PHQscreeners.com

IV. Economic Well-Being

A. Relevance of domain

CSPED programs were intended to help noncustodial parents find and maintain employment. If CSPED programs were successful in increasing employment and earnings, income could increase, and the programs could also be expected to reduce economic hardship and housing instability resulting from irregular income.

B. Primary measures

Noncustodial parent economic well-being comprised five primary outcomes: (1) noncustodial parent economic hardship scale; (2) noncustodial parent housing instability; (3) noncustodial parent bank account; and (4 and 5) noncustodial parent income, measured separately in the first and second year after random assignment (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3. Noncustodial parent economic well-being

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
NCP economic hardship scale	Survey	Measure is constructed from whether or not NCP had to cut meals, borrow money, go without a phone, pawned belongings, and move in with others.	Primary
NCP housing instability	Survey	Measure is an indication of the number of times the NCP has moved in the past year.	Primary
NCP has bank account	Survey	Measure indicates whether or not NCP has a bank account, such as a savings or checking account.	Primary
NCP gross personal income in the first year after random assignment	Survey and administrative records from all grantees except CA	Earnings, TANF, SNAP, and UI	Primary
NCP gross personal income in the second year after random assignment	Survey and administrative records from all grantees except CA	Earnings, TANF, SNAP, and UI	Primary

Noncustodial parent economic hardship scale. We measured this using six items. Each item asked on a yes-or-no basis with reference to the time since the date of randomization: "Since [RANDOM ASSIGNMENT MONTH YEAR] did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money: (a) Cut the size of your meals or skip meals because you couldn't afford enough food? (b) Move in with other people, even for a little while, because of financial problems? (c) Ask to borrow money from friends or family? (d) Go without a phone because you could not afford to pay the bill or buy extra cell phone minutes? (e) Sold or pawned your

belongings, or taken a payday loan or auto-title loan? (f) Thought about going to the doctor, dentist, or hospital, but decided not to because of the cost?" The measure is a composite average of the six items. These items were adapted from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study.

Noncustodial parent housing instability. We measured this with a single item, which identified the number of times the noncustodial parent has moved residence in the past year.

Noncustodial parent bank account. We used a measure from a single item, asking whether the noncustodial parent has a savings or checking account at a bank or credit union.

Noncustodial parent income. We used administrative data to measure this variable by summing total earnings, total SNAP benefits, total TANF benefits, and total UI benefits, during the first and second years after random assignment. Because earnings and UI benefits are available only by calendar quarter, the first and second year amounts were calculated over calendar Quarters 1 through 4 or Quarters 5 through 8 after random assignment. Noncustodial parent income was available for seven of the eight grantees.

V. Public Benefit Use

A. Relevance of domain

CSPED programs were designed to increase noncustodial parent employment and earnings. If employment and earnings increase, the need for economic supports, including public benefits, may decline among noncustodial parents. On the other hand, CSPED case managers may refer noncustodial parents to economic supports, so their use could increase.

B. Primary measures

Within this additional domain, we examined four measures of noncustodial parent public benefit use across two time points, for a total of eight primary measures. These include average monthly benefits received from SNAP, TANF, and UI, as well as total months of Medicaid use in the first and second years after random assignment, as detailed in Table 7.4. SNAP data were available for seven grantees; Medicaid data were available for four grantees; and TANF and UI data were available for all grantees. TANF data from California were limited to noncustodial parents in Stanislaus County.

Table 7.4. Noncustodial parent public benefit use

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Average monthly SNAP benefits received in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees except CA	Average monthly SNAP benefits received by NCP in first year after random assignment	Primary
Average monthly SNAP benefits received in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees except CA	Average monthly SNAP benefits received by NCP in second year after random assignment	Primary
Average monthly TANF benefits received in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees[a]	Average monthly TANF benefits received by NCP in first year after random assignment	Primary
Average monthly TANF benefits received in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees[a]	Average monthly TANF benefits received by NCP in second year after random assignment	Primary
Average monthly UI benefits received in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from NDNH	Average monthly UI benefits received by NCP in first year after random assignment	Primary
Average monthly UI benefits received in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from NDNH	Average monthly UI benefits received by NCP in second year after random assignment	Primary
Total months of Medicaid participation in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO,IA,TX, and WI	Total number of months participated in Medicaid in first year after random assignment	Primary
Total months of Medicaid participation in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO,IA,TX, and WI	Total number of months participated in Medicaid in second year after random assignment	Primary

[a]Data outside of Stanislaus County are not available from California.

Chapter 8. Outcomes for Custodial Parents

I. Introduction

CSPED programs were targeted to noncustodial parents. However, if the behavior of noncustodial parents changes, this could affect custodial parents. Therefore, we examined potential effects on their child support received, public benefits, and earnings.

II. Child Support Received

A. Relevance of domain

CSPED programs were designed to increase noncustodial parent contributions to custodial parent families through child support payments. In general, if noncustodial parent child support payments increase, custodial parents receive more child support.[47] The CSPED program was targeted to noncustodial parents, so our key domain took the perspective of the noncustodial parent and focused on child support payments; the custodial parent's child support received was considered an additional domain.

B. Primary measures

Within this additional domain, we examined average monthly child support received, totaled over all custodial parents associated with a noncustodial parent, across two time periods: the first year after random assignment and the second year after random assignment. These measures were available in six grantees as shown in Table 8.1.[48]

[47]There are a few exceptions when noncustodial parent payments increase and custodial parents do not receive more child support. Two important exceptions are if the custodial parent receives TANF benefits or if the payments are made through the Federal Tax Offset Program. In these cases, payments may be retained by the state to pay state-owed arrears.

[48]In some grantees, the measure of receipts includes some categories that are not included in payments. For example, in Texas, medical support is included in receipts, but not included in payments.

Table 8.1. Child support received

Outcome	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Average monthly total child support received during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Administrative records from all grantees except OH and SC	Average child support received for total support during Months 1–12 over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary
Average monthly total child support received during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Administrative records from all grantees except OH and SC	Average child support received for total support during Months 13–24 over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary

III. Public Benefit Use

A. Relevance of domain

CSPED programs were designed to increase noncustodial parent contributions to custodial parent families through child support payments. If noncustodial parent child support payments increase, custodial parents should have more financial resources available, which should decrease the need for public benefits among custodial parents. This should primarily affect benefits targeted at low-income families (SNAP, TANF, and Medicaid), but it also may affect UI benefits, which are not targeted to low-income families. While avoiding public costs was considered an important goal of CSPED, it was not a primary component of the CSPED model and thus was not included as a key domain.

B. Primary measures

Within this additional domain, we examined four measures of custodial parent public benefit use across two time points, for a total of eight measures. All were totaled over all custodial parents and children associated with a noncustodial parent. These included average monthly benefits received from SNAP, TANF, and UI, as well as total months of Medicaid use in the first and second years after random assignment, as detailed in Table 8.2. SNAP data were available for seven grantees; Medicaid data were available for four grantees; TANF and UI data were available for all grantees. TANF data from California were limited to custodial parents in Stanislaus County.

Table 8.2. Custodial parent public benefit use

Outcomes	Data source	Notes	Priority level
Average monthly SNAP benefits received in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees except CA	Average monthly SNAP benefits received in the first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary
Average monthly SNAP benefits received in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees except CA	Average monthly SNAP benefits received in the second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary
Average monthly TANF benefits received in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees[a]	Average monthly TANF benefits received in the first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary
Average monthly TANF benefits received in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from all grantees[a]	Average monthly TANF benefits received in the second year after random assignment , totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary
Average monthly UI benefits received in the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from NDNH	Average monthly UI benefits received in the first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary
Average monthly UI benefits received in the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from NDNH	Average monthly UI benefits received in the second year after random assignment , totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary
Total months of Medicaid participation during the first year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, IA, TX, and WI	Total number of months participated in Medicaid in the first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary
Total months of Medicaid participation during the second year after random assignment	Administrative records from CO, IA, TX, and WI	Total number of months participated in Medicaid in the second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary

[a]Data outside of Stanislaus County are not available from California.

IV. Custodial Parent Earnings

A. Relevance of domain

CSPED could have indirect effects on custodial parent earnings due to potential changes in custodial parent child support income. Measuring this was not a central goal of CSPED; thus, custodial parent earnings are an additional domain, rather than a key domain. The outcomes in the custodial parent earnings domain were constructed from NDNH data and listed in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3. Measures of custodial parent earnings

Outcome	Data sources	Notes	Priority level
Custodial parent earnings in the first year	Administrative records from NDNH	Total earnings during the first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary
Custodial parent earnings in the second year	Administrative records from NDNH	Total earnings during the second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	Primary

B. Primary measures

Custodial parent earnings during the first year after random assignment. The primary custodial parent earnings measure was the earnings during the first four calendar quarters after random assignment, totaled over all custodial parents associated with a noncustodial parent. All missing quarterly earnings values of custodial parents were treated as having no earnings and set to 0.

Custodial parent earnings during the second year after random assignment. We also examined a measure of custodial parent earnings during Calendar Quarters 5 through 8 after random assignment, totaled over all custodial parents associated with a noncustodial parent. This measure is analogous to the one for the first year after random assignment.

Appendix A: Impact of CSPED on Services Receipt, by Grantee

Appendix Table A.1. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, California

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support activities					
Hours with someone from child support who helped address issues related to child support (survey)	1.35	0.28	1.08***	.000	0.506
Sample size	*345*	*325*			
Whether support order was modified in first 6 months after random assignment	23.97%	18.00%	5.97***	.008	0.219
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Whether support order was modified in first year after random assignment	36.53%	30.85%	5.68**	.028	0.154
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Whether support order was modified in second year after random assignment	21.61%	21.87%	-0.25	.923	-0.009
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Whether an income withholding order was established in first year after random assignment	50.24%	44.96%	5.28**	.046	0.128
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Whether an income withholding order was established in second year after random assignment	37.29%	35.71%	1.58	.581	0.041
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Whether there was a contempt hearing in year after random assignment	6.08%	7.90%	-1.82	.186	-0.171
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Whether there was a contempt hearing in second year after random assignment	3.95%	6.76%	-2.81**	.050	-0.344
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Whether a warrant was issued in year after random assignment	0.63%	1.62%	-0.99*	.082	-0.580
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Whether a warrant was issued in second year after random assignment	1.41%	1.22%	0.19	.813	0.088
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Whether a license suspension was removed in first 2 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.1. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether a license suspension was removed in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license suspension was removed in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in first 2 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a lien was initiated in first year after random assignment[a]	—	—	—	—	—
Sample size	—	—	—	—	—
Whether lien was initiated in second year after random assignment[b]	—	—	—	—	—
Sample size	—	—	—	—	—
Whether FIDM notification or levy initiated in first year after random assignment	19.02%	36.15%	-17.13***	.000	-0.533
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Whether FIDM notification or levy in second year after random assignment	18.77%	20.26%	-1.49	.553	-0.058
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Parenting services					
Hours of parenting services received (survey)	4.01	0.71	3.30***	.000	0.429
Sample size	*346*	*326*			
Whether received help with visitation (survey)	3.99%	4.76%	-0.77	.651	-0.112
Sample size	*347*	*326*			
Whether had a visitation order established or modified since random assignment for any child (survey)	8.89%	8.61%	0.28	.905	0.021
Sample size	*350*	*329*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.1. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Direct employment services					
Hours of classes for job readiness (survey)	12.43	4.10	8.33***	.000	0.340
Sample size	*341*	*325*			
Hours in one-on-one help for job readiness (survey)	3.33	1.58	1.75**	.017	0.261
Sample size	*344*	*327*			
Hours in a training program (survey)	9.17	4.61	4.56*	.068	0.178
Sample size	*340*	*325*			
Number of times received job retention services (survey)	2.45	0.42	2.04***	.000	0.731
Sample size	*345*	*326*			
Whether held any job through subsidized employment, supported work, or transitional employment (survey)	3.46%	3.03%	0.43	.785	0.084
Sample size	*346*	*327*			
Whether someone from an employment program put NCP in touch with a job opening (survey)	21.27%	8.76%	12.52***	.000	0.627
Sample size	*347*	*327*			
Other services					
Whether received transportation services (survey)	15.43%	2.23%	13.20***	.000	1.260
Sample size	*346*	*326*			
Whether participated in GED class (survey)	5.23%	3.24%	1.99	.196	0.303
Sample size	*347*	*328*			
Whether received mental health services (survey)	8.04%	7.51%	0.53	.807	0.045
Sample size	*347*	*328*			
Whether received anger management services (survey)	4.78%	3.16%	1.63	.332	0.262
Sample size	*346*	*327*			
Whether received expungement services (survey)	2.92%	1.81%	1.11	.411	0.297
Sample size	*347*	*327*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

[a]California provided data that no liens were initiated in either group in the first year.

[b]California provided data that only one lien was initiated in the second year, for a participant in the extra services group.

Appendix Table A.2. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Colorado

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support activities					
Hours with someone from child support who helped address issues related to child support (survey)	3.26	1.07	2.20***	.000	1.034
Sample size	*309*	*289*			
Whether support order was modified in first 6 months after random assignment	20.39%	15.92%	4.47**	.028	0.183
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Whether support order was modified in first year after random assignment	32.58%	24.36%	8.22***	.001	0.246
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Whether support order was modified in second year after random assignment	21.04%	19.84%	1.2	.645	0.045
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Whether an income withholding order was established in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether an income withholding order was established in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether there was a contempt hearing in year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether there was a contempt hearing in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a warrant was issued in year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a warrant was issued in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license suspension was removed in first 2 months after random assignment	45.55%	28.80%	16.75***	.000	0.440
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Whether a license suspension was removed in first year after random assignment	68.72%	66.84%	1.88	.426	0.052
Sample size	*746*	*747*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.2. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Colorado (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether a license suspension was removed in second year after random assignment	39.77%	52.79%	-13.01***	.000	-0.319
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Whether a license was suspended in first 2 months after random assignment	18.78%	26.36%	-7.57***	.001	-0.265
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Whether a license was suspended in first year after random assignment	56.23%	65.93%	-9.70***	.000	-0.248
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Whether a license was suspended in second year after random assignment	39.40%	50.37%	-10.97***	.001	-0.270
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Whether a lien was initiated in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether lien was initiated in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether FIDM notification or levy initiated in first year after random assignment	6.60%	13.09%	-6.49***	.000	-0.459
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Whether FIDM notification or levy in second year after random assignment	9.24%	8.10%	1.14	.532	0.087
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Parenting services					
Hours of parenting services received (survey)	8.72	2.84	5.88***	.000	0.765
Sample size	*312*	*292*			
Whether received help with visitation (survey)	12.40%	9.21%	3.19	.236	0.202
Sample size	*313*	*292*			
Whether had a visitation order established or modified since random assignment for any child (survey)	7.84%	7.01%	0.83	.715	0.073
Sample size	*318*	*294*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.2. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Colorado (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Direct employment services					
Hours of classes for job readiness (survey)	12.34	7.23	5.11**	.044	0.209
Sample size	*310*	*290*			
Hours in one-on-one help for job readiness (survey)	4.57	1.14	3.44***	.000	0.514
Sample size	312	291			
Hours in a training program (survey)	*4.27*	*6.11*	-1.85	.446	-0.072
Sample size	308	289			
Number of times received job retention services (survey)	3.8	0.68	3.12***	.000	1.120
Sample size	*311*	*292*			
Whether held any job through subsidized employment, supported work, or transitional employment (survey)	4.03%	2.76%	1.28	.436	0.239
Sample size	*313*	*292*			
Whether someone from an employment program put NCP in touch with a job opening (survey)	30.52%	20.09%	10.43***	.009	0.338
Sample size	*313*	*291*			
Other services					
Whether received transportation services (survey)	45.58%	10.50%	35.08***	.000	1.191
Sample size	*313*	*291*			
Whether participated in GED class (survey)	3.99%	2.38%	1.62	.332	0.325
Sample size	*312*	*291*			
Whether received mental health services (survey)	15.23%	14.39%	0.85	.791	0.041
Sample size	*313*	*291*			
Whether received anger management services (survey)	7.46%	4.04%	3.42*	.080	0.393
Sample size	*313*	*292*			
Whether received expungement services (survey)	1.88%	0.70%	1.18	.225	0.609
Sample size	*313*	*291*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Colorado, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table A.3. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Iowa

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support activities					
Hours with someone from child support who helped address issues related to child support (survey)	1.14	0.53	0.61***	.004	0.286
Sample size	*269*	*261*			
Whether support order was modified in first 6 months after random assignment	26.43%	16.83%	9.61***	.000	0.348
Sample size	*502*	*501*			
Whether support order was modified in first year after random assignment	39.39%	27.40%	11.99***	.000	0.329
Sample size	*502*	*501*			
Whether support order was modified in second year after random assignment	16.81%	18.03%	-1.22	.634	-0.052
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Whether an income withholding order was established in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether an income withholding order was established in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether there was a contempt hearing in year after random assignment	8.88%	9.26%	-0.38	.834	-0.028
Sample size	*502*	*501*			
Whether there was a contempt hearing in second year after random assignment	7.81%	9.83%	-2.02	.306	-0.153
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Whether a warrant was issued in year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a warrant was issued in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license suspension was removed in first 2 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license suspension was removed in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.3. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Iowa (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether a license suspension was removed in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in first 2 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a lien was initiated in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether lien was initiated in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether FIDM notification or levy initiated in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether FIDM notification or levy in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Parenting services					
Hours of parenting services received (survey)	11.58	1.45	10.13***	.000	1.318
Sample size	*270*	*260*			
Whether received help with visitation (survey)	7.85%	6.10%	1.75	.418	0.164
Sample size	*271*	*261*			
Whether had a visitation order established or modified since random assignment for any child (survey)	5.64%	5.58%	0.06	.979	0.007
Sample size	*277*	*265*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.3. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Iowa (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Direct employment services					
Hours of classes for job readiness (survey)	17.42	2.70	14.72***	.000	0.602
Sample size	*268*	*259*			
Hours in one-on-one help for job readiness (survey)	4.85	1.64	3.21***	.000	0.481
Sample size	*269*	*260*			
Hours in a training program (survey)	10.26	6.59	3.66	.229	0.143
Sample size	*272*	*259*			
Number of times received job retention services (survey)	1.88	0.40	1.48***	.000	0.532
Sample size	*272*	*258*			
Whether held any job through subsidized employment, supported work, or transitional employment (survey)	2.44%	2.09%	0.36	.810	0.097
Sample size	*272*	*260*			
Whether someone from an employment program put NCP in touch with a job opening (survey)	18.2%	14.64%	3.56	.311	0.158
Sample size	*272*	*258*			
Other services					
Whether received transportation services (survey)	15.31%	7.52%	7.79**	.012	0.484
Sample size	*271*	*261*			
Whether participated in GED class (survey)	6.12%	2.27%	3.85**	.036	0.626
Sample size	*271*	*261*			
Whether received mental health services (survey)	18.18%	19.98%	-1.80	.605	-0.071
Sample size	*271*	*260*			
Whether received anger management services (survey)	5.33%	5.60%	-0.28	.894	-0.033
Sample size	*271*	*261*			
Whether received expungement services (survey)	0.87%	2.08%	-1.21	.403	-0.536
Sample size	*271*	*261*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table A.4. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Ohio

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support activities					
Hours with someone from child support who helped address issues related to child support (survey)	1.00	0.39	0.61***	.001	0.287
Sample size	*248*	*246*			
Whether support order was modified in first 6 months after random assignment	44.07%	19.45%	24.62***	.000	0.717
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Whether support order was modified in first year after random assignment	54.93%	30.77%	24.16***	.000	0.611
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Whether support order was modified in second year after random assignment	29.99%	28.10%	1.90	.559	0.056
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Whether an income withholding order was established in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether an income withholding order was established in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether there was a contempt hearing in year after random assignment	3.84%	7.26%	-3.41*	.073	-0.407
Sample size	*327*	*323*			
Whether there was a contempt hearing in second year after random assignment	0.81%	1.68%	-0.87	.278	-0.445
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Whether a warrant was issued in year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a warrant was issued in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license suspension was removed in first 2 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license suspension was removed in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.4. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Ohio (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether a license suspension was removed in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in first 2 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a lien was initiated in first year after random assignment[a]	—	—	—	—	—
Sample size	—	—	—	—	—
Whether lien was initiated in second year after random assignment [b]	—	—	—	—	—
Sample size	—	—	—	—	—
Whether FIDM notification or levy initiated in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether FIDM notification or levy in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Parenting services					
Hours of parenting services received (survey)	7.13	1.60	5.54***	.000	0.720
Sample size	*249*	*246*			
Whether received help with visitation (survey)	6.30%	2.18%	4.12**	.034	0.669
Sample size	*252*	*246*			
Whether had a visitation order established or modified since random assignment for any child (survey)	4.27%	5.63%	-1.36	.509	-0.176
Sample size	*253*	*249*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.4. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Ohio (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Direct employment services					
Hours of classes for job readiness (survey)	16.71	7.91	8.8***	.007	0.360
Sample size	*244*	*244*			
Hours in one-on-one help for job readiness (survey)	6.64	1.01	5.62***	.000	0.841
Sample size	*248*	*246*			
Hours in a training program (survey)	7.25	4.87	2.38	.409	0.093
Sample size	*248*	*243*			
Number of times received job retention services (survey)	1.66	0.53	1.13***	.002	0.406
Sample size	*250*	*246*			
Whether held any job through subsidized employment, supported work, or transitional employment (survey)	3.87%	0.61%	3.27**	.031	1.145
Sample size	*250*	*244*			
Whether someone from an employment program put NCP in touch with a job opening (survey)	24.34%	11.19%	13.14***	.001	0.568
Sample size	*252*	*245*			
Other services					
Whether received transportation services (survey)	22.59%	10.70%	11.89***	.001	0.539
Sample size	*252*	*246*			
Whether participated in GED class (survey)	6.54%	3.42%	3.13	.154	0.414
Sample size	*252*	*246*			
Whether received mental health services (survey)	16.92%	9.35%	7.56**	.013	0.412
Sample size	*251*	*246*			
Whether received anger management services (survey)	9.77%	7.71%	2.06	.453	0.157
Sample size	*251*	*246*			
Whether received expungement services (survey)	4.77%	1.16%	3.61**	.023	0.880
Sample size	*250*	*246*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

[a]Ohio provided data that no liens were initiated in either group in the first year.

[b]Ohio provided data that only one lien was initiated in the second year, for a participant in the extra services group.

Appendix Table A.5. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, South Carolina

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support activities					
Hours with someone from child support who helped address issues related to child support (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether support order was modified in first 6 months after random assignment	8.56%	8.74%	-0.18	.925	-0.014
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Whether support order was modified in first year after random assignment	12.04%	17.10%	-5.06**	.030	-0.249
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Whether support order was modified in second year after random assignment	8.91%	11.02%	-2.11	.380	-0.143
Sample size	*276*	*276*			
Whether an income withholding order was established in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether an income withholding order was established in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether there was a contempt hearing in year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether there was a contempt hearing in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a warrant was issued in year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a warrant was issued in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license suspension was removed in first 2 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license suspension was removed in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.5. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, South Carolina (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether a license suspension was removed in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in first 2 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a lien was initiated in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether lien was initiated in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether FIDM notification or levy initiated in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether FIDM notification or levy in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Parenting services					
Hours of parenting services received (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether received help with visitation (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether had a visitation order established or modified since random assignment for any child (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.5. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, South Carolina (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Direct employment services					
Hours of classes for job readiness (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Hours in one-on-one help for job readiness (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Hours in a training program (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times received job retention services (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether held any job through subsidized employment, supported work, or transitional employment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether someone from an employment program put NCP in touch with a job opening (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Other services					
Whether received transportation services (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether participated in GED class (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether received mental health services (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether received anger management services (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether received expungement services (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table A.6. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Tennessee

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support activities					
Hours with someone from child support who helped address issues related to child support (survey)	2.03	0.46	1.57***	.000	0.741
Sample size	*340*	*308*			
Whether support order was modified in first 6 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether support order was modified in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether support order was modified in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether an income withholding order was established in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether an income withholding order was established in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether there was a contempt hearing in year after random assignment	1.84%	2.28%	-0.44	.555	-0.134
Sample size	*755*	*750*			
Whether there was a contempt hearing in second year after random assignment	1.92%	1.08%	0.85	.247	0.356
Sample size	*535*	*528*			
Whether a warrant was issued in year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a warrant was issued in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license suspension was removed in first 2 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license suspension was removed in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.6. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Tennessee (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether a license suspension was removed in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in first 2 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a lien was initiated in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether lien was initiated in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether FIDM notification or levy initiated in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether FIDM notification or levy in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Parenting services					
Hours of parenting services received (survey)	7.47	0.92	6.55***	.000	0.853
Sample size	*340*	*309*			
Whether received help with visitation (survey)	5.39%	1.66%	3.73**	.017	0.737
Sample size	*343*	*309*			
Whether had a visitation order established or modified since random assignment for any child (survey)	6.33%	4.93%	1.40	.471	0.160
Sample size	*345*	*311*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.6. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Tennessee (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Direct employment services					
Hours of classes for job readiness (survey)	18.10	8.59	9.51***	.001	0.389
Sample size	*333*	*301*			
Hours in one-on-one help for job readiness (survey)	5.85	2.52	3.33***	.000	0.498
Sample size	*337*	*307*			
Hours in a training program (survey)	7.31	5.95	1.36	.540	0.053
Sample size	*341*	*302*			
Number of times received job retention services (survey)	4.01	0.87	3.14***	.000	1.128
Sample size	*339*	*307*			
Whether held any job through subsidized employment, supported work, or transitional employment (survey)	3.51%	3.02%	0.49	.756	0.094
Sample size	*343*	*306*			
Whether someone from an employment program put NCP in touch with a job opening (survey)	45.75%	19.09%	26.66***	.000	0.772
Sample size	*343*	*308*			
Other services					
Whether received transportation services (survey)	32.29%	7.92%	24.37***	.000	1.038
Sample size	*343*	*307*			
Whether participated in GED class (survey)	4.26%	3.50%	0.76	.645	0.124
Sample size	*342*	*306*			
Whether received mental health services (survey)	7.27%	5.13%	2.14	.276	0.225
Sample size	*343*	*309*			
Whether received anger management services (survey)	2.80%	0.94%	1.87*	.088	0.675
Sample size	*343*	*309*			
Whether received expungement services (survey)	8.22%	7.99%	0.23	.924	0.018
Sample size	*343*	*308*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Tennessee, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table A.7. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Texas

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support activities					
Hours with someone from child support who helped address issues related to child support (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether support order was modified in first 6 months after random assignment	24.4%	25.17%	-0.77	.746	-0.025
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Whether support order was modified in first year after random assignment	29.83%	30.45%	-0.62	.803	-0.018
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Whether support order was modified in second year after random assignment	15.05%	13.48%	1.56	.559	0.078
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Whether an income withholding order was established in first year after random assignment	73.78%	66.29%	7.49***	.005	0.217
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Whether an income withholding order was established in second year after random assignment	50.61%	49.39%	1.22	.754	0.030
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Whether there was a contempt hearing in year after random assignment	44.39%	49.56%	-5.17**	.041	-0.126
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Whether there was a contempt hearing in second year after random assignment	6.06%	7.15%	-1.09	.593	-0.108
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Whether a warrant was issued in year after random assignment	19.28%	22.86%	-3.58	.130	-0.131
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Whether a warrant was issued in second year after random assignment	10.34%	9.18%	1.16	0.63	0.080
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Whether a license suspension was removed in first 2 months after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license suspension was removed in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.7. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Texas (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether a license suspension was removed in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether a license was suspended in first 2 months after random assignment	0.00	0.00	0.00	.999	0.000
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Whether a license was suspended in first year after random assignment	0.34%	0.00%	0.34	.166	2.927
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Whether a license was suspended in second year after random assignment	0.34%	0.56%	-0.22	.655	-0.308
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Whether a lien was initiated in first year after random assignment[a]	—	—	—	—	—
Sample size	—	—	—	—	—
Whether lien was initiated in second year after random assignment[a]	—	—	—	—	—
Sample size	—	—	—	—	—
Whether FIDM notification or levy initiated in first year after random assignment	0.69%	1.73%	-1.05	.112	-0.569
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Whether FIDM notification or levy in second year after random assignment	1.27%	2.34%	-1.07	.281	-0.378
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Parenting services					
Hours of parenting services received (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether received help with visitation (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether had a visitation order established or modified since random assignment for any child (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.7. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Texas (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Direct employment services					
Hours of classes for job readiness (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Hours in one-on-one help for job readiness (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Hours in a training program (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times received job retention services (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether held any job through subsidized employment, supported work, or transitional employment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether someone from an employment program put NCP in touch with a job opening (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Other services					
Whether received transportation services (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether participated in GED class (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether received mental health services (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether received anger management services (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether received expungement services (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.
[a]Texas provided data that no liens were initiated in either group in the first or second year.

Appendix Table A.8. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Wisconsin

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support activities					
Hours with someone from child support who helped address issues related to child support (survey)	2.04	0.44	1.61***	.000	0.757
Sample size	*310*	*302*			
Whether support order was modified in first 6 months after random assignment	20.35%	20.97%	-0.62	.771	-0.023
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether support order was modified in first year after random assignment	31.38%	30.25%	1.13	.643	0.032
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether support order was modified in second year after random assignment	28.37%	28.77%	-0.4	.888	-0.012
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Whether an income withholding order was established in first year after random assignment	86.14%	80.94%	5.19***	.007	0.231
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether an income withholding order was established in second year after random assignment	70.61%	71.65%	-1.04	.719	-0.031
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Whether there was a contempt hearing in year after random assignment	29.08%	32.27%	-3.19	.177	-0.091
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether there was a contempt hearing in second year after random assignment	20.54%	21.92%	-1.37	.594	-0.050
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Whether a warrant was issued in year after random assignment	4.93%	6.00%	-1.07	.371	-0.125
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether a warrant was issued in second year after random assignment	7.19%	4.91%	2.28	.125	0.246
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Whether a license suspension was removed in first 2 months after random assignment	7.77%	4.13%	3.64***	.005	0.406
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether a license suspension was removed in first year after random assignment	12.28%	10.27%	2.02	.226	0.122
Sample size	*715*	*713*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.8. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Wisconsin (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether a license suspension was removed in second year after random assignment	6.05%	6.64%	-0.59	.703	-0.060
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Whether a license was suspended in first 2 months after random assignment	0.76%	1.90%	-1.14*	.064	-0.560
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether a license was suspended in first year after random assignment	7.71%	8.96%	-1.26	.389	-0.100
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether a license was suspended in second year after random assignment	8.62%	8.45%	0.17	.924	0.013
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Whether a lien was initiated in first year after random assignment	29.77%	32.13%	-2.36	.331	-0.067
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether lien was initiated in second year after random assignment	19.54%	18.16%	1.38	.585	0.055
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Whether FIDM notification or levy initiated in first year after random assignment	0.84%	0.84%	-0.01	.989	-0.005
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether FIDM notification or levy in second year after random assignment	0.33%	0.46%	-0.13	.770	-0.202
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Parenting services					
Hours of parenting services received (survey)	9.12	0.90	8.22***	.000	1.069
Sample size	*313*	*303*			
Whether received help with visitation (survey)	2.90%	2.89%	0.01	.996	0.002
Sample size	*316*	*303*			
Whether had a visitation order established or modified since random assignment for any child (survey)	6.59%	5.17%	1.43	.494	0.157
Sample size	*319*	*308*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table A.8. Impact of CSPED on services receipt, Wisconsin (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Direct employment services					
Hours of classes for job readiness (survey)	17.73	6.85	10.88***	.000	0.445
Sample size	*306*	*298*			
Hours in one-on-one help for job readiness (survey)	5.82	1.58	4.24***	.000	0.635
Sample size	*307*	*303*			
Hours in a training program (survey)	5.86	5.81	0.05	.984	0.002
Sample size	*313*	*299*			
Number of times received job retention services (survey)	3.07	0.54	2.53***	.000	0.909
Sample size	*315*	*301*			
Whether held any job through subsidized employment, supported work, or transitional employment (survey)	3.02%	3.07%	-0.05	.974	-0.010
Sample size	*316*	*303*			
Whether someone from an employment program put NCP in touch with a job opening (survey)	23.81%	15.78%	8.03**	.025	0.310
Sample size	*314*	*303*			
Other services					
Whether received transportation services (survey)	38.62%	9.26%	29.36***	.000	1.102
Sample size	*316*	*302*			
Whether participated in GED class (survey)	5.69%	5.67%	0.03	.990	0.003
Sample size	*316*	*303*			
Whether received mental health services (survey)	14.42%	15.82%	-1.40	.658	-0.066
Sample size	*315*	*303*			
Whether received anger management services (survey)	5.18%	3.59%	1.59	.379	0.232
Sample size	*316*	*303*			
Whether received expungement services (survey)	0.39%	1.42%	-1.04	.135	-0.798
Sample size	*316*	*303*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix B: Impact of CSPED on Other Child Support Outcomes, by Grantee

Appendix Table B.1. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, California

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes in child support compliance					
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	27.15%	28.38%	-1.23	.505	-0.034
2	36.21	36.41	-0.20	.925	-0.005
3	43.10	40.41	2.69	.248	0.066
4	46.05	45.59	0.46	.844	0.011
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	47.26%	50.93%	-3.68	.176	-0.087
6	47.99	53.36	-5.36*	.057	-0.125
7	50.92	54.15	-3.23	.237	-0.075
8	54.52	56.91	-2.39	.390	-0.055
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Secondary outcomes in child support orders					
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$353.19	$352.72	0.46	.957	0.002
2	326.30	333.74	-7.44	.430	-0.030
3	311.23	319.80	-8.57	.397	-0.034
4	303.71	310.69	-6.98	.507	-0.027
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$282.61	$293.96	-11.35	.344	-0.046
6	275.85	286.02	-10.17	.405	-0.041
7	266.76	271.21	-4.45	.720	-0.018
8	259.19	255.99	3.20	.804	0.013
Sample size	*494*	*495*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.1. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during first year after random assignment	54.13%	58.82%	-4.70*	.070	-0.116
Sample size	*664*	*664*			
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during second year after random assignment	40.83%	40.87%	-0.05	.988	-0.001
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Secondary outcomes in child support payments					
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$85.77	$90.98	-5.20	.444	-0.035
2	102.88	111.97	-9.09	.253	-0.055
3	108.07	109.87	-1.80	.824	-0.010
4	112.15	118.74	-6.60	.432	-0.037
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$106.04	$127.32	-21.28**	.025	-0.119
6	104.65	128.87	-24.23**	.016	-0.134
7	98.63	125.82	-27.18***	.005	-0.149
8	102.08	116.30	-14.22	.157	-0.080
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Whether any current support payments during first year after random assignment	74.51%	74.81%	-0.30	.895	-0.010
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Whether any current support payments during second year after random assignment	68.88%	65.40%	3.49	.228	0.096
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during first year after random assignment	$163.93	$176.91	-12.98	.192	-0.061
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during second year after random assignment	$176.47	$211.43	-34.96**	.013	-0.132
Sample size	*494*	*495*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.1. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Amount of reported total contributions to children (formal, informal, and noncash support), during 30 days prior to follow-up survey (survey)	$590.07	$566.40	23.67	.622	0.035
Sample size	*344*	*324*			
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during first year after random assignment	$66.59	$64.81	1.78	.748	0.015
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during second year after random assignment	$74.69	$93.08	-18.39**	.022	-0.136
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Secondary outcomes in satisfaction with child support services					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program treated fairly when setting child support order" (survey)	74.16%	50.17%	23.99***	.000	0.635
Sample size	*348*	*329*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have a better relationship with mother (or father) of child(ren)" (survey)	36.70%	20.84%	15.86***	.000	0.478
Sample size	*348*	*329*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped provide financial support to child(ren)" (survey)	55.61%	37.64%	17.97***	.000	0.442
Sample size	*349*	*329*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have good relationships with child(ren)" (survey)	49.43%	28.98%	20.45***	.000	0.530
Sample size	*349*	*329*			
Child support arrears (additional domain)					
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 12	$20,060.56	$20,804.77	-744.21	.549	-0.031
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 24	$20,335.18	$23,639.49	-3,304.32**	.038	-0.124
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.1. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support frequency (additional domain)					
Number of months out of first year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	4.52	4.60	-0.08	.695	-0.020
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Number of months out of second year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	5.04	4.90	0.14	.624	0.030
Sample size	*494*	*495*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes based on quarters use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table B.2. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Colorado

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes in child support compliance					
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	36.05%	38.76%	-2.71	.135	-0.075
2	46.17	43.96	2.21	.252	0.056
3	46.66	47.41	-0.75	.707	-0.018
4	50.54	49.59	0.96	.633	0.023
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	53.93%	51.59%	2.34	.362	0.056
6	54.16	52.55	1.61	.534	0.038
7	53.51	52.07	1.45	.569	0.034
8	54.07	53.13	0.94	.707	0.022
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Secondary outcomes in child support orders					
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$417.03	$426.93	-9.90	.280	-0.039
2	401.72	418.31	-16.59*	.096	-0.066
3	392.44	414.29	-21.85**	.038	-0.087
4	395.50	415.79	-20.29*	.078	-0.080
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$356.08	$382.45	-26.36**	.044	-0.107
6	346.56	374.03	-27.47**	.043	-0.111
7	359.53	382.05	-22.52	.136	-0.090
8	374.83	386.02	-11.19	.473	-0.044
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during first year after random assignment	50.65%	55.14%	-4.49*	.071	-0.109
Sample size	*743*	*743*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.2. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Colorado (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during second year after random assignment	40.60%	44.16%	-3.57	.249	-0.089
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Secondary outcomes in child support payments					
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$141.52	$148.40	-6.88	.389	-0.046
2	174.41	168.28	6.13	.490	0.037
3	166.94	177.78	-10.84	.238	-0.063
4	179.15	189.02	-9.86	.305	-0.055
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$172.99	$186.49	-13.50	.256	-0.075
6	169.18	184.00	-14.82	.227	-0.082
7	174.15	183.06	-8.91	.483	-0.049
8	183.01	184.44	-1.43	.911	-0.008
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Whether any current support payments during first year after random assignment	87.73%	88.69%	-0.96	.562	-0.056
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Whether any current support payments during second year after random assignment	83.64%	82.66%	0.98	.677	0.043
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of reported total contributions to children (formal, informal, and noncash support), during 30 days prior to follow-up survey (survey)	$680.39	$715.18	-34.79	.508	-0.051
Sample size	*312*	*288*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.2. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Colorado (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Secondary outcomes in satisfaction with child support services					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program treated fairly when setting child support order" (survey)	66.52%	52.71%	13.82***	.002	0.350
Sample size	*316*	*291*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have a better relationship with mother (or father) of child(ren)" (survey)	29.19%	18.67%	10.51***	.008	0.355
Sample size	*316*	*290*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped provide financial support to child(ren)" (survey)	55.11%	36.11%	19.00***	.000	0.470
Sample size	*317*	*292*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have good relationships with child(ren)" (survey)	44.91%	24.04%	20.87***	.000	0.573
Sample size	*317*	*292*			
Child support arrears (additional domain)					
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 12	$10,992.75	$11,184.14	-191.39	.848	-0.008
Sample size	*467*	*470*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	$9,645.39	$9,100.28	545.11	.529	0.032
Sample size	*467*	*470*			
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	$1,114.41	$1,516.35	-401.95*	.073	-0.100
Sample size	*467*	*470*			
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 24	$13,056.31	$14,049.04	-992.73	.270	-0.037
Sample size	*635*	*628*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	$11,420.35	$12,049.52	-629.17	.432	-0.033
Sample size	*635*	*628*			
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	$1,282.29	$1,572.74	-290.45	.147	-0.065
Sample size	*635*	*628*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.2. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Colorado (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support frequency (additional domain)					
Number of months out of first year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	6.06	6.26	-0.20	.287	-0.050
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Number of months out of second year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	6.63	6.54	0.09	.752	0.019
Sample size	*503*	*500*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes based on quarters use calendar quarters. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Colorado, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table B.3. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Iowa

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes in child support compliance					
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	39.73%	43.12%	-3.39*	.095	-0.093
2	46.16	46.38	-0.22	.921	-0.005
3	47.86	49.18	-1.32	.551	-0.032
4	52.66	50.22	2.44	.273	0.059
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	55.35%	52.45%	2.89	.278	0.069
6	56.84	52.83	4.01	.135	0.094
7	58.19	54.18	4.01	.144	0.093
8	58.57	55.67	2.89	.292	0.067
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Secondary outcomes in child support orders					
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$277.37	$281.87	-4.50	.524	-0.018
2	250.06	267.40	-17.34**	.042	-0.069
3	230.75	248.03	-17.28*	.056	-0.069
4	220.10	238.46	-18.36*	.052	-0.072
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$202.97	$219.41	-16.44	.139	-0.067
6	197.85	212.50	-14.64	.209	-0.059
7	193.92	206.03	-12.11	.301	-0.048
8	193.72	200.49	-6.77	.568	-0.026
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during first year after random assignment	46.85%	52.76%	-5.90**	.029	-0.143
Sample size	*637*	*636*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.3. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Iowa (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during second year after random assignment	40.20%	43.82%	-3.62	.270	-0.090
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Secondary outcomes in child support payments					
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$105.85	$115.91	-10.06	.154	-0.067
2	113.62	116.50	-2.88	.707	-0.017
3	110.15	119.22	-9.08	.234	-0.053
4	118.40	119.21	-0.81	.921	-0.004
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$113.68	$109.67	4.01	.682	0.022
6	112.07	109.88	2.19	.826	0.012
7	108.16	103.92	4.24	.668	0.023
8	106.43	100.58	5.85	.545	0.033
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Whether any current support payments during first year after random assignment	90.06%	92.03%	-1.98	.211	-0.148
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Whether any current support payments during second year after random assignment	87.27%	82.96%	4.31*	.071	0.207
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during first year after random assignment	$171.71	$181.98	-10.27	.298	-0.048
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during second year after random assignment	$168.16	$167.70	0.46	.972	0.002
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Amount of reported total contributions to children (formal, informal, and noncash support), during 30 days prior to follow-up survey (survey)	$699.75	$650.01	49.74	.405	0.073
Sample size	*276*	*258*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.3. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Iowa (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during first year after random assignment	$83.97	$83.40	0.57	.922	0.005
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during second year after random assignment	$84.49	$85.67	-1.18	.889	-0.009
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Secondary outcomes in satisfaction with child support services					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program treated fairly when setting child support order" (survey)	66.17%	60.73%	5.45	.220	0.143
Sample size	*274*	*261*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have a better relationship with mother (or father) of child(ren)" (survey)	28.01%	22.97%	5.04	.229	0.161
Sample size	*275*	*262*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped provide financial support to child(ren)" (survey)	52.04%	48.87%	3.18	.517	0.077
Sample size	*275*	*260*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have good relationships with child(ren)" (survey)	47.02%	33.96%	13.06***	.005	0.331
Sample size	*275*	*262*			
Child support arrears (additional domain)					
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 12	$12,237.83	$11,703.45	534.38	.485	0.022
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	$9,499.19	$9,296.59	202.60	.740	0.012
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	$2,516.96	$2,133.48	383.49*	.090	0.095
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 24	$12,553.07	$13,210.87	-657.80	.488	-0.025
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	$10,624.11	$10,566.13	57.98	.942	0.003
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	$1,770.85	$2,394.50	-623.65**	.020	-0.141
Sample size	*454*	*453*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.3. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Iowa (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support frequency (additional domain)					
Number of months out of first year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	6.39	6.61	-0.22	.303	-0.053
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Number of months out of second year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	6.83	6.30	0.53*	.059	0.117
Sample size	*454*	*453*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes based on quarters use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table B.4. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Ohio

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes in child support compliance					
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	19.00%	21.02%	-2.03	.270	-0.056
2	29.34	26.41	2.92	.188	0.074
3	31.52	31.65	-0.13	.958	-0.003
4	33.41	32.11	1.31	.590	0.031
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	33.51%	32.94%	0.57	.847	0.014
6	34.37	36.84	-2.47	.413	-0.058
7	35.58	40.09	-4.51	.139	-0.105
8	37.13	39.39	-2.27	.459	-0.053
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Secondary outcomes in child support orders					
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$228.49	$246.13	-17.64***	.001	-0.070
2	170.33	236.76	-66.43***	.000	-0.264
3	156.29	227.33	-71.05***	.000	-0.283
4	152.15	222.51	-70.36***	.000	-0.276
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$147.42	$228.43	-81.01***	.000	-0.330
6	150.17	223.93	-73.76***	.000	-0.298
7	154.15	219.69	-65.54***	.000	-0.261
8	155.45	216.97	-61.52***	.000	-0.241
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during first year after random assignment	59.36%	64.90%	-5.54*	.060	-0.143
Sample size	*511*	*508*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.4. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Ohio (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during second year after random assignment	54.65%	53.79%	0.86	.813	0.021
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Secondary outcomes in child support payments					
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$41.95	$49.77	-7.83	.113	-0.052
2	50.36	61.84	-11.48**	.045	-0.069
3	48.03	67.12	-19.09***	.001	-0.111
4	48.41	64.11	-15.70***	.010	-0.088
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$46.95	$69.55	-22.60***	.004	-0.126
6	52.11	75.62	-23.50***	.005	-0.130
7	57.51	83.79	-26.28***	.003	-0.144
8	55.76	77.85	-22.09**	.014	-0.124
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Whether any current support payments during first year after random assignment	72.08%	72.97%	-0.89	.742	-0.027
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Whether any current support payments during second year after random assignment	66.83%	72.32%	-5.49	.101	-0.158
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during first year after random assignment	$93.61	$104.75	-11.15	.178	-0.052
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during second year after random assignment	$126.03	$153.12	-27.09*	.071	-0.102
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Amount of reported total contributions to children (formal, informal, and noncash support), during 30 days prior to follow-up survey (survey)	$571.16	$490.24	80.93	.162	0.119
Sample size	*248*	*245*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.4. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Ohio (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during first year after random assignment	$35.01	$41.27	-6.26	.124	-0.054
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during second year after random assignment	$44.49	$61.34	-16.85**	.019	-0.124
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Secondary outcomes in satisfaction with child support services					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program treated fairly when setting child support order" (survey)	77.52%	53.72%	23.81***	.000	0.660
Sample size	*253*	*248*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have a better relationship with mother (or father) of child(ren)" (survey)	39.15%	28.09%	11.06**	.015	0.302
Sample size	*253*	*247*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped provide financial support to child(ren)" (survey)	58.94%	45.12%	13.82***	.005	0.338
Sample size	*252*	*248*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have good relationships with child(ren)" (survey)	48.30%	33.79%	14.51***	.002	0.366
Sample size	*252*	*247*			
Child support arrears (additional domain)					
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 12	$14,315.95	$14,681.08	-365.12	.651	-0.015
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	$12,508.94	$12,479.26	29.67	.966	0.002
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	$1,634.44	$1,990.2	-355.76*	.077	-0.088
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 24	$16,072.09	$16,298.01	-225.92	.823	-0.008
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	$14,171.21	$13,828.87	342.34	.697	0.018
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	$1,824.59	$2,279.94	-455.35*	.088	-0.103
Sample size	*362*	*361*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.4. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Ohio (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support frequency (additional domain)					
Number of months out of first year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	3.64	3.70	-0.05	.800	-0.013
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Number of months out of second year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	4.24	4.56	-0.33	.293	-0.072
Sample size	*362*	*361*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes based on quarters use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table B.5. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, South Carolina

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes in child support compliance					
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	40.61%	37.07%	3.54	.272	0.098
2	44.51	42.63	1.89	.589	0.048
3	45.79	42.39	3.40	.331	0.084
4	47.41	45.25	2.16	.549	0.052
Sample size	*253*	*244*			
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Secondary outcomes in child support orders					
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$270.83	$283.53	-12.70	.145	-0.050
2	269.50	287.90	-18.40*	.059	-0.073
3	263.78	282.01	-18.23*	.070	-0.072
4	260.67	278.78	-18.11*	.085	-0.071
Sample size	*253*	*244*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.5. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, South Carolina (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Secondary outcomes in child support payments					
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$92.75	$91.97	0.78	.934	0.005
2	99.63	110.20	-10.56	.340	-0.063
3	99.01	102.71	-3.70	.733	-0.021
4	101.70	114.04	-12.34	.276	-0.069
Sample size	*253*	*244*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether any current support payments during first year after random assignment	82.09%	85.37%	-3.28	.287	-0.146
Sample size	*253*	*244*			
Whether any current support payments during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during first year after random assignment	$149.25	$158.71	-9.47	.484	-0.044
Sample size	*253*	*244*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of reported total contributions to children (formal, informal, and noncash support), during 30 days prior to follow-up survey (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.5. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, South Carolina (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Secondary outcomes in satisfaction with child support services					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program treated fairly when setting child support order" (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have a better relationship with mother (or father) of child(ren)" (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped provide financial support to child(ren)" (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have good relationships with child(ren)" (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Child support arrears (additional domain)					
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.5. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, South Carolina (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support frequency (additional domain)					
Number of months out of first year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	5.13	5.24	-0.11	.743	-0.028
Sample size	*253*	*244*			
Number of months out of second year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes based on quarters use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table B.6. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Tennessee

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes in child support compliance					
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	31.47%	32.35%	-0.88	.598	-0.024
2	38.71	36.58	2.14	.245	0.054
3	39.62	40.32	-0.70	.711	-0.017
4	40.29	42.51	-2.22	.257	-0.054
Sample size	*755*	*750*			
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	42.49%	47.72%	-5.23**	.028	-0.124
6	44.95	47.98	-3.04	.219	-0.071
7	45.32	48.66	-3.34	.178	-0.078
8	47.86	49.59	-1.73	.486	-0.040
Sample size	*535*	*528*			
Secondary outcomes in child support orders					
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$434.26	$443.90	-9.64	.152	-0.038
2	426.02	436.99	-10.97	.134	-0.044
3	425.17	431.28	-6.10	.436	-0.024
4	421.75	420.44	1.31	.877	0.005
Sample size	*755*	*750*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$412.17	$409.01	3.17	.757	0.013
6	405.13	404.55	0.57	.957	0.002
7	401.15	397.27	3.88	.727	0.015
8	400.09	390.94	9.14	.426	0.036
Sample size	*535*	*528*			
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during first year after random assignment	54.54%	59.66%	-5.13**	.030	-0.127
Sample size	*755*	*748*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.6. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Tennessee (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during second year after random assignment	47.36%	46.99%	0.37	.896	0.009
Sample size	*535*	*527*			
Secondary outcomes in child support payments					
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$114.76	$122.14	-7.38	.311	-0.049
2	139.00	134.89	4.11	.618	0.025
3	141.79	148.78	-6.98	.407	-0.041
4	145.41	150.94	-5.53	.521	-0.031
Sample size	*755*	*750*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$148.46	$160.34	-11.88	.268	-0.066
6	152.62	153.17	-0.56	.960	-0.003
7	142.88	152.50	-9.62	.371	-0.053
8	148.79	150.24	-1.45	.892	-0.008
Sample size	*535*	*528*			
Whether any current support payments during first year after random assignment	89.38%	85.22%	4.16**	.010	0.229
Sample size	*755*	*750*			
Whether any current support payments during second year after random assignment	79.93%	78.29%	1.64	.491	0.060
Sample size	*535*	*528*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during first year after random assignment	$224.19	$236.25	-12.06	.270	-0.057
Sample size	*755*	*750*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during second year after random assignment	$323.02	$362.17	-39.16**	.035	-0.148
Sample size	*535*	*528*			
Amount of reported total contributions to children (formal, informal, and noncash support), during 30 days prior to follow-up survey (survey)	$833.88	$830.24	3.65	.947	0.005
Sample size	*343*	*306*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.6. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Tennessee (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Secondary outcomes in satisfaction with child support services					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program treated fairly when setting child support order" (survey)	60.98%	38.53%	22.46***	.000	0.554
Sample size	*343*	*313*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have a better relationship with mother (or father) of child(ren)" (survey)	44.63%	25.90%	18.73***	.000	0.506
Sample size	*343*	*312*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped provide financial support to child(ren)" (survey)	57.00%	40.02%	16.98***	.000	0.416
Sample size	*345*	*312*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have good relationships with child(ren)" (survey)	57.07%	30.20%	26.87***	.000	0.680
Sample size	*345*	*311*			
Child support arrears (additional domain)					
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 12	$30,325.96	$28,964.92	1,361.04	.259	0.056
Sample size	*728*	*727*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 24	$35,445.16	$34,326.02	1,119.13	.390	0.042
Sample size	*635*	*630*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.6. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Tennessee (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support frequency (additional domain)					
Number of months out of first year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	6.12	5.74	0.38*	.050	0.094
Sample size	*755*	*750*			
Number of months out of second year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	5.66	5.77	-0.11	.672	-0.024
Sample size	*535*	*528*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes based on quarters use calendar quarters. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Tennessee, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table B.7. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Texas

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes in child support compliance					
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	45.96%	43.98%	1.98	.379	0.055
2	48.30	44.91	3.39	.151	0.086
3	43.63	42.11	1.52	.524	0.037
4	42.61	42.55	0.05	.982	0.001
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	41.01%	40.56%	0.46	.890	0.011
6	42.15	38.21	3.94	.243	0.092
7	42.47	42.06	0.40	.903	0.009
8	42.58	40.99	1.59	.634	0.037
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Secondary outcomes in child support orders					
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$323.48	$330.19	-6.70	.386	-0.027
2	321.11	328.35	-7.23	.393	-0.029
3	318.78	327.16	-8.38	.342	-0.033
4	316.32	323.83	-7.51	.409	-0.029
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$313.35	$326.77	-13.41	.267	-0.055
6	310.94	325.81	-14.87	.229	-0.060
7	307.20	324.08	-16.88	.168	-0.067
8	306.23	321.42	-15.18	.234	-0.059
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during first year after random assignment	57.90%	63.52%	-5.62**	.038	-0.143
Sample size	*579*	*579*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.7. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Texas (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during second year after random assignment	61.43%	62.29%	-0.86	.814	-0.022
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Secondary outcomes in child support payments					
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$131.31	$133.74	-2.43	.765	-0.016
2	139.27	130.74	8.54	.334	0.051
3	122.54	121.92	0.62	.945	0.004
4	117.13	116.39	0.73	.935	0.004
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$112.72	$104.30	8.42	.484	0.047
6	111.77	95.39	16.37	.188	0.090
7	112.17	107.97	4.20	.728	0.023
8	110.68	100.27	10.41	.374	0.058
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Whether any current support payments during first year after random assignment	82.31%	79.52%	2.79	.219	0.110
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Whether any current support payments during second year after random assignment	66.09%	70.24%	-4.15	.241	-0.116
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during first year after random assignment	$230.44	$223.58	6.87	.577	0.032
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during second year after random assignment	$180.19	$164.90	15.28	.359	0.058
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Amount of reported total contributions to children (formal, informal, and noncash support), during 30 days prior to follow-up survey (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.7. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Texas (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during first year after random assignment	$84.92	$76.98	7.94	.235	0.069
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during second year after random assignment	$79.67	$74.52	5.14	.598	0.038
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Secondary outcomes in satisfaction with child support services					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program treated fairly when setting child support order" (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have a better relationship with mother (or father) of child(ren)" (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped provide financial support to child(ren)" (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have good relationships with child(ren)" (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Child support arrears (additional domain)					
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 12	$17,437.04	$18,194.97	-757.93	.528	-0.031
Sample size	*577*	*572*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	$14,353.43	$14,805.40	-451.97	.648	-0.026
Sample size	*577*	*572*			
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	$2,552.03	$2,805.65	-253.62	.274	-0.063
Sample size	*577*	*572*			
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 24	$24,554.97	$25,041.89	-486.92	.757	-0.018
Sample size	*461*	*455*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	$20,061.03	$20,288.43	-227.40	.859	-0.012
Sample size	*461*	*455*			
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	$3,758.86	$3,918.11	-159.25	.599	-0.036
Sample size	*461*	*455*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.7. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Texas (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support frequency (additional domain)					
Number of months out of first year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	5.39	5.07	0.32	.178	0.078
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Number of months out of second year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	4.47	4.36	0.11	.745	0.025
Sample size	*333*	*333*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes based on quarters use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table B.8. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Wisconsin

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes in child support compliance					
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	35.43%	36.52%	-1.09	.550	-0.030
2	43.74	42.57	1.17	.565	0.030
3	47.18	44.29	2.89	.169	0.071
4	51.19	44.79	6.39***	.003	0.154
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Total current payments divided by current orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	50.01%	48.02%	1.99	.454	0.047
6	52.46	50.00	2.45	.363	0.057
7	53.41	50.81	2.6	.333	0.060
8	52.45	52.33	0.12	.964	0.003
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Secondary outcomes in child support orders					
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$291.30	$286.94	4.37	.439	0.017
2	284.13	283.36	0.78	.902	0.003
3	275.65	278.99	-3.34	.608	-0.013
4	270.63	274.67	-4.04	.559	-0.016
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support orders during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$266.34	$266.12	0.22	.979	0.001
6	264.08	262.32	1.76	.836	0.007
7	257.85	252.08	5.77	.521	0.023
8	252.70	243.75	8.95	.342	0.035
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during first year after random assignment	52.00%	54.58%	-2.58	.303	-0.063
Sample size	*715*	*713*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.8. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Wisconsin (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Whether current orders are burdensome (orders greater than 50 percent of earnings) during second year after random assignment	44.24%	48.41%	-4.16	.172	-0.102
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Secondary outcomes in child support payments					
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of first year after random assignment					
1	$100.46	$97.12	3.35	.566	0.022
2	119.60	116.22	3.38	.618	0.020
3	123.78	115.00	8.78	.209	0.051
4	127.11	115.84	11.27	.118	0.063
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Average monthly amounts of current child support payments during each quarter of second year after random assignment					
5	$122.24	$120.40	1.85	.835	0.010
6	126.79	119.71	7.07	.431	0.039
7	121.47	114.58	6.88	.438	0.038
8	117.66	109.22	8.44	.335	0.047
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Whether any current support payments during first year after random assignment	85.82%	86.31%	-0.49	.783	-0.025
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether any current support payments during second year after random assignment	79.52%	80.79%	-1.27	.609	-0.048
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during first year after random assignment	$162.26	$146.9	15.36**	.041	0.072
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Average monthly total child support payments (current and arrears), during second year after random assignment	$178.68	$173.83	4.86	.677	0.018
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Amount of reported total contributions to children (formal, informal, and noncash support), during 30 days prior to follow-up survey (survey)	$597.70	$693.59	-95.89	.101	-0.141
Sample size	313	296			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.8. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Wisconsin (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during first year after random assignment	$86.87	$79.18	7.69	.126	0.067
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Average monthly current child support payments made through wage withholding during second year after random assignment	$97.91	$90.83	7.07	.332	0.052
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Secondary outcomes in satisfaction with child support services					
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program treated fairly when setting child support order" (survey)	69.42%	59.20%	10.22**	.014	0.271
Sample size	*317*	*304*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have a better relationship with mother (or father) of child(ren)" (survey)	38.30%	23.49%	14.81***	.000	0.427
Sample size	*318*	*303*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped provide financial support to child(ren)" (survey)	57.62%	43.41%	14.21***	.001	0.347
Sample size	*318*	*303*			
Agrees or strongly agrees: "Program helped have good relationships with child(ren)" (survey)	51.71%	32.84%	18.87***	.000	0.475
Sample size	*316*	*303*			
Child support arrears (additional domain)					
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 12	$17,914.89	$17,256.80	658.09	.541	0.027
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	$14,852.84	$14,598.60	254.25	.772	0.015
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 12	$1,865.85	$1,791.15	74.70	.719	0.019
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Balance of arrears owed at end of month 24	$18,778.82	$19,922.74	-1143.92	.396	-0.043
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Balance of family-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	$15,844.09	$17,019.78	-1175.69	.302	-0.061
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Balance of state-owed arrears owed at end of month 24	$1,884.50	$1,940.90	-56.40	.825	-0.013
Sample size	*503*	*505*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table B.8. Impact of CSPED on other child support outcomes, Wisconsin (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support frequency (additional domain)					
Number of months out of first year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	5.76	5.66	0.10	.590	0.026
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Number of months out of second year after random assignment in which there is any payment for current support	5.83	5.79	0.04	.880	0.009
Sample size	*503*	*505*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees (except as noted).

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes based on quarters use calendar quarters.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix C: Impact of CSPED on Other Measures of Employment, by Grantee

Appendix Table C.1. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, California

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP employment					
Whether employed during each month of first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	36.47%	34.82%	1.65	.685	0.044
2	40.35	38.43	1.92	.644	0.049
3	42.99	42.89	0.09	.982	0.002
4	48.84	45.22	3.62	.391	0.088
5	52.00	48.54	3.46	.410	0.084
6	52.16	47.99	4.18	.317	0.101
7	55.13	48.84	6.29	.136	0.153+
8	57.92	53.49	4.43	.289	0.109
9	59.40	55.46	3.94	.339	0.098
10	61.53	56.71	4.82	.235	0.121
11	61.50	58.72	2.78	.494	0.070
12	62.04	58.17	3.87	.345	0.098
Sample size	*332*	*320*			
Whether employed at any time during first year after random assignment (survey)	73.12%	68.20%	4.92	.196	0.144
Sample size	*333*	*321*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
1	45.12%	45.93%	-0.81	.751	-0.020
2	49.27	46.59	2.68	.299	0.065
3	54.12	47.24	6.89***	.008	0.167
4	51.99	48.09	3.89	.131	0.094
Sample size	*664*	*665*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
5	54.56%	51.61%	2.94	.319	0.072
6	54.00	50.35	3.64	.225	0.089
7	53.99	51.37	2.61	.381	0.064
8	53.21	53.36	-0.15	.960	-0.004
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Whether employed at any time during the first and second year after random assignment	79.71%	73.18%	6.52**	.010	0.221
Sample size	*494*	*495*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.1. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP earnings					
Earnings each month in first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	$683.52	$565.02	118.49	.272	0.105
2	767.20	663.57	103.63	.357	0.088
3	849.17	739.83	109.34	.344	0.089
4	934.85	841.08	93.77	.429	0.074
5	1,034.39	909.83	124.56	.310	0.098
6	1,035.93	925.07	110.86	.365	0.088
7	1,070.28	932.85	137.43	.253	0.108
8	1,130.88	1,007.97	122.91	.310	0.096
9	1,136.77	1,073.64	63.13	.597	0.049
10	1,161.23	1,095.71	65.52	.579	0.051
11	1,191.05	1,135.96	55.09	.641	0.042
12	1,164.32	1,129.74	34.58	.768	0.027
Sample size	*304*	*301*			
Earnings from formal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$12,259.76	$10,971.18	1,288.58	.320	0.095
Sample size	*299*	*294*			
Earnings from informal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$149.41	$194.30	-44.89	.505	-0.058
Sample size	*346*	*323*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
1	$1,945.75	$1,929.74	16.01	.928	0.005
2	2,505.03	2,418.15	86.88	.673	0.023
3	2,680.39	2,576.16	104.22	.618	0.027
4	2,804.66	2,810.49	-5.82	.978	-0.002
Sample size	*664*	*665*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
5	$3,098.75	$3,123.61	-24.86	.929	-0.006
6	3,190.02	3,303.30	-113.28	.671	-0.027
7	3,274.78	3,453.54	-178.76	.515	-0.041
8	3,483.74	3,713.89	-230.15	.435	-0.050
Sample size	*494*	*495*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.1. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP employment stability (additional domain)					
Number of months of longest employment spell across all employers during first year after random assignment (survey)	5.85	5.54	0.31	.465	0.062
Sample size	*322*	*311*			
Number of quarters of longest employment spell during first and second year after random assignment	3.72	3.64	0.08	.641	0.027
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
NCP job quality (additional domain)					
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs with benefits (survey)	2.82	2.57	0.26	.479	0.058
Sample size	*325*	*313*			
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs that provided health insurance to children (survey)	0.91	0.84	0.07	.772	0.030
Sample size	*327*	*319*			

Source: NDNH quarterly wage data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table C.2. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Colorado

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP employment					
Whether employed during each month of first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	37.91%	46.09%	-8.18*	.074	-0.204
2	45.26	50.72	-5.45	.228	-0.133
3	49.74	55.25	-5.51	.223	-0.134
4	52.25	60.08	-7.84*	.083	-0.193
5	56.40	60.62	-4.23	.347	-0.106
6	59.45	62.28	-2.82	.528	-0.072
7	63.35	64.91	-1.56	.722	-0.041
8	66.09	67.48	-1.39	.747	-0.038
9	68.54	69.13	-0.60	.888	-0.017
10	69.64	70.65	-1.01	.809	-0.029
11	68.13	72.66	-4.53	.280	-0.132
12	69.69	76.92	-7.23*	.072	-0.225
Sample size	*312*	*284*			
Whether employed at any time during first year after random assignment (survey)	79.20%	83.48%	-4.28	.233	-0.172
Sample size	*312*	*286*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
1	59.35%	57.81%	1.55	.535	0.039
2	61.34	59.57	1.78	.458	0.045
3	62.34	62.27	0.07	.976	0.002
4	61.44	61.71	-0.27	.911	-0.007
Sample size	*749*	*750*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
5	62.36%	63.27%	-0.91	.762	-0.024
6	64.89	61.52	3.38	.261	0.088
7	63.93	63.28	0.65	.827	0.017
8	61.91	63.12	-1.21	.695	-0.031
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Whether employed at any time during the first and second year after random assignment	88.34%	86.56%	1.78	.399	0.098
Sample size	*500*	*496*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.2. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Colorado, (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP earnings					
Earnings each month in first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	$746.42	$804.90	-58.48	.639	-0.052
2	926.76	981.52	-54.76	.675	-0.046
3	1,007.93	1,109.57	-101.64	.448	-0.083
4	1,110.88	1,202.43	-91.55	.505	-0.072
5	1,205.76	1,202.03	3.73	.978	0.003
6	1,284.93	1,207.26	77.67	.571	0.061
7	1,363.24	1,271.90	91.35	.502	0.072
8	1,418.72	1,369.36	49.35	.719	0.038
9	1,459.20	1,408.77	50.43	.712	0.039
10	1,518.92	1,419.82	99.10	.480	0.077
11	1,476.28	1,482.41	-6.14	.965	-0.005
12	1,461.04	1,529.39	-68.35	.626	-0.053
Sample size	*286*	*261*			
Earnings from formal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$15,184.13	$14,944.00	240.13	.872	0.018
Sample size	283	259			
Earnings from informal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$193.83	$164.58	29.24	.696	0.038
Sample size	*313*	*291*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
1	$2,388.08	$2,400.74	-12.66	.943	-0.004
2	3,132.18	2,817.28	314.89	.117	0.084
3	3,153.93	3,166.85	-12.92	.948	-0.003
4	3,391.76	3,288.74	103.02	.616	0.027
Sample size	*749*	*750*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
5	$2,388.08	$2,400.74	-12.66	.943	-0.004
6	3,132.18	2,817.28	314.89	.117	0.084
7	3,153.93	3,166.85	-12.92	.948	-0.003
8	3,391.76	3,288.74	103.02	.616	0.027
Sample size	*503*	*500*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.2. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Colorado, (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP employment stability (additional domain)					
Number of months of longest employment spell across all employers during first year after random assignment (survey)	6.55	6.96	-0.41	.353	-0.084
Sample size	*306*	*277*			
Number of quarters of longest employment spell during first and second year after random assignment	4.53	4.51	0.03	.865	0.010
Sample size	*500*	*496*			
NCP job quality (additional domain)					
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs with benefits (survey)	3.70	3.62	0.08	.846	0.019
Sample size	*298*	*275*			
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs that provided health insurance to children (survey)	0.73	0.61	0.12	.612	0.052
Sample size	*299*	*279*			

Source: NDNH quarterly wage data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data use calendar quarters. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Colorado, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table C.3. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Iowa

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP employment					
Whether employed during each month of first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	37.67%	45.18%	-7.51	.112	-0.188
2	44.68	48.96	-4.29	.366	-0.104
3	46.47	52.12	-5.65	.239	-0.137
4	51.06	55.42	-4.36	.356	-0.106
5	55.14	57.77	-2.63	.577	-0.065
6	55.48	59.50	-4.02	.392	-0.100
7	58.84	63.60	-4.76	.305	-0.122
8	62.25	65.87	-3.63	.426	-0.096
9	64.98	69.10	-4.12	.360	-0.113
10	66.95	69.22	-2.27	.615	-0.063
11	66.50	67.72	-1.22	.789	-0.033
12	71.12	68.68	2.44	.589	0.070
Sample size	*268*	*255*			
Whether employed at any time during first year after random assignment (survey)	79.76%	77.12%	2.64	.510	0.095
Sample size	*270*	*257*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
1	53.97%	47.20%	6.77**	.011	0.164
2	54.89	49.27	5.61**	.036	0.136
3	55.44	50.13	5.31**	.049	0.129
4	56.74	52.29	4.45*	.099	0.109
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
5	55.84%	51.10%	4.74	.141	0.116
6	56.65	51.39	5.27	.105	0.129
7	55.43	49.96	5.47*	.096	0.133
8	57.43	50.62	6.81**	.037	0.166
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Whether employed at any time during the first and second year after random assignment	83.78%	76.07%	7.71***	.003	0.294
Sample size	*454*	*453*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.3. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Iowa (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP earnings					
Earnings each month in first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	$625.45	$901.40	-275.95**	.025	-0.245
2	773.21	976.03	-202.82	.111	-0.171
3	844.47	1,067.80	-223.33*	.090	-0.182
4	978.12	1,171.40	-193.28	.154	-0.153
5	1,029.97	1,215.90	-185.94	.169	-0.147
6	1,050.23	1,260.01	-209.77	.119	-0.166
7	1,104.81	1,334.22	-229.41*	.089	-0.180
8	1,229.08	1,389.38	-160.30	.237	-0.125
9	1,296.75	1,421.93	-125.18	.357	-0.097
10	1,310.96	1,421.27	-110.31	.416	-0.086
11	1,342.75	1,443.78	-101.03	.477	-0.078
12	1,403.51	1,445.12	-41.61	.769	-0.032
Sample size	*244*	*239*			
Earnings from formal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$12,996.74	$15,278.51	-2,281.77	.116	-0.168
Sample size	*238*	*237*			
Earnings from informal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$220.36	$76.88	143.48*	.095	0.185
Sample size	*269*	*255*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
1	$2,130.86	$1,897.54	233.32	.201	0.071
2	2,465.04	2,299.39	165.65	.389	0.044
3	2,694.14	2,597.27	96.87	.644	0.025
4	2,874.13	2,812.34	61.78	.776	0.016
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
5	$2,908.55	$2,898.84	9.72	.971	0.002
6	2,952.75	2,792.80	159.94	.548	0.039
7	2,929.22	2,708.10	221.12	.423	0.051
8	3,036.06	2,864.89	171.18	.541	0.038
Sample size	*454*	*453*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.3. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Iowa (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP employment stability (additional domain)					
Number of months of longest employment spell across all employers during first year after random assignment (survey)	6.32	6.85	-0.53	.260	-0.107
Sample size	*257*	*251*			
Number of quarters of longest employment spell during first and second year after random assignment	3.98	3.53	0.45**	.015	0.147
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
NCP job quality (additional domain)					
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs with benefits (survey)	3.27	2.73	0.54	.204	0.122
Sample size	*262*	*249*			
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs that provided health insurance to children (survey)	0.84	0.67	0.17	.491	0.073
Sample size	*261*	*254*			

Source: NDNH quarterly wage data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table C.4. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Ohio

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP employment					
Whether employed during each month of first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	28.73%	31.51%	-2.78	.552	-0.080
2	32.27	34.43	-2.16	.651	-0.059
3	35.44	37.44	-2.00	.680	-0.052
4	40.89	42.10	-1.22	.806	-0.030
5	42.39	43.84	-1.45	.769	-0.036
6	43.65	45.23	-1.58	.751	-0.039
7	47.80	48.92	-1.12	.824	-0.027
8	49.58	51.35	-1.77	.724	-0.043
9	50.81	50.71	0.10	.984	0.002
10	52.92	55.57	-2.65	.596	-0.065
11	53.51	56.75	-3.23	.505	-0.079
12	52.16	57.90	-5.74	.239	-0.141
Sample size	*245*	*240*			
Whether employed at any time during first year after random assignment (survey)	65.99%	69.09%	-3.10	.501	-0.086
Sample size	*247*	*241*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
1	38.11%	39.23%	-1.12	.704	-0.029
2	42.77	39.26	3.51	.242	0.088
3	43.48	42.09	1.40	.640	0.035
4	44.54	42.41	2.13	.480	0.053
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
5	42.58%	45.67%	-3.09	.397	-0.076
6	41.89	46.36	-4.46	.214	-0.110
7	43.12	49.28	-6.16*	.088	-0.150
8	42.37	44.49	-2.12	.558	-0.052
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Whether employed at any time during the first and second year after random assignment	71.57%	72.28%	-0.71	.828	-0.021
Sample size	*362*	*361*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.4. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Ohio (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP earnings					
Earnings each month in first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	$346.06	$389.53	-43.47	.596	-0.039
2	487.15	453.68	33.48	.723	0.028
3	534.11	485.01	49.10	.603	0.040
4	618.53	549.68	68.86	.470	0.054
5	645.78	608.30	37.48	.707	0.030
6	691.61	622.41	69.20	.502	0.055
7	765.24	690.87	74.38	.499	0.058
8	773.05	761.86	11.19	.919	0.009
9	792.45	767.67	24.79	.823	0.019
10	824.52	823.24	1.27	.991	0.001
11	836.81	849.75	-12.93	.903	-0.010
12	816.80	856.11	-39.32	.710	-0.030
Sample size	*235*	*226*			
Earnings from formal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$8,220.75	$7,977.2	243.55	.817	0.018
Sample size	*230*	*223*			
Earnings from informal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$95.11	$194.69	-99.58	.223	-0.128
Sample size	*248*	*241*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
1	$1,027.90	$956.65	71.25	.564	0.022
2	1,428.01	1,307.41	120.60	.444	0.032
3	1,600.06	1,534.50	65.56	.688	0.017
4	1,659.79	1,528.61	131.18	.422	0.034
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
5	$1,656.53	$1,677.24	-20.71	.920	-0.005
6	1,617.00	1,881.34	-264.34	.209	-0.064
7	1,613.36	1,968.50	-355.14*	.099	-0.082
8	1,735.15	2,053.19	-318.04	.197	-0.070
Sample size	*362*	*361*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.4. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Ohio (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP employment stability (additional domain)					
Number of months of longest employment spell across all employers during first year after random assignment (survey)	4.92	5.18	-0.26	.590	-0.054
Sample size	239	233			
Number of quarters of longest employment spell during first and second year after random assignment	2.94	3.11	-0.17	.406	-0.056
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
NCP job quality (additional domain)					
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs with benefits (survey)	2.47	2.00	0.47	.248	0.105
Sample size	*240*	*238*			
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs that provided health insurance to children (survey)	0.54	0.33	0.22	.251	0.095
Sample size	*243*	*238*			

Source: NDNH quarterly wage data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table C.5. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, South Carolina

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP employment					
Whether employed during each month of first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether employed at any time during first year after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether employed during each quarter					
1	54.78%	57.47%	-2.69	.361	-0.066
2	54.68	60.11	-5.44*	.065	-0.135
3	57.35	56.15	1.20	.680	0.030
4	57.05	56.24	0.81	.783	0.020
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
5	56.20%	60.10%	-3.90	.333	-0.097
6	56.39	59.55	-3.16	.434	-0.079
7	61.45	57.02	4.43	.257	0.111
8	60.30	56.73	3.57	.380	0.089
Sample size	*276*	*276*			
Whether employed at any time during the first and second year after random assignment	84.51%	81.07%	3.44	.261	0.147
Sample size	*276*	*276*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.5. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, South Carolina (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP earnings					
Earnings each month in first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Earnings from formal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Earnings from informal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
1	$1,891.55	$1,825.87	65.68	.669	0.020
2	2,309.5	2,266.31	43.19	.816	0.012
3	2,440.01	2,267.11	172.90	.374	0.044
4	2,461.77	2,308.64	153.14	.388	0.039
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
5	$2,584.65	$2,887.17	-302.52	.263	-0.074
6	2,778.66	2,609.93	168.73	.532	0.041
7	2,886.84	2,678.55	208.29	.428	0.048
8	2,907.31	2,772.54	134.77	.608	0.030
Sample size	*276*	*276*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.5. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, South Carolina (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP employment stability (additional domain)					
Number of months of longest employment spell across all employers during first year after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of quarters of longest employment spell during first and second year after random assignment	4.1	4.16	-0.06	.783	-0.021
Sample size	*276*	*276*			
NCP job quality (additional domain)					
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs with benefits (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs that provided health insurance to children (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

Source: NDNH quarterly wage data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table C.6. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Tennessee

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP employment					
Whether employed during each month of first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	40.99%	39.04%	1.95	.652	0.049
2	49.30	43.87	5.43	.223	0.132
3	53.33	46.82	6.51	.142	0.158
4	57.71	48.44	9.28**	.036	0.226
5	60.25	52.07	8.18*	.063	0.202
6	62.92	55.72	7.21*	.098	0.181
7	66.70	58.06	8.64**	.044	0.224
8	69.05	60.55	8.51**	.043	0.227
9	68.89	63.77	5.12	.216	0.139
10	71.79	65.94	5.85	.146	0.166
11	72.42	68.08	4.34	.274	0.126
12	73.25	69.38	3.87	.324	0.115
Sample size	*335*	*308*			
Whether employed at any time during first year after random assignment (survey)	85.42%	78.15%	7.27**	.032	0.299
Sample size	*336*	*309*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
1	62.30%	57.22%	5.08**	.031	0.128
2	64.17	61.22	2.95	.206	0.076
3	63.16	62.37	0.79	.736	0.021
4	62.39	60.88	1.51	.522	0.039
Sample size	*755*	*749*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
5	62.58%	62.54%	0.04	.990	0.001
6	63.01	61.72	1.29	.651	0.033
7	61.55	63.65	-2.10	.449	-0.054
8	58.43	63.78	-5.35*	.058	-0.137
Sample size	*535*	*529*			
Whether employed at any time during the first and second year after random assignment	85.54%	83.94%	1.60	.438	0.075
Sample size	*535*	*527*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.6. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Tennessee (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP earnings					
Earnings each month in first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	$615.40	$549.87	65.52	.431	0.058
2	832.63	631.76	200.87**	.029	0.170
3	897.16	683.80	213.36**	.023	0.174
4	969.11	721.84	247.27***	.009	0.195
5	1,022.20	768.71	253.48***	.009	0.200
6	1,087.75	829.80	257.96***	.007	0.204
7	1,135.34	885.62	249.72***	.009	0.196
8	1,196.06	932.61	263.44***	.006	0.205
9	1,227.03	974.71	252.32***	.009	0.196
10	1,297.90	1,020.77	277.13***	.006	0.215
11	1,316.34	1,046.06	270.28***	.007	0.208
12	1,316.50	1,061.33	255.17***	.010	0.197
Sample size	*316*	*295*			
Earnings from formal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$13,203.28	$10,209.50	2,993.78***	.003	0.221
Sample size	*309*	*286*			
Earnings from informal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$210.84	$93.54	117.30	.102	0.151
Sample size	*340*	*311*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
1	$2,307.14	$2,120.21	186.93	.185	0.057
2	2,748.71	2,703.23	45.48	.783	0.012
3	2,906.1	2,953.84	-47.74	.787	-0.012
4	3,161.6	2,838.99	322.62*	.084	0.083
Sample size	*755*	*749*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
5	$3,316.42	$3,268.85	47.57	.849	0.012
6	3,505.05	3,429.32	75.73	.767	0.018
7	3,294.53	3,544.71	-250.18	.348	-0.057
8	3,482.21	3,622.60	-140.39	.622	-0.031
Sample size	*535*	*529*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.6. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Tennessee (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP employment stability (additional domain)					
Number of months of longest employment spell across all employers during first year after random assignment (survey)	6.92	6.23	0.69	.101	0.140
Sample size	*328*	*303*			
Number of quarters of longest employment spell during first and second year after random assignment	4.64	4.54	0.10	.562	0.032
Sample size	*535*	*527*			
NCP job quality (additional domain)					
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs with benefits (survey)	3.45	3.27	0.18	.658	0.041
Sample size	*324*	*298*			
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs that provided health insurance to children (survey)	1.17	0.98	0.19	.468	0.083
Sample size	*326*	*300*			

Source: NDNH quarterly wage data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data use calendar quarters. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Colorado, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table C.7. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Texas

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP employment					
Whether employed during each month of first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether employed at any time during first year after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Whether employed during each quarter					
1	51.46%	45.43%	6.03**	.026	0.146
2	49.33	47.39	1.94	.477	0.047
3	45.80	44.88	0.92	.743	0.022
4	44.37	45.10	-0.73	.790	-0.018
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
5	40.45%	43.03%	-2.58	.498	-0.064
6	40.61	42.87	-2.26	.547	-0.056
7	40.37	41.91	-1.54	.683	-0.039
8	37.81	36.66	1.15	.755	0.030
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Whether employed at any time during the first and second year after random assignment	70.46%	71.58%	-1.12	.738	-0.033
Sample size	*333*	*333*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.7. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Texas (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP earnings					
Earnings each month in first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Earnings from formal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Earnings from informal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
1	$1,989.92	$1,884.16	105.77	.551	0.032
2	2,157.02	2,111.85	45.17	.817	0.012
3	2,109.06	2,191.09	-82.03	.685	-0.021
4	2,188.99	2,060.92	128.07	.529	0.033
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
5	$1,957.03	$1,830.05	126.98	.639	0.031
6	2,118.55	2,068.60	49.95	.861	0.012
7	2,064.55	2,405.85	-341.30	.320	-0.078
8	2,091.38	2,046.97	44.41	.886	0.010
Sample size	*333*	*333*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.7. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Texas (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP employment stability (additional domain)					
Number of months of longest employment spell across all employers during first year after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of quarters of longest employment spell during first and second year after random assignment	3.10	3.19	-0.09	.679	-0.030
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
NCP job quality (additional domain)					
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs with benefits (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs that provided health insurance to children (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

Source: NDNH quarterly wage data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table C.8. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Wisconsin

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP employment					
Whether employed during each month of first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	30.83%	38.25%	-7.43*	.088	-0.200
2	39.23	42.39	-3.16	.480	-0.079
3	41.95	46.01	-4.06	.369	-0.100
4	47.77	49.06	-1.29	.774	-0.031
5	51.24	51.48	-0.24	.959	-0.006
6	53.13	54.33	-1.20	.790	-0.029
7	55.24	58.44	-3.20	.475	-0.079
8	58.71	60.51	-1.80	.682	-0.045
9	61.01	61.53	-0.52	.905	-0.013
10	63.80	62.30	1.50	.731	0.039
11	67.24	63.58	3.66	.390	0.098
12	66.88	65.12	1.76	.679	0.048
Sample size	*309*	*299*			
Whether employed at any time during first year after random assignment (survey)	77.92%	74.86%	3.06	.419	0.103
Sample size	*310*	*299*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
1	58.01%	59.78%	-1.77	.468	-0.044
2	59.74	58.46	1.28	.606	0.032
3	62.52	60.02	2.50	.313	0.064
4	60.62	60.95	-0.34	.891	-0.009
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Whether employed during each quarter					
5	60.92%	58.92%	2.00	.509	0.050
6	59.74	58.72	1.02	.739	0.026
7	58.96	56.91	2.05	.505	0.051
8	58.42	59.44	-1.02	.737	-0.026
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Whether employed at any time during the first and second year after random assignment	86.95%	87.65%	-0.70	.732	-0.038
Sample size	*503*	*505*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.8. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Wisconsin (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for NCP earnings					
Earnings each month in first year after random assignment (survey)					
1	$493.57	$638.32	-144.75	.148	-0.129
2	665.37	765.74	-100.37	.336	-0.085
3	771.23	842.08	-70.85	.511	-0.058
4	854.43	912.14	-57.70	.597	-0.046
5	975.00	945.74	29.27	.793	0.023
6	1,029.87	1,001.89	27.98	.805	0.022
7	1,056.80	1,083.86	-27.06	.814	-0.021
8	1,102.46	1,123.99	-21.52	.850	-0.017
9	1,127.50	1,158.02	-30.51	.788	-0.024
10	1,188.08	1,167.48	20.60	.858	0.016
11	1,255.97	1,190.36	65.62	.570	0.050
12	1,239.92	1,238.00	1.92	.987	0.001
Sample size	*296*	*282*			
Earnings from formal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$11,825.04	$11,984.58	-159.54	.894	-0.012
Sample size	*292*	*277*			
Earnings from informal jobs in first year after random assignment (survey)	$79.00	$109.45	-30.45	.566	-0.039
Sample size	*315*	*301*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
1	$1,769.93	$1,772.91	-2.98	.985	-0.001
2	2,313.01	2,121.25	191.75	.279	0.051
3	2,479.86	2,388.23	91.63	.575	0.023
4	2,728.36	2,389.48	338.88**	.036	0.087
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Earnings during follow-up quarter					
5	$2,757.89	$2,393.08	364.81*	.080	0.089
6	2,810.16	2,441.66	368.50*	.069	0.089
7	2,688.13	2,604.18	83.95	.685	0.019
8	2,830.07	2,885.92	-55.85	.800	-0.012
Sample size	*503*	*505*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table C.8. Impact of CSPED on other measures of employment, Wisconsin (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP employment stability (additional domain)					
Number of months of longest employment spell across all employers during first year after random assignment (survey)	5.75	5.95	-0.20	.650	-0.041
Sample size	*303*	*285*			
Number of quarters of longest employment spell during first and second year after random assignment	4.25	4.14	0.11	.533	0.035
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
NCP job quality (additional domain)					
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs with benefits (survey)	2.68	2.87	-0.19	.602	-0.043
Sample size	*304*	*284*			
Months in first year after random assignment employed in jobs that provided health insurance to children (survey)	0.54	0.45	0.09	.620	0.038
Sample size	*302*	*285*			

Source: NDNH quarterly wage data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix D: Impact of CSPED on Other Parenting Outcomes, by Grantee

Appendix Table D.1. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, California

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for sense of responsibility for children[a]					
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to support their children financially	4.46	4.37	0.08	.170	0.103
Sample size	*352*	*330*			
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to be involved in children's lives	4.68	4.57	0.11**	.032	0.175
Sample size	*352*	*333*			
Attitude towards if custodial parent has a new partner, NCP should be required to pay child support	4.00	3.88	0.12	.161	0.110
Sample size	*346*	*329*			
Attitude towards if NCP has a child with a new partner, NCP should still be required to pay child support to previous children	4.06	3.99	0.07	.375	0.071
Sample size	*349*	*328*			
Contact with children (additional domain)					
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all children	14.49	14.38	0.12	.868	0.012
Sample size	*351*	*333*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident children	12.14	12.03	0.12	.886	0.012
Sample size	*334*	*317*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across all focal children	27.24%	23.40%	3.84	.212	0.100
Sample size	*349*	*328*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across nonresident focal children	21.50%	20.11%	1.38	.686	0.035
Sample size	*298*	*286*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.1. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP confidence in parenting skills/ability (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across all focal children	3.98	4.04	-0.06	.361	-0.072
Sample size	*343*	*323*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across nonresident focal children	3.80	3.84	-0.04	.633	-0.039
Sample size	*317*	*298*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Quality of NCP relationship with children (additional domain)					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across all children[a]	4.29	4.29	0.00	.997	0.000
Sample size	*352*	*331*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across nonresident children[a]	4.22	4.19	0.03	.685	0.034
Sample size	*335*	*315*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across resident children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all focal children	2.52	2.73	-0.22	.614	-0.033
Sample size	*343*	*319*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident focal children	1.62	1.78	-0.15	.688	-0.029
Sample size	*317*	*296*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all focal children[b]	8.09	8.12	-0.03	0.959	-0.003
Sample size	*327*	*314*			
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.1. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	6.75	6.6	0.15	0.796	0.02
Sample size	*300*	*286*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all focal children[b]	8.86	9.14	-0.28	0.634	-0.032
Sample size	*326*	*311*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	6.75	6.6	0.15	0.796	0.02
Sample size	*300*	*286*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all focal children[b]	0.47	0.47	0	0.999	0
Sample size	*326*	*312*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	0.55	0.41	0.15	0.183	0.093
Sample size	*298*	*286*			
Quality of NCP/CP co-parenting relationship(s) (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of NCP and CP as a parenting team, averaged across all CPs	3.27	3.30	-0.03	.756	-0.025
Sample size	*349*	*332*			

Source: CSPED survey data.

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Residency status of children is determined by the NCP report at baseline of the number of overnights in the past 30 days.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

[a]Five-point scale, favorable responses are represented by higher scores.

[b]Asked only to respondents that had spent time, in person, with the child in the past 30 days.

Appendix Table D.2. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Colorado

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for sense of responsibility for children[a]					
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to support their children financially	4.42	4.41	0.01	.859	0.017
Sample size	*316*	*292*			
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to be involved in children's lives	4.69	4.72	-0.03	.571	-0.047
Sample size	*317*	*293*			
Attitude towards if custodial parent has a new partner, NCP should be required to pay child support	4.01	3.90	0.11	.249	0.100
Sample size	*314*	*289*			
Attitude towards if NCP has a child with a new partner, NCP should still be required to pay child support to previous children	4.13	4.06	0.07	.453	0.066
Sample size	*314*	*290*			
Contact with children (additional domain)					
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all children	14.28	13.08	1.20	.128	0.124
Sample size	*319*	*294*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident children	11.61	10.55	1.05	.232	0.106
Sample size	*306*	*285*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across all focal children	25.70%	23.92%	1.78	.575	0.047
Sample size	*314*	*289*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across nonresident focal children	24.33%	20.72%	3.61	.304	0.092
Sample size	*283*	*265*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.2. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Colorado (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP confidence in parenting skills/ability (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across all focal children	4.00	3.94	0.06	.431	0.074
Sample size	*311*	*289*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across nonresident focal children	3.83	3.75	0.07	.404	0.077
Sample size	*299*	*275*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Quality of NCP relationship with children (additional domain)					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across all children[a]	4.27	4.27	0.01	.910	0.011
Sample size	*318*	*294*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across nonresident children[a]	4.18	4.19	-0.02	.829	-0.021
Sample size	*303*	*285*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across resident children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all focal children	2.87	3.76	-0.89*	.081	-0.137
Sample size	*310*	*287*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident focal children	1.73	2.17	-0.44	.331	-0.081
Sample size	*298*	*273*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all focal children[b]	8.04	8.68	-0.63	0.345	-0.079
Sample size	*283*	*263*			
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.2. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Colorado (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	6.75	6.7	0.06	0.939	0.007
Sample size	*263*	*238*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all focal children[b]	8.76	8.89	-0.13	0.857	-0.015
Sample size	*280*	*256*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	6.75	6.7	0.06	0.939	0.007
Sample size	*263*	*238*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all focal children[b]	0.41	0.55	-0.13	0.329	-0.067
Sample size	*280*	*256*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	0.41	0.49	-0.08	0.463	-0.05
Sample size	*262*	*236*			
Quality of NCP/CP co-parenting relationship(s) (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of NCP and CP as a parenting team, averaged across all CPs	3.11	3.08	0.03	.761	0.027
Sample size	*317*	*292*			

Source: CSPED survey data.

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Residency status of children is determined by the NCP report at baseline of the number of overnights in the past 30 days. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Colorado, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

[a]Five-point scale, favorable responses are represented by higher scores.

[b]Asked only to respondents that had spent time, in person, with the child in the past 30 days.

Appendix Table D.3. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Iowa

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for sense of responsibility for children[a]					
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to support their children financially	4.39	4.41	-0.01	.840	-0.017
Sample size	*277*	*265*			
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to be involved in children's lives	4.72	4.61	0.11**	.029	0.176
Sample size	*278*	*265*			
Attitude towards if custodial parent has a new partner, NCP should be required to pay child support	3.89	3.86	0.02	.848	0.019
Sample size	*273*	*262*			
Attitude towards if NCP has a child with a new partner, NCP should still be required to pay child support to previous children	4.07	4.09	-0.03	.766	-0.027
Sample size	*270*	*263*			
Contact with children (additional domain)					
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all children	14.73	13.68	1.06	.176	0.110
Sample size	*279*	*265*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident children	12.80	12.17	0.63	.486	0.063
Sample size	*267*	*260*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across all focal children	24.05%	23.99%	0.06	.986	0.002
Sample size	*279*	*263*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across nonresident focal children	23.68%	20.75%	2.93	.414	0.075
Sample size	*252*	*238*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.3. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Iowa (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP confidence in parenting skills/ability (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across all focal children	4.04	3.92	0.11	.107	0.134
Sample size	*267*	*258*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across nonresident focal children	3.89	3.77	0.12	.129	0.126
Sample size	*254*	*245*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Quality of NCP relationship with children (additional domain)					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across all children[a]	4.23	4.25	-0.02	.761	-0.028
Sample size	*279*	*266*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across nonresident children[a]	4.16	4.22	-0.06	.455	-0.069
Sample size	*267*	*261*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across resident children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all focal children	4.10	3.54	0.56	.320	0.085
Sample size	*265*	*258*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident focal children	2.63	2.33	0.30	.577	0.056
Sample size	*252*	*245*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all focal children[b]	8.72	8.35	0.37	0.57	0.046
Sample size	*250*	*242*			
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.3. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Iowa (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	7.14	7.34	-0.2	0.782	-0.026
Sample size	*234*	*227*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all focal children[b]	9.08	9.19	-0.1	0.885	-0.012
Sample size	*249*	*241*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	7.14	7.34	-0.2	0.782	-0.026
Sample size	*234*	*227*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all focal children[b]	0.51	0.69	-0.18	0.321	-0.088
Sample size	*249*	*241*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	0.59	0.68	-0.09	0.602	-0.057
Sample size	*234*	*226*			
Quality of NCP/CP co-parenting relationship(s) (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of NCP and CP as a parenting team, averaged across all CPs	3.11	3.13	-0.02	.856	-0.016
Sample size	*278*	*264*			

Source: CSPED survey data.

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Residency status of children is determined by the NCP report at baseline of the number of overnights in the past 30 days.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

[a]Five-point scale, favorable responses are represented by higher scores.

[b]Asked only to respondents that had spent time, in person, with the child in the past 30 days.

Appendix Table D.4. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Ohio

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for sense of responsibility for children[a]					
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to support their children financially	4.32	4.37	-0.05	.533	-0.062
Sample size	*251*	*249*			
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to be involved in children's lives	4.62	4.64	-0.02	.764	-0.027
Sample size	*252*	*249*			
Attitude towards if custodial parent has a new partner, NCP should be required to pay child support	3.94	3.87	0.07	.522	0.064
Sample size	*252*	*247*			
Attitude towards if NCP has a child with a new partner, NCP should still be required to pay child support to previous children	4.12	3.93	0.18*	.059	0.182
Sample size	*251*	*248*			
Contact with children (additional domain)					
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all children	14.55	13.78	0.78	.386	0.081
Sample size	*253*	*249*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident children	12.24	11.32	0.92	.338	0.092
Sample size	*247*	*240*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across all focal children	32.82%	32.58%	0.24	.944	0.006
Sample size	*250*	*246*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across nonresident focal children	29.41%	29.46%	-0.05	.990	-0.001
Sample size	*222*	*216*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.4. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Ohio (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP confidence in parenting skills/ability (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across all focal children	4.06	4.01	0.05	.513	0.060
Sample size	*242*	*243*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across nonresident focal children	3.90	3.86	0.04	.644	0.042
Sample size	*232*	*231*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Quality of NCP relationship with children (additional domain)					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across all children[a]	4.29	4.22	0.07	.373	0.088
Sample size	*253*	*249*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across nonresident children[a]	4.23	4.10	0.13	.139	0.142
Sample size	*246*	*239*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across resident children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all focal children	3.15	3.08	0.07	.909	0.010
Sample size	*242*	*243*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident focal children	1.95	2.04	-0.09	.854	-0.018
Sample size	*232*	*231*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all focal children[b]	8.48	8.23	0.25	0.726	0.032
Sample size	*232*	*233*			
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.4. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Ohio (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	6.65	6.52	0.13	0.864	0.017
Sample size	*217*	*213*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all focal children[b]	8.8	8.62	0.19	0.812	0.022
Sample size	*228*	*228*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	6.65	6.52	0.13	0.864	0.017
Sample size	*217*	*213*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all focal children[b]	0.47	0.76	-0.29	0.222	-0.143
Sample size	*228*	*228*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	0.4	0.59	-0.19	0.262	-0.119
Sample size	*216*	*211*			
Quality of NCP/CP co-parenting relationship(s) (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of NCP and CP as a parenting team, averaged across all CPs	3.24	3.37	-0.13	.190	-0.114
Sample size	*251*	*248*			

Source: CSPED survey data.

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Residency status of children is determined by the NCP report at baseline of the number of overnights in the past 30 days.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

[a]Five-point scale, favorable responses are represented by higher scores.

[b]Asked only to respondents that had spent time, in person, with the child in the past 30 days.

Appendix Table D.5. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, South Carolina

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for sense of responsibility for children[a]					
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to support their children financially	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to be involved in children's lives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Attitude towards if custodial parent has a new partner, NCP should be required to pay child support	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Attitude towards if NCP has a child with a new partner, NCP should still be required to pay child support to previous children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Contact with children (additional domain)					
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across all focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across nonresident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.5. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, South Carolina (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP confidence in parenting skills/ability (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across all focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across nonresident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Quality of NCP relationship with children (additional domain)					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across all children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across nonresident children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across resident children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.5. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, South Carolina (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Quality of NCP/CP co-parenting relationship(s) (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of NCP and CP as a parenting team, averaged across all CPs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

Source: CSPED survey data.

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Residency status of children is determined by the NCP report at baseline of the number of overnights in the past 30 days.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

[a]Five-point scale, favorable responses are represented by higher scores.

[b]Asked only to respondents that had spent time, in person, with the child in the past 30 days.

Appendix Table D.6. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Tennessee

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for sense of responsibility for children[a]					
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to support their children financially	4.48	4.47	0.01	.844	0.015
Sample size	*346*	*311*			
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to be involved in children's lives	4.73	4.69	0.03	.468	0.050
Sample size	*347*	*313*			
Attitude towards if custodial parent has a new partner, NCP should be required to pay child support	4.09	3.91	0.18*	.060	0.161
Sample size	*343*	*313*			
Attitude towards if NCP has a child with a new partner, NCP should still be required to pay child support to previous children	4.14	4.04	0.10	.266	0.099
Sample size	*344*	*313*			
Contact with children (additional domain)					
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all children	17.59	16.10	1.49*	.050	0.155
Sample size	*347*	*312*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident children	15.89	14.09	1.80**	.034	0.181
Sample size	*337*	*289*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across all focal children	34.11%	41.10%	-6.98**	.036	-0.183
Sample size	*344*	*309*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across nonresident focal children	32.24%	38.59%	-6.36*	.087	-0.162
Sample size	*313*	*275*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.6. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Tennessee (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP confidence in parenting skills/ability (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across all focal children	4.30	4.27	0.03	.619	0.036
Sample size	*331*	*296*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across nonresident focal children	4.20	4.16	0.04	.592	0.040
Sample size	*312*	*269*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Quality of NCP relationship with children (additional domain)					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across all children[a]	4.26	4.36	-0.10	.147	-0.128
Sample size	*346*	*313*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across nonresident children[a]	4.20	4.26	-0.05	.495	-0.061
Sample size	*336*	*290*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across resident children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all focal children	4.85	4.66	0.18	.761	0.028
Sample size	*331*	*295*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident focal children	3.34	3.23	0.11	.847	0.021
Sample size	*312*	*268*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all focal children[b]	10.83	10.19	0.63	0.383	0.079
Sample size	*311*	*277*			
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.6. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Tennessee (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	9.34	8.32	1.02	0.193	0.132
Sample size	*285*	*246*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all focal children[b]	10.89	10.52	0.36	0.641	0.042
Sample size	*304*	*273*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	9.34	8.32	1.02	0.193	0.132
Sample size	*285*	*246*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all focal children[b]	0.58	1	-0.43**	0.016	-0.212
Sample size	*304*	*273*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	0.61	0.87	-0.27*	0.094	-0.172
Sample size	*284*	*246*			
Quality of NCP/CP co-parenting relationship(s) (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of NCP and CP as a parenting team, averaged across all CPs	3.54	3.51	0.02	.787	0.022
Sample size	*345*	*311*			

Source: CSPED survey data.

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Residency status of children is determined by the NCP report at baseline of the number of overnights in the past 30 days. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Tennessee, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

[a]Five-point scale, favorable responses are represented by higher scores.

[b]Asked only to respondents that had spent time, in person, with the child in the past 30 days.

Appendix Table D.7. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Texas

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for sense of responsibility for children[a]					
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to support their children financially	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to be involved in children's lives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Attitude towards if custodial parent has a new partner, NCP should be required to pay child support	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Attitude towards if NCP has a child with a new partner, NCP should still be required to pay child support to previous children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Contact with children (additional domain)					
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all children	13.91	13.99	-0.08	.940	-0.008
Sample size	*200*	*199*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across all focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across nonresident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across resident children focal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.7. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Texas (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP confidence in parenting skills/ability (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across all focal children	4.30	4.27	0.03	.619	0.036
Sample size	*331*	*296*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across nonresident focal children	4.20	4.16	0.04	.592	0.040
Sample size	*312*	269			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Quality of NCP relationship with children (additional domain)					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across all children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across nonresident children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across resident children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.7. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Texas (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Quality of NCP/CP co-parenting relationship(s) (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of NCP and CP as a parenting team, averaged across all CPs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

Source: CSPED survey data.

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Residency status of children is determined by the NCP report at baseline of the number of overnights in the past 30 days.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

[a]Five-point scale, favorable responses are represented by higher scores.

[b]Asked only to respondents that had spent time, in person, with the child in the past 30 days.

Appendix Table D.8. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Wisconsin

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Secondary outcomes for sense of responsibility for children[a]					
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to support their children financially	4.40	4.36	0.04	.638	0.043
Sample size	*319*	*306*			
Attitude towards the importance of parents who live apart to be involved in children's lives	4.67	4.60	0.08	.174	0.120
Sample size	*321*	*309*			
Attitude towards if custodial parent has a new partner, NCP should be required to pay child support	3.88	3.97	-0.10	.292	-0.088
Sample size	*315*	*303*			
Attitude towards if NCP has a child with a new partner, NCP should still be required to pay child support to previous children	4.03	4.08	-0.05	.516	-0.054
Sample size	*316*	*301*			
Contact with children (additional domain)					
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all children	14.49	15.25	-0.76	.313	-0.079
Sample size	*321*	*309*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident children	11.74	13.16	-1.42*	.087	-0.144
Sample size	*308*	*298*			
Days with any contact during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Satisfied with frequency averaged across all focal children	27.06%	31.71%	-4.65	.146	-0.122
Sample size	*318*	*300*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across nonresident focal children	24.04%	28.08%	-4.04	.262	-0.103
Sample size	*281*	*273*			
Satisfied with frequency averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.8. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Wisconsin (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP confidence in parenting skills/ability (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across all focal children	4.05	4.07	-0.02	.746	-0.026
Sample size	*315*	*302*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across nonresident focal children	3.84	3.92	-0.08	.321	-0.083
Sample size	*297*	*285*			
Self-assessment of parenting quality, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Quality of NCP relationship with children (additional domain)					
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across all children[a]	4.26	4.24	0.02	.822	0.021
Sample size	*321*	*309*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across nonresident children[a]	4.17	4.14	0.03	.691	0.037
Sample size	*308*	*297*			
Self-assessment of quality of relationship with each child, averaged across resident children[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across all focal children	2.74	3.60	-0.86*	.084	-0.132
Sample size	*312*	*298*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across nonresident focal children	1.66	2.79	-1.13**	.013	-0.211
Sample size	*294*	*283*			
Average days of monitoring/responsibility, during 30 days prior to follow-up survey, averaged across resident focal children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all focal children[b]	8.4	8.78	-0.38	0.533	-0.048
Sample size	*293*	*287*			
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table D.8. Impact of CSPED on other parenting outcomes, Wisconsin (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Index of parenting activities, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	7.59	8.12	-0.53	0.458	-0.069
Sample size	*270*	*269*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all focal children[b]	9.4	9.75	-0.35	0.622	-0.04
Sample size	*289*	*284*			
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of parental warmth, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	7.59	8.12	-0.53	0.458	-0.069
Sample size	*270*	*269*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all focal children[b]	0.5	0.5	0	0.983	-0.001
Sample size	*289*	*285*			
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all resident focal children[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Index of harsh discipline strategies, averaged across all nonresident focal children[b]	0.5	0.49	0.01	0.938	0.006
Sample size	*270*	*269*			
Quality of NCP/CP co-parenting relationship(s) (additional domain)[a]					
Self-assessment of NCP and CP as a parenting team, averaged across all CPs	3.27	3.26	0.00	.963	0.004
Sample size	*319*	*302*			

Source: CSPED survey data.

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Residency status of children is determined by the NCP report at baseline of the number of overnights in the past 30 days.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

[a]Five-point scale, favorable responses are represented by higher scores.

[b]Asked only to respondents that had spent time, in person, with the child in the past 30 days.

Appendix E: Impact of CSPED on Other Noncustodial Parent Outcomes, by Grantee

Appendix Table E.1. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, California

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP criminal justice involvement (additional domain)					
Number of times arrested for a crime during first year after random assignment	0.46	0.49	-0.03	.672	-0.036
Sample size	664	666			
Number of times arrested for a crime during second year after random assignment	0.87	0.97	-0.1	.438	-0.07
Sample size	494	495			
Number of times convicted of a crime during first year after random assignment	0.13	0.13	0.00	.910	-0.005
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Number of times convicted of a crime during second year after random assignment	0.24	0.26	-0.02	.592	-0.026
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first two years after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Ever arrested for a crime after random assignment (survey)	15.70%	16.53%	-0.84	.787	-0.038
Sample size	*345*	*328*			
Ever convicted of a crime after random assignment (survey)	6.69%	7.99%	-1.30	.564	-0.117
Sample size	*345*	*327*			
Ever incarcerated after random assignment (survey)	4.88%	7.40%	-2.52	.223	-0.269
Sample size	*345*	*327*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table E.1. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP emotional well-being (additional domain)					
Depressive symptoms scale (survey)	18.96	19.05	-0.09	.977	-0.003
Sample size	*326*	*309*			
Locus of control scale (survey)	3.66	3.63	0.03	.621	0.038
Sample size	*347*	*328*			
NCP economic well-being (additional domain)					
Economic hardship scale (survey)	0.48	0.47	0.01	.627	0.039
Sample size	*349*	*330*			
Number of times moved in the last 12 months (survey)	1.09	1.16	-0.07	.663	-0.038
Sample size	*345*	*323*			
Has a bank account (survey)	27.81%	20.95%	6.86**	.048	0.227
Sample size	*349*	*328*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
NCP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average monthly SNAP benefits in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average monthly TANF[a] benefits in first year after random assignment	$43.77	$43.84	-0.07	.991	-0.001
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Average monthly TANF[a] benefits in second year after random assignment	$38.74	$38.82	-0.09	.990	-0.002
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Average monthly UI benefits in first year after random assignment	$58.17	$51.87	6.29	.433	0.069
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Average monthly UI benefits in second year after random assignment	$35.33	$33.98	1.35	.870	0.022
Sample size	*494*	*495*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table E.1. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Total months of Medicaid participation in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Total months of Medicaid participation in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH quarterly wage data; and UI benefit data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings and UI benefits use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.
[a]Data not available for California participants outside Stanislaus County.

Appendix Table E.2. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Colorado

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP criminal justice involvement (additional domain)					
Number of times arrested for a crime during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times arrested for a crime during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times convicted of a crime during first year after random assignment	0.26	0.22	0.04	.173	0.071
Sample size	*749*	*750*			
Number of times convicted of a crime during second year after random assignment	0.49	0.44	0.05	.382	0.051
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first two years after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Ever arrested for a crime after random assignment (survey)	20.31%	20.47%	-0.15	.968	-0.006
Sample size	*316*	*292*			
Ever convicted of a crime after random assignment (survey)	8.93%	8.98%	-0.05	.985	-0.004
Sample size	*316*	*291*			
Ever incarcerated after random assignment (survey)	7.53%	8.07%	-0.55	.828	-0.046
Sample size	*316*	*291*			
NCP emotional well-being (additional domain)					
Depressive symptoms scale (survey)	19.51	25.16	-5.65	.113	-0.198
Sample size	*287*	*270*			
Locus of control scale (survey)	3.75	3.68	0.07	.316	0.085
Sample size	*316*	*292*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table E.2. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Colorado (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP economic well-being (additional domain)					
Economic hardship scale (survey)	0.52	0.54	-0.02	.616	-0.044
Sample size	*317*	*293*			
Number of times moved in the last 12 months (survey)	1.33	1.35	-0.02	.899	-0.012
Sample size	*316*	*291*			
Has a bank account (survey)	51.05%	45.78%	5.27	.212	0.128
Sample size	*310*	*291*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in first year after random assignment	$14,164.03	$13,814.65	0.56	.560	0.029
Sample size	*746*	*746*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in second year after random assignment	$17,036.47	$15,967.52	0.25	.252	0.075
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
NCP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits in first year after random assignment	$141.28	$146.24	-0.59	.595	-0.031
Sample size	*749*	*750*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits in second year after random assignment	$126.20	$117.89	0.44	.449	0.054
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in first year after random assignment	$23.96	$26.86	-0.44	.441	-0.053
Sample size	*749*	*750*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in second year after random assignment	$17.95	$16.05	0.59	.597	0.038
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Average monthly UI benefits in first year after random assignment	$25.13	$28.90	-3.78	.520	-0.042
Sample size	*748*	*747*			
Average monthly UI benefits in second year after random assignment	$11.20	$10.20	1.00	.795	0.016
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Total months of Medicaid participation in first year after random assignment	5.97	5.71	0.31	.313	0.049
Sample size	*749*	*750*			
Total months of Medicaid participation in second year after random assignment	6.09	5.70	0.23	.235	0.076
Sample size	*503*	*500*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH quarterly wage and UI benefit data (except as noted).

Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings and UI benefits use calendar quarters. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Colorado, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table E.3. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Iowa

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP criminal justice involvement (additional domain)					
Number of times arrested for a crime during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times arrested for a crime during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times convicted of a crime during first year after random assignment	0.40	0.47	-0.07	.187	-0.123
Sample size	*629*	*634*			
Number of times convicted of a crime during second year after random assignment	0.83	1.04	-0.21**	.024	-0.227
Sample size	*450*	*452*			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first two years after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during first year after random assignment	2.90	3.77	-0.88	.526	-0.022
Sample size	*636*	*635*			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during second year after random assignment	16.06	15.15	0.9	.867	0.012
Sample size	454	453			
Ever arrested for a crime after random assignment (survey)	18.68%	25.96%	-7.27*	.061	-0.256
Sample size	*272*	*260*			
Ever convicted of a crime after random assignment (survey)	12.42%	16.52%	-4.09	.218	-0.202
Sample size	*272*	*260*			
Ever incarcerated after random assignment (survey)	10.89%	16.47%	-5.57*	.086	-0.290
Sample size	*272*	*260*			
NCP emotional well-being (additional domain)					
Depressive symptoms scale (survey)	24.28	21.47	2.81	.467	0.097
Sample size	*255*	*245*			
Locus of control scale (survey)	3.66	3.62	0.04	.605	0.047
Sample size	*273*	*262*			

(table continued)

Appendix Table E.3. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Iowa (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP economic well-being (additional domain)					
Economic hardship scale (survey)	0.44	0.47	-0.03	.343	-0.087
Sample size	*272*	*263*			
Number of times moved in the last 12 months (survey)	1.00	1.27	-0.27*	.072	-0.149
Sample size	*271*	*261*			
Has a bank account (survey)	45.82%	39.17%	6.65	.139	0.165
Sample size	*271*	*259*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in first year after random assignment	$12,008.56	$11,356.11	652.45	.299	0.054
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in second year after random assignment	$13,497.63	$12,782.68	714.96	.432	0.050
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
NCP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits in first year after random assignment	$140.70	$130.59	10.12	.170	0.062
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits in second year after random assignment	$130.29	$109.68	20.62**	.033	0.133
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in first year after random assignment	$3.00	$3.89	-0.90	.379	-0.016
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in second year after random assignment	$1.81	$2.04	-0.23	.778	-0.005
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Average monthly UI benefits in first year after random assignment	$18.30	$17.23	1.07	.805	0.012
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Average monthly UI benefits in second year after random assignment	$13.38	$14.00	-0.62	.890	-0.010
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Total months of Medicaid participation in first year after random assignment	6.59	6.56	0.03	.918	0.005
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Total months of Medicaid participation in second year after random assignment	5.88	5.67	0.21	.529	0.040
Sample size	*454*	*453*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH quarterly wage and UI benefit data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings and UI benefits use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table E.4. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Ohio

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP criminal justice involvement (additional domain)					
Number of times arrested for a crime during first year after random assignment	0.21	0.26	-0.05	.181	-0.061
Sample size	*509*	*507*			
Number of times arrested for a crime during second year after random assignment	0.42	0.5	-0.09	.246	-0.06
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Number of times convicted of a crime during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times convicted of a crime during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first two years after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during first year after random assignment	6.28	3.40	2.88	.143	0.071
Sample size	*509*	*507*			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during second year after random assignment	18.13	9.76	8.38	.132	0.111
Sample size	362	361			
Ever arrested for a crime after random assignment (survey)	22.98%	22.01%	0.98	.815	0.034
Sample size	*251*	*248*			
Ever convicted of a crime after random assignment (survey)	14.22%	16.79%	-2.57	.476	-0.119
Sample size	*251*	*248*			
Ever incarcerated after random assignment (survey)	12.06%	12.81%	-0.75	.822	-0.042
Sample size	*251*	*248*			
NCP emotional well-being (additional domain)					
Depressive symptoms scale (survey)	20.29	21.48	-1.18	.762	-0.043
Sample size	*236*	*231*			
Locus of control scale (survey)	3.67	3.67	0.00	.976	-0.003
Sample size	*253*	*245*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table E.4. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Ohio (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP economic well-being (additional domain)					
Economic hardship scale (survey)	0.46	0.51	-0.04	.167	-0.127
Sample size	*252*	*247*			
Number of times moved in the last 12 months (survey)	1.07	1.20	-0.13	.473	-0.070
Sample size	*252*	*245*			
Has a bank account (survey)	29.90%	26.64%	3.26	.454	0.097
Sample size	*249*	*246*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in first year after random assignment	$7,237.68	$6,830.86	406.82	.430	0.033
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in second year after random assignment	$8,005.08	$8,912.71	-907.63	.222	-0.064
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
NCP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits in first year after random assignment	$126.80	$127.13	-0.33	.971	-0.002
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits in second year after random assignment	$113.60	$113.92	-0.32	.978	-0.002
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in first year after random assignment	$2.71	$2.41	0.30	.716	0.006
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in second year after random assignment	$1.96	$1.03	0.93	.220	0.019
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Average monthly UI benefits in first year after random assignment	$4.09	$3.60	0.49	.819	0.005
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Average monthly UI benefits in second year after random assignment	$4.03	$3.89	0.15	.952	0.002
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Total months of Medicaid participation in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Total months of Medicaid participation in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH quarterly wage and UI benefit data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings and UI benefits use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table E.5. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, South Carolina

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP criminal justice involvement (additional domain)					
Number of times arrested for a crime during first year after random assignment	0.42	0.39	0.03	.559	0.036
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Number of times arrested for a crime during second year after random assignment	0.83	0.84	-0.01	.904	-0.009
Sample size	*290*	*289*			
Number of times convicted of a crime during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times convicted of a crime during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first two years after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during first year after random assignment	2.38	1.54	0.84	.523	0.021
Sample size	*342*	*344*			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Ever arrested for a crime after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Ever convicted of a crime after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Ever incarcerated after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
NCP emotional well-being (additional domain)					
Depressive symptoms scale (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Locus of control scale (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table E.5. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, South Carolina (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP economic well-being (additional domain)					
Economic hardship scale (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times moved in the last 12 months (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Has a bank account (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in first year after random assignment	$9,560.68	$9,539.97	20.71	.971	0.002
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in second year after random assignment	$11,103.38	$11,487.24	-383.85	.678	-0.027
Sample size	*276*	*276*			
NCP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits in first year after random assignment	$82.92	$70.16	12.76*	.099	0.079
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits in second year after random assignment	$62.32	$58.14	4.19	.698	0.027
Sample size	*276*	*276*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in first year after random assignment	$0.92	$0.61	0.31	.399	0.006
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in second year after random assignment	$1.11	$0.37	0.74*	.074	0.015
Sample size	*276*	*276*			
Average monthly UI benefits in first year after random assignment	$4.82	$3.71	1.10	.618	0.012
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Average monthly UI benefits in second year after random assignment	$1.26	$1.24	0.02	.985	0.000
Sample size	*276*	*276*			
Total months of Medicaid participation in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Total months of Medicaid participation in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH quarterly wage and UI benefit data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings and UI benefits use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table E.6. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Tennessee

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP criminal justice involvement (additional domain)					
Number of times arrested for a crime during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times arrested for a crime during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times convicted of a crime during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times convicted of a crime during second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first two years after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during first year after random assignment	1.12	1.07	0.05	.961	0.001
Sample size	*755*	*751*			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during second year after random assignment	2.95	2.28	0.67	.790	0.009
Sample size	*535*	*529*			
Ever arrested for a crime after random assignment (survey)	16.49%	22.6%	-6.11*	.073	-0.237
Sample size	*342*	*309*			
Ever convicted of a crime after random assignment (survey)	6.42%	5.99%	0.43	.840	0.044
Sample size	*341*	*309*			
Ever incarcerated after random assignment (survey)	4.14%	3.90%	0.24	.893	0.038
Sample size	*341*	*309*			
NCP emotional well-being (additional domain)					
Depressive symptoms scale (survey)	21.39	24.26	-2.87	.418	-0.099
Sample size	*316*	*293*			
Locus of control scale (survey)	3.64	3.53	0.11	.131	0.129
Sample size	*343*	*311*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table E.6. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Tennessee (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP economic well-being (additional domain)					
Economic hardship scale (survey)	0.58	0.58	0.00	.870	-0.013
Sample size	*343*	*311*			
Number of times moved in the last 12 months (survey)	0.99	1.29	-0.30**	.035	-0.167
Sample size	*343*	*309*			
Has a bank account (survey)	26.86%	24.75%	2.11	.564	0.067
Sample size	*341*	*310*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in first year after random assignment	$11,546.49	$11,068.10	478.39	.390	0.039
Sample size	*755*	*749*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in second year after random assignment	$13,679.57	$14,104.28	-424.70	.612	-0.030
Sample size	*535*	*528*			
NCP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits in first year after random assignment	$71.31	$77.20	-5.89	.187	-0.036
Sample size	*755*	*751*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits in second year after random assignment	$57.04	$55.30	1.74	.747	0.011
Sample size	*535*	*529*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in first year after random assignment	$0.62	$0.86	-0.23	.360	-0.004
Sample size	*755*	*751*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in second year after random assignment	$0.19	$0.26	-0.07	.601	-0.001
Sample size	*535*	*529*			
Average monthly UI benefits in first year after random assignment	$6.30	$5.43	0.86	.633	0.010
Sample size	*755*	*750*			
Average monthly UI benefits in second year after random assignment	$2.97	$2.80	0.17	.919	0.003
Sample size	*535*	*529*			
Total months of Medicaid participation in first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Total months of Medicaid participation in second year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH quarterly wage and UI benefit data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings and UI benefits use calendar quarters. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Tennessee, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table E.7. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Texas

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP criminal justice involvement (additional domain)					
Number of times arrested for a crime during first year after random assignment	0.26	0.23	0.03	.421	0.031
Sample size	577	578			
Number of times arrested for a crime during second year after random assignment	0.48	0.35	0.13**	.043	0.090
Sample size	333	333			
Number of times convicted of a crime during first year after random assignment	0.05	0.04	0.01	.370	0.020
Sample size	*577*	*578*			
Number of times convicted of a crime during second year after random assignment	0.11	0.07	0.03	.113	0.039
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first year after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first two years after random assignment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during first year after random assignment	14.77	18.82	-4.05	.319	-0.054
Sample size	*577*	*578*			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during second year after random assignment	26.22	30.46	-4.25	.657	-0.056
Sample size	333	333			
Ever arrested for a crime after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Ever convicted of a crime after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Ever incarcerated after random assignment (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
NCP emotional well-being (additional domain)					
Depressive symptoms scale (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Locus of control scale (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table E.7. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Texas (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP economic well-being (additional domain)					
Economic hardship scale (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Number of times moved in the last 12 months (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Has a bank account (survey)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in first year after random assignment	$9,735.66	$9,421.54	314.12	.639	0.026
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in second year after random assignment	$9,601.75	$9,422.13	179.62	.860	0.013
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
NCP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits in first year after random assignment	$106.24	$93.92	12.32	.200	0.076
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits in second year after random assignment	$107.64	$94.14	13.51	.331	0.087
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in first year after random assignment	$0.61	$0.30	0.31	.227	0.006
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in second year after random assignment	$0.25	$0.31	-0.07	.752	-0.001
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Average monthly UI benefits in first year after random assignment	$1.42	$1.88	-0.46	.686	-0.005
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Average monthly UI benefits in second year after random assignment	$3.71	$1.66	2.04	.253	0.033
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Total months of Medicaid participation in first year after random assignment	2.29	1.93	0.35*	.079	0.068
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Total months of Medicaid participation in second year after random assignment	2.40	1.73	0.67**	.013	0.129
Sample size	*333*	*333*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH quarterly wage and UI benefit data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings and UI benefits use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table E.8. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Wisconsin

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP criminal justice involvement (additional domain)					
Number of times arrested for a crime during first year after random assignment	0.26	0.3	-0.04	.271	-0.044
Sample size	714	712			
Number of times arrested for a crime during second year after random assignment	0.53	0.54	-0.02	.787	-0.012
Sample size	503	505			
Number of times convicted of a crime during first year after random assignment	0.02	0.02	0.01	.500	0.010
Sample size	*680*	*675*			
Number of times convicted of a crime during second year after random assignment	0.06	0.03	0.02*	.076	0.027
Sample size	*478*	*480*			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first year after random assignment	31.77	34.54	-2.76	.636	-0.029
Sample size	543	552			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in a county jail during first two years after random assignment	52.07	50.62	1.45	.896	0.01
Sample size	369	377			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during first year after random assignment	6.10	5.16	0.94	.691	0.023
Sample size	598	585			
Amount of days spent incarcerated in state prisons during second year after random assignment	10.51	8.58	1.93	.695	0.026
Sample size	406	398			
Ever arrested for a crime after random assignment (survey)	24.30%	31.14%	-6.85*	.084	-0.208
Sample size	*302*	*313*			
Ever convicted of a crime after random assignment (survey)	12.80%	12.99%	-0.19	.949	-0.010
Sample size	*302*	*313*			
Ever incarcerated after random assignment (survey)	12.80%	12.99%	-0.19	.949	-0.010
Sample size	*302*	*313*			
NCP emotional well-being (additional domain)					
Depressive symptoms scale (survey)	23.45	21.96	1.49	.698	0.051
Sample size	*283*	*280*			
Locus of control scale (survey)	3.66	3.71	-0.06	.453	-0.067
Sample size	*316*	*303*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table E.8. Impact of CSPED on other noncustodial parent outcomes, Wisconsin (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
NCP economic well-being (additional domain)					
Economic hardship scale (survey)	0.48	0.45	0.03	.337	0.082
Sample size	*316*	*303*			
Number of times moved in the last 12 months (survey)	1.28	1.24	0.04	.797	0.022
Sample size	*312*	*301*			
Has a bank account (survey)	40.11%	40.76%	-0.65	.871	-0.016
Sample size	*315*	*298*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in first year after random assignment	$10,932.27	$10,151.56	780.72	.111	0.064
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Estimated NCP gross personal income (earnings, TANF, SNAP, UI) in second year after random assignment	$12,324.08	$11,509.29	814.79	.260	0.057
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
NCP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits in first year after random assignment	$116.98	$111.05	5.92	.380	0.037
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits in second year after random assignment	$94.13	$89.35	4.79	.588	0.031
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in first year after random assignment	$2.66	$3.36	-0.70	.512	-0.013
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Average monthly TANF benefits in second year after random assignment	$1.44	$1.26	0.17	.802	0.003
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Average monthly UI benefits in first year after random assignment	$16.10	$17.63	-1.53	.727	-0.017
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Average monthly UI benefits in second year after random assignment	$11.38	$8.14	3.24	.396	0.053
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Total months of Medicaid participation in first year after random assignment	5.40	5.45	-0.05	.827	-0.010
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Total months of Medicaid participation in second year after random assignment	4.73	4.86	-0.13	.651	-0.025
Sample size	*503*	*505*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH quarterly wage and UI benefit data (except as noted).
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics Outcomes from administrative data on earnings and UI benefits use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix F: Impact of CSPED on Custodial Parent Outcomes, by Grantee

Appendix Table F.1. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, California

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support received (additional domain)					
Average monthly total child support received during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$119.95	$133.68	-13.73	.126	-0.064
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Average monthly total child support received during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$139.08	$164.57	-25.5**	.040	-0.110
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
CP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average monthly SNAP benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average monthly TANF benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$191.63	$186.46	5.18	.567	0.039
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$181.18	$170.47	10.71	.414	0.080
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Average monthly UI benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$21.39	$27.99	-6.68	.215	-0.081
Sample size	664	666			
Average monthly UI benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$22.47	$26.41	-3.94	.531	-0.045
Sample size	*494*	*495*			
Months of Medicaid participation during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Months of Medicaid participation during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table F.1. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, California (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
CP earnings (additional domain)					
Total earnings during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$16,632.44	$17,197.75	-565.31	.656	-0.021
Sample size	*664*	*666*			
Total earnings during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$16,579.30	$18,250.29	-1,670.99	.284	-0.058
Sample size	*494*	*495*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH UI benefit data.
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table F.2. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Colorado

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support received (additional domain)					
Average monthly total child support received during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$192.58	$207.16	-14.58	.118	-0.068
Sample size	*746*	*747*			
Average monthly total child support received during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$211.45	$216.54	-5.10	.697	-0.022
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
CP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$245.17	$240.70	4.48	.773	0.011
Sample size	*749*	*750*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$238.04	$231.52	6.53	.729	0.016
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$71.41	$65.73	5.68	.296	0.042
Sample size	*749*	*750*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$53.18	$50.65	2.53	.707	0.019
Sample size	*503*	*500*			
Average monthly UI benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$19.91	$18.56	1.35	.817	0.016
Sample size	*748*	*747*			
Average monthly UI benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$11.64	$14.15	-2.51	.607	-0.029
Sample size	*502*	*497*			
Months of Medicaid participation during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	9.90	9.28	0.62	.173	0.061
Sample size	*749*	*750*			
Months of Medicaid participation during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	10.17	9.21	0.96	.111	0.091
Sample size	*503*	*500*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table F.2. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Colorado (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
CP earnings (additional domain)					
Total earnings during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$20,895.85	$21,970.45	-1,074.59	.425	-0.039
Sample size	*748*	*750*			
Total earnings during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$21,491.02	$22,487.87	-996.85	.571	-0.035
Sample size	*503*	*500*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH UI benefit data.
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings use calendar quarters. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Colorado, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table F.3. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Iowa

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support received (additional domain)					
Average monthly total child support received during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$153.45	$160.95	-7.50	.402	-0.035
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Average monthly total child support received during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$155.17	$147.94	7.24	.551	0.031
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
CP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$284.87	$244.57	40.3**	.016	0.103
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$270.53	$219.99	50.53**	.012	0.128
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$18.23	$17.88	0.34	.900	0.003
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$11.30	$10.08	1.22	.625	0.009
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Average monthly UI benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$22.79	$21.07	1.72	.741	0.021
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Average monthly UI benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$20.12	$19.66	0.46	.942	0.005
Sample size	*454*	*453*			
Months of Medicaid participation during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	8.33	7.78	0.55	.168	0.055
Sample size	*637*	*636*			
Months of Medicaid participation during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	8.29	7.43	0.87*	.070	0.082
Sample size	*454*	*453*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table F.3. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Iowa (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
CP earnings (additional domain)					
Total earnings during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$23,194.59	$24,392.56	-1,197.96	.469	-0.044
Sample size	*637*	*635*			
Total earnings during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$25,229.81	$23,882.90	1,346.90	.501	0.047
Sample size	*454*	*453*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH UI benefit data.
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table F.4. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Ohio

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support received (additional domain)					
Average monthly total child support received during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average monthly total child support received during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
CP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$396.65	$375.93	20.73	.320	0.053
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$398.15	$371.08	27.06	.292	0.068
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$29.83	$28.70	1.13	.756	0.008
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$29.60	$28.50	1.10	.831	0.008
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Average monthly UI benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$12.39	$9.05	3.34	.392	0.041
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Average monthly UI benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$13.97	$11.59	2.38	.646	0.027
Sample size	*362*	*361*			
Months of Medicaid participation during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Months of Medicaid participation during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table F.4. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Ohio (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
CP earnings (additional domain)					
Total earnings during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$26,831.60	$25,565.12	1,266.48	.433	0.046
Sample size	*511*	*508*			
Total earnings during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$30,953.66	$29,296.60	1,657.07	.437	0.058
Sample size	*362*	*361*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH UI benefit data.
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table F.5. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, South Carolina

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support received (additional domain)					
Average monthly total child support received during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Average monthly total child support received during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
CP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$314.54	$350.48	-35.93*	.072	-0.092
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$282.06	$358.32	-76.26***	.005	-0.192
Sample size	*276*	*276*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$23.09	$23.81	-0.72	.795	-0.005
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$15.96	$17.99	-2.02	.559	-0.015
Sample size	*276*	*276*			
Average monthly UI benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$13.31	$8.36	4.95	.140	0.060
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Average monthly UI benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$16.20	$17.18	-.98	.908	-0.011
Sample size	*276*	*276*			
Months of Medicaid participation during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Months of Medicaid participation during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table F.5. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, South Carolina (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
CP earnings (additional domain)					
Total earnings during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$21,451.53	$20,098.62	1,352.90	.348	0.050
Sample size	*476*	*472*			
Total earnings during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$21,986.71	$19,084.59	2,902.12	.117	0.101
Sample size	*276*	*276*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH UI benefit data.
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table F.6. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Tennessee

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support received (additional domain)					
Average monthly total child support received during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$179.44	$192.37	-12.93	.148	-0.060
Sample size	*755*	*750*			
Average monthly total child support received during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$200.46	$211.92	-11.46	.354	-0.050
Sample size	*535*	*528*			
CP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$452.63	$415.02	37.62**	.035	0.096
Sample size	*755*	*751*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$437.52	$398.26	39.27*	.067	0.099
Sample size	*535*	*529*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$32.43	$32.15	0.28	.904	0.002
Sample size	*755*	*751*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$25.65	$24.12	1.53	.572	0.011
Sample size	*535*	*529*			
Average monthly UI benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$18.30	$16.19	2.11	.573	0.026
Sample size	*755*	*750*			
Average monthly UI benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$10.11	$23.43	-13.31***	.002	-0.153
Sample size	*535*	*528*			
Months of Medicaid participation during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					
Months of Medicaid participation during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sample size					

(table continues)

Appendix Table F.6. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Tennessee (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
CP earnings (additional domain)					
Total earnings during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$30,851.07	$31,131.99	-280.92	.844	-0.010
Sample size	*755*	*751*			
Total earnings during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$30,983.26	$33,224.69	-2,241.42	.199	-0.078
Sample size	*535*	*529*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH UI benefit data.
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings use calendar quarters. There is a moderate risk of attrition bias in survey impacts for Tennessee, and results for this grantee should be interpreted carefully.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table F.7. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Texas

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support received (additional domain)					
Average monthly total child support received during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$288.88	$269.50	19.37	.157	0.090
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Average monthly total child support received during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$225.95	$218.34	7.61	.691	0.033
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
CP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$401.04	$414.39	-13.35	.523	-0.034
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$396.39	$414.04	-17.65	.545	-0.045
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$5.83	$5.35	0.48	.627	0.004
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$4.09	$4.29	-0.20	.880	-0.001
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Average monthly UI benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$8.56	$6.16	2.41	.437	0.029
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Average monthly UI benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$4.16	$2.22	1.94	.356	0.022
Sample size	*333*	*333*			
Months of Medicaid participation during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	6.69	6.91	-0.22	.532	-0.022
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Months of Medicaid participation during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	6.04	6.43	-0.39	.377	-0.037
Sample size	*333*	*333*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table F.7. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Texas (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
CP earnings (additional domain)					
Total earnings during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$17,520.05	$16,687.96	832.09	.544	0.030
Sample size	*579*	*579*			
Total earnings during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$19,097.16	$18,651.98	445.18	.819	0.016
Sample size	*333*	*333*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH UI benefit data.
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Appendix Table F.8. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Wisconsin

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
Child support received (additional domain)					
Average monthly total child support received during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$157.19	$140.68	16.51**	.028	0.077
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Average monthly total child support received during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$173.13	$167.02	6.10	.585	0.026
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
CP use of public benefits (additional domain)					
Average monthly SNAP benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$399.66	$393.04	6.62	.697	0.017
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Average monthly SNAP benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$357.43	$375.41	-17.98	.371	-0.045
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$22.97	$28.38	-5.41*	.094	-0.040
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Average monthly TANF benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$18.73	$22.92	-4.19	.264	-0.031
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Average monthly UI benefits during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$14.69	$22.48	-7.78*	.070	-0.095
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Average monthly UI benefits during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$12.95	$13.93	-0.98	.813	-0.011
Sample size	*503*	*505*			
Months of Medicaid participation during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	12.98	13.12	-0.14	.772	-0.014
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Months of Medicaid participation during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	12.61	13.45	-0.84	.174	-0.080
Sample size	*503*	*505*			

(table continues)

Appendix Table F.8. Impact of CSPED on custodial parent outcomes, Wisconsin (continued)

Outcome	Extra services group	Regular services group	Estimated impact	*p*-value	Effect
CP earnings (additional domain)					
Total earnings during first year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$21,408.46	$21,878.99	-470.53	.710	-0.017
Sample size	*715*	*713*			
Total earnings during second year after random assignment, totaled over all CPs associated with an NCP	$22,508.04	$21,920.67	587.37	.704	0.020
Sample size	*503*	*505*			

Source: Administrative data from CSPED grantees; NDNH UI benefit data.
Notes: Impacts are adjusted using a pooled regression controlling for participant's baseline characteristics. Outcomes from administrative data on earnings use calendar quarters.
***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

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