Exploring Trends in the Percent of Orders for Zero Dollars

By Elaine Sorensen

The federal Office of Child Support Enforcement collects data from state child support agencies on the number of support orders that do not have a dollar support amount, referred to here as zero orders. These may reflect different types of orders – medical support only, shared custody, arrears only, or current support with no amount due.

Zero orders have been increasing over time within the child support program. Today, they represent 10% of support orders nationally. This *Story Behind the Numbers* explores this trend and examines why zero orders have become more common in the child support program.

STORY BEHIND THE NUMBERS

Through a deeper understanding of the trends in child support program data and other data that affects the program, the *Story Behind the Numbers* series aims to inform policy and practice and strengthen program outcomes.

Trends in Zero Orders by Case Type

Figure 1 shows that the national trend in the percent of zero orders increased from 6% to 10% between FY 2001 and FY 2010 and has remained around 10% since then.[1] However, it also shows that there are important differences in this trend by case type. Zero orders among Current Assistance[2] cases more than doubled between FY 2001 and FY 2016, increasing from 8% to 18%.

One state with a large number of cases can significantly impact a national trend. Because California contains nearly one quarter of all Current Assistance cases with orders nationwide, we examined the trends in Figure 1 without California. As shown in Figure 2, once California is removed from the data, the remaining national percent of zero orders increased from 5% to 8% between FY 2001 and FY 2009 and has remained at 8% since then. Thus, the growth rate in the overall percent of zero orders is not that different with and without California. However, they are very different among Current Assistance cases. Among Current Assistance cases, the percent of zero orders in the rest of the nation increased only 5 percentage points, from 5% to 10% between FY 2001 and FY 2016. When California is included, this figure increased by 10 percentage points, from 8% to 18% (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Percent of Zero Orders by Case Type: National Trends

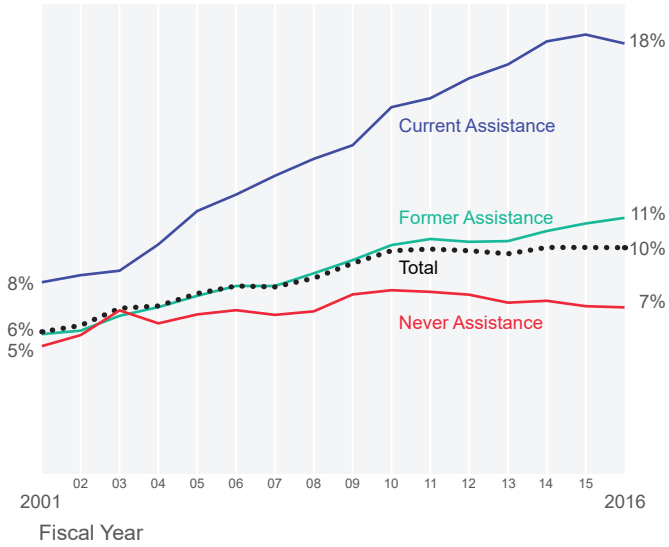
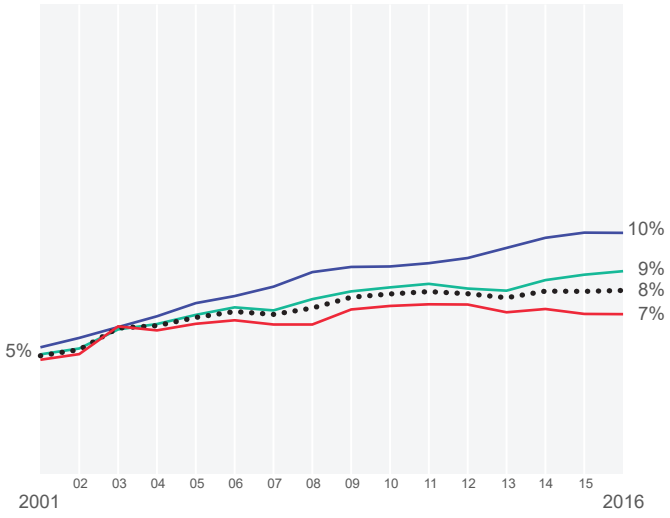


Figure 2. Percent of Zero Orders by Case Type: Nation without California



Source: All figures use data from Form OCSE-157.

One state with a large number of cases can significantly impact a national trend.

Trends in Current Assistance Cases

Since California had such a large impact on the national percent of zero orders among Current Assistance cases, we examined its trend more closely. The percent of zero orders among Current Assistance cases in California increased from 17% to 43% between FY 2001 and FY 2016. This increase is a result of changes in the numerator and denominator of the percent of zero orders. Regarding the numerator, California had a 100% increase in the number of zero orders among Current Assistance cases between FY 2001 and FY 2010, increasing from 56,857 to 113,525 (Figure 3). Since 2010, this figure has fallen to 97,871, yet still a 72% increase between FY 2001 and FY 2016. Regarding the denominator, California experienced a large decrease in the total number of cases with orders among Current Assistance cases, which declined from 325,653 to 226,685, a 30% decline between FY 2001 and FY 2016 (Figure 3).

Figure 4 shows that the rest of the nation experienced a smaller increase than California in the number of zero orders among Current Assistance cases, but it experienced an even larger decrease in the total number of orders among Current Assistance cases. In the rest of the nation, zero orders among Current Assistance cases increased from 59,154 to 71,962 between FY 2001 and FY 2016, a 22% increase (Figure 4). In contrast, orders among Current Assistance cases declined from 1,093,635 to 699,783 between FY 2001 and FY 2016, a 36% decline.

Figure 3. Trends in Zero Orders and Orders Among Current Assistance Cases in California

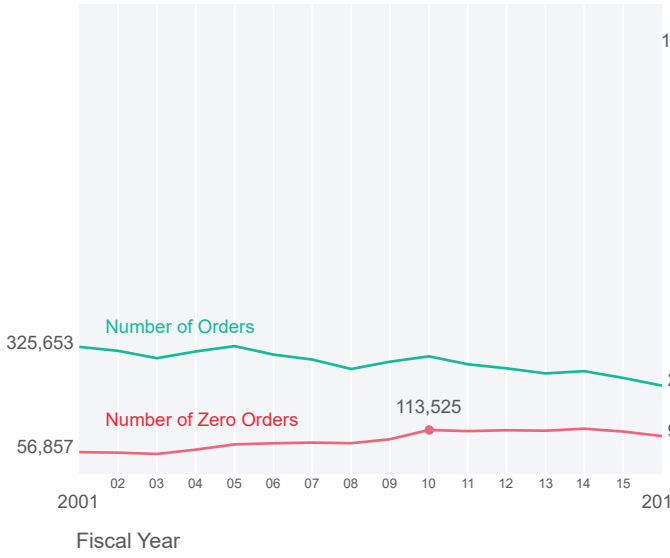
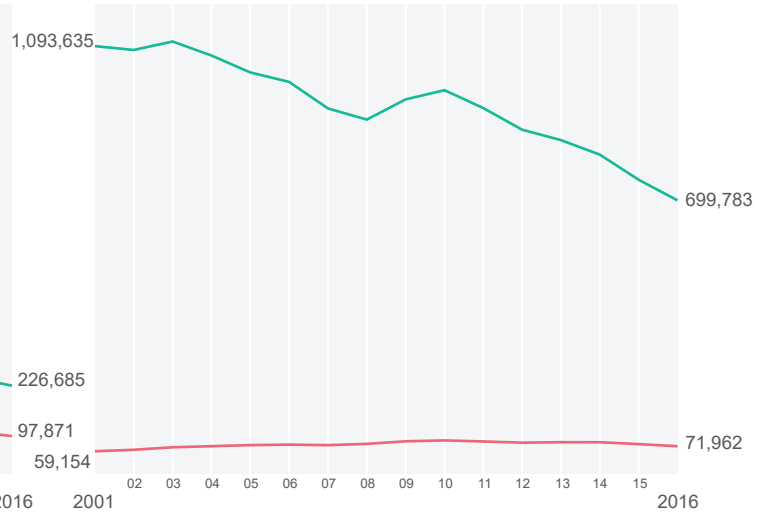


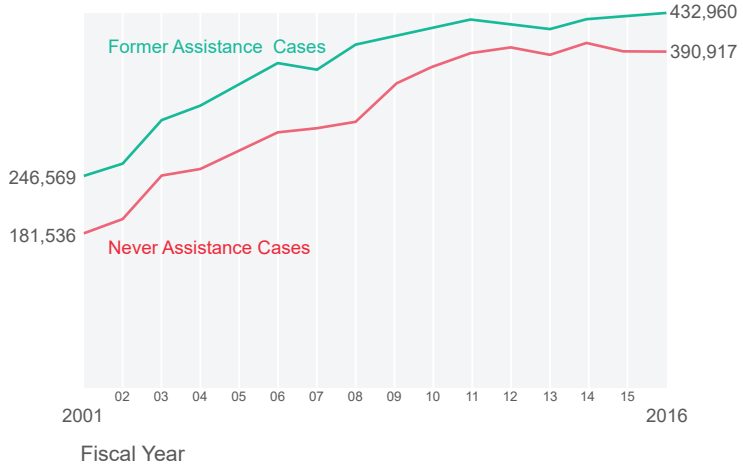
Figure 4. Trends of Orders and Zero Orders Among Current Assistance Cases in the Nation without California



Trends in Former and Never Assistance Cases

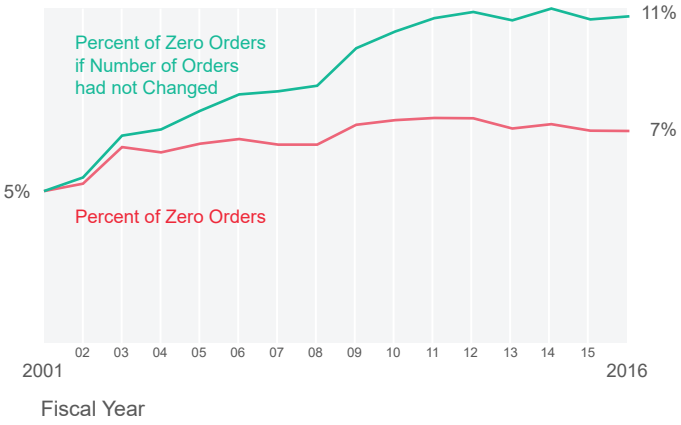
In contrast to Current Assistance cases, the rest of the nation without California experienced relatively large increases in the number of zero orders among Former and Never Assistance cases. Among Former Assistance cases, zero orders increased from 246,569 to 432,960 between FY 2001 and FY 2016 in the rest of the nation, a 76% increase (Figure 5). Among Never Assistance cases, the number of zero orders increased from 181,536 to 390,917 in the rest of the nation between FY 2001 and FY 2016, a 115% increase.

Figure 5. The Number of Zero Orders among Former and Never Assistance Cases in the Nation without California



Despite the large increase in zero orders among Never Assistance cases, the percent of zero orders among these cases increased only 2 percentage points between FY 2001 and FY 2016, from 5% to 7% (Figure 6). This is because the total number of orders among Never Assistance cases also increased by 54% during this period. Figure 6 also shows what would have happened to the percent of zero orders if the number of orders among Never Assistance cases had not increased. It shows that the percent of zero orders would have increased to 11% among Never Assistance cases in the rest of the nation instead of 7% as it actually did.

Figure 6. The Percent of Zero Orders among Never Assistance Cases in the Nation without California



Trends in Zero Orders by Case Type by State

Given the important differences in the percent of zero orders in California versus the rest of the nation, we examined the percent of zero orders by case type for all states (see Appendix 1). We sorted states by the percent of zero orders in FY 2016, placing states with the largest percent of zero orders in FY 2016 at the top. Table 1 shows the ten states with the largest percent of zero orders in FY 2016 for each case type. It shows that relatively few states have extremely high percentages of zero orders. There are only eight states that have zero orders for more than 20 percent of their Current Assistance, Former Assistance, or Never Assistance cases – California, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Illinois, and Connecticut. We should note that Maryland has already told OCSE that it has a reporting error regarding zero orders. Other states may also have reporting errors; however, OCSE is not aware of them. Although relatively few states have extremely high percentages of zero orders, Appendix 1 shows that most states have experienced an increase in the percent of zero orders since FY 2001.

Table 1. Top Ten States with Highest Percent of Zero Orders by Case Type in FY 2016

Percent of Zero Orders Among Current Assistance Cases			Percent of Zero Orders Among Former Assistance Cases			Percent of Zero Orders Among Never Assistance Cases		
States	**FY 2001**	**FY 2016**	**States**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2016**	**States**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2016**
Nationwide	8.2%	18.3%	Nationwide	6.0%	10.9%	Nationwide	5.4%	7.1%
California	17.5%	43.2%	Maryland	38.4%	49.5%	Maryland	24.0%	48.1%
Pennsylvania	10.4%	41.0%	New Hampshire	28.7%	44.3%	New Hampshire	23.5%	32.9%
West Virginia	10.1%	38.2%	New York	24.0%	40.2%	Connecticut	11.0%	26.8%
Maryland	18.5%	32.8%	California	11.3%	29.2%	Idaho	11.1%	19.0%
New Hampshire	17.5%	28.0%	Pennsylvania	6.4%	28.9%	Tennessee	2.2%	17.5%
Wisconsin	6.7%	19.9%	Illinois	1.3%	21.6%	West Virginia	5.4%	17.3%
New York	14.8%	19.8%	West Virginia	8.0%	18.2%	New York	10.3%	14.4%
Connecticut	4.1%	17.8%	Arizona	4.7%	16.0%	Illinois	0.6%	14.0%
Indiana	0.0%	17.2%	Tennessee	2.4%	12.9%	Wisconsin	7.1%	13.9%
Tennessee	4.4%	16.8%	Connecticut	2.5%	8.4%	California	12.3%	13.6%

Possible Reasons for the Increase in Zero Orders

In our discussions with states, the following six explanations emerged for the increase in the percent of zero orders in their state.

- States are required to report cases that have only a medical support order on line 2c of the OCSE-157 form, the line that captures zero orders. States said that they have experienced an increase in orders for medical support only, thus increasing the number on line 2c.
- States have increased their effort to set orders based on the ability to pay rather than imputing income, and this has resulted in an increase in zero orders.
- States have been making an effort to reduce orders for incarcerated parents, and this has increased the number of zero orders.
- States have experienced an increase in joint-custody orders that have no child support obligation.
- States are required to report cases on line 2c if the case is an arrears-only case with no monthly amount due. Some states do not record a monthly amount due on arrears-only orders unless they have an income withholding order in place. These states said that they have experienced an increase in arrears-only orders with no monthly amount due, thus increasing the number of cases on line 2c.
- States note that the performance system established by the Child Support Incentive and Performance Act of 1998 created an incentive to establish zero orders since zero orders count for the order establishment performance measure.

Most of these explanations cannot be examined with data collected by OCSE. OCSE does not collect detailed information on zero orders that can distinguish among different types of zero orders, such as medical-support-only orders, joint-custody orders, arrears-only orders with no monthly amount due, or zero orders for incarcerated obligors.

Despite the limitations of existing data, we conducted several regression analyses to assess whether we could find empirical support for these explanations. For each analysis, we used data from 49 states from FY 2001 to FY 2016.[3] We estimated ordinary least squares regressions using a fixed-effects model. This means that each regression includes control variables for each state and year in the data to control for state and year characteristics. These additional control variables are included in an effort to reduce biased outcomes that result from omitted variables.

Medical-Support-Only Orders

Given what states told us, we expect to find that states that have experienced an increase in the percent of medical-support-only orders will have an increase in the percent of zero orders. An approach to estimating this relationship is to estimate an ordinary least squares regression using a fixed-effects model, with the percent of zero orders as the dependent variable and the percent of medical-support-only orders as an explanatory variable. If the regression results show that the percent of medical-support-only orders has a statistically significant effect on the percent of zero orders, this would support this explanation for the increase in the percent of zero orders.

However, OCSE does not collect data on the number of medical-support-only orders, so we had to find a variable that was similar to medical-support-only orders that OCSE does collect. The variable we selected is Medicaid-only cases with an order.[4] Medicaid-only cases are referrals from the Medicaid program of custodial parents who are not current or former TANF recipients. Thus, they are a subset of Never Assistance cases. These custodial parents are required to assign their medical support rights to the government and cooperate with the child support agency in obtaining a medical support order. Since they are only required to cooperate with establishing a medical support order, it is more likely that Medicaid-only cases will have an order for medical support only than other Never Assistance cases.

To assess whether there is a relationship between the percent of zero orders and the percent of Medicaid-only orders among Never Assistance cases, we estimated an ordinary least squares regression using a fixed-effects model with the percent of zero orders as the dependent variable and the percent of Medicaid-only orders among Never Assistance cases as an explanatory variable.[5]

The regression demonstrates a significant positive relationship between the percent of Medicaid-only orders and the percent of zero orders. The coefficient indicates that, all else equal, increasing the percent of Medicaid-only orders among Never Assistance cases by 10 percentage points would increase the percent of zero orders by .4 percentage points (Appendix 3).

Finding: These results support the explanation that the increase in medical-support-only orders is contributing to the increase in the percent of zero orders.

Ability to Pay

States told us that they were establishing zero orders to better reflect ability to pay. They noted that the average ability of noncustodial parents to pay child support has been declining over time, reflecting the decline in male employment and earnings. Some noncustodial parents are incarcerated, experiencing long periods of unemployment, or are disabled and unable to work. For these reasons, many states are increasing the percent of zero orders that they establish.

OCSE does not collect data on noncustodial parents' ability to pay child support, such as their annual income. A proxy for ability to pay is program expenditures per case. As cases become more difficult to serve, they tend to require more resources. If states are experiencing an increasingly difficult caseload because noncustodial parents' ability to pay is declining, their costs per case may tend to increase. This means that increases in expenditures per case could be associated with increases in the percent of zero orders.

We estimated an ordinary least squares regression using a fixed-effects model with the percent of zero orders as the dependent variable and expenditures per case as an explanatory variable.[6] The regression demonstrates a statistically significant relationship between these two variables even after controlling for state and year fixed effects. The coefficient for expenditures per case indicates that, all else equal, a $100 increase in expenditures per case will increase the percent of zero orders by .2 percentage points (Appendix 3). We also examined whether this relationship varied by case type and found that the estimated coefficient was statistically significant for all case types, but it was largest among Current Assistance cases and smallest among Never Assistance cases (Appendix 3). This means that increases in the cost of providing child support services on a per case basis are more strongly associated with increases in the percent of zero orders among Current Assistance cases than other case types.

Finding: These results support the explanation that states are increasing their percent of zero orders to better reflect noncustodial parents' ability to pay.

Incarceration

States said that they have been making a greater effort to modify orders to zero for incarcerated obligors and that this practice has been increasing their percent of zero orders. OCSE doesn't collect data from state child support agencies on order amounts for incarcerated obligors, making it difficult to assess the extent to which this practice is contributing to the rise in the percent of zero orders. We did examine whether a state's imprisonment rate was associated with the percent of zero orders in a state.[7] We expected to find that states with increasing imprisonment rates would be experiencing an increase in their percent of zero orders.

Again, we estimated an ordinary least squares regression using a fixed-effects model. The dependent variable was the percent of zero orders and the explanatory variable was state imprisonment rates.[8] The regression shows a significant positive relationship between state imprisonment rates and the percent of zero orders. The estimated coefficient indicates that, all else equal, if a state's imprisonment rate increased by 1000 people per 100,000 residents, the percent of zero orders would increase by .09 percentage points (Appendix 3). These results suggest that state child support agencies are increasing the percent of zero orders as a result of increasing imprisonment rates in their state.

We also examined whether the relationship between the percent of zero orders and a state's imprisonment rate varied by case type and found that it did. The state imprisonment rate was not statistically significant in the regression for Never Assistance cases, but was significant in the regressions for Current Assistance and Former Assistance cases. In addition, the estimated coefficient for the imprisonment rate was twice as large in the regression for Current Assistance cases as Former Assistance cases.

Finding: These results support the explanation that increasing imprisonment rates are contributing to the rise in the percent of zero orders.

Order Establishment Performance Measure

We also examined the relationship between the percent of zero orders in a state and their order establishment performance measure. Based on our discussions with states, we expected to find that states that had increased their percent of zero orders would have also increased their order establishment performance measure. To test this explanation, we estimated an ordinary least squares regression using a fixed-effects model with the order establishment performance measure as the dependent variable and the percent of zero orders as an explanatory variable. The regression shows no significant relationship between a state's order establishment performance measure and its percent of zero orders (Appendix 3).

Finding: We do not find evidence to support the hypothesis that states are establishing zero orders to improve their order establishment performance measure.

Conclusions

The national trend in the percent of zero orders has increased, but it does not reflect important changes in the number of zero orders by case type. Among Current Assistance cases, the increase in percent of zero orders has been driven by a large increase in zero orders in California and a general decline in the total number of Current Assistance orders across the country. Among Never Assistance cases, the nation without California has experienced a large increase in the number of zero orders and the total number of orders. These two upward trends have resulted in a small increase in the percent of zero orders among Never Assistance cases.

Most states have experienced increases in the percent of zero orders, but there are a few states that have notably high percentages of zero orders. One state – Maryland – has indicated that their numbers of zero orders are misreported. It may be that other states' data are misreported as well.

States provided a number of explanations for why the percent of zero orders has increased. Using a fixed-effects regression model, we obtained results that support three of these explanations for the national increase in the percent of zero orders:

- An increase in medical-support-only orders,
- An increased effort by states to set orders based on ability to pay, and
- States are increasingly setting zero orders for incarcerated obligors.

We did not find results to support the assertion that states are increasing their percent of zero orders to increase their performance on the order establishment measure, and we did not test the explanations of increased joint/shared custody orders with zero dollar obligations, nor the increase in arrears-only cases with no specified monthly amount for payment.

Endnotes

1 The percent of orders for zero dollars is calculated by dividing the number of cases with orders for zero dollars (line 2c) by the number of cases with orders (line 2) from Form OCSE-157.

2 Current Assistance cases are currently receiving assistance from TANF or IV-E-funded foster care maintenance payments; Former Assistance cases formerly received assistance from TANF or IV-E-funded foster care maintenance payments; and Never Assistance cases have never received assistance from TANF or IV-E-funded foster care maintenance payments.

3 Maryland is omitted from the regression since it has told OCSE that information reported on Form OCSE-157, line 2c has errors. We also excluded the District of Columbia and the three territories from these analyses.

4 Form OCSE-157, line 2d.

5 Two additional explanatory variables are included in this regression: expenditures per case and state imprisonment rates. These variables are explained in greater detail in later sections. See Appendix 3, column 1 for full regression results.

6 This regression also includes state imprisonment rates, which are discussed in greater detail later. Full regression results are presented in Appendix 3.

7 Appendix 2 indicates the definition and source of state imprisonment rates.

8 These regressions also included expenditures per case and Never Assistance Medicaid-only Order Ratio as appropriate. See Appendix 3 for full regression results.

Appendix 1. Rank Order of States by Percent of Zero Orders in FY 2016 for Each Case Type

Percent of Zero Orders Among Current Assistance Cases			Percent of Zero Orders Among Former Assistance Cases			Percent of Zero Orders Among Never Assistance Cases		
States	FY 2001	FY 2016	States	FY 2001	FY 2016	States	FY 2001	FY 2016
Nation	8.2%	18.3%	Nation	6.0%	10.9%	Nation	5.4%	7.1%
California	17.5%	43.2%	Maryland	38.4%	49.5%	Maryland	24.0%	48.1%
Pennsylvania	10.4%	41.0%	New Hampshire	28.7%	44.3%	New Hampshire	23.5%	32.9%
West Virginia	10.1%	38.2%	New York	24.0%	40.2%	Connecticut	11.0%	26.8%
Maryland	18.5%	32.8%	California	11.3%	29.2%	Idaho	11.1%	19.0%
New Hampshire	17.5%	28.0%	Pennsylvania	6.4%	28.9%	Tennessee	2.2%	17.5%
Wisconsin	6.7%	19.9%	Illinois	1.3%	21.6%	West Virginia	5.4%	17.3%
New York	14.8%	19.8%	West Virginia	8.0%	18.2%	New York	10.3%	14.4%
Connecticut	4.1%	17.8%	Arizona	4.7%	16.0%	Illinois	0.6%	14.0%
Indiana	0.0%	17.2%	Tennessee	2.4%	12.9%	Wisconsin	7.1%	13.9%
Tennessee	4.4%	16.8%	Connecticut	2.5%	8.4%	California	12.3%	13.6%
Minnesota	6.3%	14.2%	South Carolina	2.0%	7.6%	Louisiana	9.3%	12.5%
Arizona	7.5%	13.9%	North Carolina	3.5%	7.2%	Maine	32.9%	12.3%
Rhode Island	7.2%	13.5%	Michigan	0.1%	7.1%	Delaware	5.8%	12.1%
Vermont	16.5%	12.2%	Massachusetts	0.0%	7.0%	Michigan	0.3%	10.9%
Nebraska	0.3%	12.0%	Oregon	4.6%	6.6%	Kentucky	10.0%	10.4%
Illinois	1.1%	11.6%	Idaho	7.1%	6.4%	North Carolina	9.3%	10.2%
South Carolina	1.9%	10.1%	Vermont	2.8%	6.4%	Indiana	0.0%	8.9%
Nevada	18.6%	8.4%	Wisconsin	3.9%	6.1%	Pennsylvania	5.3%	8.5%
Michigan	0.1%	8.2%	Louisiana	3.0%	5.8%	South Carolina	3.8%	8.0%
Massachusetts	0.0%	7.6%	Indiana	0.0%	5.8%	Missouri	12.4%	6.4%
Kansas	3.6%	7.2%	Missouri	12.1%	5.3%	Arizona	1.3%	6.3%
Dist. of Columbia	2.4%	6.6%	Kentucky	4.2%	5.2%	Montana	0.9%	4.3%
Oregon	3.9%	6.1%	Minnesota	2.4%	4.4%	Kansas	2.4%	4.3%
Hawaii	1.2%	6.0%	Rhode Island	2.9%	4.3%	Oklahoma	2.7%	4.2%
Montana	0.8%	5.3%	Mississippi	0.5%	4.3%	Georgia	13.3%	4.0%
Maine	23.6%	5.3%	Hawaii	1.1%	4.2%	Hawaii	0.7%	3.7%
Mississippi	0.6%	5.2%	Nebraska	0.2%	4.0%	Mississippi	1.5%	3.6%
Oklahoma	2.1%	5.1%	Montana	1.4%	3.7%	Nebraska	0.2%	3.6%
Missouri	8.2%	5.0%	Colorado	1.8%	3.3%	Minnesota	1.8%	3.5%
Idaho	3.2%	4.8%	Dist.of Columbia	3.1%	3.2%	Wyoming	3.6%	3.2%
Wyoming	5.3%	4.7%	Wyoming	5.2%	3.2%	New Mexico	0.0%	3.0%
Delaware	2.2%	4.5%	New Mexico	0.0%	3.0%	Iowa	2.2%	2.7%
Kentucky	4.6%	4.2%	Iowa	1.5%	2.8%	Rhode Island	3.6%	2.6%
Iowa	1.9%	4.0%	Washington	0.6%	2.6%	Oregon	7.3%	2.6%
Georgia	12.1%	3.5%	Nevada	18.2%	2.6%	Massachusetts	0.0%	2.1%
Washington	1.4%	3.2%	Oklahoma	1.9%	2.4%	Virgin Islands	0.0%	2.0%
Colorado	2.0%	3.2%	Kansas	1.5%	2.4%	Colorado	1.4%	1.9%
New Mexico	0.0%	2.9%	Georgia	8.0%	2.2%	Dist. of Columbia	2.1%	1.9%
North Carolina	1.4%	2.3%	Delaware	1.1%	2.0%	Vermont	1.5%	1.8%
Louisiana	2.2%	2.2%	New Jersey	0.3%	2.0%	Ohio	1.2%	1.8%
Virgin Islands	NA	2.2%	North Dakota	2.3%	1.7%	South Dakota	0.4%	1.8%
New Jersey	0.2%	1.9%	Virgin Islands	0.0%	1.7%	Nevada	8.4%	1.7%
Virginia	5.3%	1.7%	Florida	2.5%	1.6%	Florida	2.8%	1.6%
Texas	0.3%	1.4%	South Dakota	0.5%	1.5%	North Dakota	2.6%	1.5%
Arkansas	1.6%	1.3%	Ohio	0.7%	1.2%	Washington	1.3%	1.3%
South Dakota	0.7%	1.2%	Virginia	7.4%	1.1%	New Jersey	0.2%	1.2%
North Dakota	2.8%	1.2%	Maine	22.3%	1.1%	Virginia	16.1%	1.2%
Ohio	1.4%	1.1%	Texas	0.1%	0.7%	Utah	0.2%	1.1%
Florida	3.7%	0.7%	Arkansas	0.8%	0.3%	Texas	0.2%	0.8%
Utah	0.1%	0.1%	Utah	0.1%	0.3%	Arkansas	2.3%	0.5%
Alabama	0.0%	0.1%	Alabama	0.0%	0.0%	Alabama	0.0%	0.0%
Puerto Rico	1.0%	0.0%	Alaska	0.0%	0.0%	Puerto Rico	0.8%	0.0%
Alaska	0.0%	0.0%	Guam	0.0%	0.0%	Alaska	0.0%	0.0%
Guam	0.0%	0.0%	Puerto Rico	1.2%	0.0%	Guam	0.0%	0.0%

Appendix 2. Definitions and Data Sources for Variables in Regressions

Variable Name	Variable Definition	Variable Source
Zero Order Ratio	Number of Cases with Support Orders for Zero Cash ***divided by*** Number of Cases with Support Orders	Form OCSE-157 line 2c(A) and line 2(A)
Current Assistance Zero Order Ratio	Number of Current Assistance cases with Support Orders for Zero Cash ***divided by*** Number of Current Assistance cases with Support Orders	Form OCSE-157 line 2c(B) and line 2(B)
Former Assistance Zero Order Ratio	Number of Former Assistance cases with Support Orders for Zero Cash ***divided by*** Number of Former Assistance cases with Support Orders	Form OCSE-157 line 2c(C) and line 2(C)
Never Assistance Zero Order Ratio	Number of Never Assistance cases with Support Orders for Zero Cash ***divided by*** Number of Never Assistance cases with Support Orders	Form OCSE-157 line 2c(D) and line 2(D)
Never Assistance Medicaid-only Order Ratio	Number of Medicaid-Only cases with Orders ***divided by*** Number of Never Assistance cases with Support Orders	Form OCSE-157 line 2d(D) and line 2(D)
Expenditures per Case	Total Administrative Expenditures ***divided by*** Number of Cases	Form OCSE-396 line 7 (A+C) (formerly 396A) and Form OCSE-157 line 1
Imprisonment Ratio	Number of Sentenced Prisoners under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities per 100,000 U.S. Residents	Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program. Generated using the Corrections Statistical Analysis Tool at www.bjs.gov
Order Establishment Performance Measure	Number of Cases with Support Orders ***divided by*** Number of Cases	Form OCSE-157 line 2 and line 1

Appendix 3. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Results

	Dependent Variables				
Explanatory Variables	Zero Order Ratio	Current Assistance Zero Order Ratio	Former Assistance Zero Order Ratio	Never Assistance Zero Order Ratio	Order Establishment Performance Measure
	Estimated Coefficients (Standard Errors)				
Zero Order Ratio					6.1581 (5.7780)
Medicaid-Only Order Ratio	0.0435** (0.0133)			0.07349** (0.0131)	
Expenditures per Case	0.0002** (0.00002)	0.0003** (0.00003)	0.0002** (0.00002)	0.0001** (0.00002)	
Imprisonment Ratio	8.6792* (3.8685)	18.2222** (5.5441)	9.0998* (4.0142)	5.4261 (3.8112)	
State and Year Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted R2	0.754	0.648	0.802	0.786	0.821
Sample Size	784	784	784	784	784
** p < .01; * p <.05					