

## 2012 Adult and Youth Consumer Surveys Supplemental Report

### Arrests and Police Encounters, Suspension/Expulsion Events and School Attendance

---

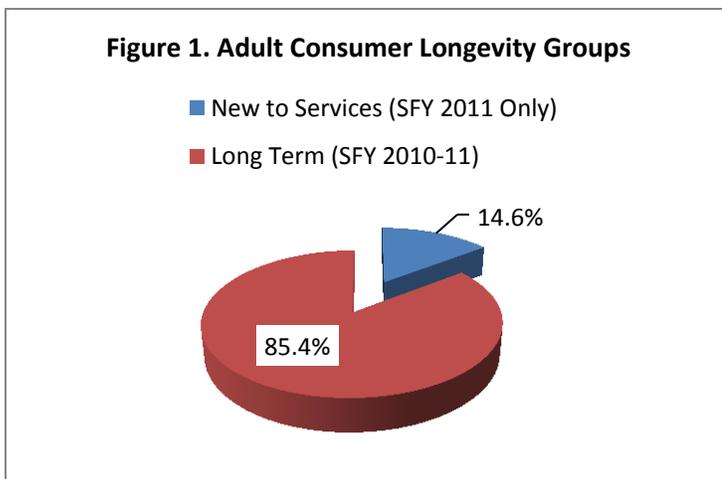
#### Introduction

In the annual administration of the MHSIP and YSS-F consumer surveys, the Ohio Department of Mental Health Office of Research and Evaluation (ODMH-ORE) asked adult consumers and parent/guardians of child and adolescent consumers to self-report on arrests and to rank change in police encounters as a result of treatment. Parents and guardians of youth consumers also were asked to self-report on school expulsions and suspensions over and to rank change in school attendance. ODMH-ORE has chosen to collect and report on consumer arrests and police encounters, expulsions/suspensions and school attendance—through randomized consumer surveys until widespread provider reporting of client-level measures of these two National Outcome Measures (NOMs) becomes effective in July 2013.

More in-depth information regarding the survey methodology, sample characteristics and response rates, are included in the 2012 Adult and Youth Consumer Mental Health Services Survey Report. This supplemental report highlights the results of the arrest and school attendance information appended to the MHSIP and YSS-F surveys administered in the third quarter of SFY 2012. Information on arrests and school attendance is reported in the format required by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) in the Uniform Reporting System (URS) Tables. Changes in criminal justice involvement among adults and youth are calculated and reported annually in URS Table 19A: Criminal Justice. Changes in school attendance among youth are calculated and reported annually in URS Table 19B: School Attendance.

#### MHSIP Data on Arrests and Police Encounters

Information about arrests and police encounters was collected on the back of the MHSIP survey forms completed by 1,318 adult consumers. Survey respondents were divided into two groups--those who are “new” to services because they began in SFY 2011 and those who are “long term” because they received services in both SFY 2010 and SFY 2011. About 85% (N = 1,125) of MHSIP respondents in the 2012 survey administration were long-term consumers, while the remaining 15% (N = 192) were new to services. (See Figure 1.) The adult data collection instrument used three questions related to arrest history and police encounters to measure impact of services. For long-term consumers, the arrest question asks if they were arrested in the last 12 months. For the new consumers, the arrest question asked if they were arrested “since beginning services.” This



data point is referenced as Time 2 (T2). A second arrest question asked whether the long-term respondent had any arrests in the 12 months prior to the current year, a time period of 12 to 24 months before survey completion. For the new consumer, the question asks whether there were any arrests prior to beginning treatment. This data point is called Time 1 (T1).

*Cross-Sectional Analysis: Long-term Consumers*

<b>Table 1. Number of Long-Term Adult Consumers Reporting an Arrest at T1 and/or and Arrest at T2</b>						
<b>Long-Term Consumers</b>	<b>A: T1 – Prior 12 Months (more than 1 year ago)</b>			<b>B: T2 – Most Recent 12 Months (this year)</b>		
	1a Arrested	1b No Arrest	1c No Response	2a Arrested	2b No Arrest	2c No Response
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>28</b>
Male	38	347	14	37	348	14
Female	33	625	17	24	638	13
Gender NA	2	49	1	2	49	1

Among the long-term adult consumers who reported an arrest at T1, 73 (6.5%) reported at least one arrest between 12 and 24 months of completing the survey. Another 1,021 (91%) of adult consumers (Table 1, column 1b) reported they were not arrested at T1 (between 12 and 24 months prior to completing the survey). Thirty-two (2.8%) long-term consumers (Table 1, column 1c) did not respond to the question. At T2 (within the last 12 months), the number reporting at least one arrest was slightly lower--63 (5.6%) individuals (Table 1, column 2a). There were 1,035 (92%) adult consumers (Table 1, column 2b) who reported no arrests in the past year, and 28 (2.5%) consumers (Table 1, column 2c) did not respond to the question. There were ten fewer consumers reporting an arrest at T2 over T1, or a .9% decrease in arrest occurrences among long-term consumers.

*Longitudinal Analysis: Long-term Consumers*

<b>Table 2. Change in Arrest Status Among Long-Term Adult Consumers</b>						
<b>Long-Term Consumers</b>	<b>A: If Arrested at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>			<b>B: If Not Arrested at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>		
	1a # with an Arrest at T2	1b # with No Arrest at T2	1c No Response	2a # with an Arrest at T2	2b # with No Arrest at T2	2c No Response
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>0</b>
Male	16	22	0	21	326	0
Female	11	22	0	13	612	0
Gender NA	2	0	0	0	49	0

Longitudinal change in arrest status from T1 to T2 for the panel of long-term adult consumers is shown in Table 2 above. Of the 73 individuals (Table 1, column 1a) who reported at least one arrest during at T1, 29 (39.7%) reported an arrest at T2 (Table 2, column 1a). Among the 73 with an arrest at T1, 44 (60.3%) individuals (Table 2, Column 1b) reported no arrests at T2. Of the 1,021 individuals (Table 1, column 1b) who did not report an arrest at T1, 34 (3.3%) reported at least one arrest at T2 (Table 2,

column 2a). The remaining 987 (96.7%) consumers (Table 2, column 2b) reported no arrest at either T1 or T2.

*Cross-Sectional Analysis: Consumers New to Services*

<b>Table 3. Number of New Adult Consumers Reporting an Arrest at T1 and/or an Arrest at T2</b>						
<b>New Consumers</b>	<b>A: T1 – 12 months prior to beginning services</b>			<b>B: T2 – Since Beginning Services (this year)</b>		
	Arrested	No Arrest	No Response	Arrested	No Arrest	No Response
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>4</b>
Male	6	51	2	11	46	2
Female	9	109	3	13	106	2
Gender NA	2	10	0	4	8	0

Cross-sectional analysis of arrest data for adult consumers new to services within the past 12 months is shown in Table 3 above. Of the 192 new consumers, 17 (8.9%) individuals reported an arrest at T1. There were 170 consumers (88.5%) who reported no arrests at T1, and 5 (2.6%) who did not respond. At T2, in time period after beginning treatment, 28 individuals (14.6%) reported an arrest. There were 160 respondents (83.3%) who claimed no arrests in the since beginning services, and four (2.1%) did not respond. There were 11 more individuals reporting an arrest at T2 than at T1, a 5.7% increase.

*Longitudinal Analysis: Consumers New to Services*

<b>Table 4. Change in Arrest Status Among New Adult Consumers</b>						
<b>New Consumers</b>	<b>If Arrested at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>			<b>If Not Arrested at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>		
	# with an Arrest at T2	# with No Arrest at T2	No Response	# with an Arrest at T2	# with No Arrest at T2	No Response
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0</b>
Male	4	2	0	7	44	0
Female	3	6	0	10	99	0
Gender NA	2	0	0	2	8	0

Longitudinal change in arrest status from T1 to T2 for the panel of new adult consumers also is shown above in Table 4. Of the 17 new consumers who reported at least one arrest during the period defined by T1 (prior to initiating services), a little over half (9; 53%) reported another arrest after beginning treatment. Eight (8; 47%) with an arrest at T1 reported no arrests after beginning services. There were 170 consumers new to services who reported no arrests at T1. Of those, 19 (11.2%) reported an arrest in the past 12 months. There were 151 (88.8%) who were not arrested at either T1 or T2.

Another way to understand how the distribution of change in arrests over time differs between long-term term and new consumers is to examine the four longitudinal arrest patterns. A comparison of the Time 1 to Time 2 arrest/non-arrest patterns for long-term and new adult consumers (reported by number of cases in Tables 2 and 4) is shown by percentage distributions in Table 5 below. There are consumers who had no arrests at T1 or at T2, those with no arrests at T1 and arrests at T2, those with

arrests at T1 and no arrests at T2, and those with arrests at T1 and arrests at T2. The percentage distributions are detailed in Table 4 below, indicating a significant but small difference between long-term and new adult consumers on their self-reported arrest patterns.

Arrest Pattern	Percent of Long-term Consumers	Percent of New Consumers
I. No Arrest T1 - No Arrest T2	95.7%	88.8%
II. No Arrest T1 - Arrest T2	3.3%	11.2%
III. Arrest T1 - No Arrest T2	60.3%	47.1%
IV. Arrest T1 - Arrest T2	39.7%	52.9%

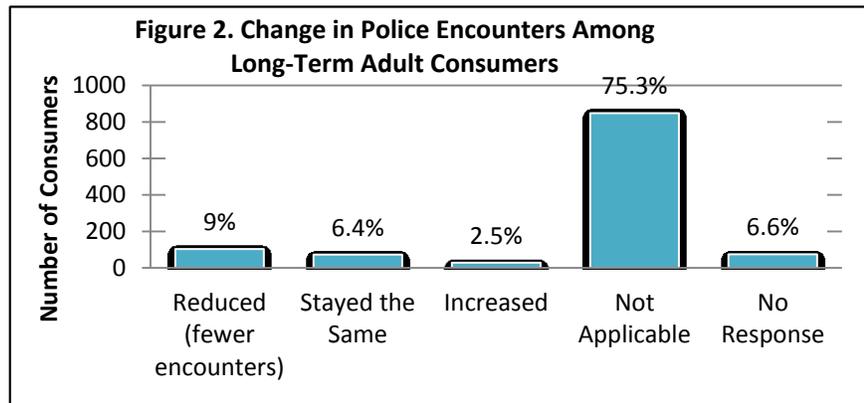
- A test of proportions comparing long-term and new consumers' T1-T2 change in arrest patterns was significant, with  $\chi^2 = 9.808$ ,  $df = 3$ , and  $p = .02$ . Effect size was small, with Cramer's  $V = .21$

**Police Encounters among Adult Consumers**

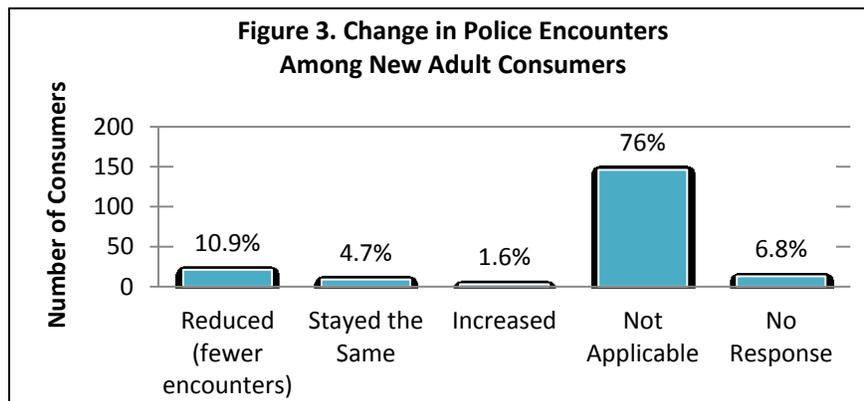
Long-term and new adult consumers also were asked to rank their perception of change in the frequency of their police encounters over specified time periods. Among 1,125 long-term consumers, 103 (9%) reported that police encounters had been reduced in the past 12 months. For 73 (6.4%) consumers, police

encounters had stayed the same over the past 12 months. For 28 (2.5%) long-term adult consumers, police encounters had increased. Most long-term consumers – 848 (75.3%) – reported the question did not apply because they no history of problem police

encounters. Lastly, 74 (6.6%) individual left the question blank. Figure 2 illustrates the change in police encounters report by long-term adult consumers.



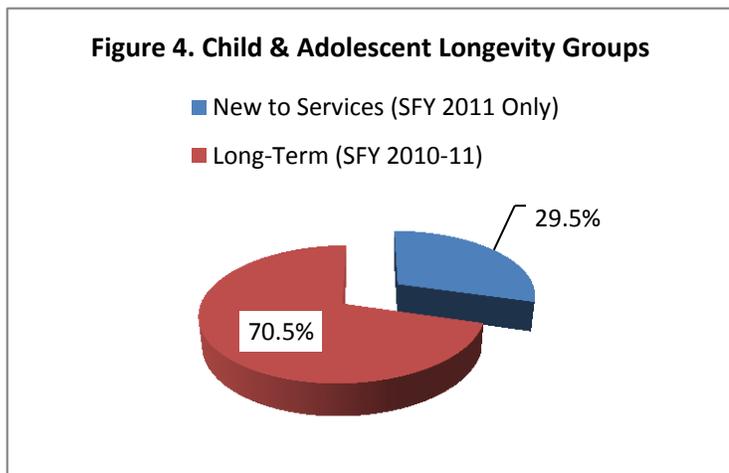
Among 192 new consumers, 21 (10.9%) reported that police encounters had been reduced since beginning treatment. Nine (4.7%) individuals reported no change in their police



encounters, while three (1.6%) said they had experienced more police encounters after beginning services. The majority of new consumers – 146 (76%) – said the question was not applicable because they did not have a problem with police encounters prior to or after beginning services. Another 13 (6.8%) respondents left the question blank. Figure 3 shows the change in police encounters reported by new adult consumers.

### YSS-F Data on Arrests, Police Encounters, Suspension/Expulsion Events, and School Attendance

The YSS-F Survey was completed by parents or guardians of 1,354 child and adolescent (C&A) consumers. Similar to the MHSIP, data were collected on the back of the YSS-F survey form through a series of questions about arrests and change in police encounters. The YSS-F also contained similar questions about suspension/expulsion (S/E) events and change in school attendance. YSS-F survey subjects (child and adolescent consumers) were divided into two groups--those who were long term because they received services in SFY 2010-11 and those that were new to services because they only received services in SFY 2011. Of the 1,354 child and adolescent consumers in the sample, 955 (70.5%) were long term and 399 (29.5%) were new to services. (See Figure 4.)



Of the 1,354 child and adolescent consumers in the sample, 955 (70.5%) were long term and 399 (29.5%) were new to services. (See Figure 4.)

#### Cross-Sectional Analysis: Long-term C&A Consumers

Long-Term Consumers	T1 - Prior 12 months (more than 1 year ago)			T2 - Most Recent 12 months (this year)		
	Arrested	No Arrest	No Response	Arrested	No Arrest	No Response
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>7</b>
Male	53	543	0	48	556	0
Female	24	317	0	28	316	7

For 955 long-term C&A consumers at T1, 77 (8.1%) respondents reported the consumer had been arrested at least once in the time period between 12 and 24 months prior. (See Table 6.) Some 860 (90.1%) respondents reported no arrests at T1, and 18 (1.9%) did not respond to the question. At T2, there were 76 respondents (8%) who said the survey subject had been arrested at least once in the last 12 months. Another 872 individuals (91.3%) responded that the survey subject had no arrests in the last 12 months. There were 7 (.7%) missing responses. There was also one fewer arrest at T2 over T1. Table 6

shows a cross-sectional analysis of total numbers and gender distributions of long-term C&A consumers with an arrest at T1 and/or an arrest at T2.

*Longitudinal Analysis: Long-term C&A Consumers*

<b>Table 7. Change in Arrest Status Among Long-Term C&amp;A Consumers</b>						
<b>Long-Term Consumers</b>	<b>If Arrested at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>			<b>If Not Arrested at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>		
	<b># with an Arrest in T2</b>	<b># with No Arrest at T2</b>	<b>No Response</b>	<b># with an Arrest in T2</b>	<b># with No Arrest at T2</b>	<b>No Response</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1</b>
Male	26	27	0	21	521	1
Female	10	14	0	17	300	0

Longitudinal change in arrest status from T1 to T2 is shown above in Table 7. Of the 77 C&A consumers with at least one arrest during the 12 to 24 month time period defined by T1, 36 (46.8%) had an arrest reported again at T2 (within the last 12 months). There were 41 (53.2%) individuals with an arrest at T1 who had no arrests reported at T2. Of 860 consumers without an arrest at T1, 38 (4.4%) had an arrest reported at T2. The remaining 821 (95.6%) youths were not arrested at any point in the last 24 months. One respondent did not report on the consumer’s arrest status at T2.

*Cross-Sectional Analysis: New C&A Consumers*

<b>Table 8. Number of New C&amp;A Consumers With an Arrest at T1 and/or an Arrest T2</b>						
<b>New Consumers</b>	<b>"T1" 12 months prior to beginning services</b>			<b>"T2" Since Beginning Services (this year)</b>		
	<b>Arrested</b>	<b>Not Arrested</b>	<b>No Response</b>	<b>Arrested</b>	<b>Not Arrested</b>	<b>No Response</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>4</b>
Male	15	207	5	11	214	2
Female	5	163	4	6	164	2

Parent/guardians of new C&A consumers also reported on the arrest histories. Among 399 new consumers, 20 (5%) respondents reported at least one arrest in the 12 months prior to the onset of treatment. There also were 370 (92.7%) new consumers who were not arrested prior to beginning services and nine (2.3%) respondents who did not report on the survey subject’s arrest status at T1. The number of respondents reporting an arrest at T2—after onset of services--slightly decreased. There were 17 (4.3%) respondents who reported an arrest occurrence after the survey subject had begun services. Also, four (1%) respondents did not answer the question about arrest history. Table 8 above the total numbers and gender distributions of new C&A consumers with an arrest reported at T1 and/or at T2.

*Longitudinal Analysis: New C&A Consumers*

<b>Table 9. Change in Arrest Status Among New C&amp;A Consumers</b>						
<b>New Consumers</b>	<b>If Arrested at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>			<b>If Not Arrested at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>		
	<b># with an Arrest in T2</b>	<b># with No Arrest at T2</b>	<b>No Response</b>	<b># with an Arrest in T2</b>	<b># with No Arrest at T2</b>	<b>No Response</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>1</b>
Male	5	9	1	5	202	0
Female	1	4	0	4	158	0

Longitudinal change in arrest status from T1 to T2 is shown above in Table 9. Only 20 respondents for new C&A consumers reported an arrest had occurred at T1. Of those 20 respondents, 6 (30%) reported another arrest after the C&A consumer had begun receiving treatment. Of the 20 cases with arrests at T1, there were 13 (65%) C&A consumers with no arrests reported at T2--after the onset of services. One (5%) respondent who reported an arrest at T1 did not provide information about an arrest occurrence at T2. Of the 370 new C&A consumers without an arrest at T1, nine (2.4%) had an arrest at T2. There were 360 (97.3%) respondents who reported no arrests for the C&A consumer at either T1 or T2. One respondent did not provide information.

A comparison of the longitudinal arrest/non-arrest patterns for long-term and new C&A consumers (reported by number of cases in Tables 7 and 9) is shown in Table 10 below by percentage distributions four arrest pattern categories. There is no significant difference between long-term and new C&A consumers on the distribution of T1-T2 arrest/non-arrest patterns reported by parents.

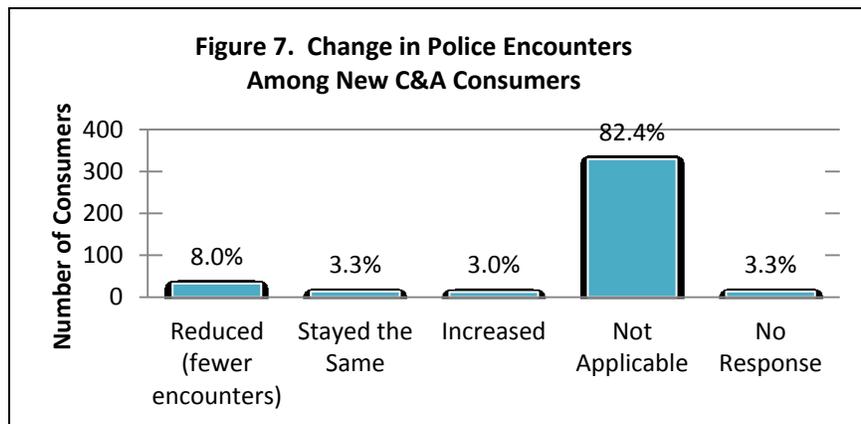
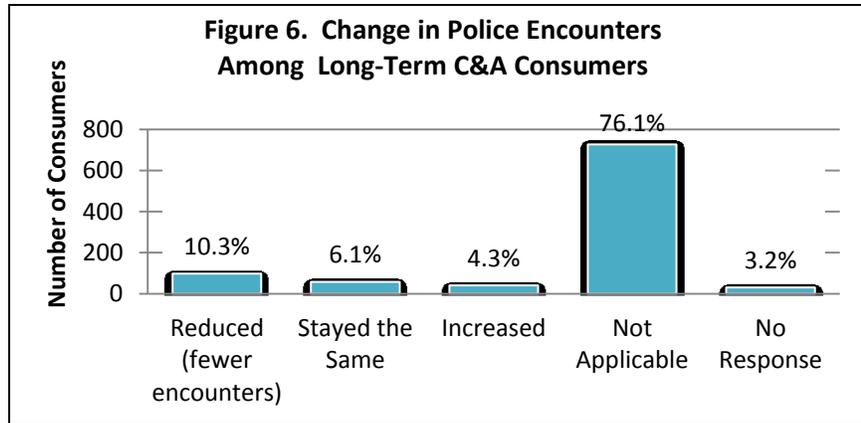
<b>Table 10. Percent of C&amp;A Consumers by Longevity Status and Arrest Pattern Over Time</b>		
<b>Arrest Pattern</b>	<b>Percent of Long-term Consumers</b>	<b>Percent of New Consumers</b>
I. No Arrest T1 - No Arrest T2	95.6%	97.3%
II. No Arrest T1 - Arrest T2	4.4%	2.4%
III. Arrest T1 - No Arrest T2	53.2%	65%
IV. Arrest T1 - Arrest T2	46.8%	30%

**Police Encounters among C&A Consumers**

The YSS-F asked survey respondents to report on the change in the frequency of police encounters experienced by C&A consumers over specified time periods. Responses were classified by whether the C&A consumer was long term or new to services. Among long-term C&A consumers, there were 98 (10.3%) instances in which parents or guardians reported fewer police encounters over the last year. (See Figure 6.) Another 58 (6.1%) reported no change in the consumers’ encounters with police. There were 41 (4.3%) respondents who reported an increase in police encounters. Most respondents – 727 (76.1%) – said the question did not apply because the C&A consumer had no problem with police encounters before or after beginning treatment. Another 31 (3.2%) respondents left the question blank.

Among new C&A consumers, there were 32 (8%) cases where the respondent reported fewer police encounters after the child

began treatment. (See Figure 7.) Another 13 (3.3%) reported there had been no change in police encounters, and 12 (3%) said police encounters had increased since the onset of services. The majority of respondents for new C&A consumers – 329 (82.4%) – said the question was not applicable because the child had not had problem with police encounters before or after beginning treatment. In 13 (3.3%) cases, there was no response.



**School Suspensions/Expulsions**

In addition to questions about arrests and police encounters, the YSS-F asked similarly-structured questions related to suspensions/expulsions (S/E events) and school attendance. Survey data on S/E events and change in attendance are reported separately for long-term and new C&A consumers.

*Cross-Sectional Analysis: S/E Events for Long-Term Consumers*

<b>Table 11. Total Number of Long-Term C&amp;A Consumers With an S/E Event at T1 and/or at T2</b>						
<b>Long-Term Consumers</b>	<b>"T1" Prior 12 months (more than 1 year ago)</b>			<b>"T2" Most Recent 12 months (this year)</b>		
	<b># Suspended or Expelled</b>	<b># Not Suspended or Expelled</b>	<b>No Response</b>	<b># Suspended or Expelled</b>	<b># Not Suspended or Expelled</b>	<b>No Response</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>15</b>
Male	152	439	10	169	429	10
Female	57	280	17	59	283	5

YSS-F survey respondents indicated a higher number of S/E events than arrests among long-term and new C&A consumers. For the 955 long-term C&A consumers, 209 (21.9%) respondents reported at least one suspension or expulsion at T1 (between 12 and 24 months prior). (See Table 11.) There were 719 (75.3%) respondents reporting no S/E events at T1, and 27 (2.8%) who did not respond to the question. At T2 (over the past year), there were 228 (23.9%) cases reported of S/E, about a 2% increase over T1 for long-time C&A consumers. There majority of respondents—712 (74.6%)—reported no occurrence of S/E at T2, while 15 (1.6%) did not respond to the question. Table 11 above shows total numbers and gender distributions of long-term C&A consumers with a school S/E event at T1 and/or at T2.

*Longitudinal Analysis: S/E Events for Long-Term Consumers*

<b>Table 12. Change in S/E Events Among Long-Term C&amp;A Consumers</b>						
<b>Long-Term Consumers</b>	<b>If Suspended at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>			<b>If Not Suspended at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>		
	<b># Expelled Suspended at T2</b>	<b># with No Suspension Expulsion at T2</b>	<b>No Response</b>	<b># Expelled Suspended at T2</b>	<b># with No Suspension Expulsion at T2</b>	<b>No Response</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>0</b>
Male	106	45	1	61	378	0
Female	33	24	0	23	257	0

Longitudinal change in S/E events from T1 and T2 among long-term C&A consumers is shown in Table 12 above. Of the 209 respondents reporting an S/E event at T1 (between 12 and 24 months prior), 139 (66.5%) reported another occurrence within the preceding 12 months. Sixty-nine (69; 33%) long-term consumers with disciplinary problems at T1 did not experience an S/E event at T2. One respondent left the question blank. Among the 719 of C&A consumers without an S/E event at T1, 84 (11.7%) cases had a disciplinary incident at T2. The remaining 635 (88.3%) long-term C&A consumers without a disciplinary incident at T1 had no reported S/E events at T2.

*Cross-Sectional Analysis: S/E Events for New Consumers*

<b>Table 13. Total Number of New C&amp;A Consumers With an S/E Event at T1 and/or at T2</b>						
<b>New Consumers</b>	<b>"T1" 12 months prior to beginning services</b>			<b>"T2" Since Beginning Services (this year)</b>		
	<b># Suspended or Expelled</b>	<b># Not Suspended or Expelled</b>	<b>No Response</b>	<b># Suspended or Expelled</b>	<b># Not Suspended or Expelled</b>	<b>No Response</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>7</b>
Male	52	171	3	52	172	4
Female	21	147	4	21	147	4

There were 398 YSS-F respondents who completed surveys for new C&A consumers. Seventy-three (18.3%) consumers new to services were suspended or expelled in the 12 months prior to beginning services, while 318 (79.9%) did not have disciplinary incidences before seeking treatment. (See Table 13.) There were eight (2%) cases without a response. There was no difference in the total number of new consumers with S/E events at T2. Seventy-three (18.3%) respondents reported a disciplinary incident at T2, 319 (80%) reported none, and 7 (1.8%) had no response. Table 13 shows the total numbers and gender distributions of new consumers with S/E events at T1 and/or at T2.

*Longitudinal Analysis: S/E Events for New Consumers*

<b>Table 14. Change in S/E Events Among New C&amp;A Consumers</b>						
<b>New Consumers</b>	<b>If Suspended at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>			<b>If Not Suspended at T1 (Prior 12 Months)</b>		
	<b># with Suspension or Expulsion at T2</b>	<b># with No Suspension or Expulsion at T2</b>	<b>No Response</b>	<b># with Suspension or Expulsion at T2</b>	<b># with No Suspension or Expulsion at T2</b>	<b>No Response</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>3</b>
Male	32	20	0	20	149	2
Female	11	10	0	10	136	1

Change in S/E events among new C&A consumers from T1 and T2 is shown in Table 14 above. Among the 73 new C&A consumers with a disciplinary incident at T1, 43 (49%) experienced a repeat suspension or expulsion at T2 (after beginning services). Thirty (41.1%) consumers with an incident at T1 did not have any suspensions or expulsions at T2. Of the 318 (79.9%) who were not suspended or expelled at T1, 30 (9.4%) had disciplinary incidences reported at T2. There were 285 new C&A consumers with no suspensions or expulsions at either T1 or T2. Three (.9%) respondents did not answer the question.

A comparison of the longitudinal patterns of school disciplinary events for long-term and new C&A consumers (reported by number of cases in Tables 12 and 14) is shown in Table 15 below by percentage distributions within the four S/E event categories. There is no significant difference between long-term and new C&A consumers on the distribution of longitudinal S/E event patterns reported by parents.

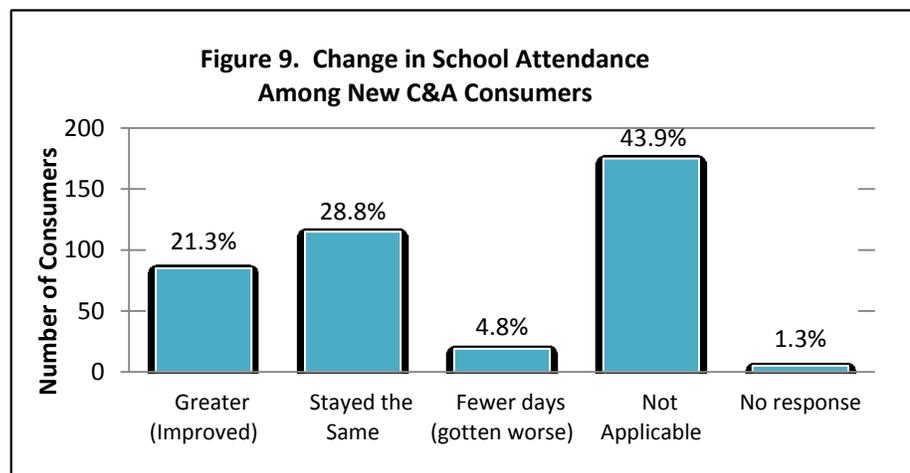
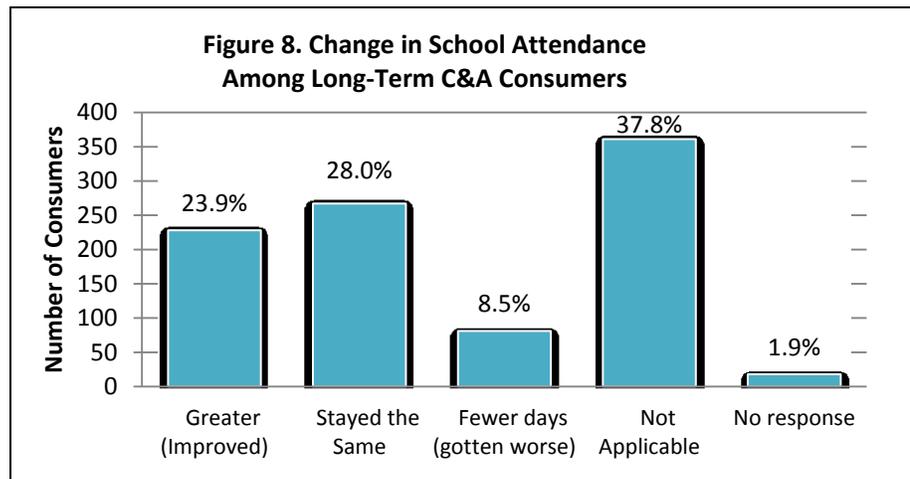
S/E Event	Percent of Long-term Consumers	Percent of New Consumers
I. No S/E T1 – No S/E T2	88.3%	89.6%
II. No S/E T1 – SE T2	11.7%	9.4%
III. S/E T1 – No S/E T2	33.0%	41.1%
IV. S/E T1 – S/E T2	66.5%	49.0%

**Change in School Attendance**

In addition to collecting information on suspensions and expulsions, the survey also asked survey respondents to rank change in the school attendance over specified time periods. Respondents were asked whether their child’s attendance in school had increased, stayed the same, or decreased in the past 12 months or the 12 months prior to beginning services. There was a “not applicable” option for respondents who felt the child did not have a problem with attendance because s/he was too young to be in school, was home-schooled, or had dropped out.

Among the 955 respondents for long-term C&A consumers, 228 (23.9%) reported that school attendance had increased or improved over the past 12 months, 267 (28%) reported no change in school attendance, and 81 (8.5%) who reported a decrease. Some 361 (37.8%) said the question was not applicable, and 18 (1.9%) did not respond. Figure 8 shows the distribution of change in school attendance reported for long-term C&A consumers by their parent or guardian.

Respondents with children who were new to services made up the nearly one-third of the sample. Of those 399 respondents, 85 (21.3%) reported their child’s



attendance had improved since starting to receive mental health services. Another 115 (28.8%) respondents reported no change in attendance, 19 (4.8%) said school attendance had gotten worse, and 175 (43.9%) said the question did not apply. Figure 9 shows the distribution of change in school attendance for new C&A consumers.

### **Summary of Findings**

It is difficult to understand rates of police encounters, arrests, school disciplinary events, and school attendance as outcomes occurring within a single year's timeframe. Several years of data collection are necessary to determine what trends, if any, are occurring in these areas of consumer experience.

Where criminal justice involvement among adult consumers is concerned, the following patterns in the FY 2011 data appear to hold true:

- The majority of long-term and new adult consumers do not have a problem with arrests and police encounters.
- There is a difference between long-term and new adult consumers in their patterns of reported arrests over time. Longer term consumers appear to have decreased arrests over time.
- Long-term and new adult consumers perceive the same amount of change in their police encounters.

Where criminal justice involvement and school attendance among child and adolescent consumers are concerned, the following patterns in the FY 2011 data appear to hold true:

- The majority of long-term and new C&A consumers do not have a problem with arrests and police encounters. In addition, the majority of long-term and new C&A consumers do not have a problem with expulsions or suspensions.
- There is no difference between long-term and new C&A consumers in their patterns of reported arrests over time or in their longitudinal patterns of S/E events.
- Parent/guardian perceptions of change in their child's police encounters and school attendance are substantially the same whether the consumer is long-term or new. Slightly more parent/guardians of long-term consumers see the question of police encounters and school attendance as applicable treatment outcomes for the child.

### **Limitations**

The finding that adult long-term consumers differ from their shorter-term counterparts on longitudinal arrest patterns may be an artifact of the sample. Without census data on police involvement, it is not possible to know the proportion of adult (or C&A) consumers who have criminal justice issues. Therefore, it is not possible to know if the samples are representative. It is also possible that the finding of differing longitudinal arrest patterns among adult consumers with criminal justice involvement is valid. If that is the case, there are implications for clinical practice. More research is needed to determine whether there is a difference in longitudinal arrest patterns for consumers with differing lengths of service use.