



# Adults on TANF in Washington State

## *Risks and Outcomes for Leavers, Cyclers and Stayers*

Prepared for

**WorkFirst Subcabinet, One Table Group Meeting, August 18, 2010**

(Revised August 30, 2010)

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# Analyses to support discussions for TANF redesign

## Study Questions

### 1. How do adult leavers, cyclers and stayers differ based on information available in the DSHS Integrated Client Database:

- Individual and family demographics?
- Employment and wage progression?
- Physical health and behavioral risk factors that pose barriers to work?
- Homelessness, involvement with Children's Administration, and involvement with the criminal justice system?

### 2. How do children on child-only cases compare to other children on TANF in terms of:

- Individual and family characteristics?
- Health and safety risk indicators for the child?
- Multi-system involvement for the child and for the family?

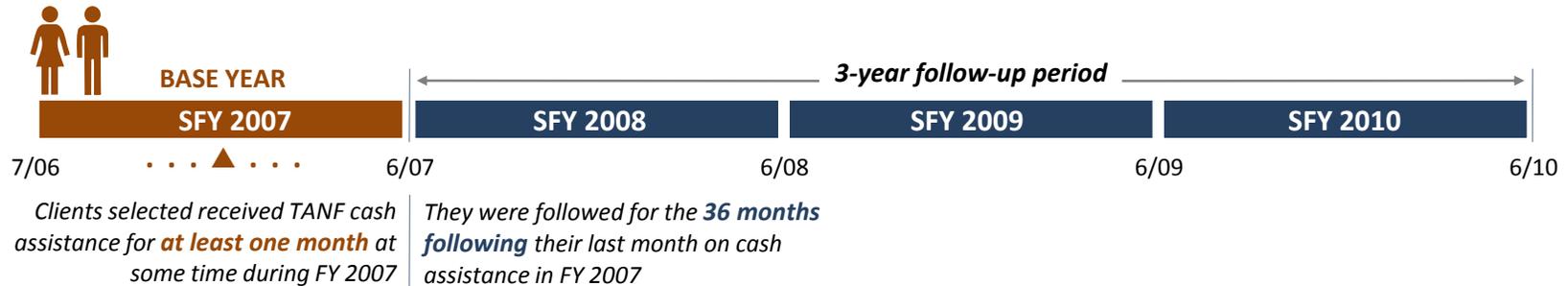
### 3. What are the costs of:

- WorkFirst services provided by DSHS and WorkFirst partners?
- Other DSHS services provided to WorkFirst clients?
- WorkFirst and DSHS services for clients who have reached the 60-month time limit?



# A look at adult TANF clients who leave, cycle, or stay

## Study period:



## Five types of adult TANF clients:

- 1 **Quick leavers:** Left within 1 year of their last month on TANF in FY 2007 and did not return
- 2 **Slow leavers:** Took more than 1 year to leave following their last month on TANF in FY 2007 and did not return
- 3 **Low intensity cyclers:** Left and returned at least once, with no more than 12 months on TANF over the 36 month follow-up
- 4 **High intensity cyclers:** Left and returned at least once, with more than 12 months on TANF over the 36 month follow-up
- 5 **Stayers:** Continued on the caseload with no break longer than 1 month



## Why this approach?

- **Leaver/Cycler/Stayer classification provides a useful prism for identifying risk factors related to persistent dependence on public assistance**
- **Focusing on the FY 2007 cohort of adult recipients allows us to look at the relationship between risk factors and longer-term client outcomes**
- **Examining all recipients in FY 2007 (rather than a single monthly caseload) provides a more accurate representation of the experiences of the population served by the program**
- **The classification is consistent with average length of time on TANF through the end of SFY 2007: stayers and slow leavers had the longest TANF spells while quick leavers and low-intensity cyclers had the shortest**

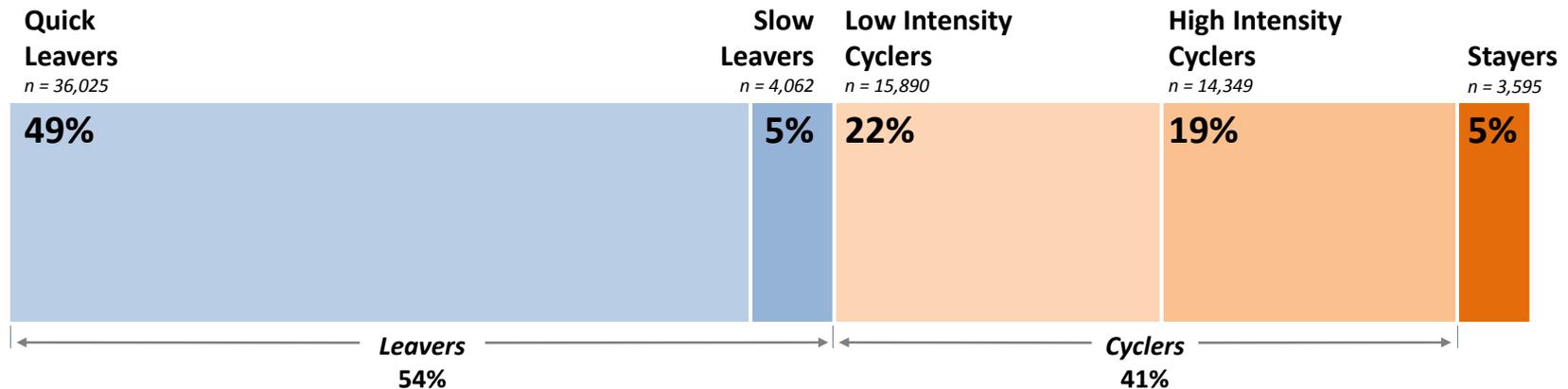
Leavers • Cyclers • Stayers					
Length of TANF spell, SFY 2007*	Leaver, quick <i>n = 36,025</i>	Leaver, slow <i>n = 4,062</i>	Cycler, low intensity <i>n = 15,890</i>	Cycler, high intensity <i>n = 14,349</i>	Stayers <i>n = 3,595</i>
Mean number of months	8.9	17.5	7.3	10.4	21.1
Median number of months	5	10	4	6	14

\*Average time spent on TANF in the most recent spell , up to and including the last month on TANF in SFY 2007



# Distribution of leavers, cyclers, stayers

SFY 2007 • TOTAL POPULATION = 73,921



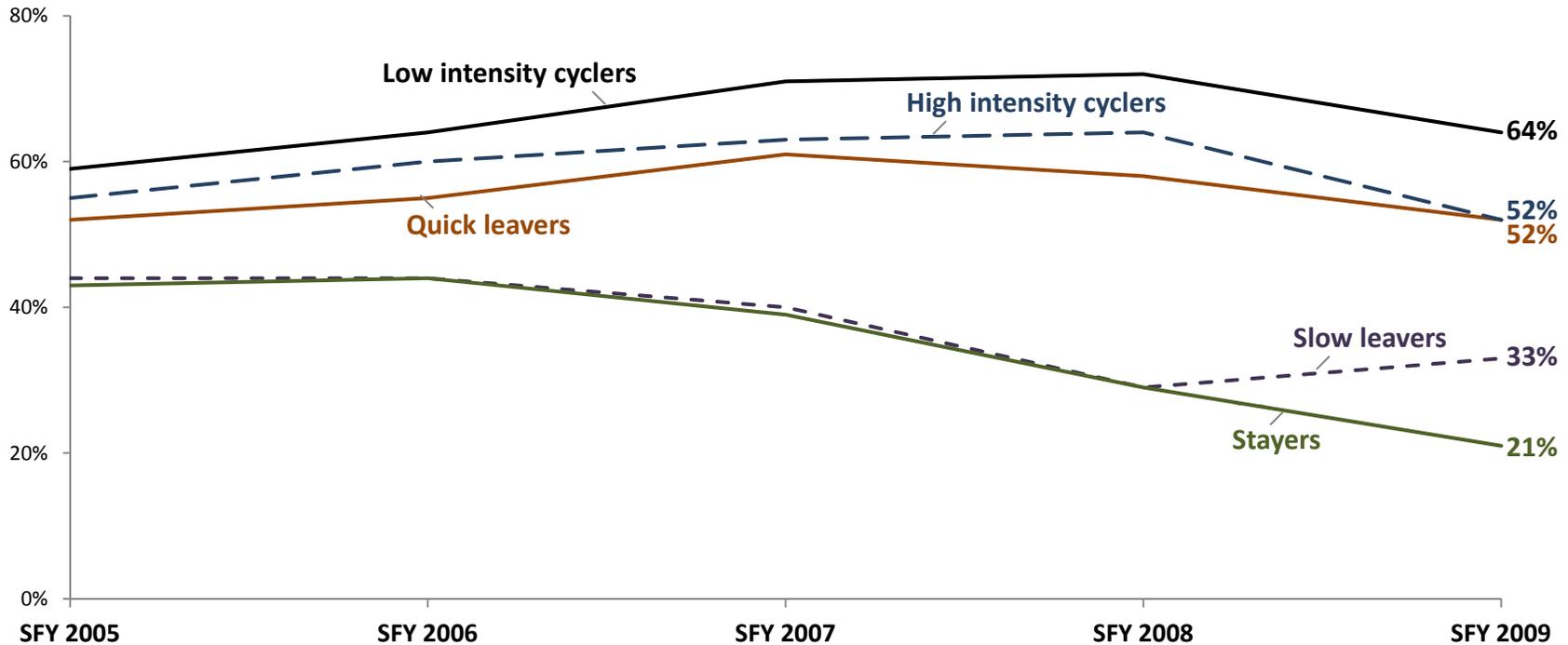
## Highlights:

- ❶ Quick Leavers represent half of the population of FY 2007 adult TANF recipients, even though the follow-up period includes the most severe economic downturn since the Great Depression
- ❷ Only 5 percent of FY 2007 adult TANF recipients stayed persistently on TANF through FY 2010
- ❸ More than half of cyclers were in the low-intensity group that spent no more than 12 months on TANF in the 36 month follow-up period



# Employment

## PERCENT WITH EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT REPORTED EARNINGS IN FISCAL YEAR

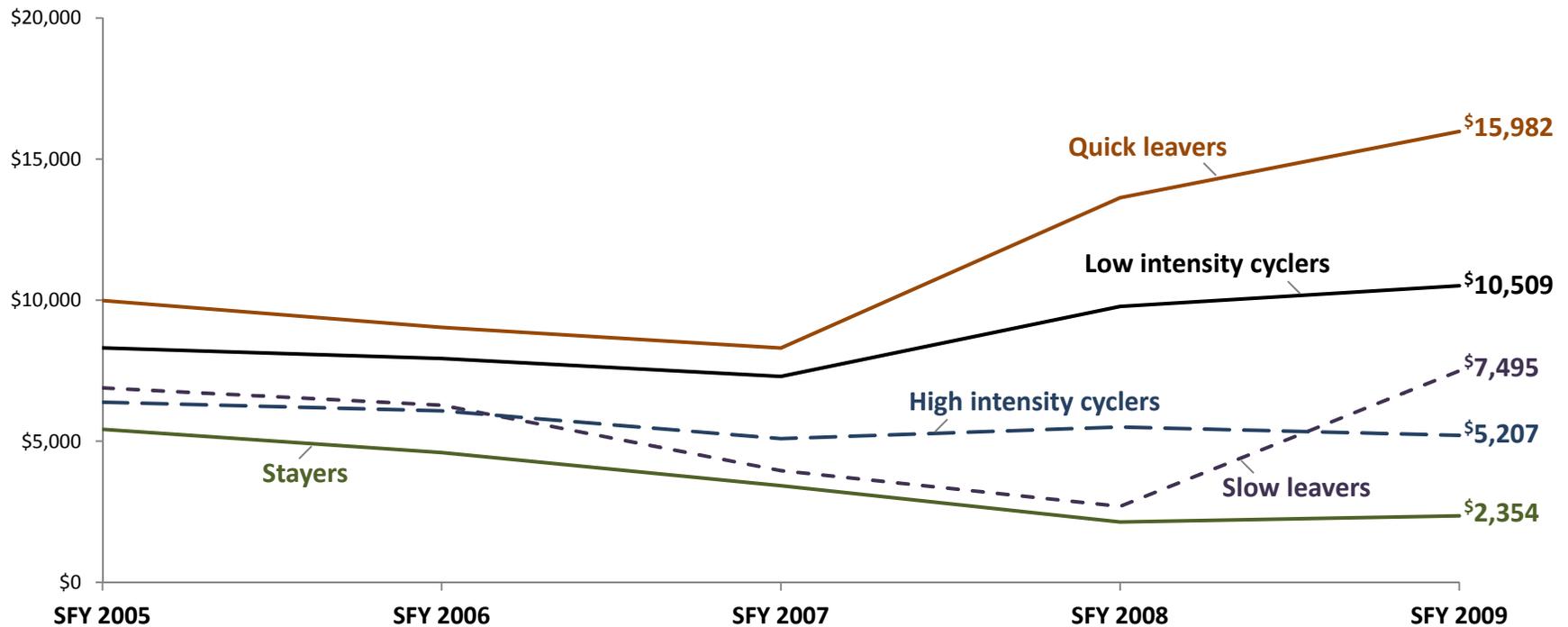


Employment Outcomes	Leaver, quick <i>n</i> = 36,025	Leaver, slow <i>n</i> = 4,062	Cycler, low intensity <i>n</i> = 15,890	Cycler, high intensity <i>n</i> = 14,349	Stayers <i>n</i> = 3,595
Any earnings recorded in ESD wage database in SFY 2005	52%	44%	59%	55%	43%
... in SFY 2006	55%	44%	64%	60%	44%
... in SFY 2007	61%	40%	71%	63%	39%
... in SFY 2008	58%	29%	72%	64%	29%
... in SFY 2009	52%	33%	64%	52%	21%



# Average earnings for those who work

## AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT REPORTED EARNINGS AMONG CLIENTS WITH EARNINGS



For employed clients only	Leaver, quick	Leaver, slow	Cycler, low intensity	Cycler, high intensity	Stayers
Mean earnings recorded in ESD wage database in SFY 2005	\$9,985	\$6,889	\$8,309	\$6,385	\$5,423
... in SFY 2006	\$9,037	\$6,276	\$7,932	\$6,080	\$4,597
... in SFY 2007	\$8,305	\$3,960	\$7,296	\$5,092	\$3,426
... in SFY 2008	\$13,633	\$2,692	\$9,780	\$5,502	\$2,139
... in SFY 2009	\$15,982	\$7,495	\$10,509	\$5,207	\$2,354



# Key findings: Employment and earnings

## Leavers

- Over half of quick leavers are employed in each year from FY 2005-09
  - This group also has the highest earnings of all five groups
- By contrast, slow leavers have experienced employment rates below 50 percent in each year, and experienced a decline in FY 2008
- Quick leavers have experienced greater wage progression over time relative to the other groups

## Cyclers

- Both high and low intensity cyclers experienced annual employment rates at or above those of quick leavers over a five year period
- However, earnings for cyclers remain relatively flat over time

## Stayers

- Stayers have the lowest employment rates in each year of all five groups and also experienced a precipitous decline in employment from almost 40 percent in FY 2007 to 21 percent in FY 2009
- The average earnings of employed stayers also declined over the five year period



# Individual and family characteristics

Leavers • Cyclers • Stayers					
Race/Ethnicity	Leaver, quick <i>n</i> = 36,025	Leaver, slow <i>n</i> = 4,062	Cycler, low intensity <i>n</i> = 15,890	Cycler, high intensity <i>n</i> = 14,349	Stayers <i>n</i> = 3,595
Any minority	33%	33%	34%	38%	40%
White only	67%	67%	66%	62%	60%
<b>Minority Detail<sup>1</sup></b>					
Hispanic	13%	11%	15%	13%	10%
Native American/Alaskan	5%	6%	5%	6%	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Black	11%	15%	12%	17%	23%
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	26%	14%	22%	14%	10%
Female	74%	86%	78%	86%	90%
<b>Two-Parent Family</b>					
Yes	33%	20%	32%	24%	18%
<b>Education</b>					
Less than high school degree	29%	35%	35%	42%	41%
High school diploma or GED	52%	49%	50%	47%	46%
Some college but no degree	9%	8%	8%	7%	7%
College degree	9%	7%	6%	5%	5%

<sup>1</sup> Clients who reported belonging to more than one race/ethnicity group are counted in each reported group. As a result, the minority detail categories will sum to more than the percent for the “Any minority” group. In other instances, throughout the presentation, where totals do not add to 100 percent, it is due to rounding.



# Individual and family characteristics

Leavers • Cyclers • Stayers					
Age	Leaver, quick <i>n</i> = 36,025	Leaver, slow <i>n</i> = 4,062	Cycler, low intensity <i>n</i> = 15,890	Cycler, high intensity <i>n</i> = 14,349	Stayers <i>n</i> = 3,595
18 to 19 years	5%	6%	8%	10%	6%
20 to 24 years	21%	18%	28%	31%	22%
25 to 34 years	37%	35%	39%	39%	39%
35 to 54 years	36%	39%	24%	20%	32%
55 to 64 years	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Mean age	32 years	33 years	29 years	28 years	31 years
<b>Age of Youngest Child in Assistance Unit</b>					
Infant (under one year)	21%	17%	25%	25%	21%
Child 1 to 5 years old	37%	35%	43%	44%	42%
Child 6 to 12 years old	21%	25%	18%	18%	24%
Teen 13 years or older	15%	15%	8%	5%	7%
<b>Number of Children in Assistance Unit</b>					
None (Pregnant)	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%
1 child	46%	43%	43%	44%	38%
2 children	27%	26%	28%	26%	27%
3 children	13%	13%	14%	13%	14%
4 or more	8%	11%	9%	10%	16%



# Key findings: Individual and family characteristics

## Stayers and high-intensity cyclers

- Are more likely to be female and in a one-parent family
- The majority of clients in all groups are white, but stayers have a higher percentage of black clients (about one in four) compared to the other groups
- About 40 percent of high-intensity cyclers and stayers have less than a high school degree or GED

## Cyclers

- Are more likely to be under the age of 25 and to have young children

## Stayers

- Tend to have more children and are disproportionately likely to reside in King or Pierce counties

## Leavers vs. Stayers

- Leavers are twice as likely as stayers to have a teenager over the age of 13 in their household
  - These older children may help to provide child care for younger siblings, thus increasing leavers' capacity to balance work and family obligations
  - Adults with older children are also more likely to exit the caseload due to the oldest child aging out of TANF eligibility



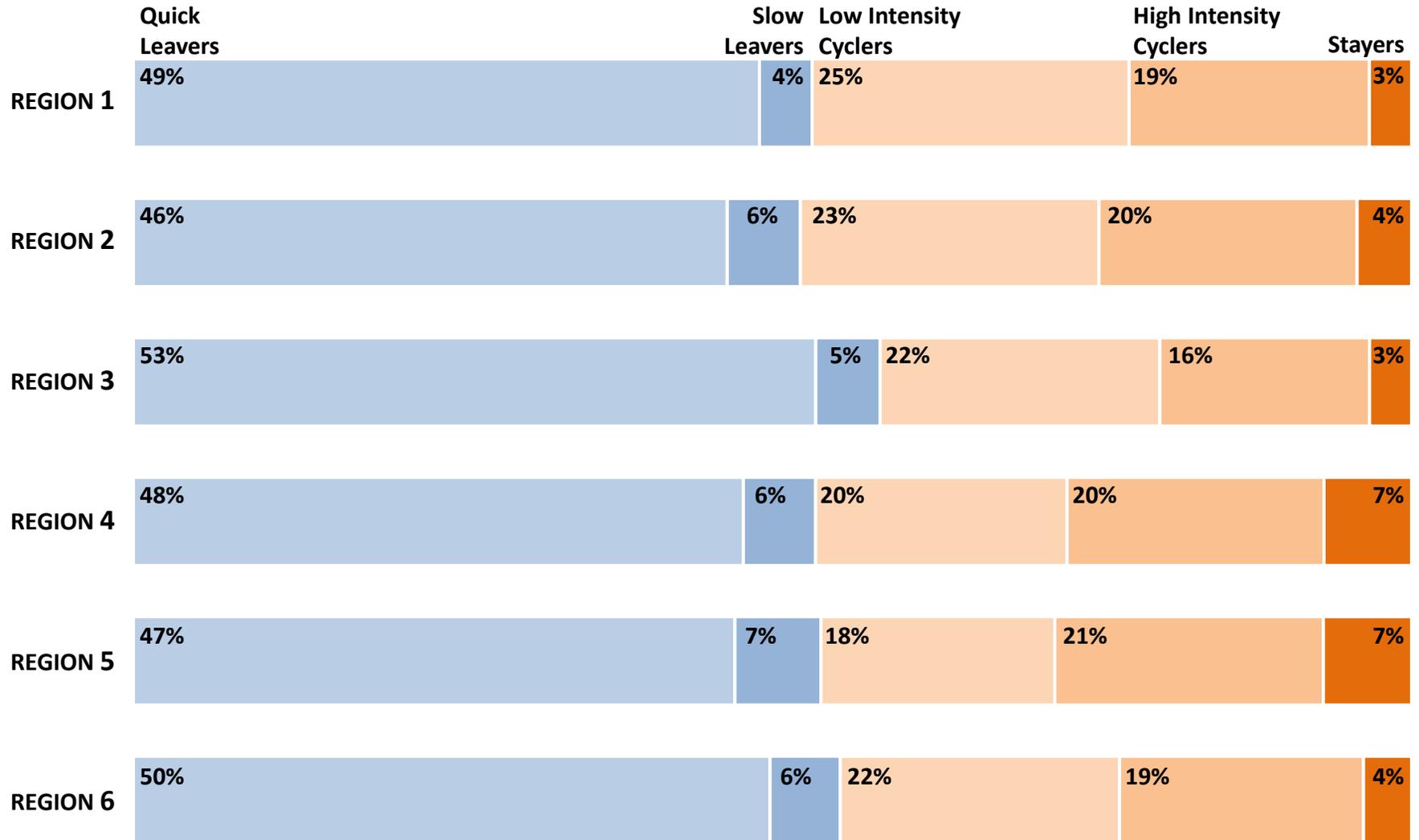
# TANF caseload dynamics by DSHS region

Leavers • Cyclers • Stayers					
DSHS Region	Leaver, quick <i>n = 36,025</i>	Leaver, slow <i>n = 4,062</i>	Cycler, low intensity <i>n = 15,890</i>	Cycler, high intensity <i>n = 14,349</i>	Stayers <i>n = 3,595</i>
Region 1	16%	12%	19%	16%	11%
Region 2	13%	15%	15%	15%	12%
Region 3	13%	11%	12%	10%	8%
Region 4	20%	21%	19%	21%	29%
Region 5	16%	21%	14%	18%	24%
Region 6	21%	21%	21%	20%	16%



# Regional distributions of leavers, cyclers, stayers

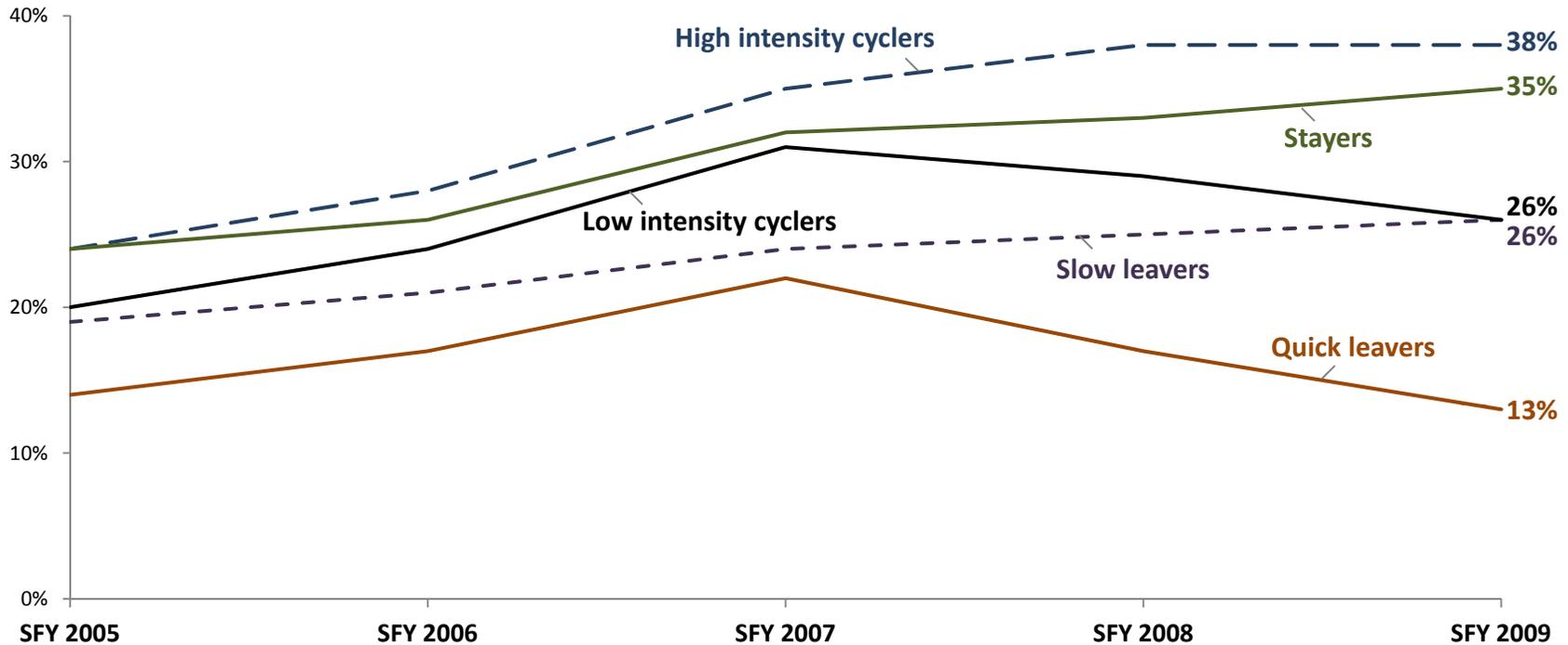
SFY 2007 • STATEWIDE TOTAL = 73,921



Per note on slide 9, where totals do not add to 100 percent, it is due to rounding.

# Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) utilization trends

PERCENT RECEIVING WCCC SUPPORT IN FISCAL YEAR



Working Connections Child Care Utilization	Leaver, quick <i>n</i> = 36,025	Leaver, slow <i>n</i> = 4,062	Cycler, low intensity <i>n</i> = 15,890	Cycler, high intensity <i>n</i> = 14,349	Stayers <i>n</i> = 3,595
Received in SFY 2005	14%	19%	20%	24%	24%
... in SFY 2006	17%	21%	24%	28%	26%
... in SFY 2007	22%	24%	31%	35%	32%
... in SFY 2008	17%	25%	29%	38%	33%
... in SFY 2009	13%	26%	26%	38%	35%



# Key findings: Working Connections Child Care utilization

## Leavers

- Individuals who leave TANF relatively quickly have the lowest WCCC utilization rates in each year of the five year period
- Quick leavers are more likely to be part of households with two parents (slide 9), so some may be better able to coordinate their schedules to provide child care themselves
- Quick leavers also are more likely to have a youngest child who is 13 years old or older (slide 10) and so may have less of a need for child care

## Cyclers

- High-intensity cyclers show the greatest reliance on Working Connections child care subsidies over time

## Stayers

- Like high-intensity cyclers, over a third of stayers were using WCCC subsidies by FY 2009



## Selected WorkFirst barriers and sanctions

Leavers • Cyclers • Stayers					
WorkFirst Activities, SFY 2007	Leaver, quick <i>n = 36,025</i>	Leaver, slow <i>n = 4,062</i>	Cycler, low intensity <i>n = 15,890</i>	Cycler, high intensity <i>n = 14,349</i>	Stayers <i>n = 3,595</i>
Acute or chronic health issue	21%	42%	13%	19%	36%
Substance abuse	6%	12%	7%	10%	13%
Mental health services	8%	23%	7%	12%	23%
Family care-giving barriers	6%	11%	6%	10%	17%
Family violence intervention	4%	8%	5%	7%	10%
Resolution of homelessness	4%	6%	4%	7%	9%
Sanctions	11%	12%	15%	19%	14%



## Key findings: WorkFirst barriers and sanctions

### **Stayers and slow leavers are much more likely to have identified barriers to self-sufficiency**

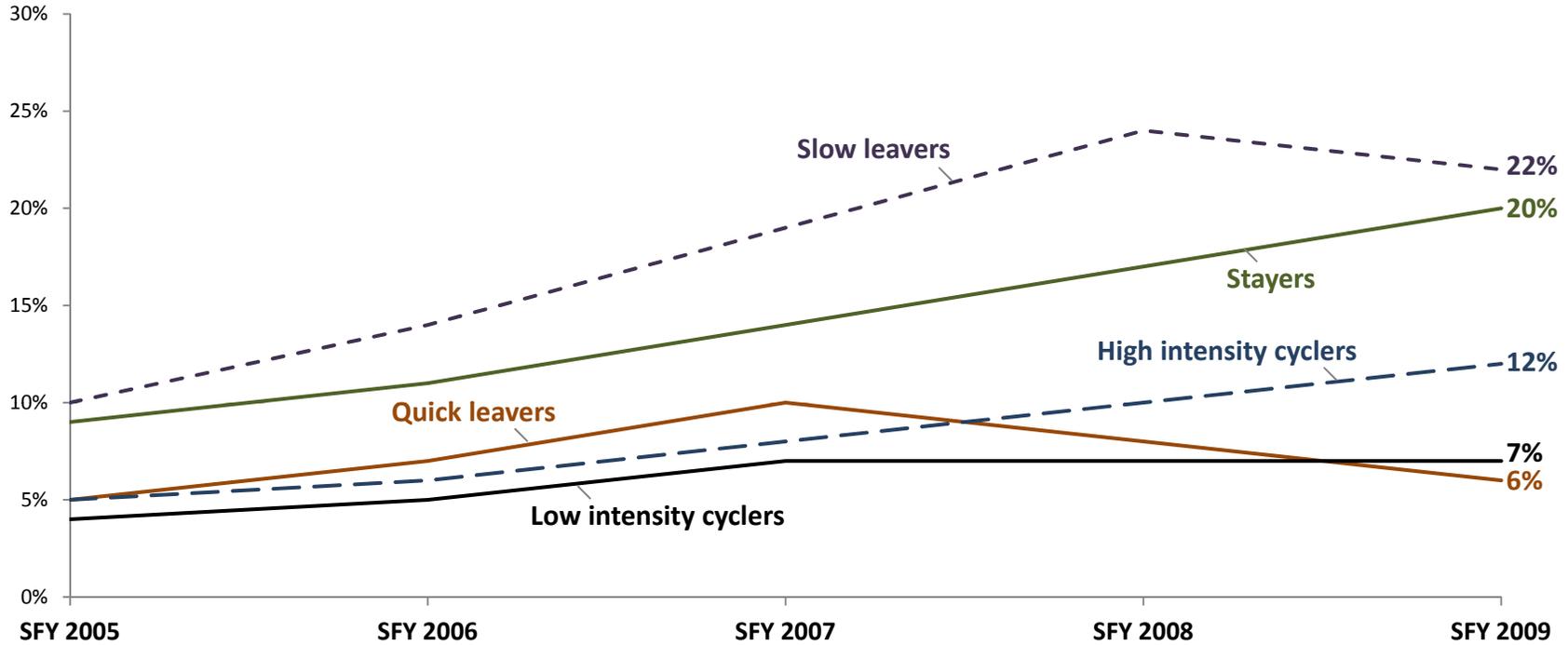
- Substance abuse and mental health
- Temporary or chronic health conditions
- Caring for a child or adult with special health needs
- Experiencing family violence or homelessness

### **High-intensity cyclers also have relatively high barriers and are the most likely to have been sanctioned in FY 2007**



# Chronic illness risk indicator

PERCENT WITH CHRONIC DISEASE RISK SCORE AT OR ABOVE AVERAGE SSI RECIPIENT



SSI-Related Medicaid Risk	Leaver, quick <i>n</i> = 36,025	Leaver, slow <i>n</i> = 4,062	Cycler, low intensity <i>n</i> = 15,890	Cycler, high intensity <i>n</i> = 14,349	Stayers <i>n</i> = 3,595
At or above average for SSI-related Medicaid in SFY 2005	5%	10%	4%	5%	9%
... in SFY 2006	7%	14%	5%	6%	11%
... in SFY 2007	10%	19%	7%	8%	14%
... in SFY 2008	8%	24%	7%	10%	17%
... in SFY 2009	6%	22%	7%	12%	20%



# Medical care and injuries

Leavers • Cyclers • Stayers					
Integrated Client Database Risk Indicators	Leaver, quick <i>n = 36,025</i>	Leaver, slow <i>n = 4,062</i>	Cycler, low intensity <i>n = 15,890</i>	Cycler, high intensity <i>n = 14,349</i>	Stayers <i>n = 3,595</i>
SFY 2007-09 average number of inpatient medical admissions (over 3 years)	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1
... of outpatient emergency room visits (over 3 years)	2.2	5.7	3.6	6.0	6.3
... of service encounters to treat an injury (over 3 years)	2.1	5.0	3.0	4.7	5.0

- **The proportion of stayers, slow leavers and high-intensity cyclers who have chronic disease conditions comparable to SSI recipients more than doubles from FY 2005 to FY 2009**
- **Stayers, slow leavers and high-intensity cyclers are more likely to be admitted to the hospital, to use the emergency room or to be treated for injuries**



# Alcohol/drug risk indicators

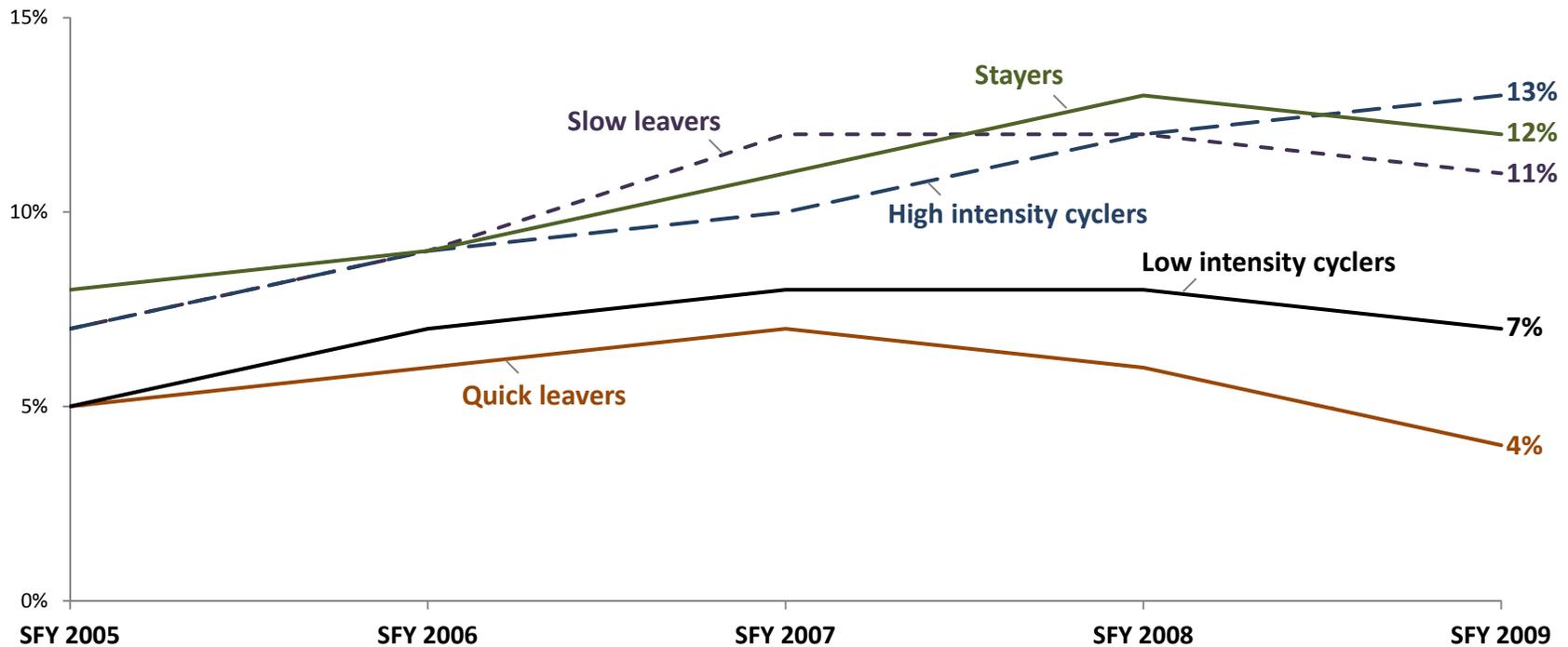
Leavers • Cyclers • Stayers					
Integrated Client Database Risk Indicators	Leaver, quick <i>n = 36,025</i>	Leaver, slow <i>n = 4,062</i>	Cycler, low intensity <i>n = 15,890</i>	Cycler, high intensity <i>n = 14,349</i>	Stayers <i>n = 3,595</i>
Alcohol/drug treatment need identified in SFY 2007 (1 year)	14%	18%	16%	18%	18%
... in SFY 2007-09 (3 years)	20%	29%	25%	32%	28%
... in SFY 2005-09 (5 years)	26%	36%	31%	39%	35%

- **The estimated prevalence of alcohol/drug problems depends on the time period used to identify risk indicators**
- **High-intensity cyclers have the highest prevalence of alcohol/drug problems, following by stayers and slow leavers**
  - These groups have higher rates of alcohol/drug treatment utilization over the FY 2007 to FY 2009 time period (next slide)
- **Access to alcohol/drug treatment is a key intervention for this population**
  - Freezing DBHR’s alcohol/drug treatment expansion funding in the current biennium is likely to have reduced access to alcohol/drug treatment as TANF caseloads have increased



# Alcohol/drug treatment utilization

PERCENT RECEIVING DBHR-FUNDED ALCOHOL/DRUG TREATMENT IN FISCAL YEAR



Alcohol/Drug Treatment Utilization	Leaver, quick <i>n</i> = 36,025	Leaver, slow <i>n</i> = 4,062	Cycler, low intensity <i>n</i> = 15,890	Cycler, high intensity <i>n</i> = 14,349	Stayers <i>n</i> = 3,595
Received DBHR-CD services in SFY 2005	5%	7%	5%	7%	8%
... in SFY 2006	6%	9%	7%	9%	9%
... in SFY 2007	7%	12%	8%	10%	11%
... in SFY 2008	6%	12%	8%	12%	13%
... in SFY 2009	4%	11%	7%	13%	12%



# Mental health risk indicators

Leavers • Cyclers • Stayers					
Integrated Client Database Risk Indicators	Leaver, quick <i>n</i> = 36,025	Leaver, slow <i>n</i> = 4,062	Cycler, low intensity <i>n</i> = 15,890	Cycler, high intensity <i>n</i> = 14,349	Stayers <i>n</i> = 3,595
Received MH diagnosis or meds in SFY 2007 (1 year)	22%	37%	20%	25%	34%
... in SFY 2007-09 (3 years)	41%	69%	46%	58%	70%
... in SFY 2005-09 (5 years)	48%	73%	54%	65%	74%
<b>Pooled SFY 2007-09 Mental Illness Diagnosis Detail</b>					
Psychotic/mania/bipolar Dx	8%	18%	8%	12%	16%
Depression Dx	22%	46%	26%	37%	46%
Anxiety disorder Dx	16%	36%	19%	27%	36%
<b>Pooled SFY 2007-09 Mental Health Prescription Medication Detail</b>					
Antipsychotic or antimania Rx	7%	17%	6%	9%	14%
Antidepressant Rx	30%	57%	34%	44%	56%
Antianxiety Rx	15%	29%	17%	22%	28%



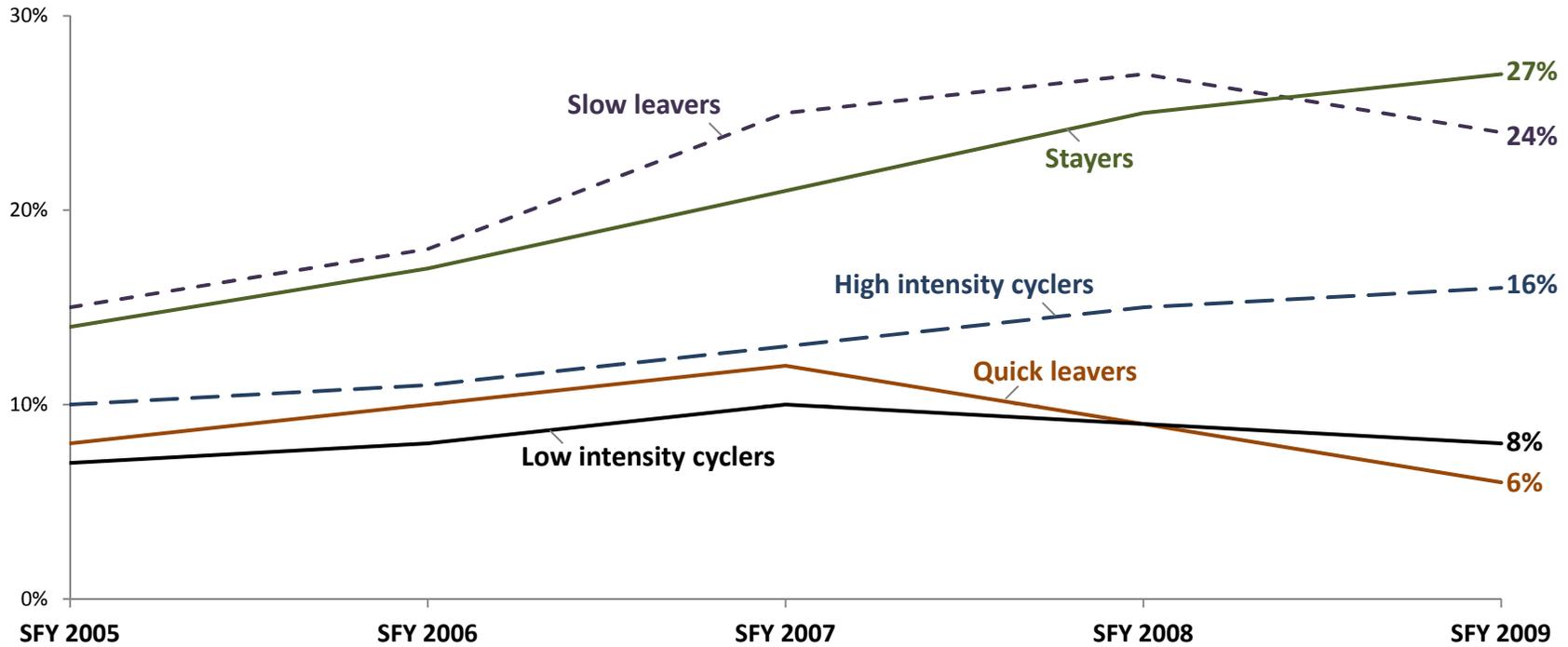
## Key findings: Mental health risk factors

- **Mental health needs are common among TANF adults and effective treatment of mental health conditions is critical to help many adults achieve self-sufficiency**
- **Stayers and slow leavers have the highest prevalence of mental health needs, followed by high-intensity cyclers**
- **Stayers and high-intensity cyclers show increasing rates of DBHR mental health service utilization over the FY 2007 to FY 2009 time period** (next slide)
- **Many TANF adults receive psychotropic medication for mental health needs through a medical provider, rather than through the RSN system**



# Mental health service utilization

## PERCENT RECEIVING DBHR-FUNDED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN FISCAL YEAR

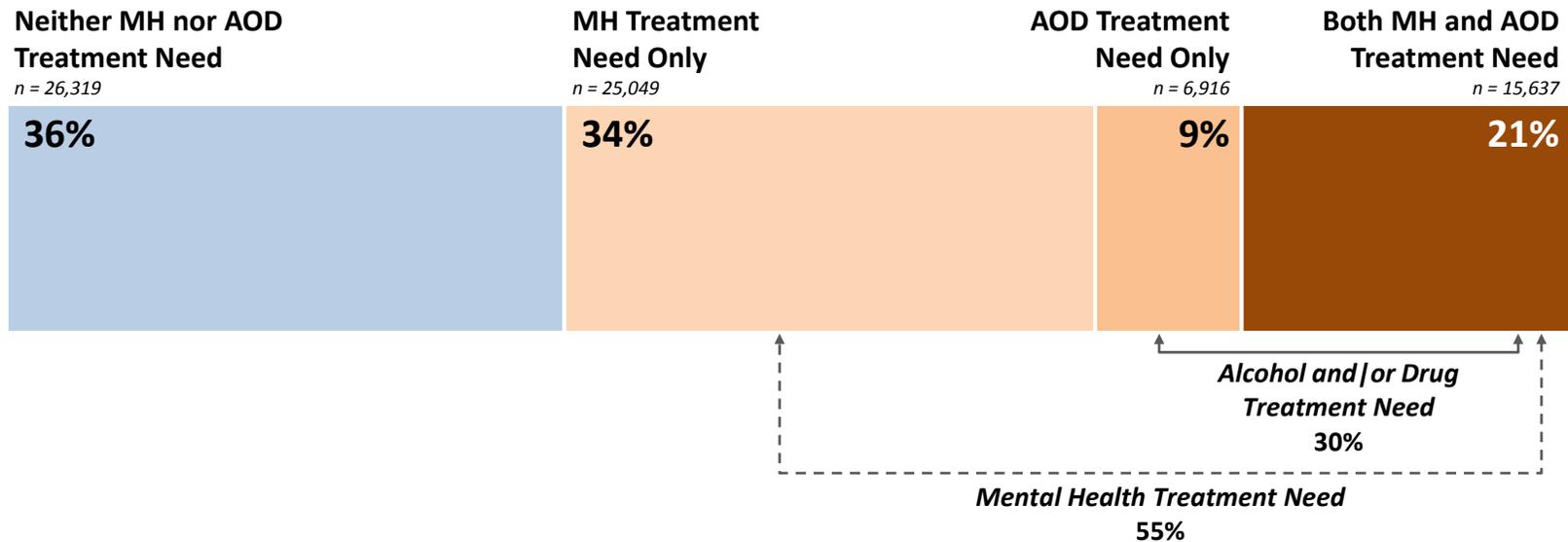


Mental Health Service Utilization	Leaver, quick <i>n</i> = 36,025	Leaver, slow <i>n</i> = 4,062	Cycler, low intensity <i>n</i> = 15,890	Cycler, high intensity <i>n</i> = 14,349	Stayers <i>n</i> = 3,595
Received DBHR-MH services in SFY 2005	8%	15%	7%	10%	14%
... in SFY 2006	10%	18%	8%	11%	17%
... in SFY 2007	12%	25%	10%	13%	21%
... in SFY 2008	9%	27%	9%	15%	25%
... in SFY 2009	6%	24%	8%	16%	27%



# Alternate prism: Grouping clients based on behavioral health risks

IDENTIFIED USING POOLED FY 2005 TO FY 2009 RISK INDICATORS



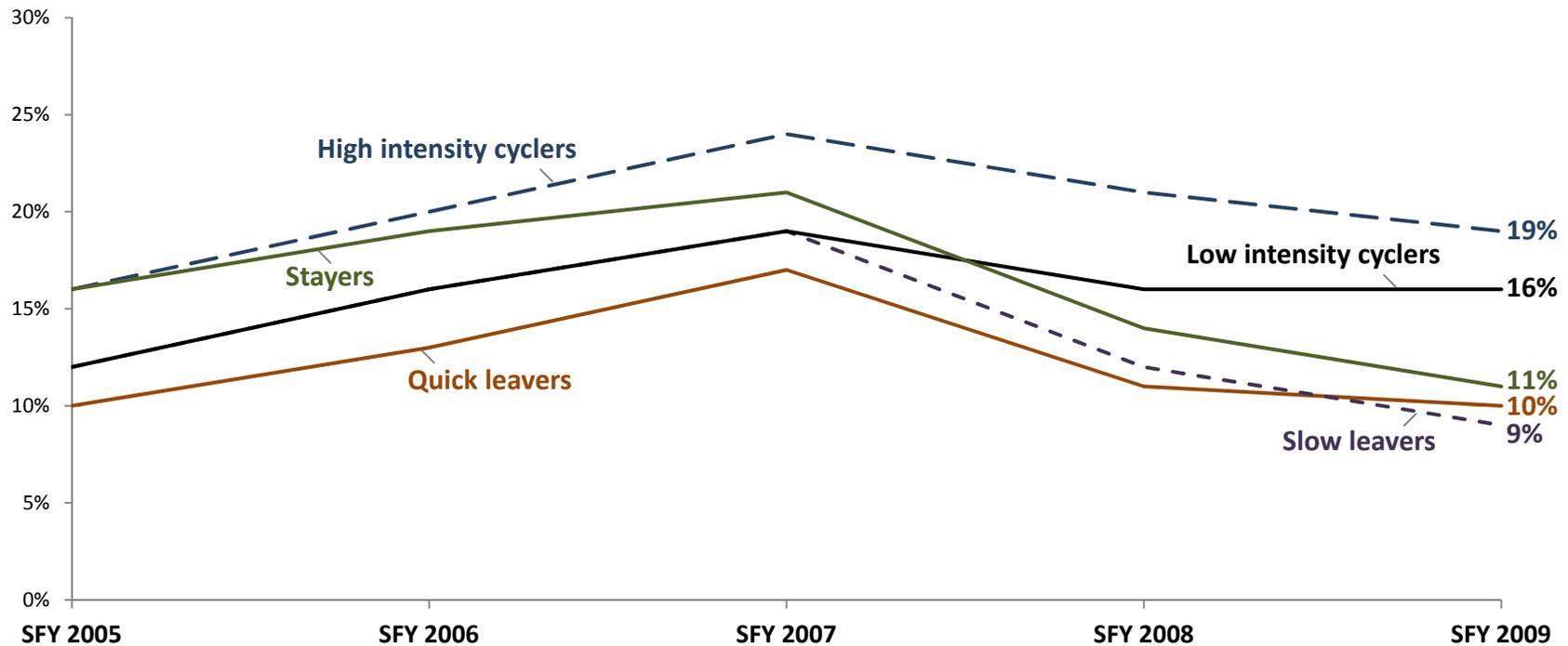
## Highlights:

- ❶ 30 percent of clients have an identified alcohol/drug treatment need at some time over the FY 2005 to FY 2009 time period
- ❷ 55 percent of clients have an identified mental health need at some time over the period
- ❸ 21 percent have both alcohol/drug and mental health needs identified over the period



# Homelessness among leavers, cyclers, stayers

PERCENT WITH SPELL OF HOMELESSNESS IN FISCAL YEAR BASED ON ACES LIVING ARRANGEMENT CODES

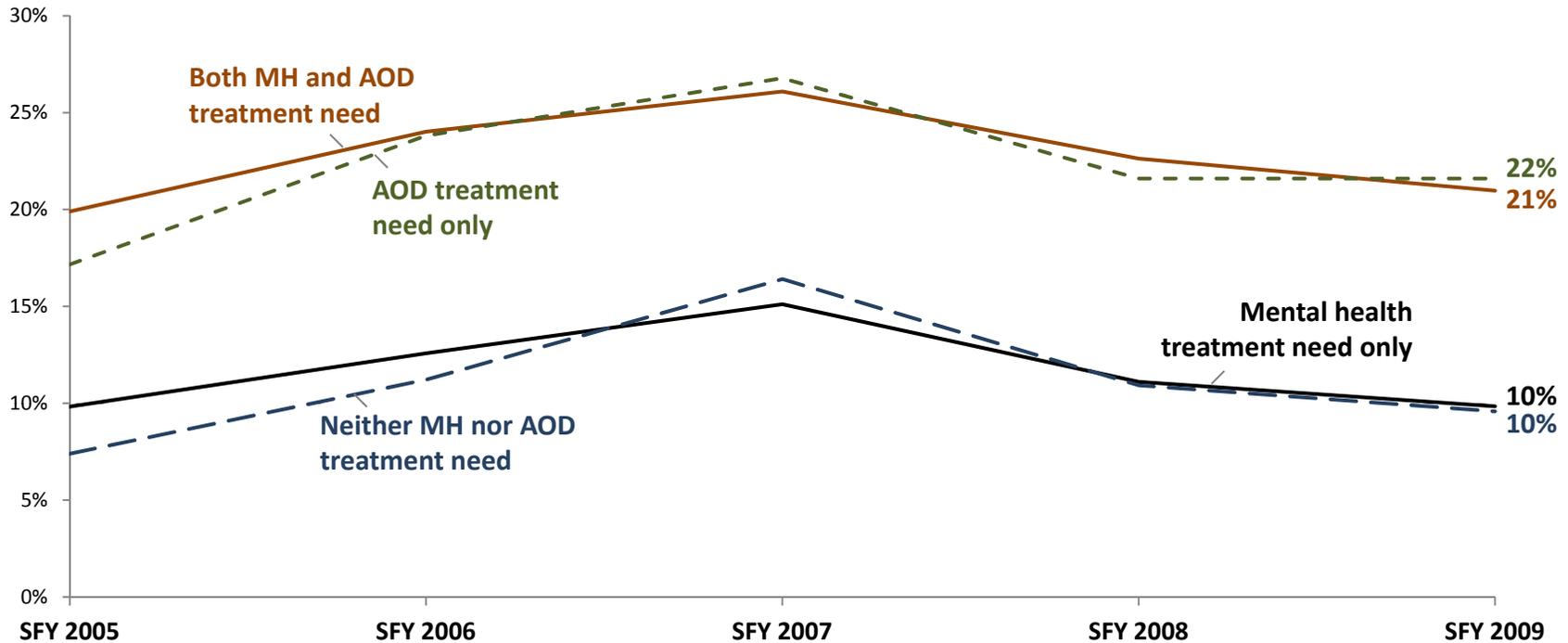


Living Arrangement (Homeless or in Shelter)	Leaver, quick <i>n</i> = 36,025	Leaver, slow <i>n</i> = 4,062	Cycler, low intensity <i>n</i> = 15,890	Cycler, high intensity <i>n</i> = 14,349	Stayers <i>n</i> = 3,595
Any spell of homelessness in SFY 2005	10%	12%	12%	16%	16%
... in SFY 2006	13%	16%	16%	20%	19%
... in SFY 2007	17%	19%	19%	24%	21%
... in SFY 2008	11%	12%	16%	21%	14%
... in SFY 2009	10%	9%	16%	19%	11%



# Homelessness: Alcohol/drug problems are the key driver

PERCENT WITH SPELL OF HOMELESSNESS IN FISCAL YEAR BASED ON ACES LIVING ARRANGEMENT CODES

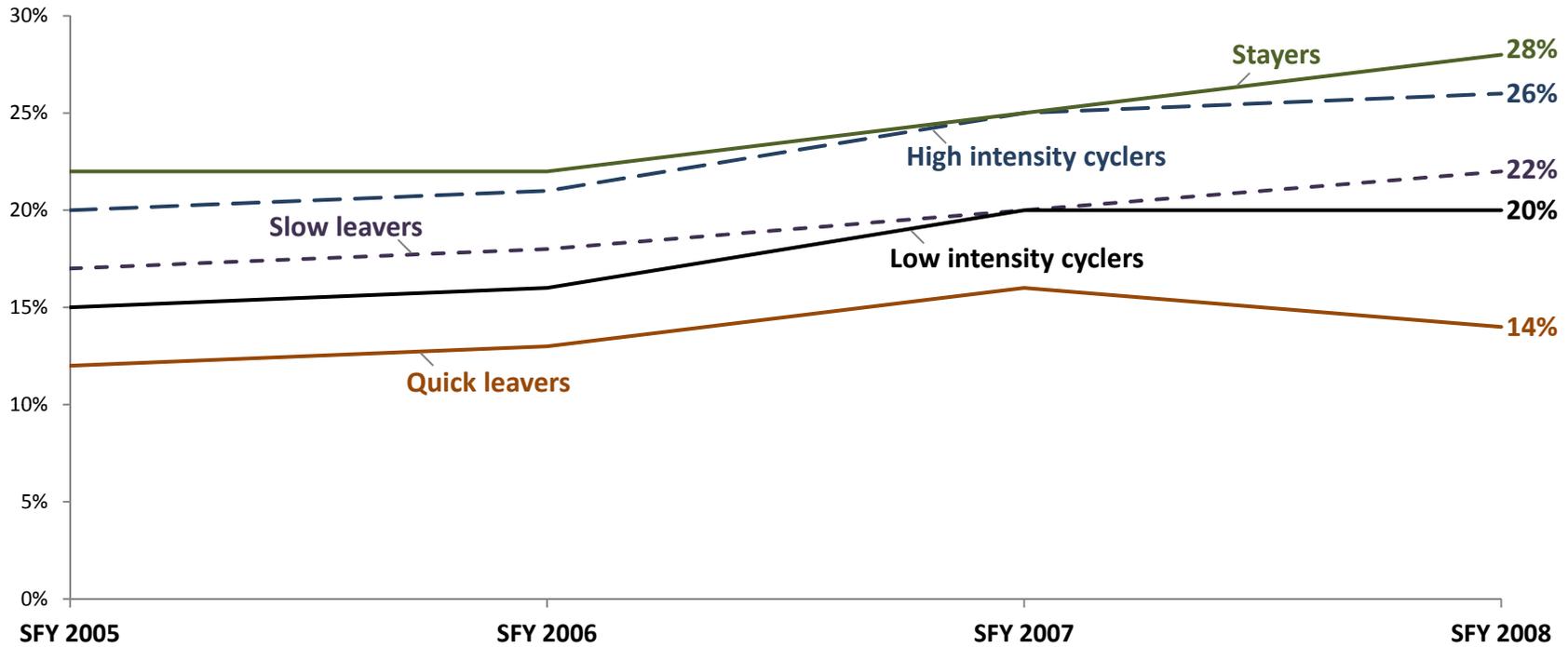


Living Arrangement (Homeless or in Shelter)	Neither MH nor AOD Treatment Need <i>n</i> = 26,319	MH Treatment Need Only <i>n</i> = 25,049	AOD Treatment Need Only <i>n</i> = 6,916	Both MH and AOD Treatment Need <i>n</i> = 15,637
Any spell of homelessness in SFY 2005	7%	10%	17%	20%
... in SFY 2006	11%	13%	24%	24%
... in SFY 2007	16%	15%	27%	26%
... in SFY 2008	11%	11%	22%	23%
... in SFY 2009	10%	10%	22%	21%



# Children's Administration involvement

## PERCENT RECEIVING CHILDREN'S ADMINISTRATION SERVICES IN FISCAL YEAR

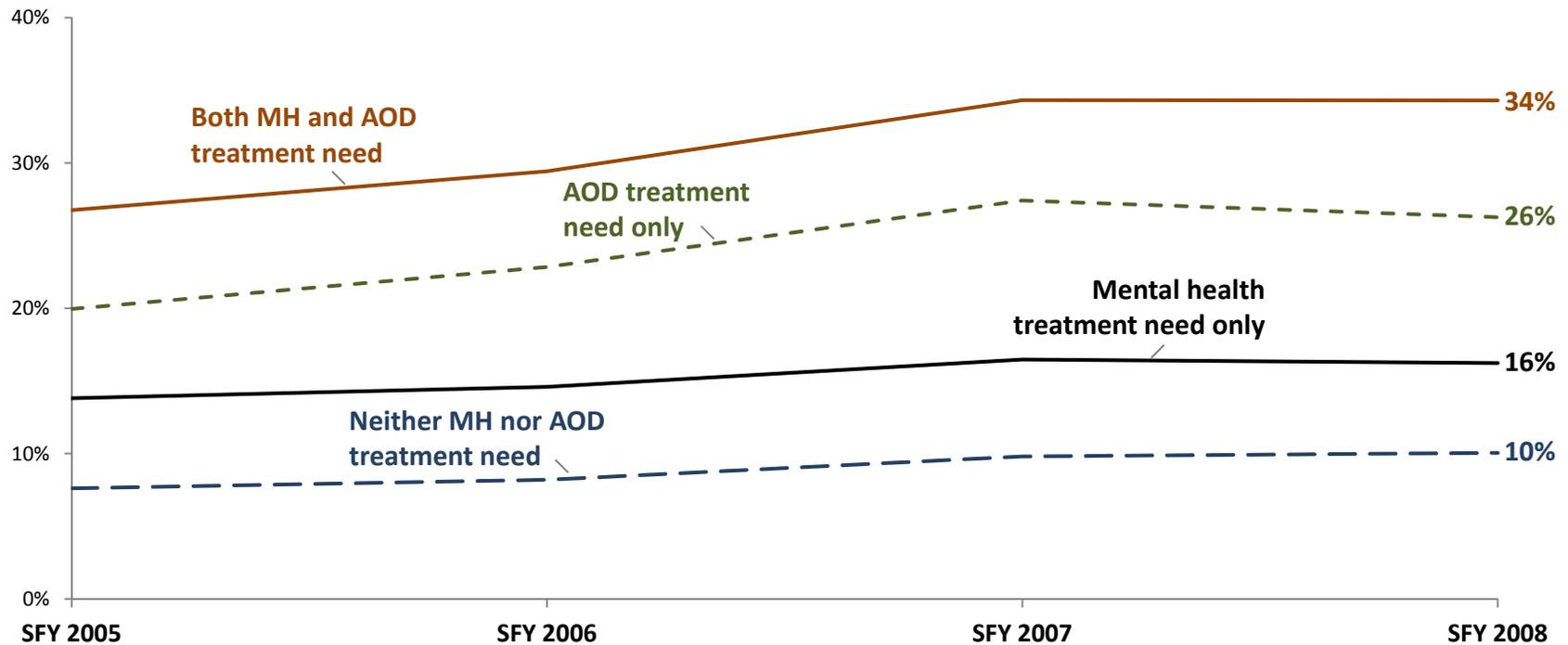


Children's Administration Service Utilization	Leaver, quick <i>n</i> = 36,025	Leaver, slow <i>n</i> = 4,062	Cycler, low intensity <i>n</i> = 15,890	Cycler, high intensity <i>n</i> = 14,349	Stayers <i>n</i> = 3,595
Received Children's Admin services in SFY 2005	12%	17%	15%	20%	22%
... in SFY 2006	13%	18%	16%	21%	22%
... in SFY 2007	16%	20%	20%	25%	25%
... in SFY 2008	14%	22%	20%	26%	28%



# Children's Administration: Behavioral health problems are key drivers

## PERCENT RECEIVING CHILDREN'S ADMINISTRATION SERVICES IN FISCAL YEAR

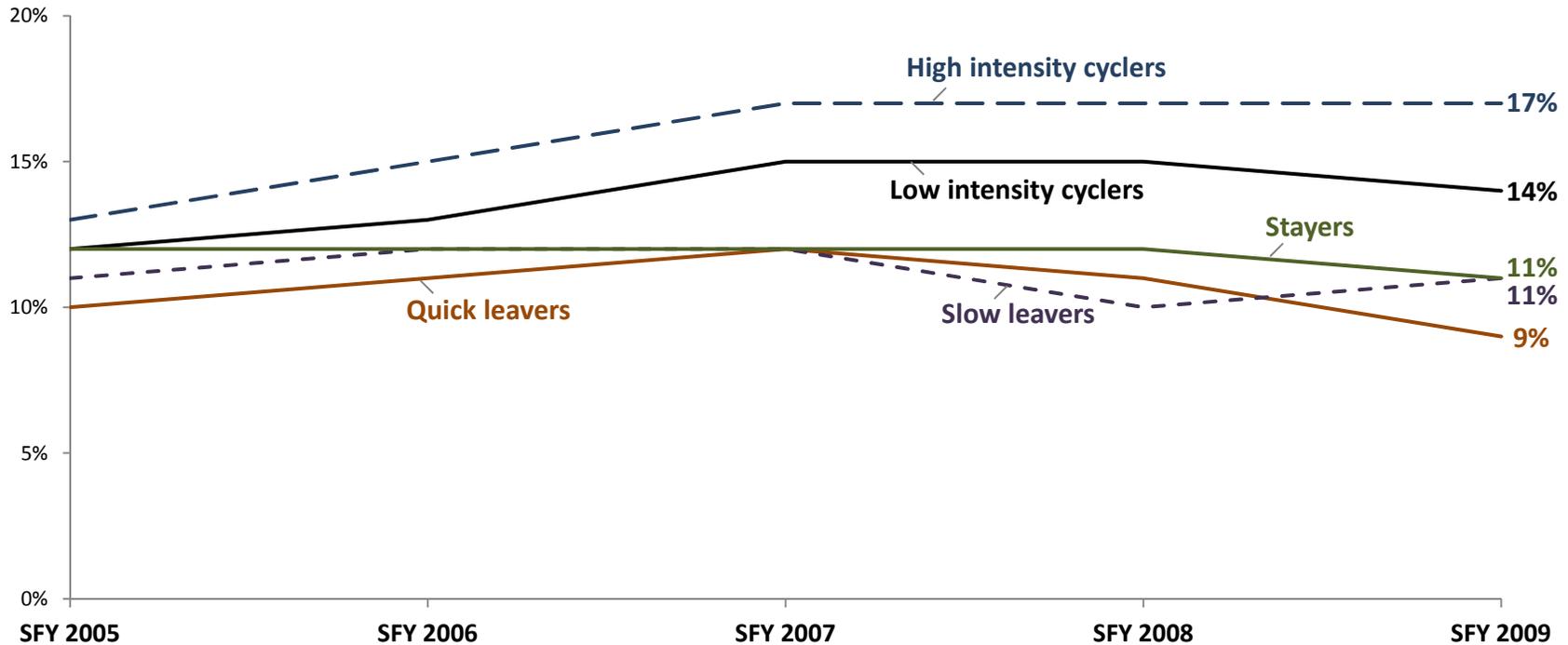


Children's Administration Service Utilization	Neither MH nor AOD Treatment Need <i>n</i> = 26,319	MH Treatment Need Only <i>n</i> = 25,049	AOD Treatment Need Only <i>n</i> = 6,916	Both MH and AOD Treatment Need <i>n</i> = 15,637
Received Children's Admin services in SFY 2005	8%	14%	20%	27%
... in SFY 2006	8%	15%	23%	29%
... in SFY 2007	10%	16%	27%	34%
... in SFY 2008	10%	16%	26%	34%



# Criminal justice involvement

PERCENT WITH ARREST RECORDED IN WASHINGTON STATE PATROL DATABASE BY FISCAL YEAR

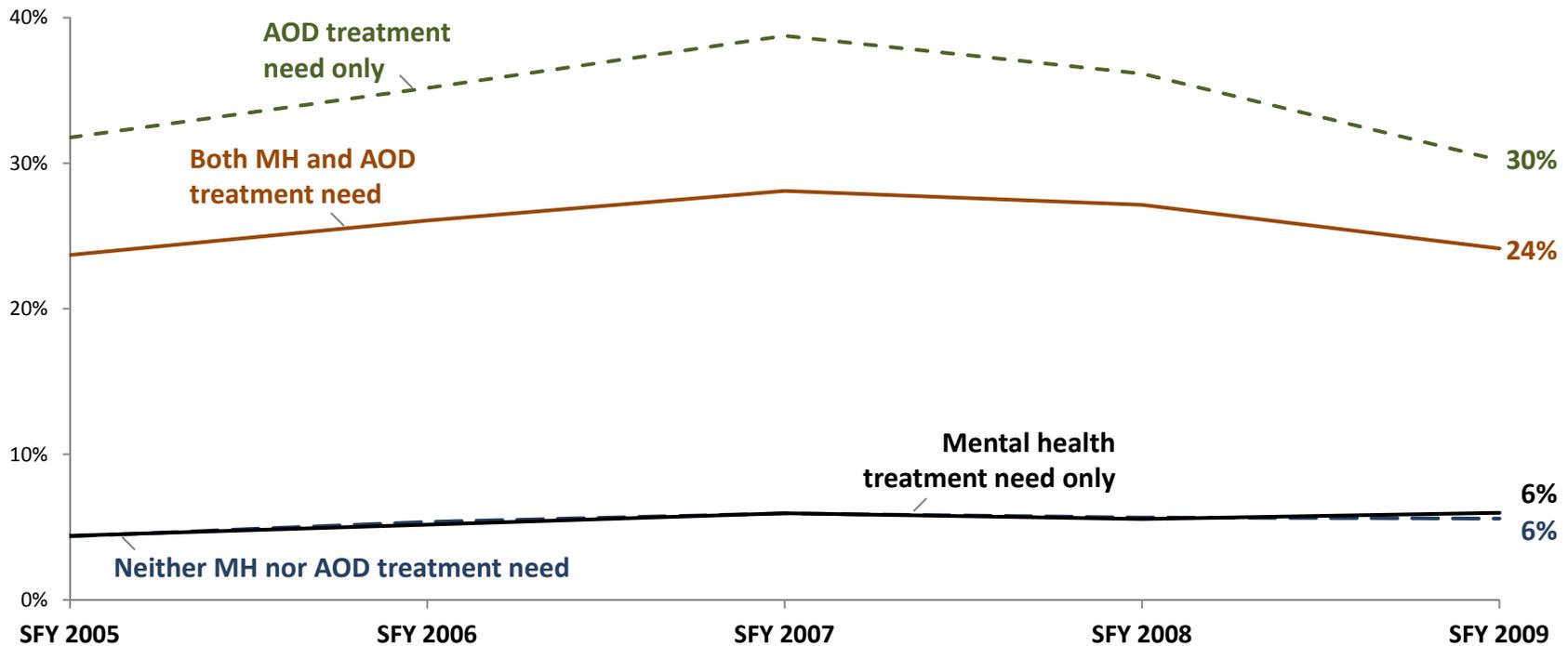


Identified in Washington State Patrol database	Leaver, quick <i>n</i> = 36,025	Leaver, slow <i>n</i> = 4,062	Cycler, low intensity <i>n</i> = 15,890	Cycler, high intensity <i>n</i> = 14,349	Stayers <i>n</i> = 3,595
Arrested in SFY 2005	10%	11%	12%	13%	12%
... in SFY 2006	11%	12%	13%	15%	12%
... in SFY 2007	12%	12%	15%	17%	12%
... in SFY 2008	11%	10%	15%	17%	12%
... in SFY 2009	9%	11%	14%	17%	11%



# Criminal justice involvement: Alcohol/drug problems are the key driver

PERCENT WITH ARREST RECORDED IN WASHINGTON STATE PATROL DATABASE BY FISCAL YEAR



Identified in Washington State Patrol database	Neither MH nor AOD Treatment Need <i>n</i> = 26,319	MH Treatment Need Only <i>n</i> = 25,049	AOD Treatment Need Only <i>n</i> = 6,916	Both MH and AOD Treatment Need <i>n</i> = 15,637
Arrested in SFY 2005	4%	4%	32%	24%
... in SFY 2006	5%	5%	35%	26%
... in SFY 2007	6%	6%	39%	28%
... in SFY 2008	6%	6%	36%	27%
... in SFY 2009	6%	6%	30%	24%



# Outcomes

## Homelessness

- All groups show a decline in the likelihood of a spell of homelessness from FY 2007 to 2009
- Cyclers are more likely to have experienced homelessness in the FY 2008 to FY 2009 time period
- Alcohol/drug problems are a key determinant of whether a TANF adult experiences a spell of homelessness
  - Persons with alcohol/drug problems are about *twice as likely* as persons without alcohol/drug problems to experience a spell of homelessness in a given fiscal year
- Mental health needs alone, in the absence of co-occurring alcohol/drug problems, are not associated with a significant increase in the risk of homelessness among adult TANF recipients



# Outcomes

## Use of child welfare services

- **High-intensity cyclers and stayers tend to be slightly more involved with Children's Administration relative to the other groups**
- **Behavioral health factors are a key determinant of whether a family is involved with Children's Administration**
  - Alcohol/drug problems have about twice the impact on risk of involvement with Children's Administration services, relative to the presence of mental health risk
- **Individuals with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse problems are more than three times as likely to be involved with Children's Administration in a given year, relative to those for whom neither problem has been identified**

## Criminal justice involvement

- **Cyclers are more likely to get arrested in a given fiscal year than leavers or stayers**
  - For some clients, incarceration may be the cause of the break in TANF enrollment
- **Alcohol/drug problems are the key driver of arrest risk**
- **Mental health needs are not associated with increased risk of arrest**
  - Clients with co-occurring disorders are actually less likely to be arrested than clients with alcohol/drug problems alone





Questions?

