



Avoid Intergenerational Welfare Use

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One Stop Model – TANF, Child Care, WIA, UI, Refugee Services, Medicaid eligibility

Eligibility Services/Workforce Development

DWS partnership with Social Research Institute



Intergenerational Welfare Initiative

2012 Utah Intergenerational Poverty
Mitigation Act

- Senator Stuart Reid

DWS to provide annual report

DWS as lead agency

Inter-agency collaboration – Dept of Health,
Human Services, Education, Juvenile Court

Internal DWS initiatives – TANF/FEP



What's the question?

Intergenerational Poverty

Intergenerational Welfare (IGW)

- An individual who has used public assistance as both a child and adult
- Non-Situational: Use of public assistance exceeds 12 months for both child and adult
- Situational: At least one time period (child or adult) of public assistance use was less than 12 months



TANF Study

Purpose

- To understand the experiences of first-time cash assistance recipients

Scope

- Information on a wide variety of topics including demographics, childhood experiences, work history, physical health, mental health and experiences and expectations of state TANF programs and services

Method

- A random sample of 1,144 first time cash assistance recipients were interviewed in 2006.
- Voluntary, in-person, generally at home interviews were conducted by MSW graduate students.



Intergenerational Sub-Sample

Sample Criteria:

- Ages 17-24
 - Reflects participants for whom administrative data were available for children from at least age 6

- Intergenerational Welfare Use:
 - Identified as a child on another's public assistance case (SNAP, Medicaid, cash)
 - Received cash assistance as an adult



Comparison Groups

Sample Size = 307

Group 1: Non-Situational Use (n = 134)

- Total adult cash assistance more than 12 months (as measured 60 months post interview)
- Total child public assistance use more than 12 months

Group 2: Situational Use (n = 173)

- Total adult cash assistance use 12 months or less
- Total child public assistance use 12 months or less

- **Race**
- **Marital Status**
- **Housing Status**
- **Age of first pregnancy**
- **Married at first birth**
- **Alcohol Dependence**
- **Drug Dependence**
- **PTSD Diagnosis**
- **Hx of homelessness**
- **Hx of physical abuse**
- **Hx of sexual abuse**
- **Depression**
- **Anxiety**
- **Physical Health Issues**
- **Two Parent Home**
- **Current or Past Hx of DV**
- **Being a teenager at first birth**
- **Education of Father**
- **Education of Mother**

No significant differences on any of these variables

Differences

Non-Situational respondents were significantly more likely to report:

- **Having both a learning disability and a reading/writing issue***
- **NOT having a HSD or GED***
- **Enrolled in resource classes as a child/teen***
- **None to limited parental involvement in education***
- **Their mother being a teenager when her first child was born***
- **Being emotionally abused prior to age 18***

* $p < .05$

Differences

Non-Situational Recipients were significantly less likely to report that as a child they:

- **Liked school****
- **Cared about doing well in school****
- **Believed school was important****
- **Believed school was a safe place****

Education is most significant within this sample

**** $p < .01$**



Issues for Consideration

Literature Suggests

- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)
- Family Economic: Asset Deprivation
 - Education
- Family Stability/Functioning
- Child/Adolescent Behaviors
- Cognitive/Educational Outcomes
- Accumulated Risk

Social Policy

- Risk & Resilience



Issues for Consideration

The fact that the initial findings are not consistent with the literature around known factors impacting intergenerational welfare suggests a need to re-evaluate the definition used by the state

A common definition could enhance the ability to evaluate and compare groups within and across states