



Re-Tooling Michigan's Child Support Enforcement Program

MiCSES Enforcement Activities

Analysis Report

August 2015



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Curtis Center Program Evaluation Group

The Curtis Center Program Evaluation Group trains and professionally prepares students and recent social work graduates in program evaluation by providing evaluation services to a broad range of community-based agencies. Established in September 2011, the Program Evaluation Group at the University of Michigan's School of Social Work engages the community to provide professional evaluation services and matches students' educational goals with projects. Employing a utilization-focused approach to evaluation, the Program Evaluation Group provides high-quality, professional evaluation services through a social work lens.

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Purpose of the Report

This report was written by the Curtis Center Program Evaluation Group at the University of Michigan School of Social Work (UM-SSW) to provide the results of the final analysis of the enforcement activity recorded in the Michigan Child Support Enforcement System (MiCSES) for the Re-Tooling Michigan's Child Support Enforcement Program (Re-Tooling grant). This report provides analysis of: (1) the demographics of non-custodial parents (NCPs) in MiCSES; (2) the types of enforcement activities that are used with NCPs; (3) examination of the association between enforcement activities used and payment; and (4) the combination of major enforcement activities that has the greatest impact on whether non-compliant NCPs pay at least 80% of their obligations.

Grant Overview

In the summer of 2011, the State of Michigan Office of Child Support (OCS) and the University of Michigan School of Social Work (UM SSW) agreed to collaborate on a grant proposal to the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement entitled, "Re-Tooling Michigan's Child Support Enforcement Program" (Re-Tooling). A federal Office of Child Support Enforcement grant was awarded to the State of Michigan OCS in September 2011. The contract between the State of Michigan OCS and UM SSW was signed effective January 1, 2012.

The expected grant outcomes included: (1) improve research on the current data to support evidence-driven selection of approaches to child support collection; (2) sophisticated development of "tool kit" of current strategies and new piloted strategies; and (3) dissemination of both research and successful pilot strategies to enable greater success in child support collection. These activities are being analyzed to determine the increase child support collections, increase the collection of arrears, and ultimately improve the financial wellbeing of children and self-sufficiency of families.

The Re-Tooling grant was originally awarded for three years, September 2011 through August 2014. A no-cost extension was awarded to continue the project for one additional year, through August 2015.

The Re-Tooling grant included three major efforts: analysis of existing child support enforcement activities and two (2) pilot programs: Predictive Modeling (PM) and Compromise Arrears in Return for On-Time Support (CAROTS).

Throughout the Re-Tooling grant period, UM-SSW has been analyzing the Michigan Child Support Enforcement System (MiCSES) data for descriptives and trends. Analysis of MiCSES will be used to document the types of enforcement activities that are used, with whom they are used, and the effects of the use of these activities on payment of obligation.

The two (2) pilot programs began during the second year of the Re-Tooling grant. The two pilot programs were selected by the OCS Program Leadership Group (PLG), the advisory group for the Re-Tooling grant. County Friend of the Court (FOC) offices volunteered to participate in the Re-Tooling pilots.

Methodology

Regression Analysis using MiCSES Data

A. Data Access

MiCSES data were provided via VPN download from the Data Warehouse using SQL Assistant. Data for these analyses were downloaded on October 31, 2014.

B. Data Preparation and Cleaning

Using Stata,¹ data tables were merged into an analysis file. The following tables were used: Major Activity Diary; Minor Activity Diary; Receipt; Obligation; Support Order; Case Member; and Member Demographics.

While there were a large number of cases overall, statistical analysis relies upon having the same cases in every data table that will be merged into the overall data file; not every case was available in every data table. To be included in the final dataset, the NCP must have had: (1) at least one obligation between December 1, 2009 and October 31, 2013; (2) at least one receipt during the same time frame; and (3) at least one activity chain of any kind. These requirements were necessary to be able to link payment to activities. Data tables were merged based on IV-D Member ID. The final data table contains the data from common IV-D Member ID's across the merged table.

NCPs with more than 30 payment obligations (2.1%, n=14,032) were removed from analyses since these are considered extreme cases and would skew the results.

C. Data Analysis

Analysis started with the generation of univariate statistics² of member demographics, percent of obligation paid, and major activities. Categorical variables³ were analyzed using frequencies, number, and percent. Continuous variables⁴ were analyzed using number, mean, median, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum.

Bivariate analyses such as t-tests⁵ were conducted on each of the major and minor activities.

Correlations are reported to show which major and minor activities are *associated* with higher and lower payment. Multivariate analyses in the form of linear regressions⁶ were used.

¹ Stata is a statistical analysis software.

² Univariates are analyses of a single variable.

³ A categorical variable is a variable that can take on one of a limited, and usually fixed, number of possible values, thus assigning each response to a particular group or "category."

⁴ A continuous variable can take on any value between its minimum value and its maximum value.

⁵ A t-test examines whether two samples are different by comparing the means of a continuous variable (see above) within two groups.

⁶ Linear regressions predict scores on one variable (dependent variable) from those on one or more others (independent variables), while taking into account the influence of all the independent variables.



Classification Tree Analysis Using MiCSES Data

Classification tree analysis is a type of decision tree analysis used to identify a set of characteristics (receipt or non-receipt of enforcement) that best differentiates individuals based on a categorical outcome variable (paying 80% or more of their obligation).⁷ Classification tree analysis was used to examine what combination of major enforcement activities best differentiate between non-compliant NCPs who pay 80% or more of their obligations and non-compliant NCPs who continue to pay less than 80% of their obligations.

The results of a classification tree analysis are typically displayed in a multi-level tree diagram which is created one “branch,” or level, at a time based on the strength of the association⁸ between each characteristic (enforcement activities) and the outcome variable (payment). Specifically, the first branch is created by: (1) identifying the enforcement activity which is most closely related to meeting the 80% payment threshold; and (2) splitting individuals into two subgroups based on whether they received that enforcement activity. For each subgroup, the likelihood of a NCP in the subgroup meeting the 80% payment threshold is calculated.

Then, for each subgroup of individuals, a second enforcement activity is identified that has the next strongest association with meeting the 80% payment threshold. This iterative process continues until all enforcement activities which have a statistically significant association with meeting the 80% payment threshold have been included as branches in the tree.

All subgroups of individuals shown in a classification tree are *exhaustive*, meaning each individual is included in a subgroup, and *mutually exclusive*, meaning each individual in the analysis is only included in one subgroup.⁹

⁷ All identified characteristics (enforcement activities) for the classification tree analysis are categorical variables with two possible values (e.g. “yes” or “no”). The outcome variable is payment of obligation, specifically if a NCP pays 80% or more of their obligation (“yes” or “no”).

⁸ The strength of the association between two variables refers to how closely the variables are related.

⁹ Thomas, E.H., & Galambos, N. (2004). What Satisfies Students? Mining Student-Opinion Data with Regression and Decision Tree Analysis. *Research in Higher Education*, 45(3), 251-269.

A. Analysis Design

In order to more clearly understand the combination of major enforcement activities that had the largest impact on the payment behavior of non-compliant NCPs, the data were split into three time periods: (1) a “pre-activity period” of six months prior to the start of the activity period (December 1, 2009 – May 30, 2010), in which NCP payment behavior prior to the activity period was captured; (2) an “activity period” (June 1, 2010 – August 30, 2013), in which major enforcement activity receipt was captured; and (3) a “post-activity period” of six months following the activity period (May 1, 2013 – October 31, 2013), in which NCP payment behavior after the activity period was captured.¹⁰



B. Data Preparation and Cleaning

To create a final analysis file for the classification tree analysis, SAS¹¹ was first used to merge the following data tables: Case Member; Case Details; Major Activity Diary; Receipts; and Obligations. Data tables were merged based on the IV-D Member ID so that information for each member was contained in one row in the dataset, thereby ensuring that each member would only be “counted” once in all analyses.

Members were included in the final analysis file if they met the following criteria:

1. Must be a NCP.
2. Received at least one major enforcement activity during an “activity period.”
3. Had at least one obligation in the “pre-activity period.”
4. Had at least one obligation in the “post-activity period.”
5. Had a total receipt to obligation ratio¹² greater than zero¹³ in the “pre-activity period.”
6. Had a total receipt to obligation ratio greater than zero in the “post-activity period.”

¹⁰ NCPs could also receive major enforcement activities during the “pre-activity period” and the “post-activity period,” which may influence the NCPs payment behavior and is not captured as part of this analysis.

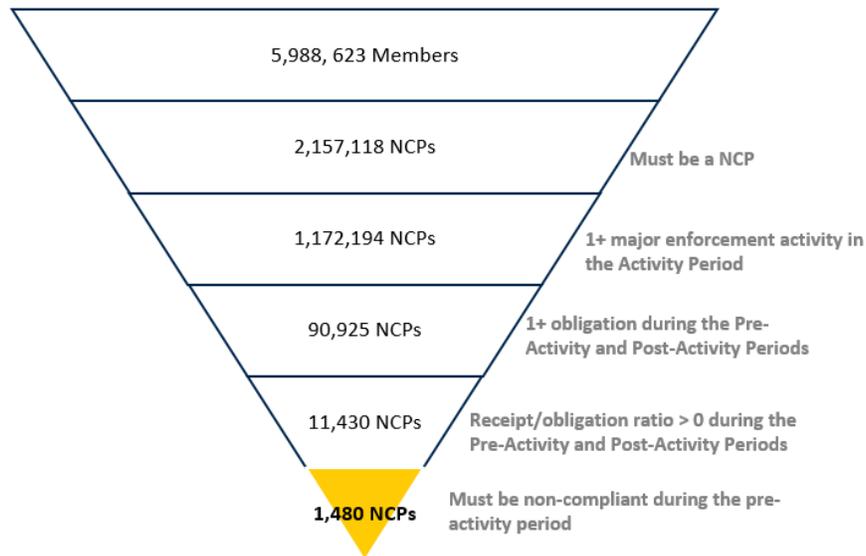
¹¹ SAS is a statistical software.

¹² Receipt to obligation ratio was calculated by dividing the total amount of payments made by a NCP over a period of time (e.g. pre-activity period) by the NCPs total amount of obligations over the same period of time.

¹³ NCPs with a payment to obligation ratio of zero were excluded from the analysis since a receipt to obligation ratio of zero means the NCP did not have any obligations and did not have any receipts during the study period of interest.



A total of 11,430 NCPs met the above criteria and were included in the analysis file. Compliant NCPs who paid 80% or more of their obligations in the pre-activity period (n=9,950, 87%) were removed from the analysis file, resulting in a final, overall sample of 1,480 non-compliant NCPs.



In order to explore possible differences between Wayne County and the rest of Michigan in the impact of major enforcement activity on NCP payment behavior, the overall sample was divided into two sub-samples: (1) a “Wayne Only” sample of non-compliant NCPs with all of their support orders issued by Wayne County (n=157, 15% of non-compliant NCPs with data available on the county which issued their order); and (2) a “Non-Wayne” sample of non-compliant NCPs with all of their support orders issued by counties other than Wayne County (n=868, 85% of non-compliant NCPs with data available on the county which issued their order). One non-compliant NCP who had support orders issued in both Wayne County and another county was excluded from both sub-samples.

C. Data Analysis

Frequencies were first calculated to capture the percent of NCPs in all three study samples (overall sample, “Wayne Only” sample and “Non-Wayne” sample) who received each major enforcement activity and the percent of NCPs in all three study samples who paid at least 80% of their obligations in the “post-activity period.”

Classification Tree Analysis using the Overall Sample

Before conducting the overall classification tree analysis, the overall sample was randomly divided into three sub-samples of NCPs: (1) a training sample¹⁴ (40% of the final sample); (2) a validation

¹⁴ The classification tree was initially built using the data from the training sample. This sample “trains” the statistical software in how the data fits into the classification tree.

sample¹⁵ (40% of the final sample); and (3) a testing sample¹⁶ (20% of the final sample). Using multiple sub-samples of data to build a classification tree improves the generalizability of the results presented in the tree.¹⁷

The classification tree analysis was conducted in JMP¹⁸ using the training, validation and testing samples. Statistics such as R^2 were examined to evaluate the performance¹⁹ of the classification tree.

Classification Tree Analysis using the “Wayne Only” and “Non-Wayne” samples

Classification tree analyses were also conducted for the “Wayne Only” and “Non-Wayne” samples using a statistical technique called 10-fold cross validation. This technique: (1) randomly divided the sample for each tree into ten folds, or subsamples; (2) used nine subsamples as training samples and one subsample as a validation sample to build and fine-tune the classification tree; and (3) repeated the previous step nine times, using a different subsample as the validation sample each time, so that each of the ten subsamples was used once to fine-tune the final tree. For small samples, like the “Wayne Only” sample, ten-fold cross validation is preferable²⁰ to dividing the sample into training, validation and testing samples since all of the data are still used to build and fine-tune the classification tree.

Friend Survey

An online Qualtrics survey was distributed to Friends about their FOC office’s use of MiCSES, including how often they use MiCSES to track enforcement activities, training on MiCSES for enforcement staff, and how well data analysis would reflect the enforcement activities of their office. The Friend survey was completed by 37 of 63 Friends, for a response rate of 59%.

Descriptive statistics, such as frequencies, were generated.

¹⁵ The validation sample is used to “fine-tune” the tree and prevent it from “overfitting” the data, or explaining the current data well but performing poorly on new data.

¹⁶ The testing sample is used to evaluate how well the tree works on a new sample of data.

¹⁷ Tremblay, S. (2005). Decision Tree Validation: A Comprehensive Approach. Paper presented at the 30th Annual SAS Users Group International Meeting, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁸ JMP is a statistical software.

¹⁹ Performance entails how well the classification tree fits the data as well as how accurately the characteristics included in the tree differentiate between NCPs who did and did not pay 80% or more of their obligations in the post-activity period.

²⁰ Bengio, Y. & Grandvalet, Y. (2004). No Unbiased Estimator of the Variance of K-Fold Cross Validation. Journal of Machine Learning Research, 5, 1089-1105.



Limitations of the Data and Analysis

Interpretation of the data analysis and findings should consider the following limitations:

(1) Administrative Database: MiCSES functions as an administrative database for the child support system. Administrative datasets often come with their own set of limitations on the quality, validity,²¹ and reliability²² of the data. Refer to Appendix A for an outline of the characteristics of high quality administrative data and how MiCSES fits or does not fit these characteristics.

(2) Contamination:²³ NCPs receive multiple enforcement activities at any given time. A large threat to the internal validity of the data analysis is contamination. Because NCPs receive multiple activities at a time, the data analysis cannot attribute an outcome to one given enforcement activity.

(3) Variation at County-Level: FOC offices reported different ways of conducting and reporting enforcement activities. FOC offices do not consistently use the MiCSES enforcement chains in the same way. Major activity are often executed differently in different FOC offices and sometimes there are even differences between workers within the same FOC office. Therefore, data analysis on major enforcement activities does not accurately reflect all of the enforcement work performed. Because FOC offices use enforcement activities differently, aggregate data analysis is not representative of the work.

Approximately half of the Friends (48%) responding to the UM-SSW survey (37 number of 63) do not think that the data analyzed from MiCSES will accurately reflect the enforcement activities of their FOC office.

(4) Limitations in Analysis Design: Due to the nature of the child support enforcement system and MiCSES, the design of the classification tree analysis is limited. One way in which the analysis design is limited is that NCPs could be receiving enforcement activities during the “pre-activity period” or the “post-activity period.” In this way, the design is not a true pre/post design. The enforcement activities that NCPs receive during the “pre-activity period” and the “post-activity period” could also impact their payment behavior, but these activities are not captured in the analysis.

(5) Does Not Account for External Factors: This analysis does not account for external factors and how they may influence NCPs payment behavior, such as NCP or family characteristics, county or state context, etc. For example, the analysis does not account for if a NCP became employed during

²¹ Data validity refers to the extent to which the data reports what it is supposed to report; the accuracy of the data. The data recorded in MiCSES is not always valid as it does not report what it is supposed to (all enforcement activities).

²² Data reliability refers to the consistency of the data. The data recorded in MiCSES is not consistent among all counties.

²³ Data contamination occurs when multiple interventions occur at the same time. When data becomes contaminated in this way, the effect of one intervention cannot be determined.

the “activity period.” This change in employment status might have had more of an effect of the NCPs payment behavior than the enforcement activities that were used.

Due to the limitations outlined here, the results presented in this report need to be interpreted with caution. Associations between enforcement activities and payment behavior can be made, but causal effect cannot be determined due to the limitations outlined.

Analysis Terminology

Regression Coefficient: shows the strength and direction of the relationship between the enforcement activity and percent obligation paid. A positive coefficient means that the enforcement activity is associated with increased payment obligation paid while a negative coefficient suggests that the enforcement activity is associated with decreased percent of obligation paid. The difference between regression and correlations is that regression shows how a specific activity is associated with payment when in the presence of other activities (i.e. when multiple activities are occurring). The value of the coefficient is an indication of how much of an effect the activity has on percent obligation paid, when accounting for responses across all other enforcement activities.

Standard Error: numerical representation of how much deviation exists in NCP responses. A low standard error suggests that most NCP responses were similar while higher standard errors suggest that responses for that enforcement activity were more varied.

P-value: indicates statistical significance when less than 0.05.

R-squared value: indicates how well the regression model explains variance in the data. A high R-squared indicates that the variation in data is explained by the variables in the regression model. A low R-squared indicates that other factors are impacting the variance in the data.



Use of MiCSES

The majority of Friends (62%) indicated that their FOC offices use MiCSES for most data tracking (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Self-reported use of MiCSES in FOC offices to input child support enforcement activity (n=37).



Most of the Friends indicated that their offices use MiCSES to track Show Cause (97%), Tax Intercept (89%), and Review and Modification (89%). However, less than half of the Friends indicated that their offices used MiCSES to track FEN003 and Parenting Time (Figure 2). Tax intercept is an automatic MiCSES enforcement activity used in all offices. However, other activities, such as Rev/Mod is a required action but not all FOC offices perform the activity in MiCSES.

Figure 2. Self-reported use of MiCSES to track enforcement activities (n=38).

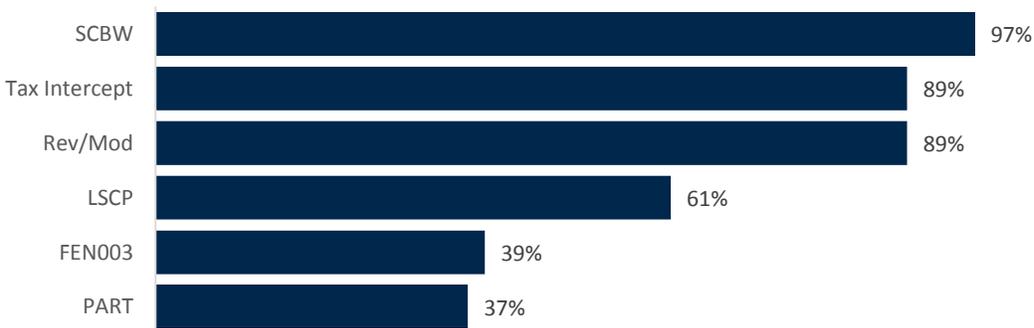
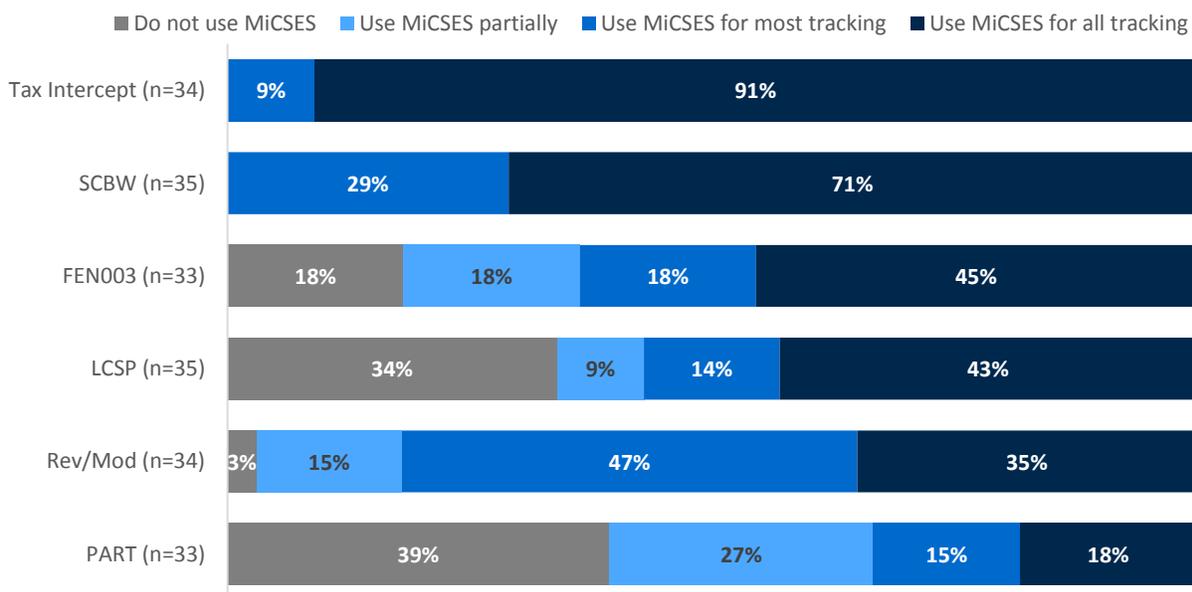


Figure 3 reports how FOC offices use MiCSES for tracking specific major activities. Friends report using MiCSES to track Tax Intercept and Show Cause the most. However, Friends report using MiCSES to track Parenting Time and License Suspension the least.

Figure 3. Self-reported use of MiCSES to track specific activities.



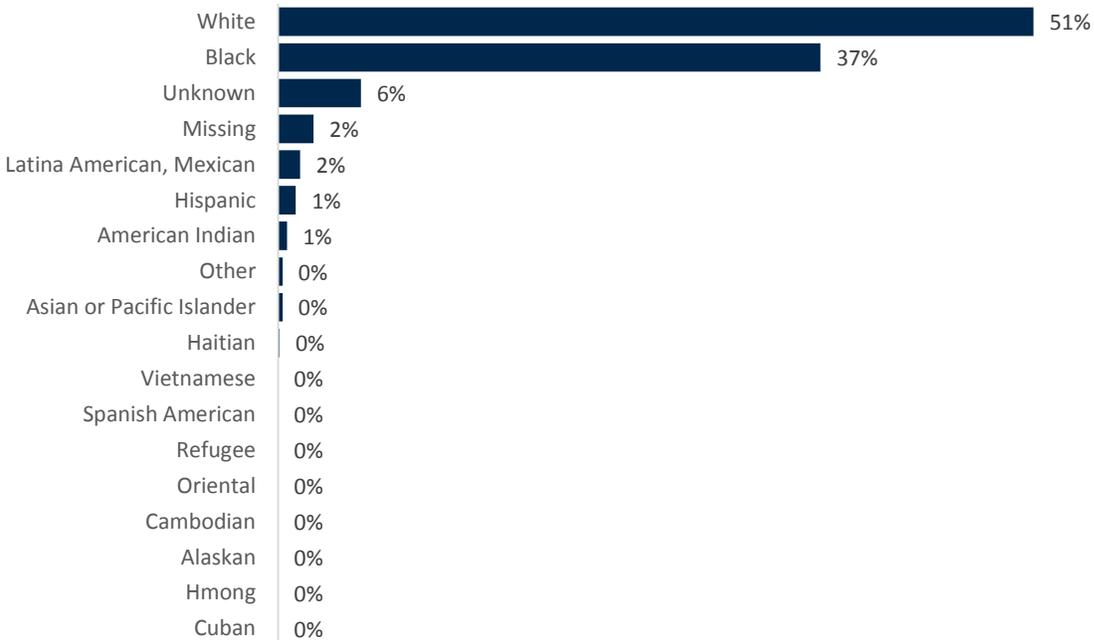


NCP Characteristics

Description of NCP Characteristics

According to the MiCSES system, approximately half of NCPs (51.1%) are white, followed by 36.7% who are Black. Within the MiCSES system, 5.6% of NCPs had their race listed as “Unknown” and 2.4% of NCPs did not have a race listed (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Race of NCPs in MiCSES (n=676,102).



The race of NCPs listed in MiCSES was recoded to collapse into meaningful categories based on commonly used racial categories. The race of NCPs after recoding is presented in Figure 5. After re-coding, 5.6% of NCPs had their race listed as “Unknown” in MiCSES, 0.4% of NCPs had their race listed as “Other,” and 2.7% of NCPs did not have a category listed for race.

Figure 5. Recoded race of NCPs in MiCSES (n=676,102).



The majority of NCPs (92.6%) were male, according to MiCSES. Additionally, 0.4% of NCPs did not had a sex listed in MiCSES (Figure 6).

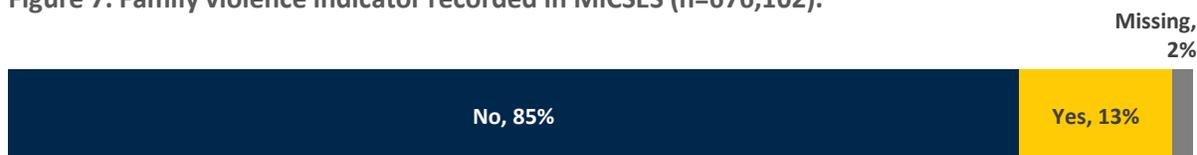
Figure 6. Sex of NCP in MiCSES (n=676,102).



NCPs ranged in age from 18 years or 97 years old, with an **average age of 40 years**. Age was calculated as of October 31, 2013, the end of the range of data analyzed, based on date of birth. Additionally, 0.3% of NCPs did not have a date of birth listed.

According to MiCSES, the majority of NCPs (85.3%) have experienced family violence previously but it is now not an issue (indicated as “No” in MiCSES). In addition, 1.7% of NCPs did not have information listed in the family violence category, indicating that no family violence was ever claimed (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Family violence indicator recorded in MiCSES (n=676,102).



The majority of NCPs (65.8%) had an alias listed in the MiCSES system. There was no missing data in the Alias category (Figure 8).

Figure 8. If the NCP has an alias, according to MiCSES (n=676,102).



The majority of NCPs (78.9%) did not have information in the Self-Employed category. Approximately 1% (1.1%) of NCPs were self-employed (Figure 9).

Figure 9. If the NCP is self-employed, according to MiCSES (n=676,102).





The majority of NCPs (71.2%) had a driver's license. There was not missing information in the Driver's License category in MiCSES (Figure 10).

Figure 10. If the NCP has a driver's license, according to MiCSES (n=676,102).



The majority of NCPs (96.5%) did not have an email address, according to the MiCSES system. There was no missing information in the email address category in MiCSES (Figure 11).

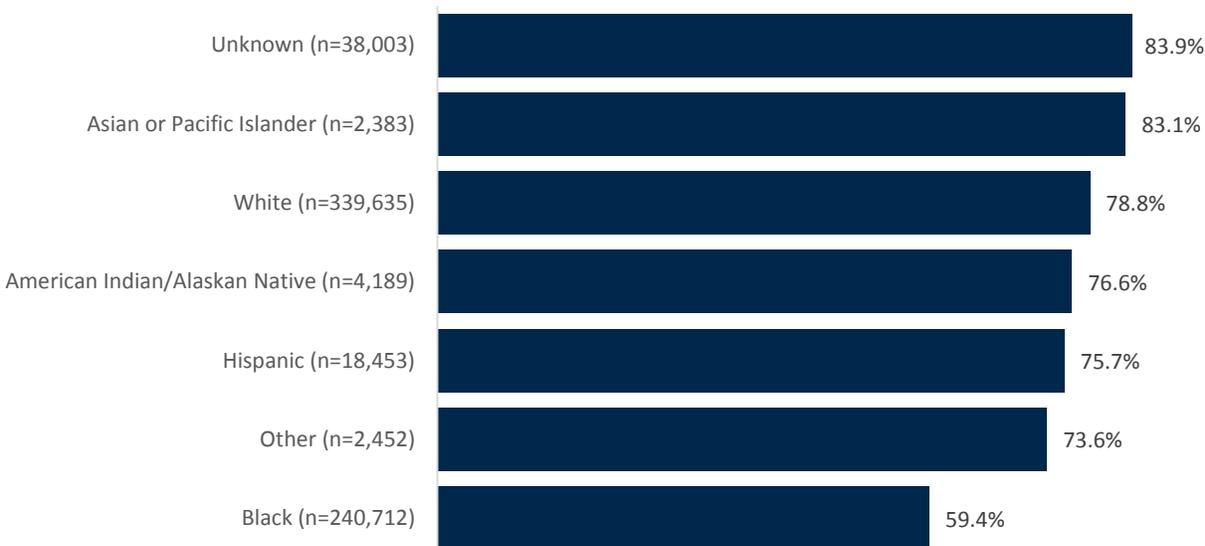
Figure 11. If the NCP has an email address, according to MiCSES (n=676,102).



Association of NCP Characteristics to Payment

The average percent of obligation paid for NCPs with a race listed as “Unknown” was 83.9%. The lowest percent of obligation paid was by NCPs with their race listed as Black at 59.4% (Figure 12). The difference in average percent of obligation paid by racial category of NCP was statistically significant, with a p-value<0.05.

Figure 12. Average percent of obligation paid by race, p-value<0.05 (n=645,827).



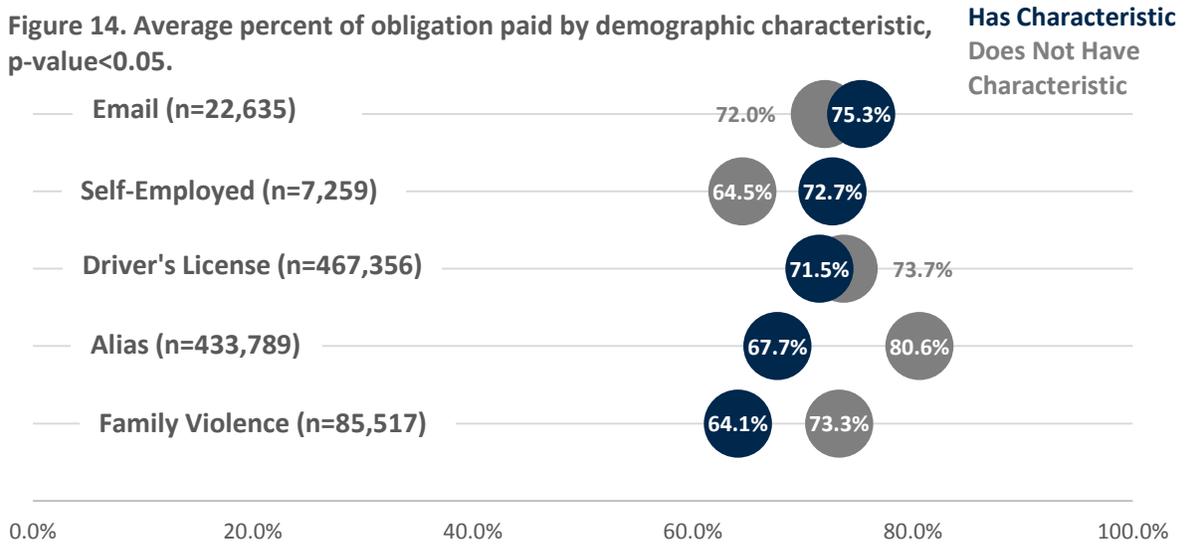
NCPs who had their sex listed as “Unknown” had the highest average percent of obligation paid at 98.0% (Figure 13). The difference in the average percent of obligation paid by NCP sex was statistically significant, with a p-value less than 0.05.

Figure 13. Average percent of obligation paid by NCP sex, p-value<0.05 (n=662,070).





NCPs that had an email address (75.3%) and were self-employed (72.7%) had a higher average percent of obligation paid compared to NCPs who did not (Figure 14). The difference in average percent of obligation paid for all of the demographic characteristics shown below were statistically significant, with a p-value less than 0.05.



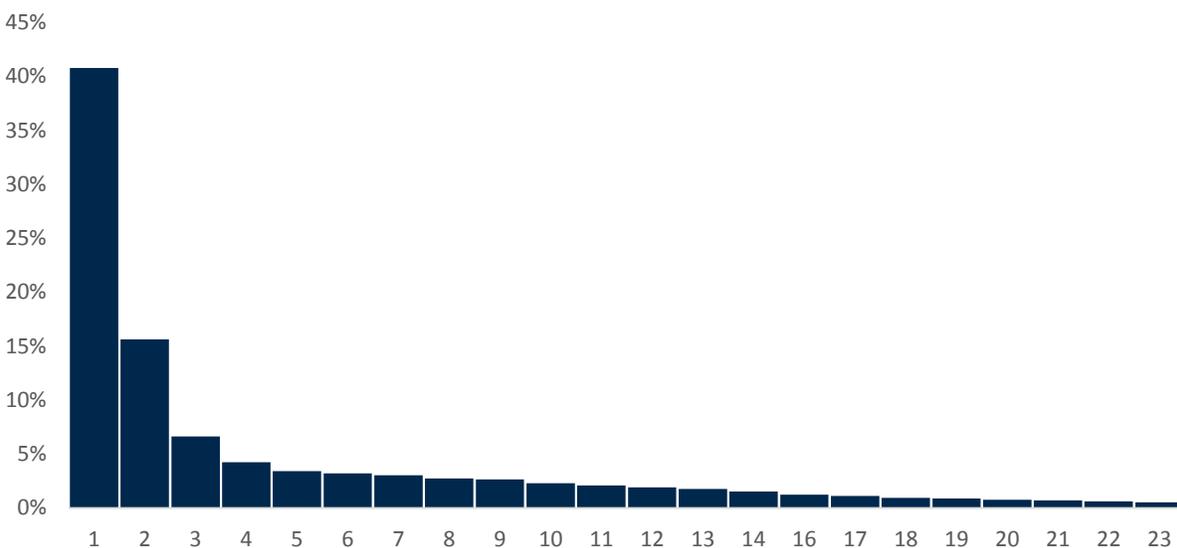
Regression Analysis Using MiCSES Data

Description of Major Enforcement Activities

No major enforcement activities were used on 12.5% of NCPs.²⁴ Of the NCPs who received a major enforcement activity (87.5%), the number of major enforcement activities ranged from one (1) to 141, with an **average of 6.12 major enforcement activities in the three years of data analyzed.**

The majority of NCPs (95%) had 23 or less major enforcement activities. Of NCPs that had between one (1) and 23 major enforcement activities, the average number of major enforcement activities was 4.73. Figure 15 shows the distribution of the number of major enforcement activities of NCPs in the three years of data analyzed.

Figure 15. Distribution of number of major activities of NCPs, range: 1-23 (n=552,717).



When income withholding (IIWO) is not included, the majority of NCPs (95%) had 17 or less major enforcement activities. Of NCPs that had between one (1) and 17 major enforcement activities not including income withholding, the average number of major enforcement activities was 4.06. Figure 16 (next page) shows the distribution of the number of major enforcement activities not including income withholding of NCPs in the three years of data analyzed.

²⁴ NCPs who did not receive a major enforcement activity received other major activities not related to payment enforcement.



Figure 16. Distribution of number of major activities of NCPs not including IIWO, range: 1-17 (n=504,938).

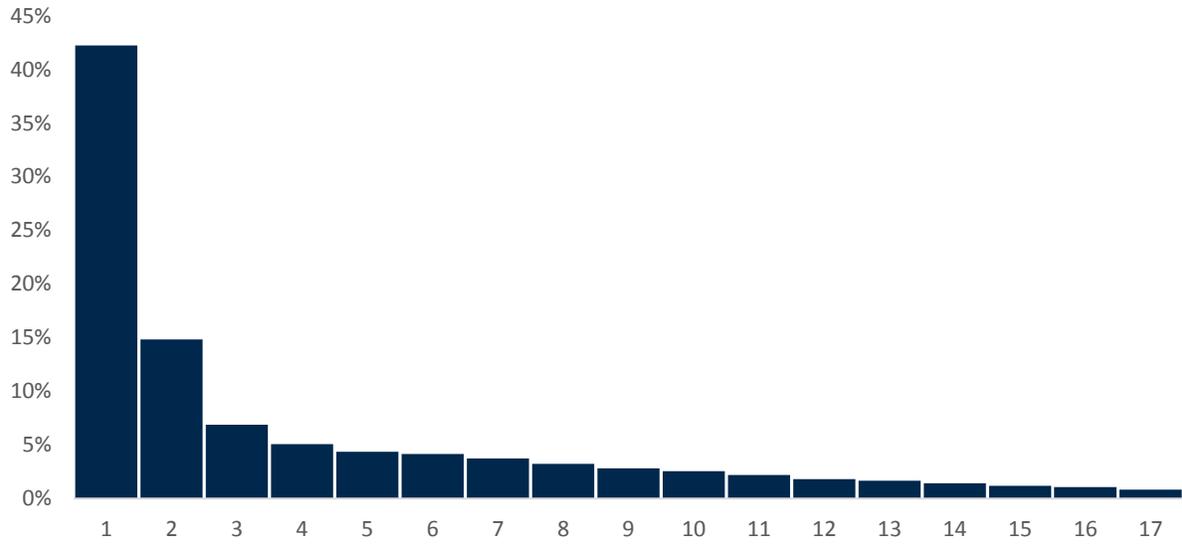


Table 1 Interpretation: IIWO was used with 40.06% of NCPs. Of the 265,219 NCPs that received IIWO, the number of times a NCP received IIWO ranged from one (1) to 86 times, with an average of 2.92 times.

SCRE was not used with any NCPs.

Table 1. Frequency and average number of times major enforcement activities are used with NCPs (n=662,070).

Enforcement Activity	Percentage of NCPs	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
IIWO	40.1%	265,219	1	86	2.92
NMSN	37.9%	250,831	1	57	2.79
REVMD	36.0%	238,234	1	13	1.46
SCBW	35.4%	234,203	1	51	2.77
UNEM	18.0%	118,959	1	19	1.85
ADLV	17.4%	115,003	1	66	2.90
CRAR	17.0%	112,616	1	80	1.96
CASE	14.4%	95,380	1	5	1.11
DNOT	12.2%	80,947	1	33	1.09
IOTL	3.3%	21,684	1	8	1.13
LCSP	3.1%	20,787	1	65	2.47
PART	1.4%	9,345	1	72	2.43
AENF	0.3%	1,762	1	3	1.06
RGOO	0.2%	1,459	1	4	1.12
SCMB	0.2%	1,183	1	20	1.37
INSL	0.1%	737	1	7	1.60
MILI	0.1%	541	1	4	1.89
SCMI	0.1%	485	1	3	1.09
TAXA	0.0%	164	1	2	1.02
WAGE	0.0%	79	1	2	1.01
TOFF	0.0%	44	1	1	1.00
LNFP	0.0%	17	1	1	1.00
QDRO	0.0%	7	1	1	1.00
BOND	0.0%	4	1	1	1.00
SCRE	0.0%	0			



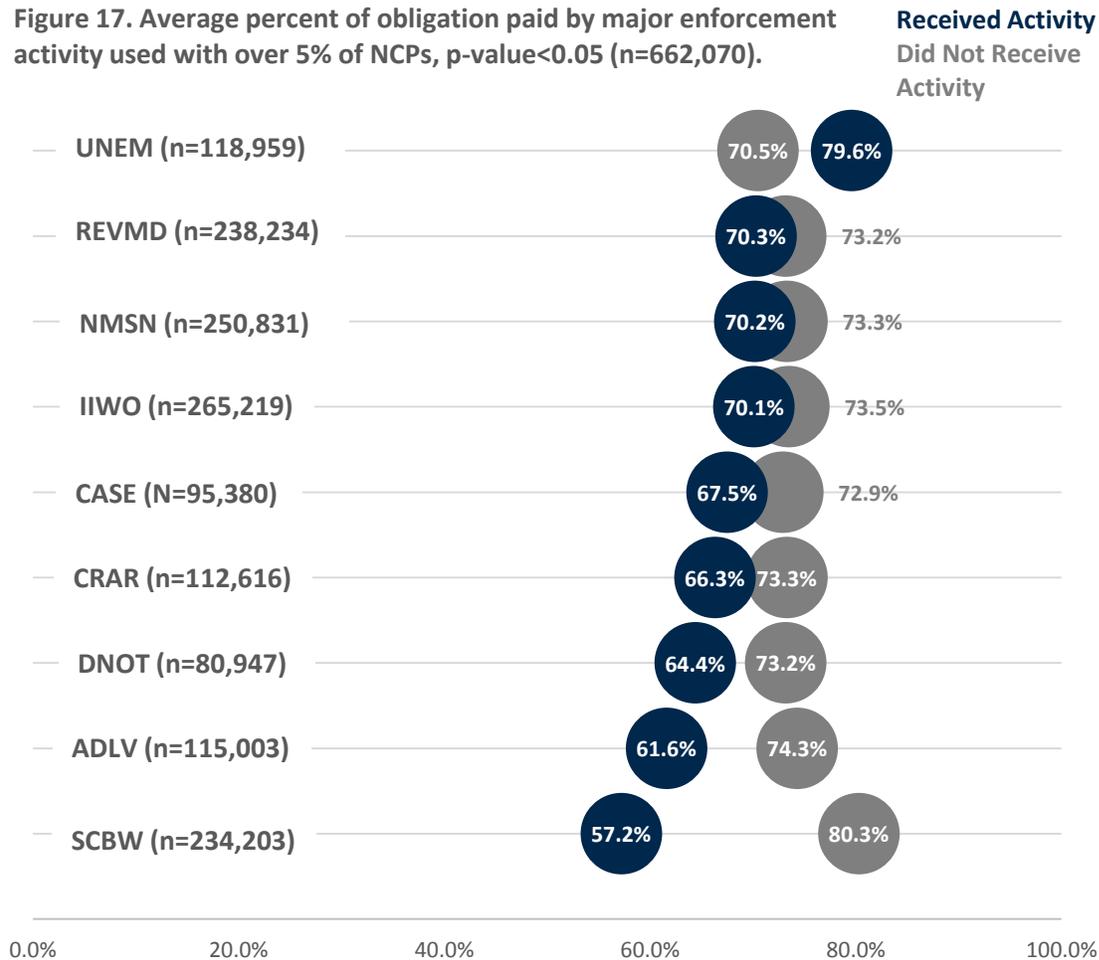
Association of Major Enforcement Activities to Payment

A. Bivariate Associations

Figure 17 only shows major enforcement activities that were used with 5% or more of NCPs.

Figure 17 Interpretation: NCPs that received UNEM paid an average of 79.6% of their obligation, compared to NCPs that did not have UNEM, who paid an average of 70.5% of their obligation. All of the differences in percent of obligation paid when a major enforcement activity was used compared to when it was not used were statistically significant, with p-values less than 0.05.

Figure 17. Average percent of obligation paid by major enforcement activity used with over 5% of NCPs, p-value<0.05 (n=662,070).



B. Multivariate Associations

Table 2 Interpretation: When UNEM is used, there is an average 15.3% higher percent of obligation paid when other major activities are controlled for. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value<.0001.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 8.4% of the variance in percent of obligation paid ($R^2=8.4\%$).

Table 2. Change in percent of obligation paid from major enforcement activities based on multiple variable linear regression (n=662,070).

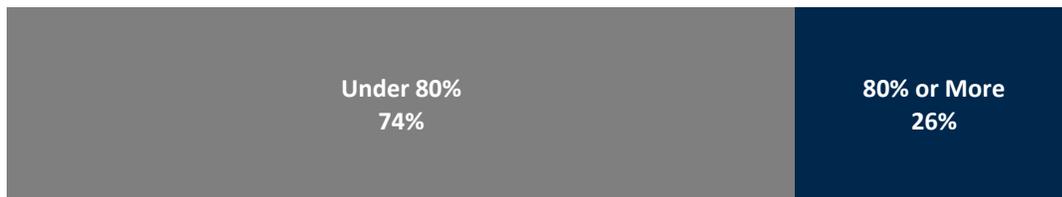
Major Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
UNEM	15.3	0.1	<.0001
IIWO	1.4	0.1	<.0001
REVMD	1.2	0.1	<.0001
NMSN	0.7	0.1	<.0001
CASE	-0.5	0.2	.002
CRAR	-0.5	0.2	.005
DNOT	-4.0	0.2	<.0001
ADLV	-8.0	0.1	<.0001
SCBW	-23.9	0.1	<.0001



Classification Tree Analysis: Overall Sample Results

The classification tree analyses for all three study samples examined if NCPs went from not being in compliance during the pre-activity period, to being in compliance in the post-activity period. Approximately one-quarter of NCPs in the overall sample went from being non-compliant in the “pre-activity period” to paying 80% or more of their obligation during the “post-activity period” (Figure 18).

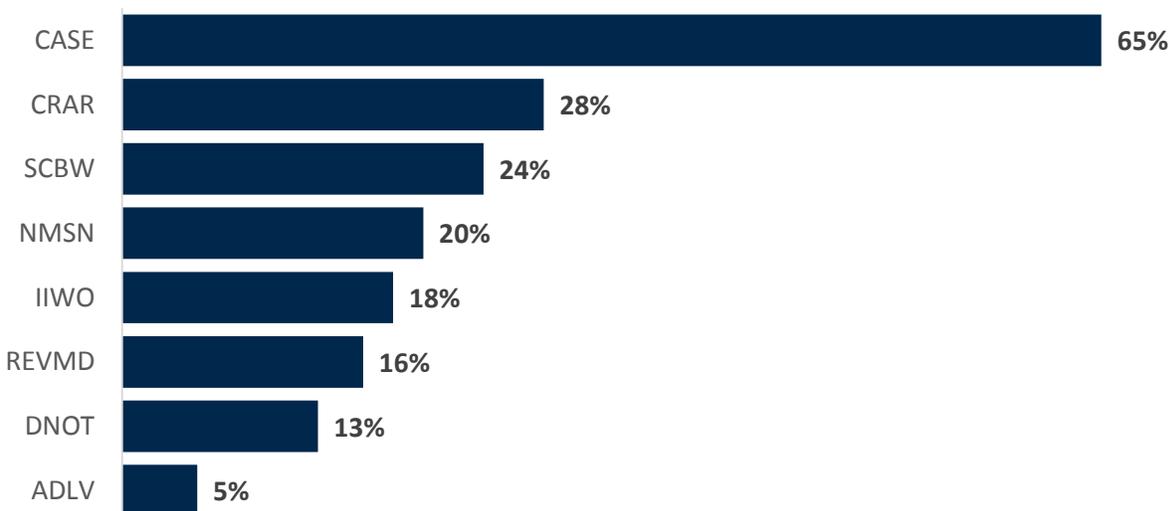
Figure 18. Among NCPs in the overall sample who were not in compliance in the pre-activity period, 26% had a payment/obligation ratio of 80% or more (were in compliance) during the post-activity period (n=1,480).



Within the overall sample, Case Remedy was used with the most NCPs (65%) during the activity period, followed by Credit Reporting at 28% of NCPs and Show Cause at 24% of NCPs (Figure 19). The remaining major enforcement activities not shown in Figure 19²⁵ were received by less than 5% of NCPs in the overall sample and were not included in the classification tree analysis.

²⁵ These activities include: UNEM, LCSP, IOTL, PART, RGOO, AENF, SCMB, MILI, LNFP, SCMI, TOFF, TAXA, INSL, QDRO, WAGE, and BOND.

Figure 19. Frequency of major enforcement activities used with NCPs in the overall sample. (n=1,480).



Based on the classification tree analysis (Figure 20, next page), six major enforcement activities had a significant impact on whether or not a NCP in the overall sample met the threshold of paying 80% of their obligation:

- Immediate Income Withholding (IIWO)
- Show Cause Bench Warrant (SCBW)
- Credit Bureau Reporting (CRAR)
- Insurance Enforcement (NMSN)
- Generate Delinquency Note (DNOT)
- Case Remedy (CASE)

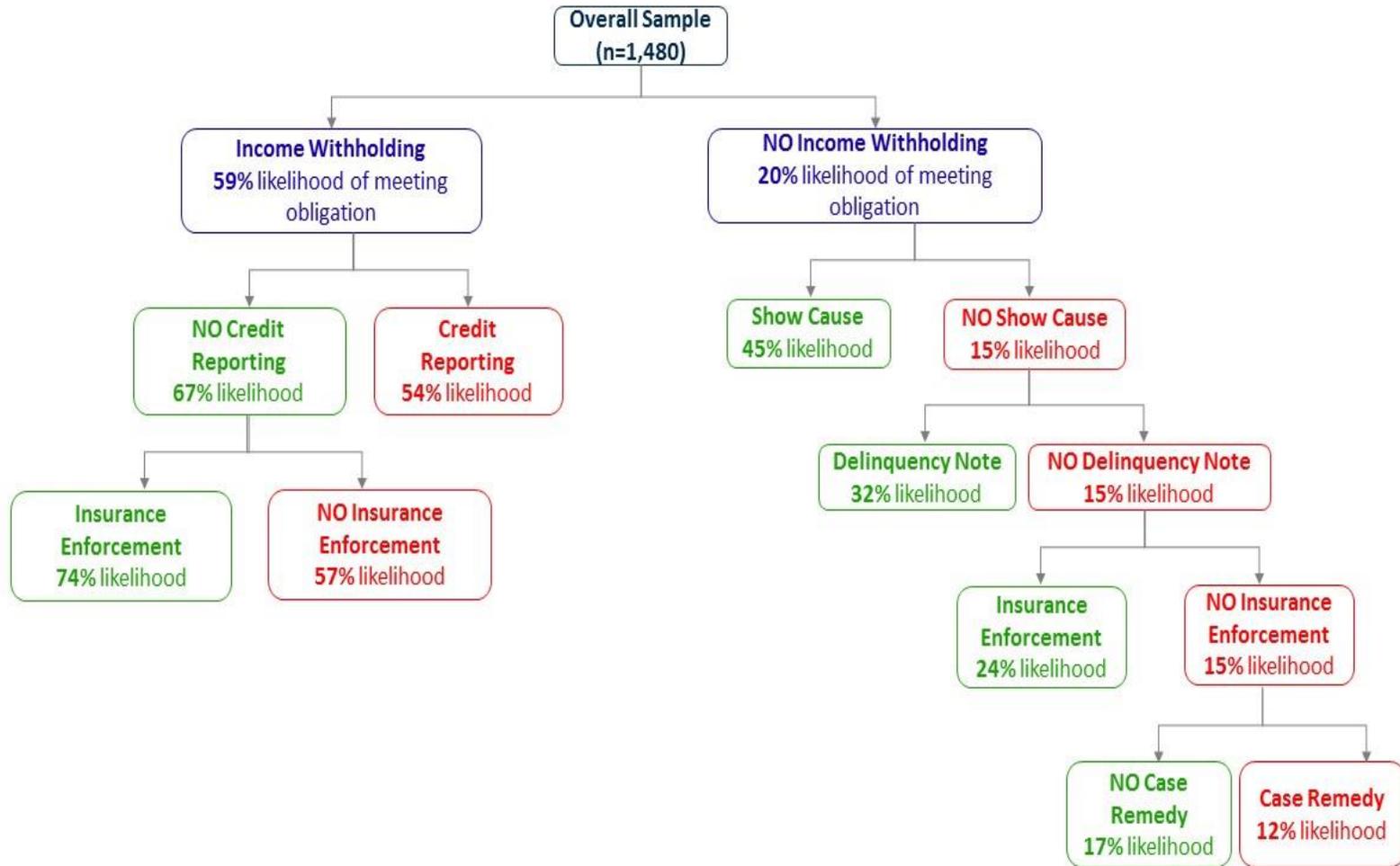
Results from the classification tree analysis show that NCPs in the overall sample who received an income withholding and insurance enforcement but not credit reporting (n=17) were the most likely to meet 80% of their obligation (74% likelihood).

NCPs in the overall sample who did not receive an income withholding (n=463) only had a 20% likelihood of meeting their obligation. However, if the NCP did not receive an income withholding, but did receive show cause (n=75), they had a 45% likelihood of meeting their obligation.

NCPs with the lowest likelihood of meeting the 80% threshold did not receive income withholding, show cause, delinquency note or insurance enforcement but did receive case remedy (n=213, 12% likelihood).

The classification tree analysis with the overall sample resulted in a R^2 of 0.17, indicating that the model accounts for approximately 17% of the variation in the data.

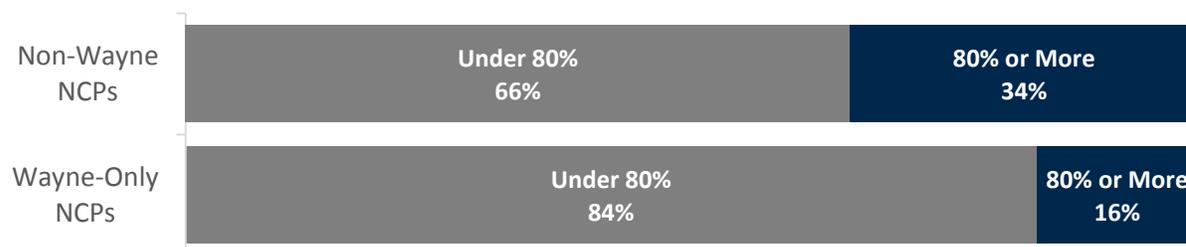
Figure 20. Classification tree analysis results among the overall sample (n=1,480).



Classification Tree Analysis: Results with “Wayne Only” and “Non-Wayne” Samples

Just over one-third of NCPs with support order(s) issued by counties other than Wayne County went from being non-compliant in the “pre-activity period” to paying 80% or more of their obligation during the “post-activity period” (Figure 21). A change in compliance status was less common among NCPs with support order(s) issued by Wayne County, as 16% of NCPs with Wayne County support orders went from being non-compliant in the “pre-activity period” to compliant in the “post-activity period.”

Figure 21. Change in Payment Behavior Among Wayne and Non-Wayne NCPs.



Similar to the frequency of major enforcement activities used with the overall sample, Case Remedy was used with the most NCPs in both the Wayne (65%) and Non-Wayne (84%) samples during the activity period, followed by Credit Reporting (45% and 29%, respectively) and Show Cause (24% and 27%, respectively; Figures 22 and 23 on next page). Administrative lien was used with 9% of NCPs in the Wayne sample but less than 5% of NCPs in the Non-Wayne sample. The remaining major enforcement activities not shown in Figures 22 and 23²⁶ were received by less than 5% of NCPs in the overall sample and were not included in the classification tree analyses.

²⁶ For Wayne NCPs, these activities include: AENF, BOND, INSL, IOTL, LCSP, LNFP, MILI, PART, QDRO, RGOO, SCMB, SCMI, TAXA, TOFF, UNEM, WAGE. For non-Wayne NCPs, these activities include: ADLV, AENF, BOND, INSL, IOTL, LCSP, LNFP, MILI, PART, QDRO, RGOO, SCMB, SCMI, TAXA, TOFF, UNEM, WAGE.



Figure 22. Frequency of major enforcement activities used with Non-Wayne NCPs (n=868).

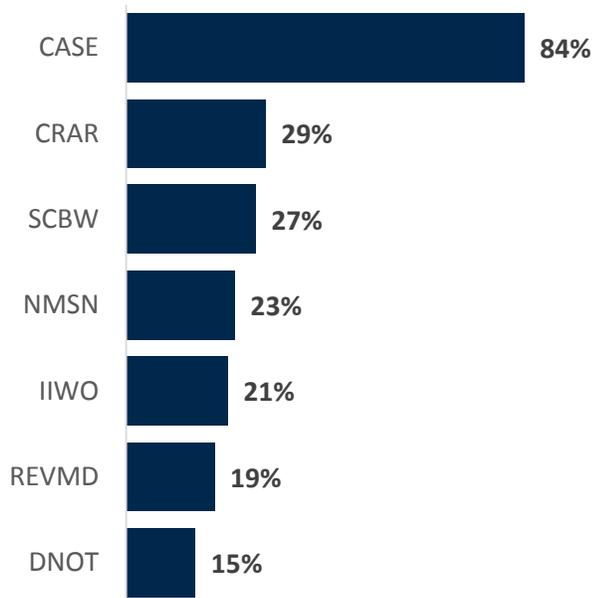
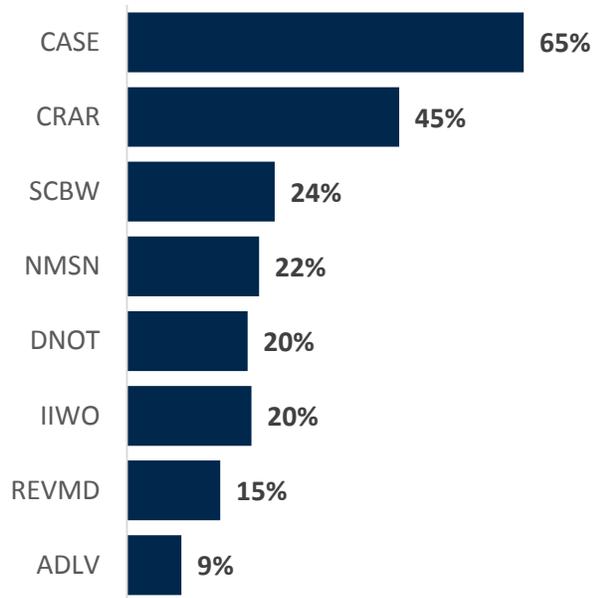


Figure 23. Frequency of major enforcement activities used with Wayne NCPs (n=157).



Impact of Major Enforcement Activity Receipt on Payment Behavior among Wayne NCPs

Among Wayne NCPs (Figure 24), four major enforcement activities had a significant impact on whether or not a NCP met the threshold of paying 80% of their obligation:

- Insurance Enforcement
- Generate Delinquency Note
- Immediate Income Withholding
- Case Remedy

Results from the classification tree analysis show that Wayne NCPs who received insurance enforcement and a delinquency note (n=9) were the most likely to meet 80% of their obligation (62% likelihood).

If a Wayne NCP did not receive insurance enforcement but did receive income withholding (n=11), they had a 35% likelihood of meeting their obligation. Wayne NCPs who did not receive insurance enforcement or income withholding (n=112), however, had an 8% likelihood of meeting their obligation.

Receiving case remedy negatively impacted the likelihood of a Wayne NCP meeting their obligation. Wayne NCPs who did not receive insurance enforcement or income withholding but did receive case remedy (n=58) had a 2% likelihood of meeting their obligation, whereas Wayne NCPs who did not receive insurance enforcement, income withholding or case remedy (n=54) had a 16% likelihood of meeting their obligation.

Wayne NCPs who did not receive insurance enforcement, income withholding, or a delinquency note but did receive case remedy (n=42) were the least likely to meet their obligation (0% likelihood).

The classification tree for the “Wayne Only” sample resulted in an R^2 of 0.22, indicating the model accounts for 22% of the variation in the data.



Impact of Major Enforcement Activity Receipt on Payment Behavior among Non-Wayne NCPs

Among Non-Wayne NCPs (Figure 25), five major enforcement activities had a significant impact on whether or not a NCP met the threshold of paying 80% of their obligation:

- Immediate Income Withholding
- Show Cause Bench Warrant
- Case Remedy
- Insurance Enforcement
- Generate Delinquency Note

Results from the classification tree analysis show that Non-Wayne NCPs who received income withholding and a delinquency note (n=83) were the most likely to meet 80% of their obligation (73% likelihood).

Non-Wayne NCPs who did not receive income withholding (n=682) had a 26% likelihood of meeting their obligation. However, if a Non-Wayne NCP did not receive income withholding, but did receive show cause (n=146), they had a 52% likelihood of meeting their obligation. Non-Wayne NCPs who did not receive income withholding or show cause (n=536) had a 19% likelihood of meeting their obligation.

Receiving case remedy also negatively impacted the likelihood of a Non-Wayne NCP meeting their obligation. Non-Wayne NCPs who did not receive income withholding or show cause but did receive case remedy (n=397) had a 12% likelihood of meeting their obligation, whereas Non-Wayne NCPs who did not receive income withholding, show cause or case remedy (n=139) had a 40% likelihood of meeting their obligation.

Non-Wayne NCPs who did not receive income withholding, show cause, or insurance enforcement but did receive case remedy (n=352) were the least likely to meet their obligation (10% likelihood).

The classification tree for the “Non-Wayne” sample resulted in an overall R^2 of 0.18, indicating the model accounts for approximately 18% of the variation in the data.

Figure 24. Classification tree analysis results among Wayne NCPs (n=157).

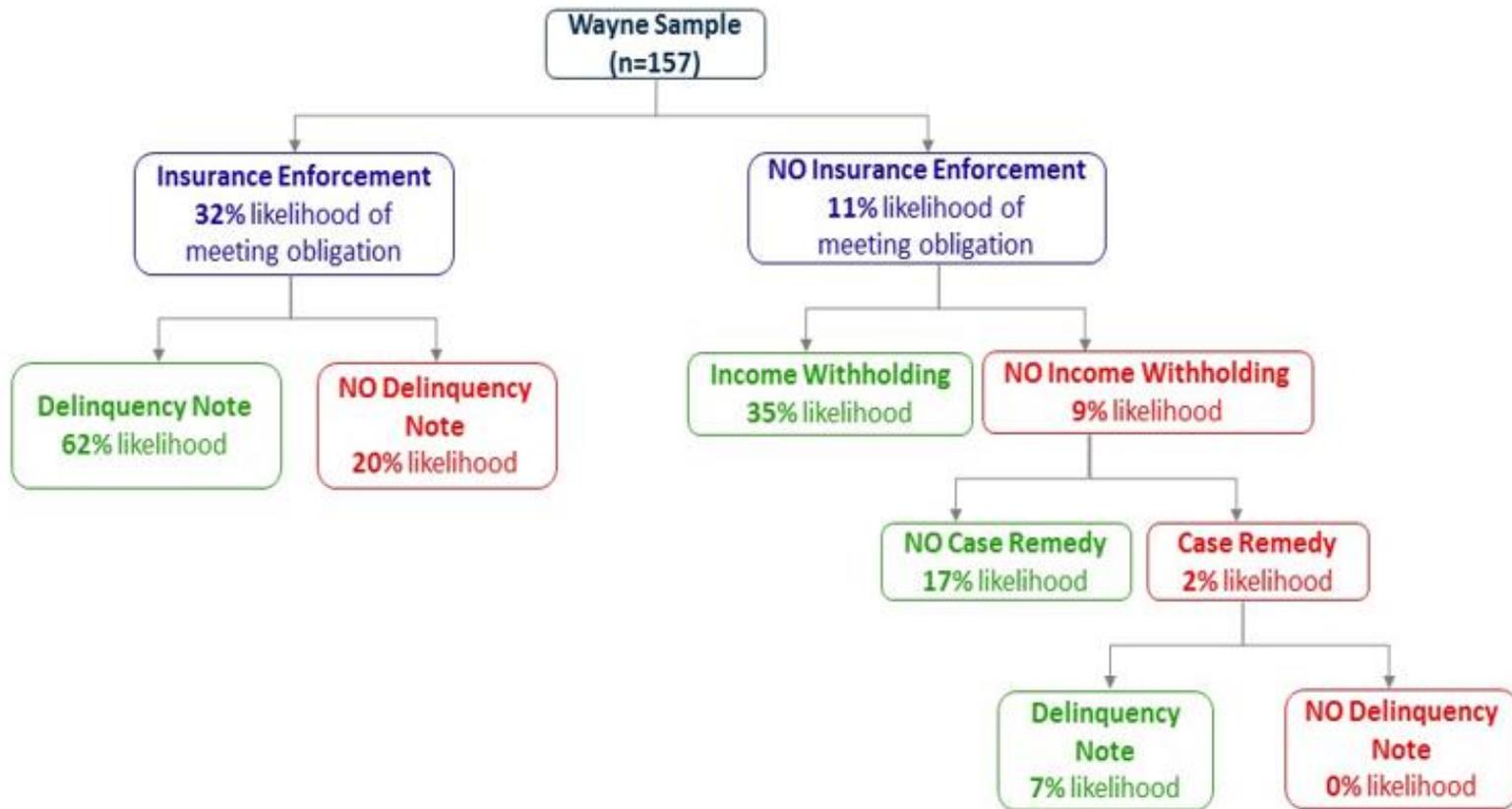
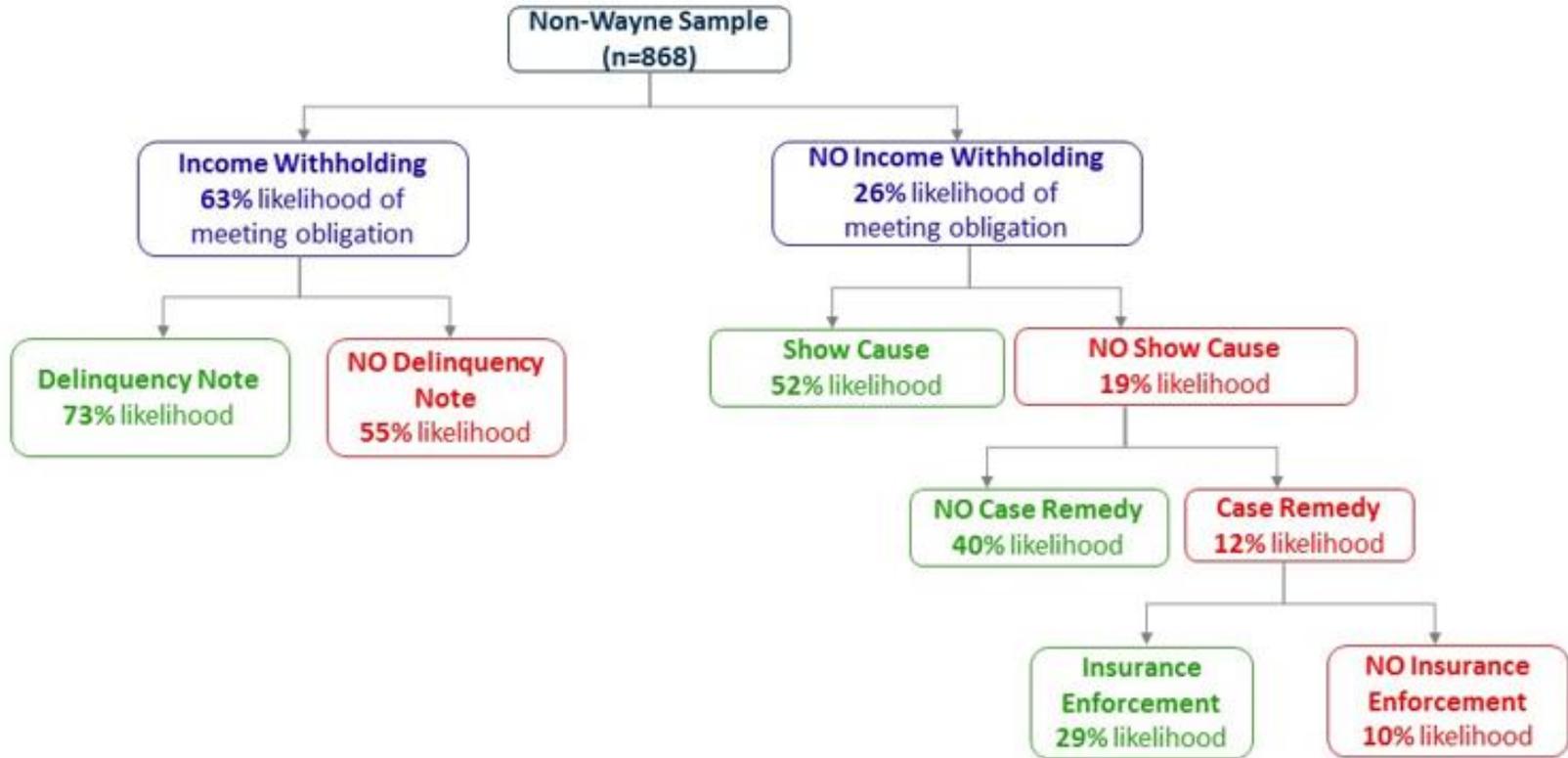


Figure 25. Classification tree analysis results among Non-Wayne NCPs (n=868).



Minor Enforcement Activities

Minor enforcement activities for Show Cause (SCBW), Review and Modification (REVMD), License Suspension (LCSP), Parenting Time (PART), and FEN003 are examined for specific counties to show the variation in use of major and minor activities by FOC office. The following FOC offices volunteered to participate in this data analysis: Arenac/Alcona/Oscoda/Iosca, Bay, Calhoun, Kent, Macomb, Marquette, Washtenaw, and Wayne counties.

Table 3 shows the responses by each county on their use of MiCSES in the FOC office from the Friend.

Table 3. County self-reported use of MiCSES from Friend survey.

County	Use of MiCSES for Data Tracking	MiCSES Analysis Will Accurately Reflect County Activities
Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco	Most	No
Bay	Most	No
Calhoun	All	Yes
Kent	Most	No
Macomb	Most	--
Marquette	Most	Yes
Washtenaw	Most	Yes
Wayne	Most	Yes

Presented next are the high-level results examining the association between specific minor enforcement activities and payment. Detailed analysis is available in Appendices C-G.

Show Cause

County-level analysis of the minor activities associated with Show Cause produced minor activities that are associated with higher or lower percent of obligation paid. Table 4 shows the high-level results from the linear regression for each county. “Positive” indicates that the minor activity is associated with higher percent of obligation paid; “negative” indicates that the minor activity is associated with lower percent of obligation paid. Blank cells indicate that the minor activity was not statistically significantly associated with payment for that county.

Table 4. High-level regression results for Show Cause minor activities used in each county.

	Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, Iosco (n=2,094)	Bay (n=774)	Calhoun (n=886)	Kent (n=459)	Macomb (n=196)	Marquette (n=218)	Washtenaw (n=1,746)	Wayne (n=3,392)
CCSCB		Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
FEN045	Negative	Positive			Positive			
FEN124				Negative				
FEN12T	Positive			Negative				
FEN140	Negative							
FEN141	Negative							
FEN142	Positive							
FEN14L	Positive							
FEN14R	Negative							
FEN235						Negative		
GSCSJ							Negative	
HSCJU		Negative						
LCSCB	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative		Negative	Negative	Negative
NCMPL	Negative							
RRRHR	Positive							
WRESS	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative			Negative	Negative
WRSCS		Negative						
WSIGN		Negative					Positive	

Review and Modification

County-level analysis of the minor activities associated with Review and Modification produced minor activities that are associated with higher or lower percent of obligation paid. Table 5 shows the high-level results from the linear regression for each county. “Positive” indicates that the minor activity is associated with higher percent of obligation paid; “negative” indicates that the minor activity is associated with lower percent of obligation paid. Blank cells indicate that the minor activity was not statistically significantly associated with payment for that county.

Table 5. High-level regression results for Review and Modification minor activities used in each county.

	Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, Iosco (n=4,552)	Bay (n=2,146)	Calhoun (n=1,807)	Kent (n=727)	Macomb (n=333)	Marquette (n=715)	Washtenaw (n=2,901)	Wayne (n=7,130)
GUIDL	Negative							Negative
WRCOB				Positive				
WRESN								Negative
WRKRV								Negative
WSPEC								Positive



License Suspension

County-level analysis of the minor activities associated with License Suspension produced minor activities that are associated with higher or lower percent of obligation paid. Table 6 shows the high-level results from the linear regression for each county. “Positive” indicates that the minor activity is associated with higher percent of obligation paid; “negative” indicates that the minor activity is associated with lower percent of obligation paid. Blank cells indicate that the minor activity was not statistically significantly associated with payment for that county.

Table 6. High-level regression results for License Suspension minor activities used in each county.

	Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, Iosco (n=289)	Bay (n=104)	Calhoun (n=593)	Kent (n=10)	Macomb (n=8)	Marquette (n=138)	Washtenaw (n=0)	Wayne (n=0)
ALTPP						Negative		
FEN037	Negative							
FEN039	Negative		Positive					
FEN040	Negative							
LICNS	Positive	Positive						
WRARR	Negative	Negative						

Parenting Time

County-level analysis of the minor activities associated with Parenting Time produced minor activities that are associated with higher or lower percent of obligation paid. Table 7 shows the high-level results from the linear regression for each county. “Positive” indicates that the minor activity is associated with higher percent of obligation paid; “negative” indicates that the minor activity is associated with lower percent of obligation paid. Blank cells indicate that the minor activity was not statistically significantly associated with payment for that county.

Table 7. High-level regression results for Parenting Time minor activities used in each county.

	Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, Iosco (n=82)	Bay (n=50)	Calhoun (n=0)	Kent (n=53)	Macomb (n=824)	Marquette (n=72)	Washtenaw (n=104)	Wayne (n=403)
ALTPR	Positive							
CCPAR								Positive
FEN045					Positive			Positive
VRSCP								Positive
WRCAB								Negative

Case Remedy: FEN003

County-level analysis of the association between the FEN003 minor activity of the Case Remedy chain is displayed in Table 8. “Negative” indicates that the minor activity is associated with lower percent of obligation paid. Blank cells indicate that the minor activity was not statistically significantly associated with payment for that county.

Table 8. T-test results for FEN003 for each county.

County	Effect of FEN003
Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, Iosco (n=673)	Negative
Bay (n=77)	Negative
Calhoun (n=18)	
Kent (n=10)	
Macomb (n=2)	
Marquette (n=12)	
Washtenaw (n=9)	
Wayne (n=162)	Negative

Lessons Learned

The goal of the detailed analysis of MiCSES data was to identify key major enforcement activities that are effective in increasing child support payment. While a causal relationship was not able to be determined due to limitations in the data, strong associations were able to be established between major enforcement activities and meeting the 80% threshold for obligation payment.

Results from the classification tree analyses suggest that the most effective combination of major enforcement activities to use with non-compliant NCPs varies between NCPs with support order(s) from Wayne County and NCPs with support order(s) from counties other than Wayne County.²⁷ In order to increase the likelihood that a NCP with support order(s) from Wayne County will pay at least 80% of their obligations:

1. First, try insurance enforcement (NMSN).
2. If you are able to use insurance enforcement, also issue a delinquency note (DNOT). This combination will result in the highest likelihood that a Wayne NCP will meet the 80% threshold.
3. If you are unable to use insurance enforcement, try to obtain an income withholding (IIWO). This will result in the highest likelihood that a Wayne NCP will meet the 80% threshold without insurance enforcement.
4. If you are also unable to obtain an income withholding, avoid using case remedy. Wayne NCPs who do not receive insurance enforcement, income withholding, or case remedy have a higher likelihood of meeting the 80% threshold than Wayne NCPs who do not receive insurance enforcement or income withholding, but do receive case remedy.
5. Lastly, if case remedy is used, also issue a delinquency note. Among Wayne NCPs who receive case remedy, but do not receive insurance enforcement or income withholding, this will result in the highest likelihood that the NCP will meet the 80% threshold.

In order to increase the likelihood that a NCP with support order(s) from counties other than Wayne County will pay at least 80% of their obligations, on the other hand:

1. First, try to obtain an income withholding (IIWO).
2. If you are able to obtain an income withholding, also issue a delinquency note (DNOT). This combination will result in the highest likelihood that a Non-Wayne NCP will meet the 80% threshold.
3. If you are unable to obtain an income withholding, use show cause (SCBW). This will result in the highest likelihood that a Non-Wayne NCP will meet the 80% threshold without an income withholding.
4. If you are also unable to obtain a show cause bench warrant, avoid using case remedy. Non-Wayne NCPs who do not receive income withholding, show cause or case remedy have a

²⁷ Some enforcement activities occur automatically or are used jointly. This may impact the ability to interpret and implement the results from the classification tree analysis. These Lessons Learned are presented with that understanding and are intended as suggestions for interpretation based on county context.

higher likelihood of meeting the 80% threshold than Non-Wayne NCPs who do not receive income withholding or show cause, but do receive case remedy.

5. Lastly, if case remedy is used, also use insurance enforcement. Among Non-Wayne NCPs who receive case remedy but do not receive income withholding or show cause, this will result in the highest likelihood that the NCP will meet the 80% threshold.

Results from the minor activity regression indicate the either: (1) minor activities have different effects in different counties, and/or (2) minor activities are used differently in different counties.

Interpretation of results should consider that:

(1) Because Michigan is a judicial state, FOC workers are employees of the county, not a central child support office, such as OCS. Additionally, the Friends report to the Chief Justice. While OCS is the central office for the child support system in the state of Michigan, the accountability for counties is largely decentralized. Because of this decentralization, mandates for the type of enforcement activities used is not always implemented as planned and not able to be adequately enforced. As a result, findings from this report should be interpreted in the context of each county or FOC office.

(2) Since a different statistical approaches were used to build the Wayne/Non-Wayne classification trees, caution should be exercised when comparing the results of the Wayne/Non-Wayne classification trees to the overall classification tree results. This is because any differences between the Wayne/Non-Wayne results and the overall results may simply reflect the different statistical methods used, rather than true variation in the impact of major enforcement activities on NCP payment behavior.

(3) Additionally, results should be interpreted with the understanding that the analyses only examine existing enforcement activities sponsored in MiCSES, which tend to be more reactive to non-payment. Activities that are pro-active to prevent NCPs from becoming non-compliant at the beginning are not included in these analyses as they are not widely implemented nor recorded under a consistent activity type within MiCSES. Many counties have instituted pilot projects, including the two pilot projects sponsored by the Re-Tooling Grant, which may impact the type of activities that are provided with certain NCPs (pro-active vs. reactive enforcement) and contribute to the variation of findings at the county level.



Appendix

Appendix A: Characteristics of High Quality Administrative Data

Administrative databases are not created with the purpose of social sciences research or research related to policy; rather, administrative databases are used with the purposes of case management and intervention. Administrative databases are used in research because they are a readily available source of data.²⁸ Additionally, data quality is affected by coding accuracy and completeness of coding.²⁹

In order for administrative databases to provide accurate and complete data to produce reliable and valid data analysis results, the following conditions must be met: (1) training for staff on how to use the database; (2) adherence checks and monitoring to ensure that the database is used as intended and expected; (3) consistent procedures to document activities; (4) generation of reports to verify the data; and (5) messages in the database to increase compliance with data expectations.

Presented next are descriptions of how the MiCSES system does or does not meet these conditions. Information was collected from the evaluator's understanding of the child support system, observations of trainings, key informant interviews with FOC staff, and the Friend electronic survey about their FOC office's use of MiCSES.

(1) **Training:** There is little or no evidence that all enforcement workers are consistently trained on how to use the MiCSES system. Training for workers entering data into administrative databases is critical, as individuals who are not properly trained could create biases in the data based on their lack of systematic training. The State of Michigan OCS offers regular trainings on the use MiCSES. There are introductory trainings as well as trainings on specific topics. However, new staff are not required to attend these trainings. OCS also provides training handouts and documentation online.

Friends reported that 85% of enforcement workers do receive an initial training when hired. However, "re-fresher" or "booster" trainings are not consistently offered to staff to support their continued use of MiCSES to record enforcement activities.

(2) **Monitoring:** There is little to no evidence that procedures are in place to monitor an enforcement worker's compliance with MiCSES documentation expectations. OCS sets the requirement that IV-D regulations are followed in each county. However, monitoring of the consistent use of MiCSES by enforcement workers is left to the discretion of individual FOC offices. Over half of the Friends (53%) reported that they do not monitor enforcement worker use of MiCSES. Because enforcement worker use of MiCSES is not monitored systematically, reliability of data is not guaranteed. For example, an enforcement worker could be under-reporting their enforcement activities using MiCSES by not recording all enforcement activities performed in MiCSES.

(3) **Consistent Procedures:** Procedures for the execution and reporting of enforcement activities are not consistently implemented state-wide. Approximately half of the Friends (49%) indicated that no enforcement worker receives a training or procedure manual on MiCSES. Due to the inconsistency

²⁸ Faciszewski, T., Broste, S.K., & Fardon, D. (1997). Quality of data regarding diagnoses of spinal disorders in administrative databases: A multicenter study. *Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery*, 79(10), 1481-1488.

²⁹ Iezzoni, L.I. (1997). Assessing quality using administrative data. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 8(2), 666-674.



in recording activities in MiCSES, data analysis is limited. Results cannot accurately portray how activities impact payment of obligation if activities are not accurately reported in the system.

(4) Reports to Verify Data: Some counties use MiCSES to generate reports and monitor county-level efforts. However, it is not practiced widely. In order to ensure that data is reported accurately, reports must be generated to verify the data is entered accurately and completely. Reports are run centrally at the case level, when requested. According to the survey of Friends, 35% “sometimes” use MiCSES to track county-level performance metrics and 43% use MiCSES to generate case level reports to inform enforcement activities “quite often.”

MiCSES has consistently passed the federal Data Reliability Audit, which pulls case data to validate the data workers enter and the way the case is reported on federal reports. Data are audited for correctness and meeting federal timeframes.

(5) Messages to Increase Compliance: Effective administrative databases include “rules” about the types of data that can be entered into certain fields. These messages and system stops will not allow workers to enter data that does not meet data expectations. While MiCSES does contain rules about the data that can be entered, numerous fields contain large amounts of missing data or outliers that suggest that not all fields are regulated in this way.

Appendix B: Major enforcement activity codes and descriptions in MiCSES

Code	Activity Description
ADLV	Financial levy
AENF	
BOND	Performance cash/surety bond
CASE	Case remedy
CRAR	Credit bureau reporting
DNOT	Generate delinquency note
IIWO	Immediate income withholding
INSL	Insurance modification letter
IOTL	Insurance obligation term letter
LCSP	License suspension
LNFP	FIDM lien
MILI	Military insurance enforcement
NMSN	Insurance enforcement
PART	Parenting time
QDRO	QDRO/EDRO
REVMD	Review and modification
RGOO	Regn of out of state orders
SCBW	Show cause bench warrant
SCMB	Show cause medical bills
SCMI	Show cause medical insurance
SCRE	Receivership show cause
TAXA	Alert tax exclusion ind change
TOFF	Topic objection fact finding
UNEM	Unemployment income withholding
WAGE	Initiated income withholding



Appendix C - Show Cause: Minor enforcement activity analysis detail

Arenac/Alcona/Oscoda/Iosco (n=2,094)

The Friend of the Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all Show Cause data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table C1 Interpretation: WSCSO was used with 92.79% of NCPs in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties who received Show Cause. Of the 1,943 NCPs who received WSCSO, the number of times a NCP received WSCSO ranged from one (1) to 20 times, with an average of 2.36 times.

Table C1. Frequency and average number of Show Cause minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties (n=2,094).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
WSCSO	92.79%	1,943	1	20	2.36
PRSCN	92.26%	1,935	1	20	2.30
FEN14L	88.68%	1,857	1	18	2.07
FEN140	87.39%	1,830	1	18	2.03
CCSCB	75.93%	1,590	1	20	2.00
FEN14A	75.60%	1,583	1	34	3.00
RRRHR	61.37%	1,285	1	34	2.89
SSCHP	59.07%	1,237	1	31	2.57
GSCSR	58.93%	1,234	1	12	1.81
WRSCS	58.88%	1,233	1	13	1.83
VRSCS	58.83%	1,232	1	12	1.79
WRESS	54.92%	1,150	1	86	7.98
RRORO	53.92%	1,129	1	33	2.43
FEN14B	53.58%	1,122	1	33	2.36
GRROA	53.58%	1,122	1	33	2.36
WREFO	53.58%	1,122	1	33	2.36
FEN235	50.91%	1,066	1	14	1.98
FEN142	48.66%	1,019	1	13	1.97
WFORD	46.56%	975	1	31	2.35
WSIGN	45.08%	944	1	13	1.77
FEN045	44.36%	929	1	13	2.02
FEN14R	41.50%	869	1	33	2.38
SSCJU	35.53%	744	1	24	3.46
WDNSC	35.10%	735	1	25	3.78
GSCSJ	34.10%	714	1	13	2.39
WJSCS	34.10%	714	1	12	2.28
AJHRO	33.72%	706	1	21	3.68
FEN14J	33.62%	704	1	18	3.55
GJCOA	33.62%	704	1	18	3.52
VJSCS	32.81%	687	1	12	2.21
COMPL	32.33%	677	1	89	3.24
LCSCB	25.84%	541	1	12	1.75
FEN141	22.35%	468	1	10	1.48
FEN12T	19.91%	417	1	13	2.31

Re-Tooling: MiCSES Enforcement Activity Analysis

NCMPL	18.91%	396	1	42	1.91
FEN124	18.15%	380	1	12	2.14
HFJSS	11.80%	247	1	11	1.70
FEN007	4.92%	103	1	4	1.27
JHHRS	2.29%	48	1	6	1.69
HSCRE	1.43%	30	1	6	1.50
RSIGN	0.81%	17	1	2	1.06
FEN762	0.62%	13	1	3	1.92
WSCR5	0.62%	13	1	3	1.92
HSCJU	0.38%	8	1	2	1.25
DISPS	0.29%	6	1	2	1.17
FEN012	0.24%	5	1	8	3.20
SDNSC	0.24%	5	1	8	3.20
BND5S	0.10%	2	1	1	1.00
FEN011	0.10%	2	1	1	1.00
LPRSC	0.05%	1	1	1	1.00
MONSP	0.05%	1	1	1	1.00
MCARR	0.00%	0			
MUNCO	0.00%	0			
NWFOR	0.00%	0			
NWREF	0.00%	0			
OPBND	0.00%	0			
RFLG2	0.00%	0			
WOBSC	0.00%	0			
WPRSC	0.00%	0			
WRCRA	0.00%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table C2 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity FEN12T (n=417) paid an average of 73.61% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive FEN12T who paid an average of 62.38% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Table C2 only includes minor activities used with 5% or more of NCPs. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table C2. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Show Cause minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties (n=2,094).

Minor Activity	# with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
FEN12T	417	73.61%	62.38%	11.23%	<0.01
FEN140	1,830	63.22%	74.24%	-11.02%	<0.01
FEN14A	1,583	61.65%	73.81%	-12.16%	<0.01
FEN14B	1,122	59.90%	70.05%	-10.15%	<0.01
GRROA	1,122	59.90%	70.05%	-10.15%	<0.01
WREFO	1,122	59.90%	70.05%	-10.15%	<0.01
RRORO	1,129	59.88%	70.15%	-10.27%	<0.01
WFORD	975	59.57%	69.01%	-9.44%	<0.01
FEN142	1,019	57.97%	70.91%	-12.94%	<0.01
FEN14R	869	57.85%	69.42%	-11.57%	<0.01
FEN141	468	57.26%	66.73%	-9.47%	<0.01
WSIGN	944	57.17%	70.73%	-13.56%	<0.01
FEN045	929	56.67%	70.95%	-14.28%	<0.01
FEN124	380	56.66%	66.38%	-9.72%	<0.01
WRESS	1,150	55.19%	76.09%	-20.90%	<0.01
FEN235	1,066	54.81%	74.78%	-19.97%	<0.01
LCSCB	541	50.00%	69.71%	-19.71%	<0.01
SSCHP	1,237	62.05%	68.32%	-6.27%	0.0003
VRSCS	1,232	62.04%	68.30%	-6.26%	0.0003
WRSCS	1,233	62.04%	68.30%	-6.26%	0.0003
GSCSR	1,234	62.03%	68.33%	-6.30%	0.0003
NCMPL	396	58.56%	66.03%	-7.47%	0.0006
RRRHR	1,285	62.41%	68.12%	-5.71%	0.001
FEN14L	1,857	63.74%	71.43%	-7.69%	0.004
PRSCN	1,935	64.07%	71.12%	-7.05%	0.03
FEN007	103	71.11%	64.28%	6.83%	0.08
WSCSO	1,943	64.23%	69.61%	-5.38%	0.10
CCSCB	1,590	65.33%	62.37%	2.96%	0.14
FEN14J	704	63.03%	65.42%	-2.39%	0.18
HFJSS	247	61.48%	65.03%	-3.55%	0.18
AJHRO	706	63.09%	65.39%	-2.30%	0.20
WDNSC	735	63.21%	65.37%	-2.16%	0.22
GJCOA	704	63.21%	65.33%	-2.12%	0.24
GSCSJ	714	65.65%	64.08%	1.57%	0.38
WJSCS	714	65.37%	64.22%	1.15%	0.52
SSCJU	744	65.14%	64.33%	0.81%	0.65

VJSCS	687	64.07%	64.88%	-0.81%	0.65
COMPL	677	64.93%	64.46%	0.47%	0.80

Table C3 Interpretation: When FEN142 is used, NCPs pay, on average, 27.4% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking in to account other minor activities that the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value<.0001.

Table C3 shows only minor activities that were statistically significant in the bivariate analyses. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 13.5% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Show Cause in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties (R²=13.5%).

Table C3. Change in percent of obligation paid from Show Cause minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties based on multiple variable linear regression (n=2,094).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
FEN142	27.4	6.3	<.0001
FEN14L	20.2	7.8	.009
WRSCS	15.1	37.5	.687
RRRHR	14.0	6.6	.035
FEN12T	8.0	2.4	.001
FEN14B	7.6	14.0	.586
WFORD	6.3	5.7	.269
FEN14A	2.5	4.6	.578
FEN124	0.8	2.3	.719
FEN141	-1.04	3.1	.001
FEN235	-1.9	4.3	.663
PRSCN	-2.7	4.8	.571
NCMPL	-5.4	2.2	.015
WSIGN	-5.7	4.5	.203
RRORO	-8.3	14.4	.563
FEN14R	-8.5	4.2	.043
LCSCB	-9.2	2.3	<.0001
FEN045	-9.4	4.4	.032
SSCHP	-15.2	21.8	.485
GSCSR	-17.2	42.8	.689
FEN140	-20.7	7.5	.006
WRESS	-26.1	4.7	<.0001



Bay (n=774)

The Friend of the Bay County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all Show Cause data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table C4 Interpretation: SSCJU was used with 91.21% of NCPs in Bay County who received Show Cause. Of the 706 NCPs who received SSCJU, the number of times a NCP received SSCJU ranged from one (1) to 58 times, with an average of 9.31 times.

Table C4. Frequency and average number of Show Cause minor activities in Bay County (n=774).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
SSCJU	91.21%	706	1	58	9.31
FEN14A	90.96%	704	1	59	9.23
WDNSC	89.66%	694	1	58	9.50
AJHRO	89.025	689	1	59	9.26
FEN14J	89.02%	689	1	59	9.25
GJCOA	88.89%	688	1	59	9.25
WRESS	68.86%	533	1	75	9.85
WSCSO	66.93%	518	1	10	1.45
PRSCN	66.80%	517	1	10	1.44
FEN14L	65.89%	510	1	9	1.41
FEN140	64.86%	502	1	9	1.40
FEN235	62.02%	480	1	14	2.58
FEN045	61.50%	476	1	14	2.62
FEN142	61.50%	476	1	14	2.63
GSCSJ	61.37%	475	1	9	1.35
WJSCS	61.24%	474	1	12	1.50
VJSCS	60.34%	467	1	9	1.34
CCSCB	49.10%	380	1	7	1.41
LCSCB	39.92%	309	1	12	2.18
FEN124	25.19%	195	1	23	2.22
WSIGN	13.95%	108	1	4	1.34
FEN12T	7.62%	59	1	21	2.61
JHHRS	6.33%	49	1	8	1.92
WRSCS	6.33%	49	1	11	2.08
GSCSR	6.20%	48	1	9	1.67
HSCJU	6.20%	48	1	6	1.52
RRRHR	6.20%	48	1	21	4.02
SSCHP	6.20%	48	1	21	3.85
VRSCS	6.07%	47	1	9	1.66
FEN14B	5.94%	46	1	18	2.83
GRROA	5.94%	46	1	18	2.83
RRORO	5.94%	46	1	18	2.85
WREFO	5.94%	46	1	18	2.83
WFORD	5.81%	45	1	17	2.84
FEN14R	5.30%	41	1	19	2.88
HFJSS	3.49%	27	1	11	2.33
HSCRE	2.45%	19	1	2	1.32

Re-Tooling: MiCSES Enforcement Activity Analysis

FEN141	1.81%	14	1	3	1.43
COMPL	1.29%	10	1	12	3.10
RSIGN	1.29%	10	1	4	1.40
NCMPL	0.52%	4	1	8	2.75
DISPS	0.26%	2	1	1	1.00
BNDDS	0.13%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN011	0.13%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN762	0.13%	1	1	1	1.00
LPRSC	0.13%	1	4	4	4.00
WSCRS	0.13%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN007	0.00%	0			
FEN012	0.00%	0			
MCARR	0.00%	0			
MONSP	0.00%	0			
MUNCO	0.00%	0			
NWFOR	0.00%	0			
NWREF	0.00%	0			
OPBND	0.00%	0			
RFLG2	0.00%	0			
SDNSC	0.00%	0			
WOBSC	0.00%	0			
WPRSC	0.00%	0			
WRCRA	0.00%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table C5 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity CCSCB (n=380) paid an average of 84.36% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive CCSCB who paid an average of 59.84% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Table C5 only contains minor activities used with 5% or more of NCPs. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table C5. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Show Cause minor activities in Bay County (n=774).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
CCSCB	380	84.36%	59.84%	24.52%	<0.01
VJSCS	467	67.12%	79.10%	-11.98%	<0.01
GSCSJ	475	66.94%	79.71%	-12.77%	<0.01
WJSCS	474	66.86%	79.80%	-12.94%	<0.01
FEN140	502	66.55%	81.70%	-15.15%	<0.01
PRSCN	517	66.55%	82.58%	-16.03%	<0.01
WSCSO	518	66.54%	82.66%	-16.12%	<0.01
FEN045	476	66.47%	80.50%	-14.03%	<0.01
FEN142	476	66.47%	80.50%	-14.03%	<0.01
FEN14L	510	66.41%	82.43%	-16.02%	<0.01
WRESS	533	63.87%	89.58%	-25.71%	<0.01
FEN235	480	63.26%	85.95%	-22.69%	<0.01
FEN124	195	61.08%	75.51%	-14.43%	<0.01
LCSCB	309	59.85%	79.86%	-20.01%	<0.01
WSIGN	108	56.83%	74.32%	-17.49%	<0.01
WRSCS	49	58.70%	72.77%	-14.07%	0.01
HSCJU	48	58.31%	72.77%	-14.46%	0.01
VRSCS	47	58.25%	72.76%	-14.51%	0.01
FEN14R	41	55.39%	72.80%	-17.41%	0.01
GSCSR	48	59.43%	72.70%	-13.27%	0.02
SSCHP	48	59.43%	72.70%	-13.27%	0.02
FEN14B	46	58.98%	72.69%	-13.71%	0.02
GRROA	46	58.98%	72.69%	-13.71%	0.02
RRORO	46	58.98%	72.69%	-13.71%	0.02
WREFO	46	58.98%	72.69%	-13.71%	0.02
WFORD	45	58.88%	72.68%	-13.80%	0.02
RRRHR	48	60.16%	72.65%	-12.49%	0.03
FEN12T	59	63.72%	72.55%	-8.83%	0.09
AJHRO	689	72.59%	66.08%	6.51%	0.14
FEN14J	689	72.59%	66.08%	6.51%	0.14
GJCOA	688	72.57%	66.30%	6.27%	0.15
FEN14A	704	72.45%	66.12%	6.33%	0.19
JHHRS	49	67.85%	72.15%	-4.30%	0.45
SSCJU	706	71.83%	72.29%	-0.46%	0.93
WDNSC	694	71.87%	71.96%	-0.09%	0.98

Table C6 Interpretation: When CCSCB is used, NCPs pay, on average, 21.3% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value<.0001.

Table C6 only contains minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the bivariate analyses. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 26.1% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Show Cause in Bay County ($R^2=26.1\%$).

Table C6. Change in percent of obligation paid from Show Cause minor activities in Bay County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=774).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
GSCSJ	45.5	36.2	.209
WFORD	41.0	38.8	.291
GSCSR	38.5	39.2	.327
PRSCN	30.9	33.6	.358
RRRHR	27.3	25.8	.291
CCSCB	21.3	2.7	<.0001
VJSCS	20.3	19.0	.287
FEN14L	15.0	24.0	.533
FEN045	11.7	4.5	.010
FEN235	2.3	5.3	.660
FEN124	-2.4	3.1	.434
WSIGN	-7.7	3.8	.045
FEN140	-10.7	19.1	.577
LCSCB	-11.7	3.2	<.0001
HSCJU	-12.3	5.2	.019
FEN14B	-14.2	38.1	.710
FEN14R	-18.7	17.8	.293
WRESS	-23.9	6.2	<.0001
WSCSO	-58.8	36.2	.105
WJSCS	-60.4	41.2	.143
WRSCS	-80.2	41.3	.053



Calhoun (n=886)

The Friend of the Calhoun County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all Show Cause data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table C7 Interpretation: PRSCN was used with 90.74% of NCPs in Calhoun County who received Show Cause. Of the 804 NCPs who received PRSCN, the number of times a NCP received SSCJU ranged from one (1) to 15 times, with an average of 1.90 times.

Table C7. Frequency and average number of Show Cause minor activities in Calhoun County (n=886).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
PRSCN	90.74%	804	1	15	1.90
WCSO	90.74%	804	1	15	1.91
FEN140	90.18%	799	1	15	1.87
FEN14L	90.18%	799	1	15	1.88
FEN14A	86.34%	765	1	28	4.41
RRRHR	82.39%	730	1	33	4.45
SSCHP	82.17%	728	1	33	4.41
GSCSR	80.81%	716	1	11	1.66
VRSCS	80.81%	716	1	11	1.65
WRSCS	80.81%	716	1	16	1.70
FEN14B	77.54%	687	1	27	3.94
GRROA	77.54%	687	1	27	3.94
RRORO	77.54%	687	1	27	3.95
WREFO	77.54%	687	1	27	3.94
FEN14R	73.36%	680	1	22	3.96
WFORD	76.30%	676	1	27	3.87
RSIGN	76.07%	674	1	25	3.90
CCSCB	69.53%	616	1	10	1.58
WRESS	45.49%	403	1	57	8.44
FEN235	44.81%	397	1	14	1.78
FEN142	37.02%	328	1	8	1.67
FEN045	36.68%	325	1	8	1.64
WSIGN	36.00%	319	1	8	1.59
FEN12T	33.75%	299	1	9	1.68
WDNSC	29.35%	260	1	27	3.63
AJHRO	24.38%	216	1	24	3.69
FEN14J	24.27%	215	1	24	3.69
GJCOA	24.27%	215	1	24	3.60
LCSCB	23.59%	209	1	9	1.56
SSCJU	23.48%	208	1	27	3.93
GSCSJ	19.75%	175	1	13	1.81
VJSCS	19.53%	173	1	13	1.80
WJSCS	19.53%	173	1	13	1.85
JHRS	19.30%	171	1	24	3.49
FEN124	16.70%	148	1	11	2.20
FEN012	7.45%	66	1	6	1.26

Re-Tooling: MiCSES Enforcement Activity Analysis

SDNSC	7.45%	66	1	6	1.26
HFJSS	2.37%	21	1	6	2.34
FEN141	2.26%	20	1	5	1.55
HSCRE	1.81%	16	1	5	2.06
COMPL	1.47%	13	1	18	6.08
NCMPL	1.24%	11	1	11	3.64
FEN007	0.68%	6	1	5	2.50
HSCJU	0.56%	5	1	4	1.80
FEN762	0.34%	3	1	4	2.67
WSCRS	0.34%	3	1	4	2.67
BNDDS	0.11%	1	1	1	1.00
DISPS	0.11%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN011	0.11%	1	1	1	1.00
LPRSC	0.11%	1	1	1	1.00
MCARR	0.0%	0			
MONSP	0.0%	0			
MUNCO	0.0%	0			
NWFOR	0.0%	0			
NWREF	0.0%	0			
OPBND	0.0%	0			
RFLG2	0.0%	0			
WOBSC	0.0%	0			
WPRSC	0.0%	0			
WRCRA	0.0%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table C8 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity CCSCB (n=616) paid an average of 72.91% of their obligation, compared to NCPs who did not receive CCSCB who paid an average of 51.57% of their obligation. The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Table C8 only contains minor activities used with 5% or more of NCPs. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table C8. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Show Cause minor activities in Calhoun County (n=886).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid with Minor Activity	Percent Paid without Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
CCSCB	616	72.91%	51.57%	21.34%	>0.01
FEN045	325	55.72%	72.60%	-16.88%	>0.01
FEN142	328	55.61%	72.82%	-17.21%	>0.01
WSIGN	316	55.59%	72.50%	-16.91%	>0.01
FEN235	397	53.38%	76.99%	-23.61%	>0.01
FEN124	148	51.80%	69.34%	-17.54%	>0.01
LCSCB	209	51.13%	71.13%	-20.00%	>0.01
WRESS	403	51.10%	79.18%	-28.08%	>0.01
WDNSC	260	60.13%	69.02%	-8.89%	0.003
FEN012	66	53.70%	67.43%	-13.73%	0.008
SDNSC	66	53.70%	67.43%	-13.73%	0.008
AJHRO	216	61.21%	68.09%	-6.88%	0.03
GJCOA	215	61.48%	67.99%	-6.51%	0.04
FEN14J	215	61.43%	68.01%	-6.58%	0.04
GSCSR	716	65.75%	69.17%	-3.42%	0.32
VRSCS	716	65.75%	69.17%	-3.42%	0.32
WRSCS	716	65.75%	69.17%	-3.42%	0.32
SSCJU	208	64.34%	67.05%	-2.71%	0.40
WFORD	676	65.84%	68.25%	-2.41%	0.45
VJSCS	173	64.42%	66.89%	-2.47%	0.47
WJSCS	173	64.42%	66.89%	-2.47%	0.47
GSCSJ	175	64.71%	66.83%	-2.12%	0.53
JHHRS	171	64.98%	66.75%	-1.77%	0.61
FEN14R	680	66.06%	67.55%	-1.49%	0.65
FEN14A	765	66.62%	65.08%	1.54%	0.70
FEN14B	687	66.16%	67.28%	-1.12%	0.73
GRROA	687	66.16%	67.28%	-1.12%	0.73
RRORO	687	66.16%	67.28%	-1.12%	0.73
WREFO	687	66.16%	67.28%	-1.12%	0.73
RRRHR	730	66.24%	67.22%	-0.98%	0.78
PRSCN	804	66.52%	65.35%	1.17%	0.80
WSCSO	804	66.52%	66.35%	0.17%	0.80
FEN140	799	66.50%	65.55%	0.95%	0.84
FEN14L	799	66.50%	65.55%	0.95%	0.84
RSIGN	674	66.55%	65.96%	0.59%	0.85
FEN12T	299	66.18%	66.53%	-0.35%	0.91

SSCHP	728	66.38%	66.53%	-0.15%	0.97
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Table C9 Interpretation: When CCSCB is used, NCPs pay, on average, 16.5% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value<.0001.

Table C9 only contains minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the bivariate analyses. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 18.0% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Show Cause in Calhoun County ($R^2=18.0\%$).

Table C9. Change in percent of obligation paid from Show Cause minor activities in Calhoun County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=886).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
GJCOA	38.4	37.5	.307
FEN14J	37.9	37.1	.309
FEN045	29.3	21.7	.178
CCSCB	16.5	2.9	<.0001
WSIGN	12.7	12.6	.311
FEN124	4.1	3.9	.296
FEN235	0.3	4.6	.943
WDNSC	-4.3	5.9	.469
FEN012	-10.4	6.3	.102
LCSCB	-12.3	4.2	.003
FEN142	-23.5	25.2	.352
WRESS	-33.6	5.6	<.0001
AJHRO	-77.1	52.9	.145



Kent (n=459)

The Friend of the Kent County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most Show Cause data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table C10 Interpretation: SSCHP was used with 94.99% of NCPs in Kent County who received Show Cause. Of the 436 NCPs who received PRSCN, the number of times a NCP received SSCHP ranged from one (1) to 31 times, with an average of 6.08 times.

Table C10. Frequency and average number of Show Cause minor activities in Kent County (n=459).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
SSCHP	94.99%	436	1	31	6.08
RRRHR	94.77%	435	1	35	6.41
FEN14L	94.12%	432	1	11	2.17
WCSO	94.12%	432	1	11	2.29
FEN140	93.90%	431	1	10	2.15
PRSCN	93.68%	430	1	10	2.27
FEN14A	93.46%	429	1	40	7.35
GSCSR	93.03%	427	1	7	2.01
WRSCS	93.03%	427	1	7	2.01
VRSCS	92.81%	426	1	7	2.00
FEN14B	92.37%	424	1	37	6.24
FEN14R	92.37%	424	1	35	6.23
GRROA	92.37%	424	1	37	6.24
RRORO	92.37%	424	1	37	6.24
WFORD	92.37%	424	1	35	6.22
WREFO	92.37%	424	1	37	6.24
CCSCB	88.02%	404	1	9	2.08
WRESS	58.82%	270	1	32	6.39
FEN142	56.21%	258	1	9	2.21
FEN045	55.77%	256	1	9	2.07
FEN235	54.68%	251	1	10	2.22
WSIGN	52.94%	243	1	8	2.02
WDNSC	30.28%	139	1	22	4.24
GJCOA	28.98%	133	1	21	3.86
AJHRO	28.76%	132	1	21	3.92
FEN14J	28.54%	131	1	20	3.72
SSCJU	28.10%	129	1	21	3.21
FEN124	27.23%	125	1	9	2.06
LCSCB	22.22%	102	1	6	1.63
GSCSJ	7.84%	36	1	7	2.25
WJSCS	7.84%	36	1	7	2.25
VJSCS	6.54%	30	1	7	2.47
FEN12T	5.66%	26	1	14	2.77
COMPL	3.92%	18	1	16	2.61
HFJSS	2.18%	10	1	5	1.90
JHHRS	1.53%	7	1	3	1.43
NCMPL	1.31%	6	1	3	1.83

Re-Tooling: MiCSES Enforcement Activity Analysis

DISPS	1.09%	5	1	1	1.00
RSIGN	1.09%	5	1	1	1.00
FEN007	0.87%	4	1	4	2.00
FEN141	0.87%	4	1	2	1.50
FEN012	0.44%	2	1	2	1.50
FEN762	0.44%	2	1	1	1.00
HSCJU	0.44%	2	1	1	1.00
SDNSC	0.44%	2	1	2	1.50
WSCRS	0.44%	2	1	1	1.00
BND DS	0.0%	0			
FEN011	0.0%	0			
HSCRE	0.0%	0			
LPRSC	0.0%	0			
MCARR	0.0%	0			
MONSP	0.0%	0			
MUNCO	0.0%	0			
NWFOR	0.0%	0			
NWREF	0.0%	0			
OPBND	0.0%	0			
RFLG2	0.0%	0			
WOBSC	0.0%	0			
WPRSC	0.0%	0			
WRCRA	0.0%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table C11 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity CCSCB (n=404) paid an average of 75.49% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive CCSCB who paid an average of 53.10% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Table C11 only contains minor activities used with 5% or more of NCPs. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table C11. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Show Cause minor activities in Kent County (n=459).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
CCSCB	404	75.49%	53.10%	22.39%	>0.01
FEN045	256	64.64%	83.11%	-18.47%	>0.01
WSIGN	243	64.56%	82.09%	-17.53%	>0.01
FEN142	258	64.50%	83.47%	-18.97%	>0.01
FEN235	251	63.76%	83.72%	-19.96%	>0.01
WRESS	270	63.10%	86.67%	-23.57%	>0.01
WDNSC	139	62.01%	77.50%	-15.49%	>0.01
FEN14J	131	61.91%	77.16%	-15.25%	>0.01
FEN124	125	57.77%	78.44%	-20.67%	>0.01
LCSCB	102	56.69%	77.41%	-20.72%	>0.01
SSCJU	129	62.28%	76.93%	-14.65%	0.0001
AJHRO	132	62.18%	77.10%	-14.92%	0.0001
GJCOA	133	62.08%	77.19%	-15.11%	0.0001
FEN12T	26	58.96%	73.64%	-14.68%	0.05
GSCSJ	36	62.92%	73.65%	-10.73%	0.09
WJSCS	36	62.92%	73.65%	-10.73%	0.09
VJSCS	30	64.30%	73.40%	-9.10%	0.19
FEN14B	424	73.34%	66.37%	6.97%	0.28
FEN14R	424	73.34%	66.37%	6.97%	0.28
GRROA	424	73.34%	66.37%	6.97%	0.28
RRORO	424	73.34%	66.37%	6.97%	0.28
WREFO	424	73.34%	66.37%	6.97%	0.28
WFORD	424	73.30%	66.83%	6.47%	0.31
SSCHP	436	73.20%	65.49%	7.71%	0.33
FEN14A	429	73.20%	67.20%	6.00%	0.39
RRRHR	435	73.08%	67.85%	5.23%	0.50
GSCSR	427	73.08%	69.20%	3.88%	0.56
WRSCS	427	73.08%	69.20%	3.88%	0.56
VRSCS	426	72.96%	70.80%	2.16%	0.74
FEN140	431	72.74%	73.85%	-1.11%	0.88
PRSCN	430	72.75%	73.73%	-0.98%	0.89
FEN14L	432	72.86%	72.06%	0.80%	0.91
WSCSO	432	72.86%	72.06%	0.80%	0.91

Table C12 Interpretation: When CCSCB is used, NCPs pay, on average, 21.8% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value<.0001.

Table C12 only contains minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the bivariate analyses. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 18.2% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Show Cause in Kent County ($R^2=18.2\%$).

Table C12. Change in percent of obligation paid from Show Cause minor activities in Kent County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=459).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
AJHRO	41.7	50.0	.405
FEN045	25.6	24.7	.300
CCSCB	21.8	5.1	<.0001
FEN235	8.8	8.2	.285
WSIGN	0.3	10.1	.977
GJCOA	-2.4	37.6	.806
SSCJU	-3.9	11.8	.739
WDNSC	-8.8	16.3	.589
FEN124	-9.1	4.2	.029
LCSCB	-11.7	4.6	.011
FEN12T	-15.7	7.1	.027
FEN142	-17.5	24.8	.481
FEN14J	-23.4	35.2	.506
WRESS	-29.1	10.5	.006



Macomb (n=196)

The Friend of the Macomb County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most Show Cause data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table C13 Interpretation: FEN14A was used with 94.39% of NCPs in Macomb County who received Show Cause. Of the 185 NCPs who received FEN14A, the number of times a NCP received FEN14A ranged from one (1) to 50 times, with an average of 7.98 times.

Table C13. Frequency and average number of Show Cause minor activities in Macomb County (n=196).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
FEN14A	94.39%	185	1	50	7.98
RRRHR	93.88%	184	1	60	8.60
SSCHP	93.88%	184	1	60	8.56
WFORD	93.37%	183	1	50	7.91
FEN14B	92.86%	182	1	50	7.94
FEN14R	92.86%	182	1	50	7.94
GRROA	92.86%	182	1	50	7.94
RRORO	92.86%	182	1	50	7.95
WREFO	92.86%	182	1	50	8.24
WCSO	90.82%	178	1	16	2.49
FEN140	90.31%	177	1	16	2.50
FEN14L	90.31%	177	1	16	2.50
PRSCN	90.31%	177	1	16	2.47
GSCSR	89.29%	175	1	16	2.44
VRSCS	89.29%	175	1	16	2.43
WRSCS	89.29%	175	1	16	2.44
CCSCB	77.04%	151	1	14	2.35
WRESS	60.71%	119	1	48	6.46
FEN045	58.16%	114	1	11	2.51
FEN142	58.16%	114	1	12	2.56
FEN235	57.14%	112	1	11	2.62
WSIGN	35.71%	70	1	5	1.54
FEN12T	26.02%	51	1	12	2.22
FEN124	19.39%	38	1	4	1.45
RSIGN	4.59%	9	1	1	1.00
DISPS	4.08%	8	1	1	1.00
AJHRO	3.57%	7	1	10	4.14
FEN14J	3.57%	7	1	9	3.57
GJCOA	3.57%	7	1	10	4.14
GSCSJ	3.57%	7	1	5	2.29
SSCJU	3.57%	7	1	10	4.57
VJSCS	3.57%	7	1	5	2.29
WDNSC	3.57%	7	1	11	4.71
WJSCS	3.57%	7	1	5	2.29
FEN141	3.06%	6	1	3	1.67
BNDDS	2.04%	4	1	1	1.00

Re-Tooling: MiCSES Enforcement Activity Analysis

FEN011	2.04%	4	1	1	1.00
LCSCB	2.04%	4	1	3	1.50
HSCRE	1.53%	3	1	1	1.00
COMPL	1.02%	2	1	2	1.50
HFJSS	1.02%	2	1	3	2.00
FEN762	0.51%	1	1	1	1.00
NCMPL	0.51%	1	1	1	1.00
WSCR5	0.51%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN007	0.0%	0			
FEN012	0.0%	0			
HSCJU	0.0%	0			
JHHRS	0.0%	0			
LPRSC	0.0%	0			
MCARR	0.0%	0			
MONSP	0.0%	0			
MUNCO	0.0%	0			
NWFOR	0.0%	0			
NWREF	0.0%	0			
OPBND	0.0%	0			
RFLG2	0.0%	0			
SDNSC	0.0%	0			
WOBSC	0.0%	0			
WPRSC	0.0%	0			
WRCRA	0.0%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table C14 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity CCSCB (n=151) paid an average of 85.37% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive CCSCB who paid an average of 54.06% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Table C14 only contains minor activities used with 5% or more of NCPs. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table C14. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Show Cause minor activities in Macomb County (n=196).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
CCSCB	151	85.37%	54.06%	31.31%	>0.01
WRESS	119	70.39%	90.21%	-19.82%	0.0001
FEN124	38	61.46%	82.20%	-20.74%	0.0009
WSIGN	70	67.54%	84.09%	-16.55%	0.001
FEN235	112	71.60%	86.95%	-15.35%	0.002
FEN045	114	73.09%	85.26%	-12.17%	0.02
FEN142	114	73.09%	85.26%	-12.17%	0.02
RRRHR	184	79.34%	60.39%	18.95%	0.07
SSCHP	184	79.34%	60.39%	18.95%	0.07
FEN14B	182	79.32%	63.35%	15.97%	0.10
FEN14R	182	79.32%	63.35%	15.97%	0.10
GRROA	182	79.32%	63.35%	15.97%	0.10
RRORO	182	79.32%	63.35%	15.97%	0.10
WREFO	182	79.32%	63.35%	15.97%	0.10
WFORD	183	79.11%	65.03%	14.08%	0.16
FEN14A	185	79.03%	63.86%	15.17%	0.16
WSCSO	178	78.98%	70.24%	8.74%	0.31
GSCSR	175	79.02%	71.19%	7.83%	0.33
WRSCS	175	79.02%	71.19%	7.83%	0.33
VRSCS	175	79.02%	71.19%	7.83%	0.34
FEN140	177	78.93%	71.17%	7.76%	0.36
FEN14L	177	78.93%	71.17%	7.76%	0.36
PRSCN	177	78.87%	71.75%	7.12%	0.40
FEN12T	51	78.32%	78.13%	0.19%	0.97

Table C15 Interpretation: When CCSCB is used, NCPs pay, on average, 25.0% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value<.0001.

Table C15 only contains minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the bivariate analyses. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 21.5% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Show Cause in Macomb County ($R^2=21.5\%$).

Table C15. Change in percent of obligation paid from Show Cause minor activities in Macomb County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=196).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
CCSCB	25.0	5.9	<.0001
FEN045	25.0	11.2	.028
FEN124	-4.7	6.9	.498
FEN235	-6.2	13.2	.641
WSIGN	-10.0	6.8	.141
WRESS	-25.4	15.3	.099



Marquette (n=218)

The Friend of the Marquette County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all Show Cause data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table C16 Interpretation: WSCSO was used with 94.04% of NCPs in Marquette County who received Show Cause. Of the 205 NCPs who received WSCSO, the number of times a NCP received WSCSO ranged from one (1) to 8 times, with an average of 2.04 times.

Table C16. Frequency and average number of Show Cause minor activities in Marquette County (n=218).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
WSCSO	94.04%	205	1	8	2.04
FEN14L	89.45%	195	1	8	1.96
PRSCN	84.86%	185	1	8	2.01
SSCJU	82.57%	180	1	21	2.33
FEN140	83.26%	179	1	9	1.80
GSCSJ	81.19%	177	1	8	1.98
WJSCS	81.19%	177	1	8	1.95
WDNSC	77.06%	168	1	24	2.27
VJSCS	73.85%	161	1	9	1.77
CCSCB	47.25%	103	1	6	1.68
FEN14A	22.48%	49	1	23	3.71
WRESS	19.72%	43	1	39	10.86
AJHRO	16.06%	35	1	24	4.09
FEN14J	16.06%	35	1	24	4.09
GJCOA	16.06%	35	1	20	3.86
FEN142	15.60%	34	1	8	2.09
FEN045	14.68%	32	1	8	2.13
FEN235	13.76%	30	1	13	2.10
WSIGN	12.39%	27	1	8	1.59
GSCSR	10.55%	23	1	5	1.65
RRRHR	10.55%	23	1	25	3.09
SSCHP	10.55%	23	1	23	3.00
WRSCS	10.55%	23	1	5	1.65
VRSCS	10.09%	22	1	5	1.68
LPRSC	9.63%	21	1	7	2.00
FEN124	8.72%	19	1	7	2.16
FEN12T	7.80%	17	1	3	1.18
FEN14B	7.34%	16	1	23	2.94
GRROA	7.34%	16	1	23	2.94
RRORO	7.34%	16	1	24	3.06
WFORD	7.34%	16	1	23	2.94
WREFO	7.34%	16	1	23	2.94
FEN14R	6.88%	15	1	24	3.20
LCSCB	6.88%	15	1	5	1.67
COMPL	3.21%	7	1	3	1.86
JHRS	2.75%	6	1	1	1.00

Re-Tooling: MiCSES Enforcement Activity Analysis

NCMPL	1.83%	4	1	3	1.75
FEN141	1.38%	3	1	1	1.00
FEN007	0.92%	2	1	1	1.00
HFJSS	0.92%	2	1	1	1.00
HSCJU	0.92%	2	1	1	1.00
FEN762	0.46%	1	2	2	2.00
WSCR5	0.46%	1	2	2	2.00
BND55	0.0%	0			
DISPS	0.0%	0			
FEN011	0.0%	0			
FEN012	0.0%	0			
HSCRE	0.0%	0			
MCARR	0.0%	0			
MONSP	0.0%	0			
MUNCO	0.0%	0			
NWFOR	0.0%	0			
NWREF	0.0%	0			
OPBND	0.0%	0			
RFLG2	0.0%	0			
RSIGN	0.0%	0			
SDNSC	0.0%	0			
WOBSC	0.0%	0			
WPRSC	0.0%	0			
WRCRA	0.0%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Paid

Table C17 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity FEN235 (n=30) paid an average of 43.10% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive FEN235 who paid an average of 74.75% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value=0.0001), indicating statistical significance.

Table C17 only contains minor activities used with 5% or more of NCPs. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table C17. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Show Cause minor activities in Marquette County (n=218).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
FEN235	30	43.10%	74.75%	-31.65%	0.0001
WRESS	43	53.12%	74.65%	-21.53%	0.002
LCSCB	15	38.28%	72.77%	-34.49%	0.002
CCSCB	103	79.19%	62.53%	16.66%	0.003
FEN12T	17	96.19%	68.22%	27.97%	0.01
WSIGN	27	55.63%	72.49%	-16.86%	0.05
FEN14A	49	60.94%	73.14%	-12.20%	0.07
FEN124	19	54.00%	71.97%	-17.97%	0.07
FEN14R	15	53.61%	71.64%	-18.03%	0.10
FEN14B	16	55.08%	71.61%	-16.53%	0.12
GRROA	16	55.08%	71.61%	-16.53%	0.12
RRORO	16	55.08%	71.61%	-16.53%	0.12
WFORD	16	55.08%	71.61%	-16.53%	0.12
WREFO	16	55.08%	71.61%	-16.53%	0.12
VRSCS	22	58.15%	71.77%	-13.62%	0.14
AJHRO	35	61.29%	72.14%	-10.85%	0.15
FEN14J	35	61.29%	72.14%	-10.85%	0.15
GJCOA	35	61.29%	72.14%	-10.85%	0.15
RRRHR	23	61.00%	71.51%	-10.51%	0.25
SSCHP	23	61.00%	71.51%	-10.51%	0.25
FEN140	179	68.92%	77.18%	-8.26%	0.26
FEN142	34	64.37%	71.51%	-7.14%	0.35
SSCJU	180	71.52%	65.10%	6.42%	0.38
GSCSR	23	63.22%	71.25%	-8.03%	0.38
WRSCS	23	63.22%	71.25%	-8.03%	0.38
GSCSJ	177	71.43%	65.94%	5.49%	0.44
WJSCS	177	71.43%	65.94%	5.49%	0.44
PRSCN	185	69.80%	73.76%	-3.96%	0.61
FEN045	32	67.92%	70.82%	-2.90%	0.71
FEN14L	195	70.06%	73.24%	-3.18%	0.73
WSCSO	205	70.19%	73.69%	-3.50%	0.77
WDNSC	168	69.95%	71.90%	-1.95%	0.77
VJSCS	161	70.30%	70.68%	-0.38%	0.95
LPRSC	21	70.52%	70.38%	0.14%	0.99

Table C18 Interpretation: When FEN12T is used, NCPs pay, on average, 26.6% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value=0.009.

Table C18 only contains minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the bivariate analyses. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 16.9% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Show Cause in Marquette County ($R^2=16.9\%$).

Table C18. Change in percent of obligation paid from Show Cause minor activities in Marquette County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=218).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
FEN12T	26.6	10.0	.009
WSIGN	23.1	13.3	.084
CCSCB	15.5	5.3	.004
WRESS	-5.3	11.7	.652
LCSCB	-10.1	13.2	.447
FEN235	-44.3	15.0	.003



Washtenaw (n=1,746)

The Friend of the Washtenaw County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most Show Cause data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table C19 Interpretation: WSCSO was used with 94.50% of NCPs in Washtenaw County who received Show Cause. Of the 1,650 NCPs who received WSCSO, the number of times a NCP received WSCSO ranged from one (1) to 20 times, with an average of 2.80 times.

Table C19. Frequency and average number of Show Cause minor activities in Washtenaw County (n=1,746).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
WSCSO	94.50%	1,650	1	20	2.80
PRSCN	94.39%	1,648	1	20	2.80
RRRHR	93.93%	1,640	1	77	5.54
SSCHP	93.93%	1,640	1	77	5.46
FEN140	93.64%	1,635	1	20	2.75
FEN14L	93.64%	1,635	1	20	2.77
VRSCS	92.38%	1,613	1	20	2.65
WRSCS	92.38%	1,613	1	20	2.67
GSCSR	92.38%	1,613	1	20	2.66
FEN14A	88.83%	1,551	1	69	5.12
WREFO	87.51%	1,528	1	69	4.90
FEN14B	87.51%	1,528	1	69	4.91
GRROA	87.51%	1,528	1	69	4.90
WFORD	87.46%	1,527	1	69	4.89
RRORO	87.40%	1,526	1	70	4.91
FEN14R	85.68%	1,496	1	70	4.70
CCSCB	75.72%	1,322	1	20	2.26
WRESS	67.41%	1,177	1	68	7.79
FEN235	67.41%	1,117	1	23	2.49
FEN142	62.49%	1,091	1	23	2.45
FEN045	62.37%	1,089	1	23	2.44
WSIGN	52.46%	916	1	20	1.98
FEN141	38.55%	673	1	12	1.60
HFJSS	33.22%	580	1	64	3.79
LCSCB	32.82%	573	1	20	2.14
FEN12T	30.24%	528	1	6	1.42
FEN124	19.99%	349	1	13	1.90
AJHRO	9.97%	174	1	20	2.75
FEN14J	9.91%	173	1	20	2.74
GJCOA	9.85%	172	1	20	2.65
SSCJU	9.39%	164	1	23	3.06
GSCSJ	5.84%	102	1	15	2.34
WJSCS	5.78%	101	1	15	2.66
VJSCS	5.67%	99	1	15	2.36
WDNSC	4.93%	86	1	22	3.02
RSIGN	2.46%	43	1	4	1.21

Re-Tooling: MiCSES Enforcement Activity Analysis

HSCRE	1.89%	33	1	4	1.30
JHHRS	1.66%	29	1	4	1.59
COMPL	1.26%	22	1	39	4.27
HSCJU	1.26%	22	1	4	1.59
BNDDS	0.52%	9	1	1	1.00
DISPS	0.52%	9	1	1	1.00
FEN011	0.52%	9	1	1	1.00
NCMPL	0.40%	7	1	13	3.29
FEN007	0.29%	5	1	5	2.20
LPRSC	0.23%	4	1	1	1.00
SDNSC	0.06%	1	1	1	1.00
WSCRS	0.06%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN012	0.06%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN762	0.06%	1	1	1	1.00
MCARR	0.0%	0			
MONSP	0.0%	0			
MUNCO	0.0%	0			
NWFOR	0.0%	0			
NWREF	0.0%	0			
OPBND	0.0%	0			
RFLG2	0.0%	0			
WOBSC	0.0%	0			
WPRSC	0.0%	0			
WRCRA	0.0%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table C20 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity FEN12T (n=528) paid an average of 73.42% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive FEN12T who paid an average of 63.81% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Table C20 only contains minor activities used with 5% or more of NCPs. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table C20. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Show Cause minor activities in Washtenaw County (n=1,746).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
FEN12T	528	73.42%	63.81%	9.61%	<0.01
FEN141	673	72.05%	63.38%	8.67%	<0.01
CCSCB	1,322	70.96%	53.51%	17.45%	<0.01
FEN14A	1,551	65.21%	78.75%	-13.54%	<0.01
FEN14R	1,496	64.80%	78.21%	-13.41%	<0.01
FEN045	1,089	58.89%	79.70%	-20.81%	<0.01
FEN142	1,091	58.88%	79.78%	-20.90%	<0.01
WSIGN	916	58.88%	75.37%	-16.49%	<0.01
FEN235	1,117	56.73%	84.46%	-27.73%	<0.01
WRESS	1,177	56.69%	87.46%	-30.77%	<0.01
WDNSC	186	52.91%	68.37%	-15.46%	<0.01
AJHRO	174	51.65%	68.39%	-16.74%	<0.01
GJCOA	172	51.55%	68.38%	-16.83%	<0.01
FEN14J	173	51.14%	68.43%	-17.29%	<0.01
FEN124	349	50.09%	70.88%	-20.79%	<0.01
LCSCB	573	49.15%	75.30	-26.15%	<0.01
WFORD	1,527	65.35%	76.29%	-10.94%	0.0002
FEN14B	1,528	65.38%	76.14%	-10.76%	0.0003
GRROA	1,528	65.38%	76.14%	-10.76%	0.0003
WREFO	1,528	65.38%	76.14%	-10.76%	0.0003
SSCJU	164	55.99%	67.83%	-11.84%	0.0004
RRORO	1,526	65.44%	75.60%	-10.16%	0.0006
WJSCS	101	56.87%	67.32%	-10.45%	0.01
VJSCS	99	56.45%	67.34%	-10.89%	0.01
GSCSJ	102	56.33%	67.36%	-11.03%	0.01
HFJSS	580	64.08%	68.03%	-3.95%	0.06
RRRHR	1,640	66.84%	64.86%	1.98%	0.63
SSCHP	1,640	66.84%	64.86%	1.98%	0.63
GSCSR	1,613	66.63%	67.77%	-1.14%	0.76
VRSCS	1613	66.63%	67.77%	-1.14%	0.76
WRSCS	1,613	66.63%	67.78%	-1.15%	0.76
FEN140	1,635	66.66%	67.60%	-0.94%	0.82
FEN14L	1,635	66.66%	67.60%	-0.94%	0.82
WSCSO	1,650	66.70%	66.98%	-0.28%	0.95
PRSCN	1,648	66.71%	66.89%	-0.18%	0.97

Table C21 Interpretation: When SSCJU is used, NCPs pay, on average, 18.9% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value=0.033.

Table C21 only contains minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the bivariate analyses. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 20.1% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Show Cause in Washtenaw County ($R^2=20.1\%$).

Table C21. Change in percent of obligation paid from Show Cause minor activities in Washtenaw County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=1,746).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
WJSCS	71.8	45.5	.115
AJHRO	48.6	47.0	.301
FEN14B	36.8	40.1	.359
FEN045	33.0	26.4	.211
SSCJU	18.9	8.9	.033
CCSCB	12.4	2.7	<.0001
RRORO	10.8	17.1	.528
WSIGN	7.7	3.2	.015
FEN14A	6.3	8.8	.477
GJCOA	5.5	26.6	.835
FEN12T	2.4	2.1	.261
FEN141	0.8	2.1	.697
VJSCS	-2.7	26.7	.921
FEN235	-4.4	5.1	.382
FEN124	-6.0	2.4	.015
FEN14R	-11.7	7.1	.097
WDNSC	-14.2	10.6	.182
FEN142	-15.1	26.4	.567
LCSCB	-21.0	2.4	<.0001
WRESS	-31.8	5.7	<.0001
WFORD	-42.9	38.1	.260
FEN14J	-61.2	38.1	.109
GSCSJ	-74.2	38.1	.052



Wayne (n=3,392)

The Friend of the Wayne County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all Show Cause data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table C22 Interpretation: WSCSO was used with 94.8% of NCPs in Washtenaw County who received Show Cause. Of the 3,251 NCPs who received WSCSO, the number of times a NCP received WSCSO ranged from one (1) to 22 times, with an average of 2.29 times.

Table C22. Frequency and average number of Show Cause minor activities in Wayne County (n=3,392).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
WSCSO	95.8%	3,251	1	22	2.29
PRSCN	95.6%	3,243	1	22	2.29
SSCJU	90.2%	3,059	1	38	3.39
FEN14L	90.0%	3,054	1	21	2.19
WDNSC	89.8%	3,046	1	39	3.47
FEN140	89.8%	3,045	1	20	2.16
GSCSJ	89.2%	3,027	1	21	2.18
WJSCS	89.2%	3,027	1	21	2.19
VJSCS	89.0%	3,018	1	20	2.14
AJHRO	88.7%	3,008	1	38	3.33
FEN14J	88.7%	3,007	1	38	3.32
FEN14A	83.8%	2,844	1	38	3.27
GJCOA	83.6%	2,837	1	38	3.23
CCSCB	60.3%	2,045	1	16	1.82
WRESS	47.8%	1,622	1	113	9.02
FEN235	44.7%	1,515	1	13	1.67
JHHRS	41.2%	1,396	1	29	1.55
FEN142	39.1%	1,325	1	11	1.61
FEN045	38.7%	1,314	1	11	1.61
WSIGN	37.5%	1,271	1	11	1.54
FEN124	19.8%	673	1	24	2.18
LCSCB	17.0%	577	1	21	1.69
FEN12T	3.9%	132	1	6	1.47
FEN762	3.7%	125	1	11	1.93
WSCRS	3.7%	125	1	11	1.93
GSCSR	1.8%	61	1	6	1.84
RRRHR	1.8%	61	1	16	3.41
SSCHP	1.8%	61	1	16	3.38
WRSCS	1.8%	61	1	11	2.00
VRSCS	1.8%	60	1	5	1.77
RRORO	1.1%	37	1	16	3.92
FEN14B	1.1%	36	1	16	3.89
GRROA	1.1%	36	1	16	3.89
WREFO	1.1%	36	1	16	3.89
WFORD	1.0%	35	1	16	4.00
FEN14R	1.0%	34	1	16	3.79

Re-Tooling: MiCSES Enforcement Activity Analysis

HSCJU	0.8%	27	1	9	1.67
COMPL	0.7%	25	1	11	1.76
LPRSC	0.4%	15	1	7	1.87
FEN007	0.3%	11	1	3	1.18
FEN141	0.3%	11	1	3	1.36
HFJSS	0.2%	8	1	5	1.88
DISPS	0.2%	6	1	1	1.00
RSIGN	0.2%	6	1	6	2.00
HSCRE	0.1%	4	1	6	2.50
NCMPL	0.1%	4	1	3	1.75
BNDDS	0.1%	2	1	1	1.00
FEN011	0.1%	2	1	1	1.00
FEN012	0.0%	0			
MCARR	0.0%	0			
MONSP	0.0%	0			
MUNCO	0.0%	0			
NWFOR	0.0%	0			
NWREF	0.0%	0			
OPBND	0.0%	0			
RFLG2	0.0%	0			
SDNSC	0.0%	0			
WOBSC	0.0%	0			
WPRSC	0.0%	0			
WRCRA	0.0%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Paid

Table C23 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity CCSCB (n=2,045) paid an average of 60.1% of their obligation, compared to NCPs who did not receive CCSCB who paid an average of 50.4% of their obligation. The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Table C23 only contains minor activities used with 5% or more of NCPs. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table C23. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Show Cause minor activities in Wayne County (n=3,392).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
CCSCB	2,045	60.1%	50.4%	9.70%	<0.01
FEN14L	3,054	54.8%	69.9%	-15.10%	<0.01
SSCJU	3,059	54.8%	69.6%	-14.80%	<0.01
AJHRO	384	54.7%	68.4%	-13.70%	<0.01
FEN140	3,045	54.7%	70.0%	-15.30%	<0.01
FEN14J	3,007	54.7%	68.4%	-13.70%	<0.01
GSCSJ	3,027	54.6%	70.3%	-15.70%	<0.01
WDNSC	3,046	54.6%	70.8%	-16.20%	<0.01
WJSCS	3,027	54.6%	70.3%	-15.70%	<0.01
VJSCS	3,018	54.5%	70.5%	-16.00%	<0.01
FEN14A	2,844	53.9%	68.4%	-14.50%	<0.01
GJCOA	2,837	53.9%	68.6%	-14.70%	<0.01
FEN142	1,325	45.0%	63.5%	-18.50%	<0.01
FEN045	1,314	44.9%	63.4%	-18.50%	<0.01
WSIGN	1,271	44.7%	63.2%	-18.50%	<0.01
FEN124	673	42.0%	59.8%	-17.80%	<0.01
WRESS	1,622	42.0%	69.3%	-27.30%	<0.01
FEN235	1,515	41.0%	68.6%	-27.60%	<0.01
JHRS	1,396	40.2%	67.5%	-27.30%	<0.01
LCSCB	577	32.3%	61.2%	-28.90%	<0.01
WSCSO	3,251	55.7%	70.3%	-14.60%	0.0001
PRSCN	3,243	55.7%	69.3%	-13.60%	0.0002

Table C24 Interpretation: When CCSCB is used, NCPs pay, on average, 6.9% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value<0.0001.

Table C24 only contains minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the bivariate analyses. Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 14.2% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Show Cause in Wayne County ($R^2=14.2\%$).

Table C24. Change in percent of obligation paid from Show Cause minor activities in Wayne County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=3,392).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
FEN140	22.0	29.7	.459
SSCJU	18.8	12.0	.118
AJHRO	17.3	43.5	.691
FEN045	17.2	13.0	.186
PRSCN	10.9	14.2	.443
CCSCB	6.9	1.8	<.0001
WSIGN	0.1	5.7	.985
FEN124	-0.0	2.0	.998
FEN14A	-1.5	11.5	.894
FEN142	-3.6	13.1	.780
FEN235	-4.2	4.7	.370
JHHRS	-4.2	3.8	.262
GJCOA	-4.4	11.6	.706
FEN14J	-6.5	43.2	.880
FEN14L	-8.7	30.2	.775
WJSCS	-9.0	31.4	.775
LCSCB	-17.3	2.2	<.0001
WDNSC	-17.5	10.1	.084
VJSCS	-18.0	30.9	.560
WSCSO	-18.4	14.9	.216
WRESS	-22.6	3.8	<.0001



Appendix D - Review and Modification: Minor enforcement activity analysis detail

Arenac/Alcona/Oscoda/Iosco

The Friend of the Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most Review and Modification data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table D1 Interpretation: EVREV was used with 64.57% of NCPs in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties who received Review and Modification. Of the 2,939 NCPs who received EVREV, the number of times a NCP received EVREV ranged from one (1) to 10 times, with an average of 1.57 times.

Table D1. Frequency and average number of Review and Modification minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties (n=4,552).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
EVREV	64.57%	2,939	1	10	1.57
WRESN	56.77%	2,584	1	10	1.37
GUIDL	22.30%	1,015	1	12	1.59
MAILO	19.93%	907	1	4	1.20
WRKRV	18.15%	826	1	8	1.39
WSPEC	16.10%	733	1	5	1.21
WAITJ	7.73%	352	1	6	1.24
WRCOB	7.40%	337	1	4	1.20
WRESF	4.77%	217	1	16	1.13
SHEAR	4.64%	211	1	5	1.21
MTMOD	2.37%	108	1	2	1.08
WRESA	1.21%	55	1	2	1.11
PRINT	0.42%	19	1	1	1.00
CHKAD	0.29%	13	1	3	1.31
SCONS	0.29%	13	1	1	1.00
TOBJS	0.15%	7	1	2	1.14
PRNT2	0.13%	6	1	1	1.00
WAIT7	0.13%	6	1	1	1.00
AJFDC	0.11%	5	1	2	1.20
TREFS	0.09%	4	1	4	1.75
WAITC	0.02%	1	1	1	1.00

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table D2 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity GUIDL (n=1,1015) paid an average of 75.69% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive GUIDL who paid an average of 81.69% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.0001), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table D2. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Review and Modification minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties (n=4,552).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
GUIDL	1,015	75.69%	81.69%	-6.00%	<.0001
WRCOB	337	74.39%	80.83%	-6.44%	.0019
WRKRV	826	77.03%	81.09%	-4.06%	.0040
WAITJ	352	74.99%	80.80%	-5.81%	.0043
WSPEC	733	77.39%	80.92%	-3.53%	.0170
WRESN	2,584	80.84%	79.71%	1.13%	.3055
EVREV	2,939	80.70%	79.72%	0.98%	.3860
MAILO	907	79.78%	80.49%	-0.71%	.6004

Table D3 Interpretation: When GUIDL is used, NCPs pay, on average, 6.5% less of their obligation than when it is not used, taking in to account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value=0.001.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 0.5% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Show Cause in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties (R²=0.5%).

Table D3. Change in percent of obligation paid from Review and Modification minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties based on multiple variable linear regression (n=4,552).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	p-value
WSPEC	5.1	4.1	.214
WRCOB	-1.3	3.7	.733
WAITJ	-1.8	3.6	.618
WRKRV	-2.5	4.0	.542
GUIDL	-6.5	1.9	.001



Bay

The Friend of the Bay County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most Review and Modification data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table D4 Interpretation: EVREV was used with 60.81% of NCPs in Bay County who received Review and Modification. Of the 1,305 NCPs who received EVREV, the number of times a NCP received EVREV ranged from one (1) to 8 times, with an average of 1.549 times.

Table D4. Frequency and average number of Review and Modification minor activities in Bay County (n=2,146).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
EVREV	60.81%	1,305	1	8	1.49
WRESN	41.47%	890	1	7	1.28
GUIDL	34.90%	749	1	7	1.35
WRKRV	32.34%	694	1	10	1.53
WSPEC	30.71%	659	1	10	1.33
WRCOB	24.28%	521	1	5	1.20
MAILO	8.90%	191	1	5	1.18
WAITJ	8.57%	184	1	5	1.20
WRESF	2.52%	54	1	5	1.15
SHEAR	1.07%	23	1	3	1.22
PRINT	0.28%	6	1	1	1.00
AJFDC	0.19%	4	1	1	1.00
MTMOD	0.19%	4	1	1	1.00
CHKAD	0.14%	3	1	4	2.00
WRESA	0.14%	3	1	2	1.33
TOBJS	0.05%	1	1	1	1.00
TREFS	0.05%	1	1	1	1.00
WAIT7	0.05%	1	1	1	1.00
PRNT2	0.00%	0			
SCONS	0.00%	0			
WAITC	0.00%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table D5 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity WRESN (n=890) paid an average of 81.96% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive WRESN who paid an average of 85.95% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value=0.0069), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table D5. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Review and Modification minor activities in Bay County (n=2,146).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
WRESN	890	81.96%	85.95%	-3.99%	.0069
EVREV	1,305	83.26%	85.90%	-2.64%	.0772
GUIDL	749	83.20%	84.88%	-1.68%	.2728
MAILO	191	85.00%	84.22%	0.78%	.7630
WRKRV	694	84.14%	84.37%	-0.23%	.8852
WSPEC	659	84.42%	84.24%	0.18%	.9098
WAITJ	184	84.06%	84.31%	-0.25%	.9237
WRCOB	521	84.26%	84.30%	-0.04%	.9805

A linear regression was not run due to the low number of minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the t-test analyses.



Calhoun

The Friend of the Calhoun County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all Review and Modification data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table D6 Interpretation: EVREV was used with 69.18% of NCPs in Calhoun County who received Review and Modification. Of the 1,250 NCPs who received EVREV, the number of times a NCP received EVREV ranged from one (1) to 10 times, with an average of 1.79 times.

Table D6. Frequency and average number of Review and Modification minor activities in Calhoun County (n=1,807).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
EVREV	69.18%	1,250	1	10	1.79
GUIDL	51.08%	923	1	8	1.51
WRKRV	50.19%	907	1	9	1.53
WSPEC	49.75%	899	1	9	1.51
MAILO	38.79%	701	1	9	1.65
WRESN	37.35%	675	1	7	1.27
WRCOB	36.58%	661	1	9	1.31
WAITJ	22.36%	404	1	7	1.24
WRESF	3.87%	70	1	3	1.07
PRINT	3.49%	63	1	2	1.02
PRNT2	1.66%	30	1	1	1.00
SHEAR	1.27%	23	1	16	1.91
WRESA	1.05%	19	1	1	1.00
MTMOD	0.61%	11	1	1	1.00
AJFDC	0.33%	6	1	3	1.33
TOBJS	0.33%	6	1	1	1.00
CHKAD	0.17%	3	1	2	1.33
SCONS	0.11%	2	1	2	1.50
WAIT7	0.06%	1	1	1	1.00
WAITC	0.06%	1	3	3	3.00
TREFS	0.00%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table D7 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity MAILO (n=701) paid an average of 77.96% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive MAILO who paid an average of 81.74% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value=0.0417), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table D7. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Review and Modification minor activities in Calhoun County (n=1,807).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid with Minor Activity	Percent Paid without Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
MAILO	701	77.96%	81.74%	-3.78%	.0417
WRKRV	907	79.31%	81.26%	-1.95%	.2818
GUIDL	923	79.33%	81.26%	-1.93%	.2864
WAITJ	404	78.81%	80.70%	-1.89%	.3827
WRCOB	661	79.44%	80.76%	-1.32%	.4823
WSPEC	899	79.66%	80.89%	-1.23%	.4973
WRESN	675	79.58%	80.70%	-1.12%	.5495
EVREV	1,250	79.96%	80.98%	-1.02%	.6035

A linear regression was not run due to the low number of minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the t-test analyses.



Kent

The Friend of the Kent County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES partially for Review and Modification data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table D8 Interpretation: EVREV was used with 69.18% of NCPs in Kent County who received Review and Modification. Of the 559 NCPs who received EVREV, the number of times a NCP received EVREV ranged from one (1) to 16 times, with an average of 1.83 times.

Table D8. Frequency and average number of Review and Modification minor activities in Kent County (n=727).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
EVREV	76.89%	559	1	16	1.83
WRKRV	50.48%	367	1	15	1.56
WRESN	49.38%	359	1	5	1.28
GUIDL	47.87%	348	1	12	1.57
WRCOB	32.19%	234	1	8	1.36
MAILO	15.96%	116	1	8	1.28
WAITJ	12.65%	92	1	5	1.26
WSPEC	48.14%	77	1	15	1.49
SHEAR	7.29%	53	1	3	1.26
WRESF	2.61%	19	1	1	1.00
PRINT	2.48%	18	1	2	1.06
MTMOD	1.79%	13	1	2	1.08
PRNT2	1.79%	13	1	2	1.08
TOBJS	0.69%	5	1	2	1.20
WAITC	0.55%	4	1	2	1.25
WAIT7	0.41%	3	1	1	1.00
WRESA	0.41%	3	1	1	1.00
AJFDC	0.14%	1	1	1	1.00
SCONS	0.14%	1	1	1	1.00
TREFS	0.14%	1	1	1	1.00
CHKAD	0.00%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table D9 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity WRCOB (n=234) paid an average of 88.25% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive WRCOB who paid an average of 78.32% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value=0.0003), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table D9. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Review and Modification minor activities in Kent County (n=727).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
WRCOB	234	88.25%	78.32%	9.93%	.0003
EVREV	559	83.61%	75.55%	8.06%	.0026
WRESN	259	84.37%	78.23%	6.14%	.0266
WSPEC	350	82.98%	80.15%	2.83%	.2657
GUIDL	348	82.99%	80.16%	2.83%	.2681
WAITJ	92	85.00%	81.01%	3.99%	.2973
WRKRV	367	82.62%	80.39%	2.23%	.3813
SHEAR	53	82.84%	81.41%	1.43%	.7703
MAILO	116	82.33%	81.36%	0.97%	.7798

Table D10 Interpretation: When WRCOB is used, NCPs pay, on average, 8.7% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value=0.003.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 2.5% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Review and Modification in Kent County (R²=2.5%).

Table D10. Change in percent of obligation paid from Review and Modification minor activities in Kent County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=727).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
WRCOB	8.7	3.0	.003
WRESN	3.9	3.1	.201
EVREV	2.9	3.9	.460



Macomb

The Friend of the Macomb County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most Review and Modification data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table D11 Interpretation: EVREV was used with 69.18% of NCPs in Macomb County who received Review and Modification. Of the 208 NCPs who received EVREV, the number of times a NCP received EVREV ranged from one (1) to 4 times, with an average of 1.50 times.

Table D11. Frequency and average number of Review and Modification minor activities in Macomb County (n=333).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
EVREV	62.46%	208	1	4	1.50
WRESN	53.75%	179	1	3	1.21
WRKRV	26.13%	87	1	4	1.40
GUIDL	25.53%	85	1	8	1.25
WSPEC	23.12%	77	1	2	1.17
MAILO	18.92%	63	1	2	1.11
WAITJ	16.22%	54	1	3	1.19
WRCOB	14.71%	49	1	2	1.10
SHEAR	6.31%	21	1	4	1.29
WRESA	4.20%	14	1	1	1.00
SCONS	3.30%	11	1	5	1.55
WRESF	3.30%	11	1	1	1.00
MTMOD	3.00%	10	1	1	1.00
TOBJS	2.10%	7	1	2	1.14
PRINT	1.80%	6	1	1	1.00
AJFDC	0.90%	3	1	1	1.00
TREFS	0.60%	2	1	1	1.00
PRNT2	0.30%	1	1	1	1.00
CHKAD	0.00%	0			
WAIT7	0.00%	0			
WAITC	0.00%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

There were no statistically significant differences in percent of obligation paid for any of the Review and Modification minor activities (Table D12).

Table D12. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Review and Modification minor activities in Macomb County (n=333).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
EVREV	208	88.52%	82.88%	5.64%	.1087
WRCOB	49	92.50%	85.35%	7.15%	.1374
WAITJ	54	92.12%	85.30%	6.82%	.1404
MAILO	63	90.78%	85.38%	5.40%	.2151
WRESN	179	88.23%	84.28%	3.95%	.2475
WSPEC	77	87.45%	86.09%	1.36%	.7369
SHEAR	21	88.25%	86.28%	1.97%	.7790
GUIDL	85	86.98%	86.21%	0.77%	.8430
WRKRV	87	86.90%	86.23%	0.67%	.8640



Marquette

The Friend of the Marquette County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all Review and Modification data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table D13 Interpretation: EVREV was used with 60.84% of NCPs in Marquette County who received Review and Modification. Of the 435 NCPs who received EVREV, the number of times a NCP received EVREV ranged from one (1) to 8 times, with an average of 1.40 times.

Table D13. Frequency and average number of Review and Modification minor activities in Marquette County (n=715).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
EVREV	60.84%	435	1	8	1.40
WRESN	59.72%	427	1	5	1.35
GUIDL	9.37%	67	1	3	1.18
WRKRV	2.94%	21	1	4	1.29
MAILO	2.10%	15	1	2	1.13
WSPEC	1.96%	14	1	2	1.07
WAITJ	1.54%	11	1	1	1.00
WRCOB	1.12%	8	1	3	1.38
SHEAR	0.56%	4	1	1	1.00
WRESF	0.56%	4	1	2	1.50
CHKAD	0.28%	2	2	4	3.00
WAIT7	0.28%	2	1	1	1.00
WRESA	0.28%	2	1	1	1.00
MTMOD	0.14%	1	1	1	1.00
PRINT	0.14%	1	1	1	1.00
SCONS	0.14%	1	1	1	1.00
TOBJS	0.14%	1	1	1	1.00
TREFS	0.14%	1	1	1	1.00
AJFDC	0.00%	0			
PRNT2	0.00%	0			
WAITC	0.00%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Paid

Table D14 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity GUIDL (n=67) paid an average of 68.83% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive GUIDL who paid an average of 81.66% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value=0.0068), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table D14. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Review and Modification minor activities in Marquette County (n=715).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
GUIDL	67	68.83%	81.66%	-12.83%	.0068
WRESN	427	82.57%	77.33%	5.24%	.0632
EVREV	435	82.28%	77.63%	4.65%	.1013

A linear regression was not run due to the low number of minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the t-test analyses.



Washtenaw

The Friend of the Washtenaw County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most Review and Modification data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table D15 Interpretation: EVREV was used with 62.94% of NCPs in Washtenaw County who received Review and Modification. Of the 1,826 NCPs who received EVREV, the number of times a NCP received EVREV ranged from one (1) to 11 times, with an average of 1.60 times.

Table D15. Frequency and average number of Review and Modification minor activities in Washtenaw County (n=2,901).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
EVREV	62.94%	1,826	1	11	1.60
WRESN	49.36%	1,432	1	18	1.36
WRKRV	26.03%	755	1	10	1.34
GUIDL	25.75%	747	1	12	1.35
WSPEC	24.78%	719	1	8	1.30
WAITJ	16.58%	481	1	12	1.26
MAILO	16.41%	476	1	5	1.20
WRCOB	12.00%	348	1	4	1.17
SHEAR	6.65%	193	1	12	1.39
MTMOD	1.90%	55	1	3	1.13
WRESF	1.76%	51	1	12	1.80
AJFDC	0.93%	27	1	3	1.30
WRESA	0.76%	22	1	2	1.05
PRINT	0.59%	17	1	1	1.00
TREFS	0.45%	13	1	2	1.46
TOBJS	0.28%	8	1	2	1.25
PRNT2	0.21%	6	1	2	1.17
SCONS	0.14%	4	1	2	1.25
WAIT7	0.14%	4	1	1	1.00
WAITC	0.10%	3	1	1	1.00
CHKAD	0.00%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table D16 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity EVREV (n=1,826) paid an average of 80.39% of their obligation, compared to NCPs who did not receive EVREV who paid an average of 75.01% of their obligation. The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value=0.0003), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table D16. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Review and Modification minor activities in Washtenaw County (n=2,901).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid with Minor Activity	Percent Paid without Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
EVREV	1,826	80.39%	75.01%	5.38%	.0003
WRESN	1,432	80.25%	76.59%	3.66%	.0115
WRCOB	348	74.70%	78.90%	-4.20%	.0594
WAITJ	481	75.74%	78.93%	-3.19%	.1016
SHEAR	193	74.08%	78.71%	-4.63%	.1115
MAILO	476	76.25%	78.82%	-2.57%	.1891
GUIDL	747	76.96%	78.90%	-1.94%	.2420
WRKRV	755	77.78%	78.61%	-0.83%	.6144
WSPEC	719	78.40%	78.40%	0.00%	.9957

A linear regression was not run due to the low number of minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the t-test analyses.



Wayne

The Friend of the Wayne County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most Review and Modification data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table D17 Interpretation: EVREV was used with 70.98% of NCPs in Wayne County who received Review and Modification. Of the 5,061 NCPs who received EVREV, the number of times a NCP received EVREV ranged from one (1) to 14 times, with an average of 1.84 times.

Table D17. Frequency and average number of Review and Modification minor activities in Wayne County (n=7,130).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
EVREV	70.98%	5,061	1	14	1.84
WRESN	52.68%	3,756	1	10	1.38
WRKRV	36.35%	2,592	1	14	1.56
GUIDL	36.10%	2,574	1	14	1.51
WSPEC	33.42%	2,383	1	14	1.50
WAITJ	29.16%	2,079	1	13	1.64
MAILO	24.49%	1,746	1	10	1.41
TOBJS	3.74%	267	1	4	1.30
WRCOB	1.63%	116	1	5	1.35
CHKAD	0.83%	59	1	8	1.92
WRESF	0.74%	53	1	4	1.19
SHEAR	0.49%	35	1	3	1.17
WRESA	0.42%	30	1	2	1.07
WAITC	0.15%	11	1	2	1.09
AJFDC	0.11%	8	1	2	1.25
PRINT	0.10%	7	1	3	1.43
PRNT2	0.04%	3	1	3	1.67
WAIT7	0.04%	3	1	1	1.00
MTMOD	0.03%	2	1	1	1.00
SCONS	0.03%	2	1	1	1.00
TREFS	0.03%	2	1	1	1.00

B. Associations with Obligation Paid

Table D18 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity GUIDL (n=2,574) paid an average of 72.10% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive EVREV who paid an average of 76.62% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.0001), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table D18. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Review and Modification minor activities in Wayne (n=7,130).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid with Minor Activity	Percent Paid without Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
GUIDL	2,574	72.10%	76.62%	-4.52%	<.0001
WRKRV	2,592	72.94%	76.16%	-3.22%	.0017
WRESN	3,756	73.72%	76.39%	-2.67%	.0067
WSPEC	2,383	73.59%	75.69%	-2.10%	.0436
WAITJ	2,079	75.55%	74.76%	0.79%	.4633
EVREV	5,061	74.92%	75.16%	-0.24%	.8209
MAILO	1,746	75.11%	74.95%	0.16%	.8856

Table D19 Interpretation: When WSPEC is used, NCPs pay, on average, 19.5% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value<0.0001.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 0.8% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Review and Modification in Wayne County (R²=0.8%).

Table D19. Change in percent of obligation paid from Review and Modification minor activities in Wayne County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=7,130).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	p-value
WSPEC	19.5	3.6	<.0001
WRESN	-2.0	1.0	.043
WRKRV	-9.4	2.9	.001
GUIDL	-13.8	2.5	<.0001



Appendix E - License Suspension: Minor enforcement activity analysis detail

Arenac/Alcona/Oscoda/Iosco

The Friend of the Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most License Suspension data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table E1 Interpretation: FEN311 was used with 69.90% of NCPs in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties who received License Suspension. Of the 202 NCPs who received FEN311, the number of times a NCP received FEN311 ranged from one (1) to 4 times, with an average of 1.22 times.

Table E1. Frequency and average number of License Suspension minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties (n=289).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
FEN311	69.90%	202	1	4	1.22
WCONP	68.86%	199	1	4	1.22
FEN038	56.75%	164	1	4	1.49
WRARR	55.71%	161	1	48	20.14
FEN037	47.40%	137	1	2	1.05
WPSRM	47.40%	137	1	2	1.05
FEN016	43.25%	125	1	4	1.23
LICNS	22.84%	66	1	2	1.08
FEN039	15.22%	44	1	2	1.09
FEN040	14.88%	43	1	2	1.05
CCLSP	7.61%	22	1	2	1.05
WHRLS	5.54%	16	1	8	1.75
SWJHC	5.19%	15	1	8	1.6
FEN028	3.81%	11	1	1	1
FEN035	1.73%	5	1	1	1
FEN036	1.73%	5	1	1	1
FEN033	1.38%	4	1	5	2
FEN041	1.38%	4	1	1	1
FEN129	1.38%	4	1	1	1
ALTPP	1.04%	3	2	21	11.33
FEN034	1.04%	3	1	2	1.33
FEN087	1.04%	3	1	1	1
FEN030	0.69%	2	1	1	1
FEN032	0.69%	2	1	1	1
ALTPE	0.35%	1	1	1	1
FEN029	0.0%	0			
SWRHC	0.0%	0			
WSCSO	0.0%	0			
WWRHC	0.0%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table E2 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity LICNS (n=66) paid an average of 78.58% of their obligation, compared to NCPs who did not receive LICNS who paid an average of 52.73% of their obligation. The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table E2. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without License Suspension minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties (n=289).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid with Minor Activity	Percent Paid without Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
LICNS	66	78.58%	52.73%	25.85%	<0.01
FEN038	164	49.99%	69.98%	-19.99%	<0.01
WRARR	161	49.99%	69.51%	-19.52%	<0.01
FEN037	137	47.10%	69.04%	-21.94%	<0.01
WPSRM	137	47.10%	69.04%	-21.94%	<0.01
FEN016	125	50.11%	65.13%	-15.02%	0.0011
FEN039	44	73.61%	55.95%	17.66%	0.0053
FEN040	43	72.40%	56.23%	16.17%	0.0117
FEN311	202	56.62%	63.33%	-6.71%	0.1791
WCONP	199	56.97%	62.32%	-5.35%	0.2794

Table E3 Interpretation: When LICNS is used, NCPs pay, on average, 31.3% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities that the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value<0.0001.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 24.0% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received License Suspension in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties (R²=24.0%).

Table E3. Change in percent of obligation paid from License Suspension minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco based on multiple variable linear regression (n=289).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
LICNS	31.3	7.8	<.0001
FEN038	-4.9	8.7	.579
WRARR	-23.9	6.7	<.0001
FEN037	-18.0	7.6	.018
FEN016	6.0	8.5	.482
FEN039	45.9	20.4	.025
FEN040	-49.2	21.7	.024



Bay

The Friend of the Bay County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office do not use MiCSES for License Suspension data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table E4 Interpretation: WRARR was used with 79.81% of NCPs in Bay County who received License Suspension. Of the 83 NCPs who received WRARR, the number of times a NCP received WRARR ranged from one (1) to 64 times, with an average of 28.36 times.

Table E4. Frequency and average number of License Suspension minor activities in Bay County (n=104).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
WRARR	79.81%	83	1	64	28.36
FEN311	51.92%	54	1	6	1.30
WCONP	47.12%	49	1	7	1.31
FEN016	35.58%	37	1	3	1.16
FEN037	28.85%	30	1	3	1.1
FEN038	28.85%	30	1	3	1.67
WPSRM	28.85%	30	1	3	1.1
LICNS	24.04%	25	1	2	1.08
FEN039	20.19%	21	1	2	1.05
FEN040	20.19%	21	1	2	1.10
ALTPE	10.58%	11	1	3	1.36
ALTPP	10.58%	11	3	21	11.81
CCLSP	5.77%	6	1	1	1
FEN041	4.81%	5	1	2	1.4
WWRHC	3.85%	4	1	1	1
FEN029	2.88%	3	1	1	1
WHRLS	1.92%	2	1	1	1
FEN034	0.96%	1	1	1	1
FEN035	0.96%	1	1	1	1
FEN036	0.96%	1	1	1	1
FEN028	0.0%	0			
FEN030	0.0%	0			
FEN032	0.0%	0			
FEN033	0.0%	0			
FEN087	0.0%	0			
FEN129	0.0%	0			
SWJHC	0.0%	0			
SWRHC	0.0%	0			
WSCSO	0.0%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table E5 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity WRARR (n=83) paid an average of 51.51% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive WRARR who paid an average of 82.26% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value=0.0096), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table E5. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without License Suspension minor activities in Bay County (n=104).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
WRARR	83	51.51%	82.26%	-30.75%	0.0096
ALTPE	11	92.33%	53.63%	38.70%	0.0126
LICNS	25	75.89%	51.97%	23.92%	0.0328
ALTPP	11	86.75%	54.29%	32.46%	0.0372
FEN037	30	42.81%	63.77%	-20.96%	0.0477
FEN038	30	42.81%	63.77%	-20.96%	0.0477
WPSRM	30	42.81%	63.77%	-20.96%	0.0477
CCLSP	6	86.06%	55.99%	30.07%	0.1455
FEN039	21	71.37%	54.27%	17.10%	0.1544
FEN040	21	71.37%	54.27%	17.10%	0.1544
FEN311	54	63.40%	51.59%	11.81%	0.2214
FEN016	37	52.89%	60.39%	-7.50%	0.4581
WCONP	49	61.21%	54.61%	6.60%	0.4958

Table E6 Interpretation: When LICNS is used, NCPs pay, on average 38.0% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value=0.009.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 22.6% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received License Suspension in Bay County ($R^2=22.6\%$).

Table E6. Change in percent of obligation paid from License Suspension minor activities in Bay County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=104).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
LICNS	38.0	10.5	.009
ALTPE	33.9	23.7	.155
ALTPP	8.0	23.6	.736
FEN037	-18.5	9.9	.064
WRARR	-38.0	11.3	.001



Calhoun

The Friend of the Calhoun County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most License Suspension data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table E7 Interpretation: WRARR was used with 83.81% of NCPs in Calhoun County who received License Suspension. Of the 497 NCPs who received WRARR, the number of times a NCP received WRARR ranged from one (1) to 62 times, with an average of 24.89 times.

Table E7. Frequency and average number of License Suspension minor activities in Calhoun County (n=593).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
WRARR	83.81%	497	1	62	24.89
FEN311	57.67%	342	1	6	1.31
WCONP	55.65%	330	1	6	1.31
FEN016	38.28%	227	1	4	1.25
WWRHC	34.06%	202	1	6	1.34
SWRHC	33.73%	200	1	6	1.26
FEN038	30.35%	180	1	4	1.98
FEN037	29.17%	173	1	2	1.06
WPSRM	29.17%	173	1	2	1.06
LICNS	26.14%	155	1	2	1.04
FEN040	25.13%	149	1	2	1.04
FEN039	24.96%	148	1	3	1.05
FEN028	21.75%	129	1	4	1.15
FEN029	11.13%	66	1	3	1.17
ALTPP	10.29%	63	1	6	2.80
CCLSP	10.62%	63	1	4	1.10
ALTPE	9.44%	56	1	3	1.11
FEN034	7.76%	46	1	4	1.09
FEN041	5.23%	31	1	3	1.35
FEN035	4.05%	24	1	2	1.04
FEN036	4.05%	24	1	2	1.04
FEN033	2.87%	17	1	2	1.06
FEN087	1.52%	9	1	2	1.22
FEN030	1.35%	8	1	1	1.00
FEN032	1.35%	8	1	1	1.00
FEN129	0.84%	5	1	2	1.20
WHRLS	0.51%	3	1	1	1.00
SWJHC	0.17%	1	1	1	1.00
WSCSO	0.0%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table E8 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity FEN039 (n=148) paid an average of 83.55% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive FEN039 who paid an average of 65.28% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table E8. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without License Suspension minor activities in Calhoun County (n=593).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
FEN039	148	83.55%	65.28%	18.27%	<0.01
FEN040	149	81.65%	65.88%	15.77%	0.0001
LICNS	155	80.78%	65.96%	14.82%	0.0002
SWRHC	200	78.27%	65.54%	12.73%	0.0007
WWRHC	202	77.93%	65.65%	12.28%	0.001
FEN041	31	87.76%	68.85%	18.91%	0.02
ALTPE	56	81.89%	68.58%	13.31%	0.03
ALTPP	63	80.02%	68.67%	11.35%	0.05
FEN029	66	77.94%	68.82%	9.12%	0.11
FEN038	180	65.64%	71.67%	-6.03%	0.12
FEN037	173	65.78%	71.51%	-5.73%	0.14
WPSRM	173	65.78%	71.51%	-5.73%	0.14
FEN028	129	74.43%	68.56%	5.87%	0.17
FEN016	227	67.55%	71.26%	-3.71%	0.31
WRARR	497	69.29%	72.65%	-3.36%	0.49
FEN311	342	69.45%	70.36%	-0.91%	0.80
WCONP	330	70.20%	69.38%	0.82%	0.82
CCLSP	63	70.93%	69.71%	1.22%	0.83
FEN034	46	69.72%	69.84%	-0.12%	0.99



Table E9 Interpretation: When FEN039 is used, NCPs pay, on average, 30.5% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minority activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value=0.026.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 5.0% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received License Suspension in Calhoun County ($R^2=5.0\%$).

Table E9. Change in percent of obligation paid from License Suspension minor activities in Calhoun County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=593).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
FEN039	30.5	13.7	.026
SWRHC	15.8	31.2	.612
ALTPE	11.0	10.6	.297
FEN041	7.8	8.6	.368
ALTPP	0.4	10.6	.967
LICNS	-3.8	17.5	.828
FEN040	-10.3	21.9	.640
WWRHC	-12.3	30.9	.692

Kent

The Friend of the Kent County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES partially for License Suspension data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table E10 Interpretation: WRARR was used with 90.0% of NCPs in Kent County who received License Suspension. Of the 9 NCPs who received WRARR, the number of times a NCP received WRARR ranged from one (1) to 48 times, with an average of 26.22 times.

Table E10. Frequency and average number of License Suspension minor activities in Kent County (n=10).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
WRARR	90.0%	9	1	48	26.22
FEN311	70.0%	7	1	2	1.14
FEN016	60.00%	6	1	2	1.33
FEN038	50.0%	5	1	1	1.80
WCONP	50.0%	5	1	2	1.20
WPSRM	50.0%	5	1	1	1.00
FEN037	40.0%	4	1	1	1.00
LICNS	40.0%	4	1	1	1.00
FEN039	30.0%	3	1	1	1.00
FEN040	30.0%	3	1	1	1.00
ALTPE	20.00%	2	1	2	1.50
ALTPP	20.00%	2	3	5	4.00
CCLSP	10.00%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN030	10.0%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN032	10.0%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN041	10.0%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN087	10.0%	1	1	1	1.00
SWRHC	10.0%	1	1	1	1.00
WWRHC	10.0%	1	2	2	2.00
FEN028	0.0%	0			
FEN029	0.0%	0			
FEN033	0.0%	0			
FEN034	0.0%	0			
FEN035	0.0%	0			
FEN036	0.0%	0			
FEN129	0.0%	0			
SWJHC	0.0%	0			
WHRLS	0.0%	0			
WCSO	0.0%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Bi-variate and multi-variate statistics were not able to be run for Kent County due to the small sample size of 10 NCPs.

Macomb

The Friend of the Macomb County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office do not use MiCSES for License Suspension data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table E11 Interpretation: FEN311 was used with 50.0% of NCPs in Macomb County who received License Suspension. Of the 8 NCPs who received FEN311, the number of times a NCP received WRARR ranged from one (1) to two (2) times, with an average of 1.25 times.

Table E11. Frequency and average number of License Suspension minor activities in Macomb County (n=8).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
FEN311	50.0%	4	1	2	1.25
WRARR	50.0%	4	2	48	27.75
WCONP	37.5%	3	1	2	1.33
CCLSP	25.0%	2	1	2	1.50
FEN016	25.0%	2	1	1	1.00
FEN028	12.5%	2	2	2	2.00
FEN037	12.5%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN038	12.5%	1	2	2	2.00
FEN039	12.5%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN040	12.5%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN087	12.5%	1	2	2	2.00
LICNS	12.5%	1	1	1	1.00
SWJHC	12.5%	1	2	2	2.00
WHRLS	12.5%	1	2	2	2.00
WPSRM	12.5%	1	1	1	1.00
ALTP	0.0%	0			
ALTPP	0.0%	0			
FEN029	0.0%	0			
FEN030	0.0%	0			
FEN032	0.0%	0			
FEN033	0.0%	0			
FEN034	0.0%	0			
FEN035	0.0%	0			
FEN036	0.0%	0			
FEN041	0.0%	0			
FEN129	0.0%	0			
SWRHC	0.0%	0			
WCSO	0.0%	0			
WWRHC	0.0%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Bi-variate and multi-variate statistics were not able to be run for Macomb County due to the small sample size of 10 NCPs.

Marquette

The Friend of the Marquette County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all License Suspension data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table E12 Interpretation: WRARR was used with 99.28% of NCPs in Marquette County who received License Suspension. Of the 138 NCPs who received WRARR, the number of times a NCP received WRARR ranged from one (1) to 48 times, with an average of 18.42 times.

Table E12. Frequency and average number of License Suspension minor activities in Marquette County (n=138).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
WRARR	99.28%	137	1	48	18.42
FEN016	79.71%	110	1	3	1.52
FEN311	68.12%	94	1	3	1.13
FEN038	61.59%	85	1	4	1.49
WPSRM	61.59%	85	1	2	1.08
LICNS	54.35%	75	1	2	1.05
FEN039	52.90%	73	1	2	1.03
FEN040	52.90%	73	1	2	1.03
ALTPP	44.93%	62	1	16	4.31
ALTPE	38.41%	53	1	3	1.34
WCONP	31.88%	44	1	3	1.14
FEN037	29.71%	41	1	2	1.10
FEN041	28.26%	39	1	2	1.08
CCLSP	1.45%	2	1	1	1.00
FEN035	1.45%	2	1	1	1.00
FEN036	1.45%	2	1	1	1.00
WHRLS	1.45%	2	1	1	1.00
FEN028	0.72%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN029	0.72%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN030	0.72%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN032	0.72%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN087	0.72%	1	1	1	1.00
SWRHC	0.72%	1	3	3	3.00
WWRHC	0.72%	1	3	3	3.00
FEN033	0.0%	0			
FEN034	0.0%	0			
FEN129	0.0%	0			
SWJHC	0.0%	0			
WSCSO	0.0%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Paid

Table E13 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity FEN039 (n=73) paid an average of 79.28% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive FEN039 who paid an average of 46.64% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table E13. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without License Suspension minor activities in Marquette County (n=138).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
FEN039	73	79.28%	46.64%	32.64%	<0.01
FEN040	73	79.28%	46.64%	32.64%	<0.01
LICNS	75	78.61%	46.41%	32.20%	<0.01
ALTPP	62	51.93%	73.68%	-21.75%	0.0008
FEN016	110	68.19%	47.08%	21.11%	0.009
FEN311	94	60.00%	72.23%	-12.23%	0.08
ALTPE	53	56.60%	68.46%	-11.86%	0.08
FEN038	85	61.62%	67.57%	-5.95%	0.38
WPSRM	85	61.62%	67.57%	-5.95%	0.38
FEN037	41	65.48%	63.24%	2.24%	0.76
WCONP	44	62.79%	64.43%	-1.64%	0.82
FEN041	39	64.07%	63.84%	0.23%	0.98

Table E14 Interpretation: When ALTPP is used, NCPs pay, on average, 20.3% less of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value=0.003.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 23.6% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received License Suspension in Marquette County ($R^2=23.6\%$).

Table E14. Change in percent of obligation paid from License Suspension minor activities in Marquette County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=138).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
FEN039	20.6	26.0	.431
FEN016	12.3	9.6	.204
LICNS	3.5	25.1	.891
ALTPP	-20.3	6.6	.003

Washtenaw

The Friend of the Washtenaw County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office do not use MiCSES for License Suspension data tracking.

No minor activities were recorded for License Suspension in Washtenaw County.



Wayne

The Friend of the Wayne County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all License Suspension data tracking.

No minor activities were recorded for License Suspension in Wayne County.

Appendix F - Parenting Time: Minor enforcement activity analysis detail

Arenac/Alcona/Oscoda/Iosco

The Friend of the Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office do not use MiCSES for Parenting Time data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table F1 Interpretation: PTBON was used with 96.34% of NCPs in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties who received Parenting Time. Of the 79 NCPs who received PTBON, the number of times a NCP received PTBON ranged from one (1) to 25 times, with an average of 4.71 times.

Table F1. Frequency and average number of Parenting Time minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties (n=82).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
PTBON	96.34%	79	1	25	4.71
CCPAR	85.37%	70	1	25	5.13
FEN045	80.49%	66	1	25	5.67
WRCAB	79.27%	65	1	25	5.43
FEN235	75.61%	62	1	25	5.42
FEN024	19.51%	16	1	9	2.31
FEN224	18.29%	15	1	4	1.27
WRPTC	18.29%	15	1	4	1.27
ALTPR	8.54%	7	1	6	2.43
WRCON	8.54%	7	1	4	1.57
FEN12T	7.32%	6	1	4	1.67
SRCON	7.32%	6	1	4	1.67
VRSCP	7.32%	6	1	6	2.67
FEN223	6.10%	5	1	1	1
SPTJC	6.10%	5	1	1	1
WSCDI	6.10%	5	1	1	1
FE220	3.66%	3	1	1	1
FEN046	1.22%	1	1	1	1
VRSNP	1.22%	1	1	1	1
WRNAB	1.22%	1	1	1	1
ALTFA	0.0%	0			
CIFAS	0.0%	0			
FEN011	0.0%	0			
FEN221	0.0%	0			
FEN225	0.0%	0			
FEN226	0.0%	0			
FEN227	0.0%	0			
FEN228	0.0%	0			
FEN229	0.0%	0			
IPFAI	0.0%	0			
JSIGN	0.0%	0			
LCPAR	0.0%	0			



MCMPT	0.0%	0			
PTBDD	0.0%	0			
RCREQ	0.0%	0			
RMEDI	0.0%	0			
SMEDI	0.0%	0			
SPTDN	0.0%	0			
VPACP	0.0%	0			
VPANP	0.0%	0			
WACON	0.0%	0			
WDNAB	0.0%	0			
WDNDI	0.0%	0			
WFINA	0.0%	0			
WFJSN	0.0%	0			
WPTBW	0.0%	0			
WREFR	0.0%	0			
WSCAB	0.0%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table F2 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity FEN235 (n=62) paid an average of 72.67% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive FEN235 who paid an average of 108.01% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value=0.0226), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table F2. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Parenting Time minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties (n=82).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
FEN235	62	92.67%	108.01%	-15.34%	0.0226
FEN024	16	109.63%	93.21%	16.42%	0.0243
WRCAB	65	93.11%	109.05%	-15.94%	0.0253
FEN224	15	109.22%	93.55%	15.67%	0.0362
WRPTC	15	109.22%	93.55%	15.67%	0.0362
ALTPR	7	114.73%	94.70%	20.03%	0.0536
FEN12T	6	113.62%	95.05%	18.57%	0.0964
SRCON	6	113.62%	95.05%	18.57%	0.0964
CCPAR	70	94.42%	108.04%	-13.62%	0.0980
FEN045	66	94.58%	103.97%	-9.39%	0.2023
FEN223	5	110.69%	95.49%	15.20%	0.2128
SPTJC	5	110.69%	95.49%	15.20%	0.2128
WSCDI	5	110.69%	95.49%	15.20%	0.2128
WRCON	7	106.84%	95.44%	11.40%	0.2760
PTBON	79	96.10%	104.68%	-8.58%	0.5824
VRSCP	6	94.32%	96.58%	-2.26%	0.8409



Table F3 Interpretation: When ALTPR is used, NCPs pay, on average, 25.5% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking in to account other minor activities that the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value=0.027.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 12.9% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Parenting Time in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties ($R^2=12.9\%$).

Table F3. Change in percent of obligation paid from Parenting Time minor activities in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties based on multiple variable linear regression (n=82).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
ALTPR	25.5	11.3	.027
FEN024	24.3	29.7	.416
FEN235	5.7	16.4	.732
WRCAB	-6.4	21.1	.765
FEN224	-6.4	26.2	.807

Bay

The Friend of the Bay County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office do not use MiCSES for Parenting Time data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table F4 Interpretation: PTBON was used with 100% of NCPs in Bay County who received Parenting Time. Of the 50 NCPs who received PTBON, the number of times a NCP received PTBON ranged from one (1) to 32 times, with an average of 6.00 times.

Table F4. Frequency and average number of Parenting Time minor activities in Bay County (n=50).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
PTBON	100.00%	50	1	32	6.00
FEN045	96.00%	48	2	64	12.04
WRCAB	96.00%	48	1	32	6.19
ALTPR	82.00%	41	1	32	6.36
VRSCP	82.00%	41	1	32	6.37
FEN235	12.00%	5	1	6	3.33
WRNAB	10.00%	5	1	6	2.40
VRSNP	6.00%	3	1	2	1.33
FE220	4.00%	2	1	1	1.00
FEN024	4.00%	2	2	4	3.00
FEN224	4.00%	2	1	2	1.50
WRPTC	4.00%	2	1	2	1.50
FEN223	2.00%	1	1	1	1.00
SPTJC	2.00%	1	1	1	1.00
WSCDI	2.00%	1	1	1	1.00
ALTFA	0.0%	0			
CCPAR	0.0%	0			
CIFAS	0.0%	0			
FEN011	0.0%	0			
FEN046	0.0%	0			
FEN12T	0.0%	0			
FEN221	0.0%	0			
FEN225	0.0%	0			
FEN226	0.0%	0			
FEN227	0.0%	0			
FEN228	0.0%	0			
FEN229	0.0%	0			
IPFAI	0.0%	0			
JSIGN	0.0%	0			
LCPAR	0.0%	0			
MCMPT	0.0%	0			
PTBDD	0.0%	0			
RCREQ	0.0%	0			
RMEDI	0.0%	0			
SMEDI	0.0%	0			
SPTDN	0.0%	0			



SRCON	0.0%	0			
VPACP	0.0%	0			
VPANP	0.0%	0			
WACON	0.0%	0			
WDNAB	0.0%	0			
WDNDI	0.0%	0			
WFINA	0.0%	0			
WFJSN	0.0%	0			
WPTBW	0.0%	0			
WRCON	0.0%	0			
WREFR	0.0%	0			
WSCAB	0.0%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

There were no statistically significant differences in percent of obligation paid for any of the Review and Modification minor activities (Table F5).

Table F5. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Parenting Time minor activities in Bay County (n=50).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
VRSNP	3	87.85%	93.89%	-6.04%	0.5969
WRNAB	5	89.57%	93.97%	-4.40%	0.6268
FEN045	48	93.66%	90.33%	3.33%	0.8099
WRCAB	48	93.66%	90.33%	3.33%	0.8099
ALTPR	41	93.41%	94.09%	-0.68%	0.9228
VRSCP	41	93.41%	94.09%	-0.68%	0.9228
FEN235	5	93.70%	93.54%	0.16%	0.9936



Calhoun

The Friend of the Calhoun County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most Parenting data tracking.

No minor activities were recorded for Parenting Time in Calhoun County.

Kent

The Friend of the Kent County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office do not use MiCSES for Parenting Time data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table F6 Interpretation: CCPAR was used with 96.23% of NCPs in Kent County who received Parenting Time. Of the 51 NCPs who received CCPAR, the number of times a NCP received CCPAR ranged from one (1) to 16 times, with an average of 3.59 times.

Table F6. Frequency and average number of Parenting Time minor activities in Kent County (n=53).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
CCPAR	96.23%	51	1	16	3.59
PTBON	84.91%	45	1	16	3.71
FEN024	56.60%	30	1	13	3.23
FE220	45.28%	24	1	5	1.5
FEN045	43.40%	23	2	33	10.87
VRSCP	43.40%	23	1	15	5.04
WRCAB	43.40%	23	1	16	5.43
ALTPR	41.51%	22	1	15	5.27
FEN224	41.51%	22	1	7	1.91
WRPTC	41.51%	22	1	7	1.91
FEN223	32.08%	17	1	2	1.18
SPTJC	30.19%	16	1	2	1.25
WSCDI	30.19%	16	1	3	1.31
FEN046	5.66%	3	1	1	1
WRNAB	5.66%	3	1	1	1
FEN225	3.77%	2	1	1	1
FEN226	3.77%	2	1	1	1
FEN229	3.77%	2	1	1	1
FEN235	3.77%	2	1	6	3.5
LCPAR	3.77%	2	1	1	1
VRSNP	3.77%	2	1	1	1
WFJSN	3.77%	2	1	1	1
WPTBW	3.77%	2	1	1	1
FEN227	1.89%	1	2	2	2
JSIGN	1.89%	1	1	1	1
SPTDN	1.89%	1	3	3	2
VPANP	1.89%	1	1	1	1
WDNDI	1.89%	1	3	3	3
WFINA	1.89%	1	1	1	1
WRCON	1.89%	1	1	1	1
WREFR	1.89%	1	1	1	1
ALTFA	0.0%	0			
CIFAS	0.0%	0			
FEN011	0.0%	0			
FEN12T	0.0%	0			
FEN221	0.0%	0			



FEN228	0.0%	0		
IPFAI	0.0%	0		
MCMPT	0.0%	0		
PTBDD	0.0%	0		
RCREQ	0.0%	0		
RMEDI	0.0%	0		
SMEDI	0.0%	0		
SRCON	0.0%	0		
VPACP	0.0%	0		
WACON	0.0%	0		
WDNAB	0.0%	0		
WSCAB	0.0%	0		

B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table F7 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity PTBON (n=45) paid an average of 87.22% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive PTBON who paid an average of 64.98% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value=0.0432), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table F7. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Parenting Time minor activities in Kent County (n=53).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
PTBON	45	87.22%	64.98%	22.24%	0.0432
FE220	24	75.19%	91.03%	-15.84%	0.0453
FEN045	23	91.50%	78.01%	13.49%	0.0914
VRSCP	23	91.50%	78.01%	13.49%	0.0914
WRCAB	23	91.50%	78.01%	13.49%	0.0914
ALTPR	22	91.17%	78.68%	12.49%	0.1210
FEN024	30	78.75%	90.52%	-11.77%	0.1422
WRNAB	3	72.68%	84.53%	-11.85%	0.4944
FEN223	17	86.40%	82.66%	3.74%	0.6642
FEN224	22	82.74%	84.65%	-1.91%	0.8147
WRPTC	22	82.74%	84.65%	-1.91%	0.8147
CCPAR	51	83.73%	87.10%	-3.37%	0.8731
FEN046	3	85.93%	83.74%	2.19%	0.8994
SPTJC	16	84.47%	83.60%	0.87%	0.9206
WSCDI	16	84.47%	83.60%	0.87%	0.9206

A linear regression was not run due to the low number of minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the t-test analyses.



Macomb

The Friend of the Macomb County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most Parenting Time data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table F8 Interpretation: CCPAR was used with 94.17% of NCPs in Macomb County who received Parenting Time. Of the 776 NCPs who received CCPAR, the number of times a NCP received CCPAR ranged from one (1) to 62 times, with an average of 4.69 times.

Table F8. Frequency and average number of Parenting Time minor activities in Macomb County (n=824).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
CCPAR	94.17%	776	1	62	4.69
PTBON	88.47%	729	1	62	4.98
FEN045	75.36%	621	1	124	11.12
WRCAB	74.64%	615	1	62	5.65
VRSCP	74.39%	613	1	62	5.56
ALTPR	74.03%	610	1	62	5.57
FEN024	16.14%	133	1	8	2.04
FEN224	15.66%	129	1	4	1.19
WRPTC	15.66%	129	1	4	1.19
SPTDN	9.95%	82	1	8	1.78
WDNDI	9.95%	82	1	8	1.87
FEN223	9.83%	81	1	3	1.19
FEN227	3.88%	32	1	5	1.66
FEN046	3.28%	27	1	5	1.67
WRNAB	1.94%	16	1	2	1.13
VPANP	1.58%	13	1	2	1.15
VRSNP	1.58%	13	1	2	1.15
FEN235	1.33%	11	1	4	1.91
FEN229	1.21%	10	1	2	1.30
WPTBW	1.21%	10	1	2	1.30
IPFAI	0.85%	7	1	1	1.00
FE220	0.61%	5	1	2	1.20
JSIGN	0.36%	3	1	1	1.00
VPACP	0.36%	3	1	1	1.00
PTBDD	0.24%	2	1	1	1.00
WDNAB	0.24%	2	1	1	1.00
CIFAS	0.12%	1	1	1	1.00
FEN011	0.12%	1	1	1	1.00
MCMPT	0.12%	1	1	1	1.00
ALTFA	0.0%	0			
FEN12T	0.0%	0			
FEN221	0.0%	0			
FEN225	0.0%	0			
FEN226	0.0%	0			
FEN228	0.0%	0			
LCPAR	0.0%	0			

Re-Tooling: MiCSES Enforcement Activity Analysis

RCREQ	0.0%	0			
RMEDI	0.0%	0			
SMEDI	0.0%	0			
SPTJC	0.0%	0			
SRCON	0.0%	0			
WACON	0.0%	0			
WFINA	0.0%	0			
WFJSN	0.0%	0			
WRCON	0.0%	0			
WREFR	0.0%	0			
WSCAB	0.0%	0			
WSCDI	0.0%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table F9 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity WRCAB (n=615) paid an average of 91.48% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive WRCAB who paid an average of 73.12% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table F9. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Parenting Time minor activities in Macomb County (n=824).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
WRCAB	615	91.48%	73.12%	18.36%	<0.01
FEN045	621	91.43%	72.75%	18.68%	<0.01
VRSCP	613	91.21%	74.10%	17.11%	<0.01
ALTPR	610	91.13%	74.55%	16.58%	<0.01
PTBON	729	89.01%	70.03%	18.98%	<0.01
CCPAR	776	87.04%	83.32%	3.72%	0.3813

Table F10 Interpretation: When FEN045 is used, NCPs pay, on average, 33.7% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value=0.026.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 8.8% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Parenting Time in Macomb County (R²=8.8%).

Table F10. Change in percent of obligation paid from Parenting Time minor activities in Macomb County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=824).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
FEN045	33.7	15.1	.026
PTBON	6.7	3.9	.083
WRCAB	-1.1	11.9	.924
VRSCP	-1.9	18.5	.917
ALTPR	-15.2	15.8	.339

Marquette

The Friend of the Marquette County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office do not use MiCSES for Parenting Time data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table F11 Interpretation: CCPAR was used with 98.61% of NCPs in Marquette County who received Parenting Time. Of the 71 NCPs who received CCPAR, the number of times a NCP received CCPAR ranged from one (1) to 56 times, with an average of 4.89 times.

Table F11. Frequency and average number of Parenting Time minor activities in Marquette County (n=72).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
CCPAR	98.61%	71	1	56	4.89
PTBON	98.61%	71	1	56	4.97
WRCAB	98.61%	71	1	56	4.97
VRSCP	84.72%	61	1	40	4.34
ALTPR	63.89%	46	1	28	3.65
FEN235	52.78%	38	1	36	4.66
WRNAB	13.89%	10	1	3	1.3
VRSNP	5.56%	4	1	2	1.25
ALTFA	2.78%	2	1	1	1.00
CIFAS	2.78%	2	1	1	1.00
FE220	0.0%	0			
FEN011	0.0%	0			
FEN024	0.0%	0			
FEN045	0.0%	0			
FEN046	0.0%	0			
FEN12T	0.0%	0			
FEN221	0.0%	0			
FEN223	0.0%	0			
FEN224	0.0%	0			
FEN225	0.0%	0			
FEN226	0.0%	0			
FEN227	0.0%	0			
FEN228	0.0%	0			
FEN229	0.0%	0			
IPFAI	0.0%	0			
JSIGN	0.0%	0			
LCPAR	0.0%	0			
MCMPT	0.0%	0			
PTBDD	0.0%	0			
RCREQ	0.0%	0			
RMEDI	0.0%	0			
SMEDI	0.0%	0			
SPTDN	0.0%	0			
SPTJC	0.0%	0			
SRCON	0.0%	0			



VPACP	0.0%	0			
VPANP	0.0%	0			
WACON	0.0%	0			
WDNAB	0.0%	0			
WDNDI	0.0%	0			
WFINA	0.0%	0			
WFJSN	0.0%	0			
WPTBW	0.0%	0			
WRCON	0.0%	0			
WREFR	0.0%	0			
WRPTC	0.0%	0			
WSCAB	0.0%	0			
WSCDI	0.0%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Paid

There were no statistically significant differences in percent of obligation paid for any of the Review and Modification minor activities (Table F12).

Table F12. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Parenting Time minor activities in Marquette County (n=72).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
VRSCP	61	88.84%	97.65%	-8.81%	0.2326
WRNAB	10	94.93%	89.42%	5.51%	0.4741
VRSNP	4	93.55%	89.99%	3.56%	0.7600
FEN235	38	90.60%	89.73%	0.87%	0.8709
ALTPR	46	90.33%	89.92%	0.41%	0.9408



Washtenaw

The Friend of the Washtenaw County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office do not use MiCSES for Parenting Time data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table F13 Interpretation: PTBON was used with 99.04% of NCPs in Washtenaw County who received Parenting Time. Of the 103 NCPs who received PTBON, the number of times a NCP received PTBON ranged from one (1) to 21 times, with an average of 4.00 times.

Table F13. Frequency and average number of Parenting Time minor activities in Washtenaw County (n=104).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
PTBON	99.04%	103	1	21	4.00
CCPAR	95.19%	99	1	21	4.04
FEN045	92.31%	96	2	42	8.32
WRCAB	92.31%	96	1	21	4.22
ALTPR	88.46%	92	1	21	4.11
VRSCP	88.46%	92	1	21	4.20
FEN235	7.69%	8	1	6	2.00
FEN024	6.73%	7	1	2	1.29
FEN224	6.73%	7	1	1	1.00
WRPTC	6.73%	7	1	1	1.00
WRNAB	4.81%	5	1	1	1.00
FEN223	2.88%	3	1	1	1.00
FEN046	1.92%	2	1	2	1.50
SPTJC	1.92%	2	1	3	2.00
VRSNP	1.92%	2	1	1	1.00
WSCDI	1.92%	2	1	3	2.00
FEN226	0.96%	1	2	2	2.00
SPTDN	0.96%	1	1	1	1.00
WDNDI	0.96%	1	1	1	1.00
ALTFA	0.00%	0			
CIFAS	0.00%	0			
FE220	0.00%	0			
FEN011	0.00%	0			
FEN12T	0.00%	0			
FEN221	0.00%	0			
FEN225	0.00%	0			
FEN227	0.00%	0			
FEN228	0.00%	0			
FEN229	0.00%	0			
IPFAI	0.00%	0			
JSIGN	0.00%	0			
LCPAR	0.00%	0			
MCMPT	0.00%	0			
PTBDD	0.00%	0			
RCREQ	0.00%	0			

Re-Tooling: MiCSES Enforcement Activity Analysis

RMEDI	0.00%	0			
SMEDI	0.00%	0			
SRCON	0.00%	0			
VPACP	0.00%	0			
VPANP	0.00%	0			
WACON	0.00%	0			
WDNAB	0.00%	0			
WFINA	0.00%	0			
WFJSN	0.00%	0			
WPTBW	0.00%	0			
WRCON	0.00%	0			
WREFR	0.00%	0			
WSCAB	0.00%	0			



B. Associations with Obligation Payment

Table F14 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity CCPAR (n=99) paid an average of 96.44% of their obligation, compared to NCPs who did not receive CCPAR who paid an average of 68.00% of their obligation. The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value=0.0231), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table F14. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Parenting Time minor activities in Washtenaw County (n=104).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
CCPAR	99	96.44%	68.00%	28.44%	0.0231
FEN024	7	75.91%	96.45%	-20.54%	0.0556
FEN224	7	75.91%	96.45%	-20.54%	0.0556
WRPTC	7	75.91%	96.45%	-20.54%	0.0556
VRSCP	92	96.27%	85.89%	10.38%	0.2197
FEN045	96	96.00%	83.85%	12.15%	0.2309
WRCAB	96	96.00%	83.85%	12.15%	0.2309
ALTPR	92	96.07%	87.36%	8.71%	0.3037
FEN235	8	92.22%	95.31%	-3.09%	0.7619

A linear regression was not run due to the low number of minor activities that produced a statistically significant difference in the t-test analyses.

Wayne

The Friend of the Wayne County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES partially for Parenting Time data tracking.

A. Descriptives

Table F15 Interpretation: CCPAR was used with 98.76% of NCPs in Wayne County who received Parenting Time. Of the 398 NCPs who received CCPAR, the number of times a NCP received CCPAR ranged from one (1) to 26 times, with an average of 4.00 times.

Table F15. Frequency and average number of Parenting Time minor activities in Wayne County (n=403).

Minor Activity	Frequency	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Average
CCPAR	98.76%	398	1	26	4.00
PTBON	96.77%	390	1	26	3.99
FEN045	94.04%	379	1	52	8.17
WRCAB	92.06%	371	1	26	4.14
ALTPR	88.83%	358	1	25	4.12
VRSCP	88.59%	357	1	26	4.16
FEN235	7.94%	32	1	17	2.31
FEN024	5.21%	21	1	5	2.10
FEN224	4.71%	19	1	3	1.21
WRPTC	4.71%	19	1	3	1.21
WRNAB	3.97%	16	1	7	1.75
FEN223	3.23%	13	1	2	1.15
VRSNP	3.23%	13	1	7	1.62
FE220	1.74%	7	1	2	1.14
SPTJC	1.74%	7	1	2	1.14
WSCDI	1.74%	7	1	2	1.14
SPTDN	1.49%	6	1	2	1.33
WDNDI	1.49%	6	1	2	1.33
VPANP	0.99%	4	1	1	1
ALTFA	0.50%	2	2	3	2.5
CIFAS	0.50%	2	1	2	1.5
FEN046	0.50%	2	1	1	1
FEN227	0.25%	1	1	1	1
WRCON	0.25%	1	1	1	1
FEN011	0.0%	0			
FEN12T	0.0%	0			
FEN221	0.0%	0			
FEN225	0.0%	0			
FEN226	0.0%	0			
FEN228	0.0%	0			
FEN229	0.0%	0			
IPFAI	0.0%	0			
JSIGN	0.0%	0			
LCPAR	0.0%	0			
MCMPT	0.0%	0			
PTBDD	0.0%	0			



RCREQ	0.0%	0			
RMEDI	0.0%	0			
SMEDI	0.0%	0			
SRCON	0.0%	0			
VPACP	0.0%	0			
WACON	0.0%	0			
WDNAB	0.0%	0			
WFINA	0.0%	0			
WFJSN	0.0%	0			
WPTBW	0.0%	0			
WREFR	0.0%	0			
WSCAB	0.0%	0			

B. Associations with Obligation Paid

Table F16 Interpretation: NCPs that received minor activity VRSCP (n=357) paid an average of 96.94% of their obligation (“Percent Paid with Minor Activity”), compared to NCPs who did not receive VRSCP who paid an average of 76.23% of their obligation (“Percent Paid without Minor Activity”). The p-value was less than 0.05 (p-value=<0.01), indicating statistical significance.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Table F16. Difference in percent of obligation paid with and without Parenting Time minor activities in Wayne County (n=403).

Minor Activity	Number with Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>with</u> Minor Activity	Percent Paid <u>without</u> Minor Activity	Difference	p-value
VRSCP	357	96.94%	76.23%	20.71%	<0.01
ALTPR	358	96.89%	76.15%	20.74%	<0.01
FEN045	379	96.06%	71.14%	24.92%	<0.01
CCPAR	398	95.13%	50.80%	44.33%	<0.01
WRCAB	371	95.74%	81.07%	14.67%	0.0005
PTBON	390	94.34%	101.69%	-7.35%	0.2541

Table F17 Interpretation: When FEN045 is used, NCPs pay, on average, 31.2% more of their obligation than when it is not used, taking into account other minor activities the NCP has received. This difference is statistically significant with a p-value=0.002.

Minor activities shaded in gray were not statistically significant.

Taken together, these enforcement activities account for 13.2% of the variance in percent of obligation paid for NCPs that received Parenting Time in Wayne County (R²=13.2%).

Table F17. Change in percent of obligation paid from Parenting Time minor activities in Wayne County based on multiple variable linear regression (n=403).

Minor Activity	Coefficient	Std. Error	P-Value
FEN045	31.2	10.2	.002
CCPAR	24.3	10.4	.019
VRSCP	23.6	7.7	.002
ALTPR	-1.7	7.1	.816
WRCAB	-31.6	9.2	.001



Appendix G - Case Remedy: FEN003

Arenac/Alcona/Oscoda/Iosco

The Friend of the Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for most FEN003 data tracking.

Of the 4,282 NCPs in Arenac, Alcona, Oscoda, and Iosco counties that received a Case Remedy major activity, 15.72% received FEN003. Of the 673 NCPs that received FEN003, the number of times a NCP received FEN003 ranged from one (1) to eight (8), with an average of 1.60 times. NCPs who did receive FEN003 paid an average of 61.89% of their obligation, compared to NCPs that did not receive FEN003 who paid an average of 82.56% of their obligation. This difference was statistically significant with a p-value less than 0.05 (p-value<.0001).

Bay

The Friend of the Bay County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all FEN003 data tracking.

Of the 1,981 NCPs in Bay County that received a Case Remedy major activity, 3.89% received FEN003. Of the 77 NCPs that received FEN003, the number of times a NCP received FEN003 ranged from one (1) to five (5), with an average of 1.21 times. NCPs who did receive FEN003 paid an average of 62.24% of their obligation, compared to NCPs that did not receive FEN003 who paid an average of 84.29% of their obligation. This difference was statistically significant with a p-value less than 0.05 (p-value<.0001).

Calhoun

The Friend of the Calhoun County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all FEN003 data tracking.

Of the 1,712 NCPs in Calhoun County that received a Case Remedy major activity, 1.05% received FEN003. Of the 18 NCPs that received FEN003, the number of times a NCP received FEN003 ranged from one (1) to four (4), with an average of 1.44 times. NCPs who did receive FEN003 paid an average of 79.01% of their obligation, compared to NCPs that did not receive FEN003 who paid an average of 79.96% of their obligation. This difference was not statistically significant with a p-value greater than 0.05 (p-value=0.9173).

Kent

The Friend of the Kent County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES partially for FEN003 data tracking.

Of the 715 NCPs in Kent County that received a Case Remedy major activity, 1.40% received FEN003. The 10 NCPs that received FEN003 each received the minor activity once. NCPs who did receive FEN003 paid an average of 65.38% of their obligation, compared to NCPs that did not receive FEN003 who paid an average of 81.66% of their obligation. This difference was not statistically significant with a p-value greater than 0.05 (p-value=0.1365).

Macomb

The Friend of the Macomb County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all FEN003 data tracking.

Of the 323 NCPs in Macomb County that received a Case Remedy major activity, 0.62% received FEN003. Bi-variate statistics were not conducted due to the small sample size.

Marquette

The Friend of the Marquette County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office do not use MiCSES for FEN003 data tracking.

Of the 655 NCPs in Marquette County that received a Case Remedy major activity, 1.83% received FEN003. Of the 12 NCPs that received FEN003, the number of times a NCP received FEN003 ranged from one (1) to two (2), with an average of 1.25 times. NCPs who did receive FEN003 paid an average of 59.55% of their obligation, compared to NCPs that did not receive FEN003 who paid an average of 80.35% of their obligation. This difference was not statistically significant with a p-value greater than 0.05 (p-value=0.06).

Washtenaw

The Friend of the Washtenaw County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office do not use MiCSES for FEN003 data tracking.



Of the 2,807 NCPs in Washtenaw County that received a Case Remedy major activity, 0.32% received FEN003. Bi-variate statistics were not conducted due to the small sample size.

Wayne

The Friend of the Wayne County Friend of the Court office indicated that workers at the FOC office use MiCSES for all FEN003 data tracking.

Of the 6,656 NCPs in Wayne County that received a Case Remedy major activity, 2.43% received FEN003. Of the 162 NCPs that received FEN003, the number of times a NCP received FEN003 ranged from one (1) to seven (7), with an average of 1.30 times. NCPs who did receive FEN003 paid an average of 53.33% of their obligation, compared to NCPs that did not receive FEN003 who paid an average of 74.14% of their obligation. This difference was statistically significant with a p-value less than 0.05 (p-value<.0001).