

STATEDATA: THE NATIONAL REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND OUTCOMES

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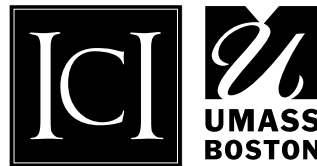
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Winter 2011



The StateData employment report is a product of Access to Integrated Employment, a project of the Institute for Community Inclusion (ICI) at the University of Massachusetts Boston, supported in part by the Administration on Developmental Disabilities, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, under cooperative agreement #90DNO216. The opinions contained in this report are those of the grantee and do not necessarily reflect those of the funders.



Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express sincere thanks to our collaborators at the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services (NASDDDS), including Nancy Thaler, Chas Moseley, and Rie Kennedy-Lizotte. We acknowledge the contributions of ICI's entire StateData team, including Bill Kiernan, Suzzanne Freeze, and Monica Cox, as well as David Temelini, who assisted in the layout and production of this report. Marcos Elugardo and Christopher Nagle provided significant database and website support.

The topical chapter in this year's report was authored by: Jaimie Timmons, Allison Cohen Hall, Jennifer Bose, Ashley Wolfe, and Jean Winsor.

Special thanks are directed toward the state administrators and key survey contacts in each state who consistently respond to the ICI's Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (IDD) Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services. Each year, their expertise, insights, and assistance help to make this report possible.

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Suggested citation:

Butterworth, J., Hall, A.C., Smith, F.A., Migliore, A., & Winsor, J. (2011). StateData: The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes. Boston, MA: Institute for Community Inclusion, University of Massachusetts Boston.

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Executive Summary

Policy shifts over the past 20 years have created an agenda for sustained commitment to integrated employment for individuals with disabilities. But despite these clear intentions, unemployment of individuals with disabilities continues to be a major public policy issue. Labor force statistics for December 2010 indicate that 28 percent of working-age adults with disabilities are employed, compared with 70 percent of people without disabilities (Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2011). Labor force data also indicate that workers with disabilities have experienced significantly higher levels of job loss and hardship during the recession of the late 2000s (Kaye, 1010; Fogg, Harrington, & McMahon, 2010). For people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD), the disparity in labor market participation grows. In FY2003, only 26 percent of individuals with IDD supported by community rehabilitation providers (CRPs) worked in integrated jobs, including both individual jobs and group supported employment (Metzel, Boeltzig, Butterworth, Sulewski, & Gilmore, 2007). At the same time, participation in sheltered or facility-based employment and non-work services has grown steadily, suggesting that employment services continue to be viewed as an add-on service rather than a systemic change (Butterworth, Smith, Hall, Migliore, & Winsor, 2009; Mank, 2003).

States vary widely in their commitment to integrated employment. In recent years, state IDD agencies have launched employment working groups, employment initiatives, and employment-first policies and agendas. Effort is being reflected in some state-level outcome data; however nationally, only an estimated 20.3 percent of individuals receiving day supports from state IDD agencies participated in integrated employment services during FY2009. This number has slowly declined after reaching a peak of 25 percent of individuals in integrated employment in FY2001.

For the past 20 years, the ICI's Access to Integrated Employment Project¹, the national data-collection project on day and employment outcomes, has described the nature of day and employment services for individuals with IDD and contributed to a comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence employment outcomes at an individual, service provider, and state policy level. This report provides statistics over a 20-year period from several existing national datasets that address the status of employment and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with IDD. The report contains three major sections:

- A comprehensive overview that describes national trends in employment for people with IDD
- A topical chapter that provides an in-depth, qualitative perspective on the factors that affect the employment trajectory for individuals with IDD
- An appendix with individual state profiles and a national profile

Data from several sources is included: ICI's IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services from FY1988, 1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2008, and 2009, and datasets from the Social Security Administration (SSA), state Vocational Rehabilitation programs, and the U.S. Census Bureau (the American Community Survey).

From varying perspectives, each dataset sheds light on the continued economic disparities that people with intellectual and developmental disabilities have experienced over the past decade and beyond. More individuals continue to be supported in facility-based employment, typically earning sub-minimum wage, than in integrated employment. In the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) system, earnings of adults with disabilities are substantially lower compared to those in the general population. Overall, the findings from the 2010 analysis of employment data suggest that a grim employment situation for individuals with disabilities continues. The findings also emphasize the call for a renewed and shared focus across several systems:

¹ Funded by the Administration on Developmental Disabilities

- The observable growth in supported employment that occurred between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s has not continued. While national estimates suggest modest growth in the number of individuals in integrated employment services, the percentage of individuals receiving integrated employment services decreased to 20.3 percent in FY2009. Moreover, after several years of decline, between FY2008 and 2009 the percentage of people served in facility-based work and facility-based non-work increased. Growth in the percentage of individuals in community-based non-work services has continued for states that report individuals participating in this service. Facility-based and non-work settings continue to make up the largest percentage of expenditures for day and employment services. Overall, the percentage of individuals reported in integrated employment services has gradually declined since 2001, and commitment across states toward the expansion of community employment is uneven. While individual states show promise, national trends continue to challenge the vision of greater employment opportunity.
- Data from the Rehabilitation Services Administration (FY2002-2009) suggests several trends. In 2009, for people with IDD within the VR system, the number of overall closures (67,837) and closures into employment (23,307) declined to the lowest figures of the period investigated. Most closures for individuals with IDD were people with an intellectual disability, but the percentage of this group who are people with autism is growing. Of all the closures in 2009, an increasing percentage involved transition-age individuals, young adults between 16 and 26 years old at application, underscoring the importance of supporting a pathway to employment and a career at a critical life stage. Data also showed that the time span from application to closure into integrated employment increased between FY2002-2009. Also during the period studied, weekly earnings and average hours worked in integrated employment at closure decreased slightly, whereas hourly earnings increased slightly.
- Data from the American Community Survey illustrate that people with disabilities are significantly less likely to work compared to their counterparts without disabilities. Further, while the employment rate declined for many populations during the recent recession, the decline has been more severe for subgroups of people with disabilities than it has been for people without disabilities. Among working-age Americans, people with any disability and people with a cognitive disability were more likely to live in households below the poverty line.
- Despite federal efforts to increase the use of work incentives—such as PASS, IRWE, and BWE programs—SSA data consistently show low enrollment in the work incentive programs across states. SSI recipients with intellectual disabilities work more but participate in work incentive programs less frequently than their counterparts with other types of disabilities.

Multiple datasets offer varying insights on the employment situations of individuals with disabilities, and specifically intellectual and developmental disabilities. While the data show limited progress in some systems (e.g., a slight increase in hourly earnings for individuals who exit the VR system), there remains an urgent need for a re-investment of attention, priorities, and resources towards economic and employment opportunities for individuals with IDD.

Introduction

Enabling people with disabilities to enter the labor market is a priority concern for federal and state policy makers (Silverstein, Julnes, & Nolan, 2005). Policy shifts over the last two decades have established an increasing emphasis on integrated employment, and the federal government has set the tone for broad-based systems change (Rogan, Novak, Mank, & Martin, 2002).

Even with this clear policy intent, there remains a significant gap in employment rates between people with and without disabilities. Labor force statistics for December 2010 estimate that 28 percent of working-age adults with disabilities are employed, compared with 70 percent of those without disabilities (Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2011). Labor force data also indicate that workers with disabilities have experienced significantly higher levels of job loss and hardship during the recent recession (Kaye, 2010; Fogg, Harrington, & McMahon, 2010). For people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD), the disparity in employment participation widens further. In FY2003, only 26 percent of individuals supported by community rehabilitation providers (CRPs) worked in integrated jobs (Metzel, Boeltzig, Butterworth, Sulewski, & Gilmore, 2007), and data suggest that those who are employed work limited hours with low wages (Mank, 2003; Boeltzig, Timmons, & Butterworth, 2008). At the same time, participation in sheltered employment and non-work services has grown steadily, suggesting that employment services continue to be viewed as an add-on service rather than a systemic change (Smith, Butterworth, Hall, Migliore, & Winsor, 2009; Mank, 2003).

Although nationwide resources and priorities have not realigned to expand employment, there is substantial evidence that individual states and community rehabilitation providers are expanding community employment and focusing on outcomes. In FY2009, Connecticut, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Washington all reported that more than 40 percent of individuals receiving day and employment services were receiving integrated employment services. Analysis of the FY2004–2005 National Survey of Community Rehabilitation Providers showed that the majority (81 percent) of those entering some type of integrated employment worked in individual jobs. Of those people, most were paid above federal and state minimum wage levels by their employers and received paid time off (Boeltzig, Timmons, & Butterworth, 2008).

Recently, as an outgrowth of the ICI's Access to Integrated Employment project, state IDD agencies have come together as members of the State Employment Leadership Network, a membership roundtable co-managed with the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services dedicated to expanding employment opportunities for individuals with IDD. A growing number of advocates and states are using "employment first" as a guiding principle in policy and systems change.

APSE (formerly the Association for Persons in Supported Employment) reported that 12 states are actively involved in "employment first" initiatives or considering the launch of similar local efforts within their state (Niemic, Lavin, & Owens, 2009). The Alliance for Full Participation, a coalition of disability advocacy organizations, established employment as the priority for a 2011 national summit and has begun implementing outreach and planning for that event. In 2008, the Office of Disability and Employment Policy (ODEP) brought together key leaders in the field to discuss "employment first" policies in states where sheltered employment with sub-minimum wages and non-work day activities are no longer acceptable employment outcomes (Romano, 2009). Expanding these activities was cited as a critical element in supporting people with disabilities to become important contributors to renewed economic growth.

Policy and Practice Challenges

Despite advances in federal policy and the leadership of some high-performing states, widespread expansion of integrated employment has not occurred on a national level. Several factors present continuing challenges:

State and federal policy do not consistently prioritize employment. Despite spending millions of dollars on secondary

education, adult community services, Social Security disability benefits, transportation, and comprehensive healthcare for Americans with disabilities, few of these resources actually encourage or reward integrated community-based employment (Niemic, Lavin, & Owens, 2009). State systems continue to invest in sheltered employment and non-work services. While the number of individuals with IDD in integrated employment is growing, the number participating in sheltered employment and non-work services has grown even more rapidly over the past decade, and CRPs that have closed a facility-based program report that state agencies are rarely a catalyst for change (Butterworth, Fesko, & Ma, 2000). Expansion of community-based non-work services has competed with integrated employment, despite evidence that these services are poorly defined and do not consistently achieve their stated goals of community membership (Sulewski, Butterworth, & Gilmore, 2008; Sulewski, in press).

Using data from the ICI's IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services, it was estimated that the total number of people served by state IDD agencies increased 95 percent (from 287,860 to 560,979) between 1988 and 2009. Over this same period of time, the number of people receiving integrated employment services increased 241 percent (from 33,386 to 114,004). However, much of this growth occurred between 1988 and 1999. Focusing on more recent data from 1999 to 2009, growth in integrated employment has not kept pace with the overall growth in the total number of individuals receiving services. Between 1999 and 2009, the estimated total number of individuals receiving services increased 22 percent while the number of individuals receiving integrated employment services only increased by 4.7 percent. Concurrently the percentage of individuals receiving integrated employment services declined from 23.7 percent to 20.3 percent.

CRPs have not reallocated resources to community employment. In a national survey of CRPs that provide sub-minimum wage employment, 89 percent of respondents indicated that sheltered employment was a necessary service, 69 percent responded that individuals with IDD were unable to earn minimum wage, and only 47 percent indicated that their organization had a formal plan to expand integrated employment (Wehman, Inge, Revell, Butterworth, & Gilmore, 2007).

Funding mechanisms vary across states and do not always reflect policy priorities. Funding is a central tool for improving the quality and range of employment service options. In an environment of increasing fiscal demands and limitations, and expansion of self-directed services and individualized budgeting, there is a growing need for state IDD systems to engage in rate-setting and funding discussions that are rooted in their priorities and long-term goals. An analysis of five states' employment funding structures suggests that there is no "best" approach in terms of funding methodologies, but there are several elements that are key (Hall, Freeze, Butterworth, & Hoff, in press). Rate structure should be selected with a clear underlying intent regarding the goals of the system. Along those same lines, unambiguous definitions and service categories should also reflect these priorities. States with policy and funding alignment pay more for desired outcomes (a job in the community) and less or not at all for outcomes that are not a priority. Tying rates and other funding decisions, such as who gets funding, to the ultimate goals of the system sends an unequivocal message about the expectations of the funder. This includes clarity about which supports are and are not covered by a rate. States need to clearly define their expected outcomes, and then develop rates and methodologies that adequately compensate providers for achieving these goals. Keeping funding strategies goal-focused includes not only developing incentives but eliminating disincentives to achieving policy aims. Hall and colleagues (in press) advocate for effective funding systems to be goal-focused and consistent with larger systems strategies.

Best practices in job support and job development are not consistently implemented. Emerging practices such as job creation, customized employment, and facilitation of natural supports are rarely used in practice at the direct-support level, reflecting a need to address direct-support professional training, qualifications, and job roles. For example, in the 2002–2003 ICI Survey of CRPs, only 35 out of more than 38,000 individuals with IDD were identified as being supported in self-employment. Findings of Migliore and colleagues (in press) also suggest that direct-support professionals do not consistently implement evidence-based practices such as person-centered career planning, use of personal networks, and job negotiation.

Individual employment outcomes have not progressed. Findings from the ICI's FY2004–2005 Individual Employment Outcomes Survey show that the majority of individuals with IDD work part-time and predominantly in the entry-level service industry, annual income remains low, and individuals have limited access to employee benefits such as health insurance (Boeltzig, Timmons, & Butterworth, 2008). A longitudinal comparison of the quality of supported employment outcomes shows similar results: despite slight improvements in some areas such as worksite integration, work rate, and work quality, individuals obtaining jobs in the late 1990s worked similar hours, earned similar wages, and held similar types of jobs compared to those obtaining jobs in the early 1990s (Mank, Cioffi, & Yovanoff, 2003). Additionally, Schur, Kruse, Blasi, and Blank (2009) found that employees with disabilities have less job security, experience higher levels of supervision and lower rates of participation in decision-making, and receive lower levels of company-sponsored formal training and informal training from coworkers.

Services and Supports Used by People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

Employment supports are provided within a context of state and federal disability policy, workforce development policy, income maintenance and health-care policy, and a wide array of work-related supports including transportation, housing, welfare, and childcare. Core supports are funded by state IDD and Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) agencies, and delivered by a network of over 12,000 CRPs. State trends and individual decisions about supports and employment are influenced by state funding for employment support, Medicaid and Social Security Administration policy, and CRP priorities.

State IDD agencies. State IDD agencies remain the primary source of long-term funding and service coordination for individuals with IDD, providing funding and monitoring of a wide range of day and employment services. They support an estimated half a million adults in employment and day services nationally. The services they provide include employment supports, traditional facility-based options including sheltered workshops and non-work day habilitation programs, and community integration services (also referred to as community-based non-work services). Given their essential role, examining state IDD policies and practices is vital for understanding the factors that influence employment outcomes.

State VR agencies. State VR agencies provide services to over one million people annually, with over 600,000 completing services and having their cases closed in each fiscal year. Approximately 12.3 percent, or 67,837, of those case closures can be identified as individuals with IDD (people with a primary disability of intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or autism).

One-Stop Career Centers. One-Stop Career Centers, established and supported under the Workforce Investment Act, provide a largely underutilized resource for individuals with IDD and other disabilities. In 2009, over 548,402 individuals with disabilities registered as job seekers for Wagner Peyser-funded One-Stop services. Between 2006 and 2009, the number of registered job seekers with disabilities increased nearly one-third (33 percent). Only 1,176 individuals with IDD who closed out of state VR services in 2009 were identified as referrals from One-Stop Centers.

Medicaid. Medicaid is both a primary funder for health care for individuals with IDD and the largest federal source of funding for day and employment services under the Home and Community Based Services waiver program. Despite expansion of Medicaid initiatives to support employment, including the Medicaid Infrastructure Grant program and expansion of state Medicaid buy-in programs, there is no preference for integrated employment in Medicaid-funded services, and state Medicaid agencies have limited involvement in employment initiatives. In a study by Sulewski, Gilmore, and Foley (2006), state Medicaid agencies were asked about the provision of services to working people with disabilities and collaboration with disability- and employment-related agencies and services. Only one-third to one-half of respondents were involved in Workforce Investment Act implementation at the state level or were implementing

a Medicaid buy-in option for working adults with disabilities. Collaboration with disability- or employment-focused agencies occurred at similarly moderate rates.

Social Security. Social Security Administration (SSA) work incentives such as the Plan for Achieving Self Support (PASS) and Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) are designed to support employment by allowing individuals to exclude money, resources, and certain expenses from total earned income calculations. SSA also administers the Ticket to Work program, designed to provide beneficiaries with the ability to purchase Vocational Rehabilitation, employment, and other support services from any participating employment network or state VR agency. Despite SSA's initiatives, work incentives and the Ticket to Work program remain largely underutilized. In 2009, 1,455 SSI recipients had PASS plans and 3,862 had IRWEs in place. That same year, only 7.3 percent of individuals ages 18 to 64 on SSI were identified as working (SSA, 2009).

Community rehabilitation providers (CRPs). CRPs and their staff are the primary source of day and employment supports for people with IDD. Based on the results of recent efforts to build a comprehensive list of CRPs, the ICI estimates that over 12,000 CRPs nationwide offer vocational services to individuals with disabilities. The majority (70 percent) of those served by CRPs are individuals with IDD (Metzel, Boeltzig, Butterworth, Sulewski, & Gilmore, 2007; Inge et al, 2009). Over two thirds of CRPs provide work and non-work services in both integrated and facility-based settings (Metzel, Boeltzig, Butterworth, Sulewski, & Gilmore, 2007). Findings indicate that 74 percent of individuals with IDD received sheltered employment, day habilitation services, or non-work community integration services, while only 26 percent were working in integrated employment. Furthermore, of the 26 percent in integrated employment, eight percent, or almost one-third, were in group supported employment models, including enclaves and mobile work crews. In a national survey of CRPs that provide sub-minimum-wage employment, respondents reported that only 8.7 percent of staff work with individuals earning minimum wage or higher (Inge et al, 2009).

Factors that Influence Employment Outcomes

States vary widely in the extent to which they support integrated employment. Research suggests a range of factors that influence access to employment opportunities and areas of focus for state policy and strategy.

High-performing state IDD agencies. The ICI's research on "high-performing" state IDD agencies has identified policies and practices that support improved employment outcomes. The ICI identifies high-performing states based on the percentage of those served by the state's IDD agency who participate in integrated employment and the rate of growth in integrated employment. Strategies that characterize high-performing states include flexibility in funding and policies; communication of values through data, rewards, and funding incentives; and innovation diffusion through relationships and training (Hall, Butterworth, Winsor, Gilmore, & Metzel, 2007). These strategies are most successful when they are embedded within the context of a solid values base, a network of dedicated stakeholders, and clarity about systemic goals.

Community-based non-work (CBNW). As an emerging service model, reported participation in CBNW (activities that do not involve paid employment and take place in the community) has grown steadily over the past 15 years. Twenty-seven state IDD agencies reported CBNW services in FY2009. These states indicated that 42.6 percent of individuals that they served participated in CBNW in FY2009. Results from a module in the 2001 survey of state IDD agencies indicated that CBNW is loosely defined with respect to requirements, activities, populations served, and goals (Sulewski, Butterworth, & Gilmore, 2008). Although CBNW has the potential to enhance the lives of people with disabilities, these findings raise concerns. Key questions include how CBNW services can be provided without taking resources or focus away from expanding integrated employment (Sulewski, Butterworth, & Gilmore, 2008; Sulewski, in press), and the extent to which CBNW services support true community inclusion. CRPs, for example, have indicated that they more often support group and disability-specific community-based non-work activities compared with other more individualized

and integrated activities. It is unclear to what extent the growth in CBNW merely represents a redefinition of day habilitation and other non-work service models.

Collaboration with VR. While policy under the Medicaid Home and Community Based Waiver program requires that states refer individuals to VR for employment support prior to providing IDD agency supports under waiver funding, collaboration is impeded by a wide range of systemic barriers, including disagreement about target populations, differing commitment to the goal of employment, differences in language and culture, and differences in resource availability (Timmons, Cohen, & Fesko, 2004; Timmons, Fesko, & Cohen, 2004). Despite such barriers, collaborative initiatives between VR and IDD agencies are an important element in supporting stronger employment outcomes (Boeltzig, Timmons, & Marrone, 2008; Hall, Boeltzig, Hamner, Timmons, & Fesko, 2006).

CRPs and integrated employment. Considerable variation exists in the quality of CRP service provision (Surdick, Pierson, Menz, Hagen-Foley, & Ussif, n.d.). Some providers have successfully shifted emphasis to integrated employment support, including closing one or more facility-based programs (Brooks-Lane, Hutcheson, & Revell, 2005; Butterworth, Fesko, & Ma, 2000). Butterworth, Gilmore, Timmons, Inge, and Revell (2007) found that smaller organizations (those serving one to 40 individuals) had significantly higher rates of participation in individual and integrated employment. In addition, organizations that served all or mostly individuals with IDD had significantly lower participation in individual employment and significantly higher participation in sub-minimum wage employment. The survey results also suggest that organizational priorities and goals are critical influences in outcomes and may play a more central role than commonly accepted factors such as fear of benefits loss, family concerns, or transportation availability.

CRPs and direct-support personnel. Although researchers have investigated the competencies and training needs of direct-support professionals (DSPs) in residential settings (Larson & Hewitt, 2005; Larson, Doljanac, Nord, Salmi, & Hewitt, 2007), very little has been done to examine the same issues regarding DSPs who assist job seekers with disabilities. DSPs in integrated employment face complex responsibilities, ranging from dealing with the dynamics of a business world driven by profit to addressing the personal needs of people with disabilities (Fesko & Temelini, 1997; Test, Flowers, & Hewitt, 2004; Wehman & Targett, 2001). Survey research suggests that employment specialists do not consistently use established promising practices including spending time with individuals in community settings, working with an individual's network of family and acquaintances, or negotiating job responsibilities with an employer (Migliore, Hall, Butterworth, & Winsor, in press). Expanding knowledge about the roles and competencies of DSPs in employment is an area in need of further research.

Individual and family factors. Research has demonstrated that wages and hours worked increase dramatically as individuals move from facility-based to integrated employment, and suggests that less tangible benefits include expanded social relationships, heightened self-determination, and more typical job acquisition and job roles (Hall & Kramer, 2009; Mank, 2003; Murphy, Rogan, Handley, Kincaid, & Royce-Davis, 2002). Despite these advantages, individuals continue to enter facility-based and non-work services at a higher rate than integrated employment. Researchers investigated what factors influence adults with IDD and their families to choose a facility-based setting over community-based employment (Migliore, Grossi, Mank, & Rogan, 2008; Migliore, Mank, Grossi, & Rogan, 2007), and found that the majority of respondents would at least consider community employment. Long-term placement, safety, and social environment emerged as the most important concerns when choosing an employment setting. Other research has found that a collection of people and factors are considered influential in employment-related decision-making. These include the family in the formative years, school-based staff and early employment experiences, the culture of the CRP, the priorities of the job developer, and personal preferences. Through an understanding of these persuasive elements, and the points in the employment process at which they occur, critical intervention points can be used to optimize employment choices and outcomes (Timmons, Hall, Winsor, Wolfe, & Bose, in press).

Methodology

For the past 20 years, the Access to Integrated Employment project, funded by the Administration on Developmental Disabilities, has described trends in day and employment services for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, and has contributed to an understanding of the factors that influence employment outcomes at an individual, service provider, and state policy level. This report provides statistics over twenty years from several existing national datasets that address the status of employment and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Readers should note that the authors use abbreviations for both intellectual disability (ID) and intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) in this report. We do this because data sources used in this report allow us to look at these two distinct groups at different levels of specificity.

We provide a comprehensive overview that describes national trends in employment for people with IDD, and the appendix provides individual state profiles with data from several sources: the ICI's IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services from FY1999, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2008, and 2009, and datasets from the Social Security Administration, Vocational Rehabilitation, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the American Community Survey. The appendix provides a state-by-state analysis of trends across each dataset.

The topical chapter included in this report is intended to shed light on employment data from a different perspective. Accompanying the national large-scale datasets that are presented in this book, we offer a qualitative, in-depth look into what factors affect decision-making about the employment process and the employment trajectory at an individual level.

Data Sources

IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

This survey is part of a longitudinal study commissioned by the Administration on Developmental Disabilities to analyze community-based day and employment service trends between FY1988 and 2009 for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and closely related conditions. Between 1988 and 2004, the survey was administered on a semi-annual basis; however, beginning with 2007, information is collected on an annual basis. The most recent version of the survey is focused on state IDD agency data for FY2009.

The survey is designed to provide the following information:

- Trends in the number of people served in integrated employment, facility-based employment, and facility-based and community-based non-work programs;
- Trends in the number of individuals waiting for services;
- Funding sources that are being used to support day and employment services; and
- The allocation of funds across day and employment services.

The survey has been developed with input and field-testing support from state IDD agency administrators. Core survey variables include the number served (total and by day and employment service categories), waiting lists, and expenditures by service and total funding by source. All questions focus on community-based day or employment services monitored by the state IDD agency, including services funded by another state agency (such as the Medicaid agency), even if the IDD agency does not provide or directly contract for the service. These items have not been changed since 1996, when the new category of community-based non-work service was added. Beginning in FY2001, states were offered the opportunity to complete the survey using a secure website. Each state's responses from the previous year are listed for reference and updating if necessary.

The survey was most recently administered in March, 2010 to IDD agencies in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The agency director from each state and the staff members who responded to the previous survey were contacted to ensure consistency in the data reported. Initial contact was made by email and follow up was completed via email and telephone. For the most recent survey, states were asked to complete the survey using data from FY2009. States could also amend their FY2008 data by clicking the “Edit 2008 Values” link at the bottom of the page.

The survey home page provides general information and instructions for completing the survey. Additionally, instructions and guidance for responding to the survey questions are included within each question. The survey requests data on the total number of individuals served; however, if a state does not have the capacity to adjust for individuals who enter or exit the system during a fiscal year and can only provide the number served at the end of the fiscal year (or at some other specific point in time), there is a location on the survey to provide this information.

Each step of the survey provides an opportunity for states to enter explanatory comments on their data. The final step of the survey offers states the opportunity to make suggestions for how the survey could be revised in the future. States are also asked to identify the information source used to provide service category data. There is a definitions page that can be referred to from any page of the survey. A summary of the service category definitions can be found in Table 1.

After a state has finalized its response to the survey, ICI staff review the data and follow up with states whose data shows an unexpected increase or decrease in the total number served, number served in a service category, or total funding.

Table 1. IDD Survey Service Definitions

Type of Setting/ Service:	Work	Non-Work
Community	Integrated employment: Integrated employment services are provided in a community setting and involve paid employment of the participant. Specifically, integrated employment includes competitive employment, individual supported employment, group supported employment, and self-employment supports.	Community-based non-work: Community-based non-work includes all services that are focused on supporting people with disabilities to access community activities in settings where most people do not have disabilities. It does not include paid employment.
Facility	Facility-based work: Facility-based work includes all employment services which occur in a setting where the majority of employees have a disability. These activities occur in settings where continuous job-related supports and supervision are provided to all workers with disabilities. This service category is typically referred to as a sheltered workshop, work activity center, or extended employment program.	Facility-based non-work: Facility-based non-work includes all services that are located in a setting where the majority of participants have a disability and does not involve paid employment of the participant.

Estimation of number served. This report used regression analysis to estimate the total number of individuals served by state IDD agencies and the number of individuals served in integrated employment when these figures were not reported. To increase stability of the estimation for states who did not report for the last data point—FY2009—data from the literature was added. The 2006 data was drawn from the most recent literature available (Braddock, Hemp, & Rizzolo, 2008). This procedure was adopted for ten states.

Rehabilitation Services Administration 911(RSA-911) Database

The RSA-911 is a public access database that captures individual characteristics, services provided, and employment outcomes at the point of closure from Vocational Rehabilitation services. Records are at the individual level, covering over 600,000 case closures per year.

Table 2. RSA Service Definitions

Term	Explanation
Closure	Data in the RSA-911 are collected at the time of closure (conclusion) of VR services. The VR closure categories used in this report include closure with an employment outcome after receiving services (formerly Status 26) and closure without an employment outcome after receiving services (formerly Status 28).
Successful rehabilitation	Closure with an employment outcome including integrated employment (including supported employment), self-employment, state-agency-managed business enterprise, homemaker, and unpaid family worker.
Rehabilitation rate	The percentage of individuals receiving services who achieve a successful rehabilitation. Calculated as: closures with an employment outcome / closures with an employment outcome + closures without an employment outcome after receiving services.
Supported employment services	Supported employment may be funded from Title VI-b funds, funds dedicated to supported employment under the Rehabilitation Act, or general rehabilitation funds.

American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a national survey designed by the U.S. Census Bureau to better understand changing communities. The ACS collects information from all 50 states and D.C. on topics such as disability, age, race, income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other demographic and personal data (source: www.census.gov). To gather information on people with disabilities, the Census Bureau asks a series of six questions on long-lasting conditions and functional impairments. Any person who indicates having at least one of these conditions or functional impairments is coded as having a disability. The individual items used to collect these data points are outlined in Table 3.

Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. The sensory disability item used from 2000–2007 was eliminated and two distinct items for visual and hearing disabilities were added beginning in 2008. The employment disability variable that was used from 2000–2007 was eliminated from the survey beginning in 2008. Additional changes in wording for other disability items included removing the duration of impairment from some questions and adding the term “serious” to focus on long-term/more severe impairments.²

² Source: <http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/edi/disabilitystatistics/faq.cfm#Q1dash>

Table 3. ACS Service Definitions

Term	Explanation
Employment rate	The percent of civilian, non-institutionalized working-age (16–64 years old) individuals who have a job.
Disability categories	<p>The 2000 through 2007 ACS classifies individuals as having a disability based on:</p> <p>1) Presence of a long-lasting condition in one or both of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment (sensory disability). • Substantial limitation in the ability to perform basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying (physical disability). <p>And/or</p> <p>2) Difficulty doing any of the following activities because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty learning, remembering, or concentrating (mental disability). • Difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home (self-care disability). • Difficulty going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office (go-outside-the-home disability). • Difficulty working at a job or business (employment disability). <p>The 2008 and 2009 ACS classify individuals as having a disability based on:</p> <p>1) Answering affirmatively to one or more of the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this person deaf or does he or she have serious difficulty hearing (hearing disability)? • Is this person blind or does he or she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses (vision disability)? • Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (ambulatory difficulty)? • Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing (self-care difficulty)? • Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping (independent-living difficulty)? • Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions (cognitive disability)?

Social Security Administration (SSA)

These data are abstracted from the Supplement Security Income (SSI) Annual Statistical Report. The SSA reports work-incentive participation and the number of individuals receiving SSI who are working.

Table 4. Work Incentive Program Definitions

Program	Definition
Plan for Achieving Self Support (PASS)	Allows a person with a disability to set aside income or resources to support achieving a specific work goal. Money set aside under a PASS plan is excluded both as current income and from the SSI resource limits.
Impairment-Related Work Expense (IRWE)	Allows people to exclude the cost of certain impairment-related services or items needed to earn income when determining the beneficiary's current earned income for SSI eligibility and benefits.
Section 1619(a)	Allows people with disabilities to continue receiving SSI income even if their earned income is at Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) levels, i.e., the amount that would normally make them ineligible for SSI.
Section 1619(b)	Allows individuals to continue receiving Medicaid benefits if their earnings disqualify them from eligibility for SSI cash payments but are not enough to afford medical insurance.

State Demographics

State demographics are from multiple data sources. State population is taken from the U.S. Census website (www.census.gov). Unemployment data is taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics website (www.bls.gov), and earnings data is taken from the Bureau of Economic Analysis website (www.bea.gov).

National Trends in Employment

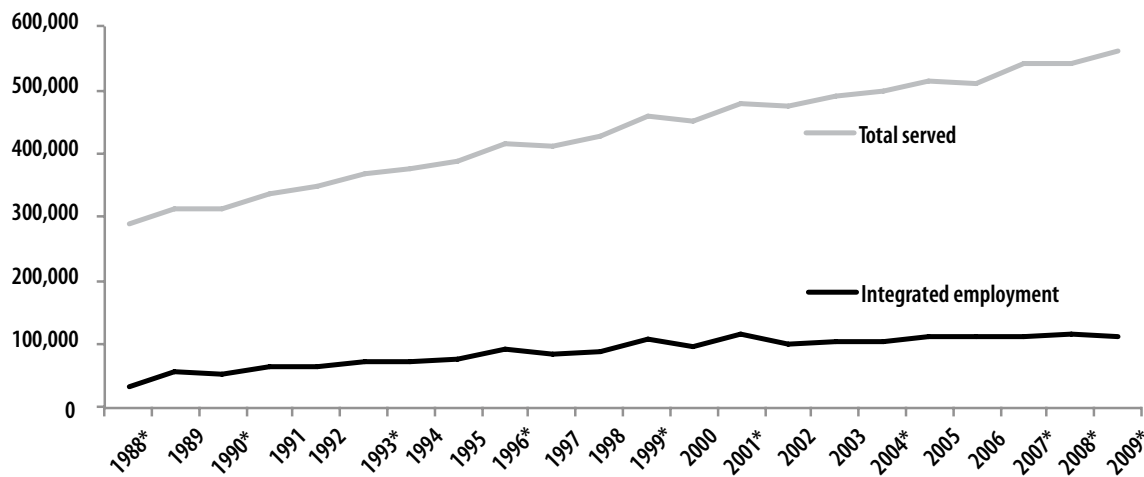
IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services (FY1999-2009)

The data reported here are the core elements of the Institute for Community Inclusion’s IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services. These data focus on participation in integrated employment, community-based non-work, and facility-based services. Data are solicited from the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The number of reporting states varied from 37 to 45 over the time studied (1999–2009). The researchers calculated national-level estimates for the total number of people served by state IDD agencies as well as the total number of people who received integrated employment services. For some states, data reported by service setting represent duplicated counts because individuals were served in multiple settings. For these states, the percentage served across settings may add to more than 100 percent. In addition, other services, including services for individuals who are elderly, are not reported.

Major findings include the following:

- While national estimates suggest modest growth in the number of individuals in integrated employment services, the percentage of individuals receiving integrated employment services declined to 20.3 percent in FY2009.
- The growth seen in supported employment between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s has not continued.
- After several years of decline, between FY2008 and 2009, the percentage of people served in facility-based work and facility-based non-work increased.
- Growth in community-based non-work services has continued for states that report on this service.
- There is large variation across states in participation in integrated employment.

Figure 1. Trend Line for Estimated Total Number of People Served by State IDD Agencies and Estimated Number Served in Integrated Employment



*Represents a year when the IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services was administered

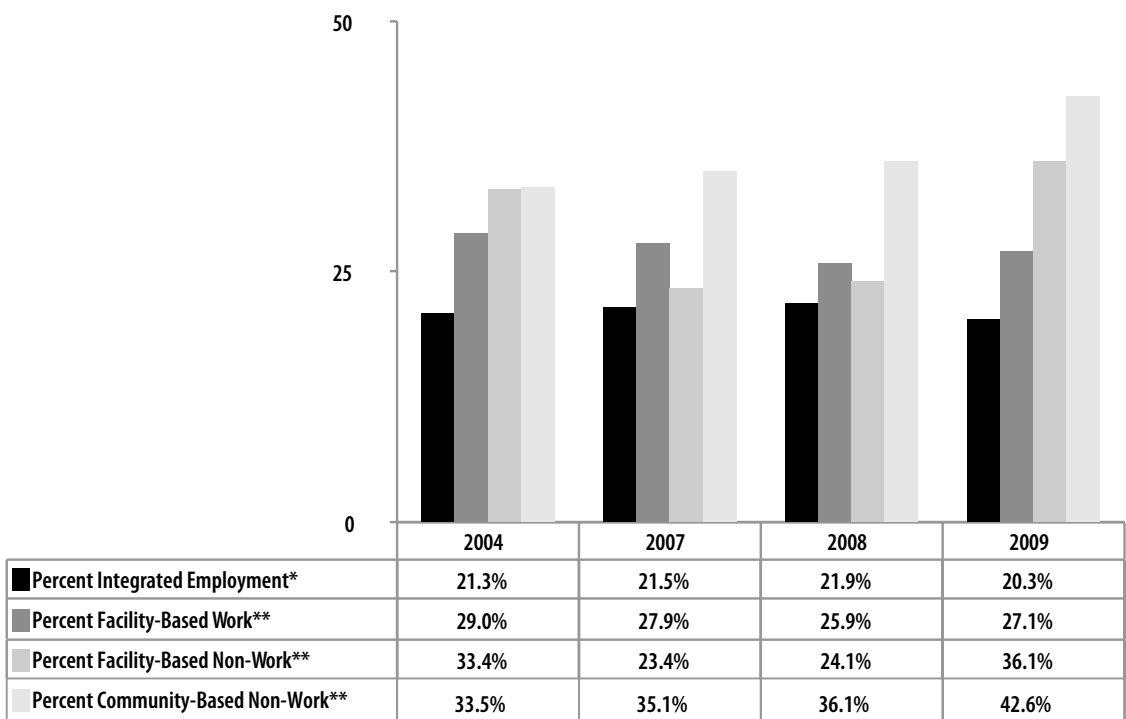
Table 5. Participation in Day and Employment Services in FY2009

State	Total Served	Percent Integrated Employment	Percent Community-Based Non-Work	Percent Facility-Based Work	Percent Facility-Based Non-Work
AK	1,174	29%	-	-	71%
AL	5,047	5%	-	1%	94%
AR	1,394	4%	-	69%	27%
AZ	7,689	20%	-	15%	65%
CA	72,634	15%	70%	15%	-
CO	5,899	24%	61%	24%	42%
CT	9,090	54%	46%	5%	-
DC	1,522	28%	-	-	97%
DE	-	-	-	-	-
FL	23,382	12%	-	-	-
GA	11,259	25%	-	25%	54%
HI	2,249	8%	91%	-	-
IA	-	-	-	-	-
ID	6,527	5%	81%	-	60%
IL	28,896	10%	-	17%	72%
IN	9,432	31%	2%	28%	43%
KS	6,137	18%	55%	38%	43%
KY	8,207	11%	28%	15%	46%
LA	2,746	47%	-	3%	50%
MA	15,900	22%	10%	17%	51%
MD	10,532	39%	-	-	61%
ME	-	-	-	-	-
MI	18,898	23%	77%	-	-
MN	13,007	18%	-	84%	-
MO	4,801	7%	4%	-	81%
MS	-	-	-	-	-
MT	1,827	12%	-	-	-
NC	14,393	21%	51%	42%	4%
ND	-	-	-	-	-
NE	-	-	-	-	-
NH	2,338	46%	51%	3%	-
NJ	-	-	-	-	-
NM	3,231	36%	27%	0%	68%
NV	2,087	22%	1%	54%	24%
NY	66,469	13%	61%	22%	3%
OH	30,467	20%	5%	48%	18%
OK	4,229	60%	30%	53%	-
OR	8,587	24%	19%	27%	15%
PA	25,015	22%	3%	40%	-
RI	-	-	-	-	-
SC	7,169	23%	-	46%	41%
SD	1,723	28%	33%	64%	38%
TN	7,872	19%	-	-	-
TX	-	-	-	-	-
UT	2,872	34%	70%	-	-
VA	11,394	21%	3%	7%	69%
VT	2,423	38%	62%	-	-
WA	8,230	88%	4%	9%	0%
WI	12,404	18%	32%	52%	52%
WV	-	-	-	-	-
WY	1,367	21%	13%	12%	55%

In FY2009, an estimated 560,979 individuals received day or employment supports from state IDD program agencies. This number grew from 458,650 in FY1999. The estimated number of individuals supported in integrated employment services increased from 108,827 in FY1999 to 114,004 in FY2009. State investment in supports continues to emphasize facility-based and non-work services rather than integrated employment services.

Figure 2 shows the trends in the percentage of people served in integrated employment and facility-based work, facility-based non-work, and community-based non-work settings between FY2004 and FY2009. In FY2009, an estimated 20.3 percent of individuals receiving day supports from state IDD agencies received integrated employment services. The data demonstrate a decline in the estimated percentage of people served in integrated employment services (from 23.7 percent in 1999), suggesting that the growth seen in supported employment between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s has not continued. The data also demonstrate an increase in the percentage of people served in facility-based and non-work settings. The service setting with the highest reported percentage of individuals receiving services in FY2009 was community-based non-work (42.6 percent), followed by facility-based non-work (36.1 percent) and facility-based work (27.1 percent). Variability in the number of states that are able to report data in these three individual service categories limits our ability to pinpoint the specific setting in which growth is occurring; however analysis using data from states that are able to report data in each of the three service categories suggests that the percentage of individuals served in facility-based and non-work settings is increasing.

Figure 2. Estimated IDD Agency Service Distribution by Service Category by Year



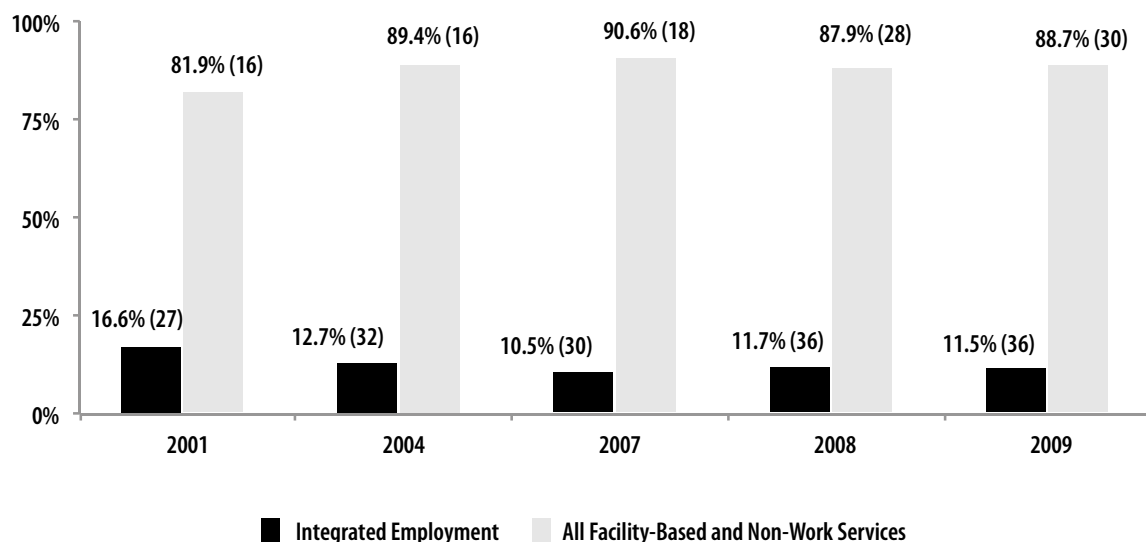
* Percents displayed represent estimates for the number of people served in integrated employment nationally (in all 50 states and Washington, D.C.).

** Percents displayed are the reported percentage of people served in that setting for all states that were able to provide data. Reporting states may vary from year to year and across services.

Presently, states vary in their ability to report on funding for day and employment services by service setting. Figure 3 shows trends in funding allocation by service setting for states that reported these monetary figures. Facility-based and non-work settings continue to make up the largest percentage of expenditures for day and employment

services. Collectively, states that reported funding for all facility-based work and non-work services (n=30) allocated 88 percent of the funding for day and employment to services in these settings in FY2009. Alternatively, states that reported funding for integrated employment (n=36) allocated 12 percent of the funding for day and employment to integrated employment services in FY2009. While there has been a net decrease in the percentage of reported funds allocated toward facility-based work and non-work services since 1999, there has been little fluctuation over time in the percentage of funding allocated toward integrated employment which peaked in 2001 at 16.6 percent but otherwise ranged between 9.6 percent and 12.7 percent in all other years since 1999.

Figure 3. Percentage of Total Funding Allocation by Year (Number of States Reporting in Parenthesis)



Growth in community-based non-work. Nationally, the reported participation in community-based non-work (CBNW) services has grown steadily for states that report it as a service, from 18.7 percent in FY1999 to 42.6 percent in FY2009. First added to the survey as a service option in FY1996 in response to state feedback, the number of states reporting individuals in CBNW has grown from 18 in FY1996 to 27 in FY2009. Community-based non-work services accounted for over 56.5 percent of state IDD agency expenditures for FY2009, for states that reported expenditures for this service (n=20).

The rapid growth in CBNW services may reflect a growing emphasis on community presence, although the contribution of this service to community participation remains unclear. There is currently a limited amount of data on the structure, activities, and outcomes of this service, and states have not established clear service expectations or quality-assurance strategies (Sulewski, Butterworth, & Gilmore, 2008; Sulewski, in press). While some states report service requirements with respect to how much time CBNW participants spend in the community, it is possible that in some cases states have reclassified services from facility-based to community-based as the emphasis on community participation grows, even though substantial time is still spent in facility-based settings. As the prevalence of CBNW services grows, additional research is needed on whether these services enhance or impede integrated employment outcomes and how CBNW services contribute to meaningful day time activities for individuals with IDD.

Funding from state, county, and local sources. State, county, and local IDD dollars are one of the largest sources of funds for day and employment services; additionally, as a funding source that is directly controlled within each state, it is one of the most flexible sources of dollars for day and employment services. Similar to funding by service category, states vary in their ability to report state, county, and local spending on IDD services. As the number of states able to report

these figures increases, it will be interesting to examine both the cross-sectional and trend data for this type of funding. For states that have been able to report these figures, the allocation of these funds has varied based upon year and service category: integrated employment, community-based non-work, facility-based work, and facility-based non-work.

Total reported state, county, and local IDD dollars have increased slightly from \$1,480,531,831 (n=25) to \$1,517,346,940 (n=24) between 1999 and 2009. The percentage of funds allocated to all facility-based services declined from 65 percent in 1999 to 54.5 percent in 2009, but did not result in a substantial increase in funds being allocated toward integrated employment; instead, dollars have shifted toward community-based non-work services. Reported dollars for community-based non-work increased from \$279,490,187 (n=13) to \$437,176,247 (n=12) between 1999 and 2009. This change coincided with a decrease in the funds allocated toward facility-based non-work services from \$470,893,634 (n=16) to \$214,854,192 (n=13). One potential explanation for the significant redistribution of funds toward community-based non-work services is that traditional facility-based non-work services are being rebranded as community-based non-work services.

Since 2004, there has been an increase in the percentage of state, county, and local IDD funds allocated toward all community-based services. While this is hopeful and could be an indication that states are placing a greater emphasis on community inclusion, ultimately state, county, and local IDD dollars are increasingly being spent on CBNW services and not integrated employment. The trend toward CBNW services raises concerns about the clarity of the service system's goals for community employment. It is highly likely, due to the lack of specificity of the goals of CBNW services (Sulewski, Butterworth, & Gilmore, 2006), that as funds transition to the community, non-work services are seen as an alternative rather than a complement to or an avenue towards integrated employment services. Sulewski, Butterworth, and Gilmore (2008) recommend that states use CBNW services as a supplement to, rather than a substitute for, integrated employment services. States need to clarify the intent and goals of CBNW services and their relationship to integrated employment.

Trends in Vocational Rehabilitation Outcomes for Individuals with IDD (2002–2009)

This section describes trends in outcomes of the VR program for adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) during the period of FY2002 to 2009.

In summary:

- The number of closures, and closures into employment, declined.
- Most closures for individuals with IDD were people with an intellectual disability, but the percentage of this group who are people with autism is growing.
- The majority of VR closures were transition-age youth (16–26 years old) at the time of application for VR services.
- The majority of VR closures are male and White.
- The time span from application to closure into integrated employment increased.
- The rehabilitation rate, weekly wage, and average hours worked varied substantially across states and over time.
- Weekly earnings and average hours worked in integrated employment at closure decreased slightly, whereas hourly earnings increased slightly.
- VR engagement and delivery of services varied substantially across states in 2009.

The number of closures, and closures into employment, declined. In 2009, VR closed 67,837 cases for people with IDD, the smallest number in the period examined and a substantial drop from 72,541 in 2008 (Mean=70,901 for all

Table 6. Outcomes across States and D.C. in FY2009

State	Rehabilitation rate (%)*	Weekly earnings (in dollars)	Weekly hours
Minimum	26	\$162	17
Maximum	83	\$349	32
Mean	56	\$225	25
Median	56	\$223	25
AK	72	\$292	26
AL	71	\$227	28
AR	46	\$279	28
AZ	48	\$240	26
CA	63	\$217	28
CO	60	\$197	20
CT	46	\$284	25
DC	55	\$349	32
DE	66	\$243	29
FL	35	\$184	22
GA	53	\$251	32
HI	26	\$312	27
IA	59	\$278	29
ID	68	\$171	21
IL	56	\$217	23
IN	47	\$185	23
KS	60	\$189	23
KY	39	\$227	26
LA	41	\$210	25
MA	57	\$224	21
MD	77	\$237	25
ME	62	\$162	17
MI	45	\$196	22
MN	53	\$234	26
MO	64	\$222	26
MS	62	\$242	30
MT	55	\$204	21
NC	62	\$189	24
ND	72	\$255	28
NE	63	\$224	26
NH	54	\$195	21
NJ	53	\$224	24
NM	52	\$223	22
NV	58	\$266	30
NY	52	\$213	24
OH	46	\$218	26
OK	44	\$234	28
OR	54	\$221	23
PA	54	\$248	26
RI	65	\$199	22
SC	45	\$271	31
SD	65	\$206	26
TN	57	\$169	22
TX	51	\$237	26
UT	66	\$225	24
VA	54	\$205	25
VT	75	\$173	18
WA	64	\$188	19
WI	44	\$180	21
WV	64	\$237	27
WY	83	\$214	21

*Based on people who received VR services

years examined). Similarly, the number of closures in employment declined substantially from 27,153 in 2008 to 23,307 in 2009—the lowest level during the period examined (Mean=27,139; Min=23,307; Max=28,601).

Most closures among individuals with IDD were people with an intellectual disability, but the percentage of this group who are people with autism is growing. In 2009, 81.7 percent of closures of people with IDD were people with intellectual disabilities. This number, which began declining in 2006, was the lowest figure during the period investigated (Mean=83.1 percent, Max=84 percent). The percentage of people with cerebral palsy was 7.1 percent in 2009, a figure that is similar to other years of the period investigated (Mean=7.2 percent; Min=7.0 percent; Max=7.5 percent), whereas the percentage of people with epilepsy decreased slightly to 5.7 percent, the lowest percentage for the period examined (Mean=6.5 percent; Max=7.9 percent). The decline in the percentage of people with intellectual disabilities and the percentage of people with epilepsy corresponded to an increase in the percentage of people with autism from 1.8 percent in 2003 to 5.5 percent in 2009, the highest level observed during the period examined (Mean=3.1 percent).

The majority of VR closures were transition-age youth (16–26 years old) at the time of application for VR services. Of all the closures in 2009, 63.7 percent were of people of transition age, between 16 and 26 years old, at application. This was the highest percentage out of all the years examined and grew from 55.7 percent in 2002 (Mean=60.4 percent). These figures underscore the need for VR counselors to understand the needs of transition-age youth with IDD and to support a pathway to employment and a career at a critical life stage.

The majority of VR closures are male and White. The majority of VR customers with IDD were male (58.8 percent; Mean=56.4 percent; Min=54.9 percent; Max=58.8 percent). Most closures in 2009 involved Whites (70.2 percent), the highest percentage during the period examined (Min=65.6 percent; Mean=68.8 percent). People of color made up 27.3 percent of VR customers with IDD in 2009, a figure that fluctuated slightly between 26.2 percent and 28.2 percent during the period examined (Mean=27.4 percent). Nearly all closures were of people of non-Hispanic

ethnicity (92.2 percent). This figure was relatively stable over the period described (Mean=92.4 percent; Min=91.8 percent; Max=92.8 percent).

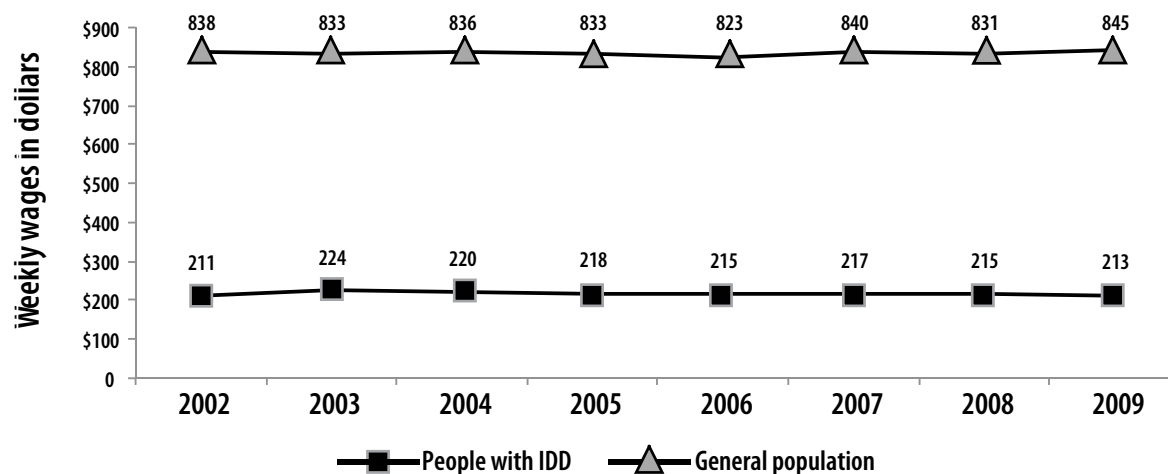
The time span from application to closure in integrated employment increased. VR typically closes successful cases when applicants have been employed for at least 90 days. In 2009, closures into integrated employment for people who were not working in integrated employment at application took 735 days on average from the time of application to closure from the VR system. This figure was the greatest over the period studied, whereas the smallest figure was 672 days in 2003 (Mean=710). The average number of days from application to closure was about two months shorter if applicants who received postsecondary services are excluded (Mean=652; Min=618; Max=666).

The rehabilitation rate, weekly wage, and average hours worked varied substantially across states and over time. Of the people who progressed through the application process to receive VR services, an average of 56 percent per state exited with an employment outcome. This figure varied from a low of 26 percent in Hawaii to a high of 83 percent in Wyoming. The 56 percent rehabilitation rate for people with IDD in 2009 matches the rate for 2004 and is the lowest rehabilitation rate for this group out of all years examined. Weekly earnings at closure also varied substantially from \$162 in Maine to \$349 in D.C. (Mean=\$225). Finally, average hours worked per week ranged from 17 in Maine to 32 in Georgia and DC (Mean=25). Both weekly earnings and hours worked refer to people in integrated employment who did not have integrated employment at application.

Weekly earnings and average hours worked in integrated employment at closure decreased slightly, whereas hourly earnings increased slightly. In 2009 average weekly earnings at closure were \$213, a figure smaller than previous years when, for instance in 2003, inflation-adjusted weekly earnings peaked at \$224 (Mean=\$217; Min=\$211; Max=\$224). If expressed as hourly earnings, inflation-adjusted wages increased from the minimum of \$7.89 in 2006 to \$8.36 in 2009. However, hourly earnings in 2009 were about the same as in 2002 (\$8.27; Mean=\$8.10; Min=\$7.89; Max=\$8.36). Inflation-adjusted earnings are expressed in 2009 equivalent value³. The average number of hours worked per week, at closure, declined from 26.4 per week in 2004 to 24.7 per week in 2009 (Mean=25.8; Min=24.7; Max=26.4). Both earnings and hours worked refer to people who gained integrated employment and who did not have jobs in integrated employment at application.

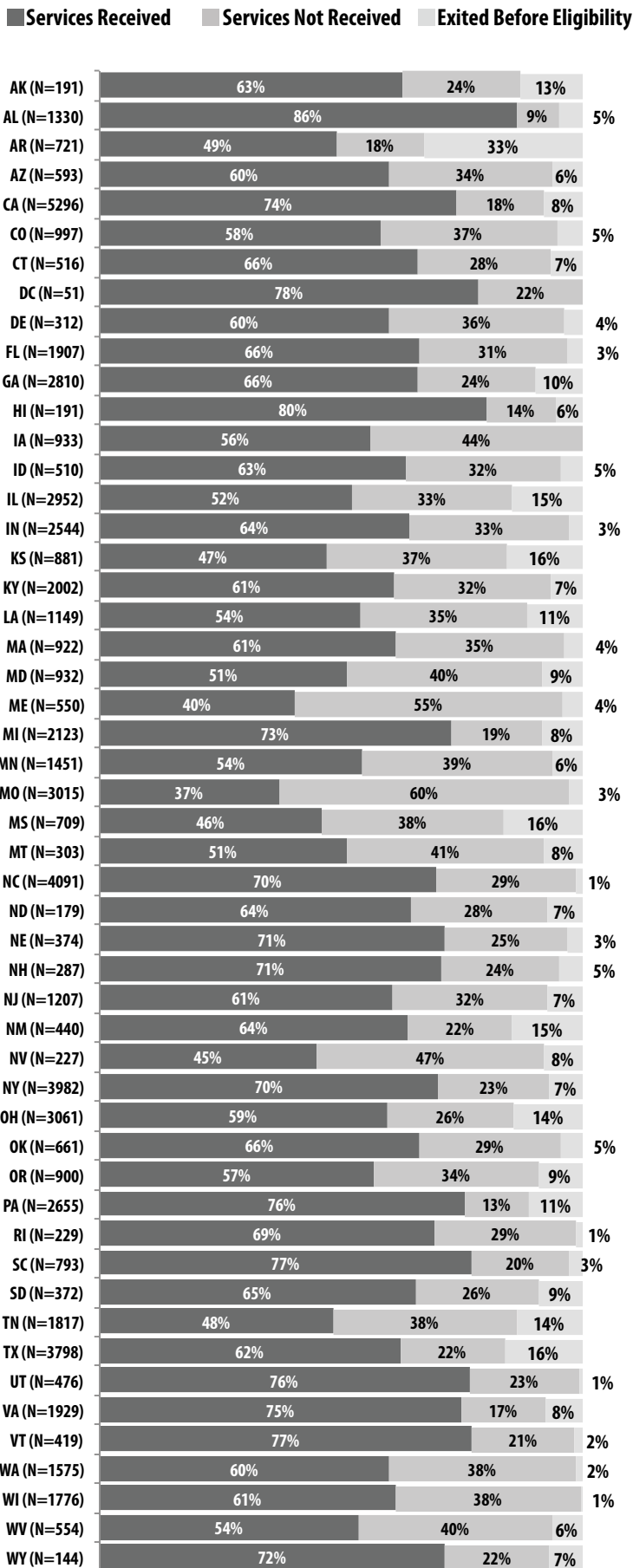
As Figure 4 shows, the gap between earnings of adults with IDD at closure and personal income in the general population was substantial.

Figure 4. Weekly Earnings of People with IDD and the General Population



³ Inflation-adjusted figures were computed using the Consumer Price Index, US Department of Labor, retrieved from <http://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiiai.txt>.

Figure 5. Percentage of People with IDD Receiving VR Services – FY2009



Data refer to earnings of people with IDD in integrated employment who did not have integrated employment at application and—for the general population—to pre-tax wages received as employees as reported in the American Community Survey⁴. All figures are expressed in 2009 dollar values.

VR engagement and delivery of services varied substantially across states. This section focuses on two broad indicators regarding the VR program’s role in assisting job seekers with IDD: VR engagement and the percentage of applicants who received services.

We define VR engagement as the number of people with IDD who exited the VR program per every 100,000 people in the general population of a state. This indicator gauges the effectiveness of state VR programs in attracting job seekers with IDD in comparison to other states. A higher VR engagement of a state VR program indicates that a higher number of job seekers with IDD sought VR services in that state. In FY2009, VR engagement varied from a minimum of nine job seekers per 100,000 people in the general population in Arizona, Nevada, and D.C. to a more than sevenfold figure of 67 in Vermont (Mean=26).⁵

However, VR engagement is only one aspect of understanding VR support to people with IDD. Another important indicator is the percentage of applicants who in fact receive VR services. This indicator is important because people who receive services are on a track towards employment; in contrast, people who do not receive services will exit the program without employment. As Figure 5 shows, the percentage of people with IDD who received VR services varied substantially across states, from 37 percent in Missouri to 86 percent in Alabama (Mean=63 percent). Figure 5 also shows that some of the applicants who did not receive services exited the program before their eligibility determination was completed. The total number of closures for each state is reported in parentheses.

4 Data refer to adults 16 to 64 years old, employed, and with earnings > 0. Annual earnings were divided by 52 to obtain a weekly earnings figure. Data analysis was performed using <http://www.pdq.com/>.

5 Comparisons may be affected by different percentages of people with IDD living in different states.

Trends from the American Community Survey (ACS) (2008–2009)

Data show that people with disabilities are consistently less likely to be working than their counterparts without disabilities. The ACS dataset allows for comparison of employment participation and outcomes for civilian working-age people with and without disabilities. Population estimates generated from these data include people who do not receive formal supports from a human-service agency. Thus, it offers a broader view of employment outcomes for working-age people with disabilities than system-specific data sources such as the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) 911 data. We define “working-age” as civilian non-institutionalized people ages 16–64. The data presented below will emphasize the ACS disability category of cognitive disability as the closest proxy for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. We discuss a number of employment outcome indicators to give an expansive overview of the state of employment for people with disabilities and to allow for appropriate comparisons across disability groups and with people who report no disabilities.

Recent trends and key data points that emerged from the dataset:

- People with disabilities are much less likely to work than their counterparts without disabilities.
- The employment rate has declined for many populations during the recent recession, but the decline has been more severe for subgroups of people with disabilities than it has been for people without disabilities.
- People with a cognitive disability saw a greater drop in their employment rate than people with any disability between 2008 and 2009.
- People with a cognitive disability who are receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), the group likely to include people who have the most significant cognitive disabilities, have the lowest employment rate of all disability subgroups examined.
- Among working-age Americans, people with any disability and people with a cognitive disability are more likely to live in a household that is below the poverty line.
- People with disabilities who are employed are less likely to live below the poverty line than people with disabilities who are not employed, supporting arguments that working is a path to economic self-sufficiency for people with disabilities.
- People in disability subgroups receive a greater percentage of their annual income from non-work sources like SSI and other Social Security Administration programs compared to people without disabilities.

Recent Employment and Labor Market Benchmarks for Population Subgroups

People with disabilities are much less likely to work than people without disabilities. In assessing employment outcomes, it is important to review multiple indicators to get a full understanding of the employment experiences of people with disabilities. Indicators commonly used in labor market and population studies include:

- *Employed:* People with jobs.
- *Unemployed:* People who do not have jobs and have actively looked for work in the past four weeks. These people are considered part of the labor force.
- *Not in the labor force:* People who do not have jobs and have not actively looked for work in the past four weeks.
- *Employment rate* (Employment-to-population ratio): $\text{Number of people employed} / \text{number of people in the civilian working-age population}$
- *Unemployment rate:* $\text{Number unemployed} / (\text{number employed} + \text{number unemployed})$

Reporting meaningful indicators of labor market success for individuals with disabilities, particularly IDD, is challenging for a number of reasons. Measures that allow people to indicate specific disabilities like intellectual

disability are uncommon in large national datasets. Additionally, the use of the “traditional” unemployment rate reported by the U.S. Department of Labor as an indicator of labor market success for people with disabilities does not include people who are not in the labor force in the calculation, which is a significant group when it comes to subpopulations of people with disabilities. For this reason, we focus primarily on the employment rate as an indicator of successful employment outcomes for people with disabilities. Because a large proportion of people with disabilities are not in the labor force, an employment-to-population ratio is a more descriptive measure of this population’s economic situation (Brault, 2010).

While the ACS does not collect information on people with IDD specifically, it does allow people to self-report on six disability questions. Any individual who answers yes to one or more of these six items is categorized as having a disability. Someone with a cognitive disability has indicated that because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, s/he has difficulty learning, remembering, and concentrating. Table 7 displays indicators of labor market success for four groups of working-age individuals: People who do not have a disability, people who indicated they have at least one disability (Any Disability), people with a cognitive disability, and people with a cognitive disability who received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in 2009. This last group is likely to include people who have the most significant cognitive disabilities.

Table 7. Labor Market Success Indicators by Disability Status: 2009

	No Disability	Any Disability	Cognitive Disability	Cognitive Disability with SSI
A. Percent Employed (Employment Rate)	71.9	34.9	23.9	9.0
B. Percent Unemployed	7.6	7.8	8.9	3.2
C. Percent Not in the Labor Force	20.5	57.3	67.2	87.8
Total (A+B+C)	100	100	100	100
Unemployment Rate (number unemployed / number employed + number unemployed)	9.6	18.4	27.1	26.1

Source: 2009 American Community Survey

The table confirms the low levels of employment for individuals with disabilities. People with any disability or a cognitive disability are employed at much lower rates (34.9 percent and 23.9 percent respectively) than those without disabilities (71.9 percent). People with cognitive disabilities who receive SSI have the lowest employment rate, with only 9 percent of individuals in this group employed.

There are striking differences in outcomes between disability subgroups and their nondisabled counterparts with regard to the percent not in the labor force (see Table 7). Across disability subgroups, all are much less likely to be in the labor force than people without disabilities. The high rate of individuals who are not in the labor force suggests that a significant majority of individuals with disabilities are not actively looking for work, despite the fact that many individuals with disabilities who are not working report that they would prefer to work (Migliore, Mank, Grossi, & Rogan, 2007). People with disabilities who are not in the labor force are more likely to rely on publicly-funded poverty-prevention programs such as SSI for income, and may be marginalized from society because of the lack of community attachment that comes with work.

Individuals with disabilities also fare poorly, comparatively, using the traditional calculation of unemployment rate favored as a labor market indicator by the U.S. Department of Labor. Unemployment rates for subgroups of people with

disabilities who are in the labor force are two to three times the unemployment rate for people without disabilities. These figures may reflect a longer job search and the difficulty individuals with disabilities face in reentering the workforce after a job loss.

These data suggest the importance of examining 1) the percent employed, percent unemployed, and percent not in the labor force (indicators A, B, and C in Table 7) and 2) the unemployment rate in order to gain a full understanding of the employment experiences of individuals with disabilities.

The Effect of the Economic Recession on Employment of People with Disabilities

People with disabilities were differentially affected by the economic downturn due to their lower overall rate of employment participation (Brault, 2010). An analysis of trends over 21 months of data from the Current Population Survey (CPS)⁶ reveals strong evidence that the recession period during the late 2000's has disproportionately affected workers with disabilities, resulting in a nine percent decline in the presence of people with disabilities in the employed labor force (Kaye, 2010). While the recession negatively affected employment for many subgroups of people, including those without disabilities, the effect on employment for people in disability subgroups was more severe. Evidence suggests that people with disabilities were the first to be laid off and the increase in job exit has a larger magnitude and occurs earlier for workers with disabilities than for others (Kaye, 2010). The disproportionately negative effect of the recession on people with disabilities is also observed when comparing data from the 2008 and 2009 ACS.

Table 8 shows that the employment rate decreased between 2008 and 2009 for all groups. The rightmost column in this table shows the percentage change in employment rate within groups between the two years. The decline in employment for people with any disability was twice that of the decline for people with no disabilities (-9.4 percent versus -4.4 percent). This decline was even greater for people with cognitive disabilities (-12.5 percent). People with a cognitive disability who received SSI as part of their income saw the biggest decline in employment of all groups profiled: -15.1 percent. While there is not yet post-recession data to analyze the effect of the economic recovery on employment for subgroups profiled, some suggest hiring for people with disabilities may lag behind hiring for their nondisabled counterparts (Kaye, 2010). Future research should test whether or not subgroups of people with disabilities experience a longer period between the onset of a recession and the effects of the economic recovery on employment outcomes than people without disabilities.

Table 8. Change in Employment Rate from 2008–2009 by Disability Status

	Employment Rate		
	2008	2009	Percent change
People with no disabilities	75.2%	71.9%	-4.4%
People with any disability	38.5%	34.9%	-9.4%
People with a cognitive disability	27.3%	23.9%	-12.5%
People with a cognitive disability who received SSI	10.6%	9.0%	-15.1%

Source: 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey

⁶ The CPS is a nationally representative monthly survey of about 54,000 households, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Like the ACS, the CPS includes six disability questions pertaining to limitations in hearing, vision, ambulation, cognition, self-care, and getting around in the community.

Disability, Employment, and Poverty Status

Among working-age Americans, people with any disability and people with a cognitive disability are more likely to be living below the poverty line than people without a disability. In 2009, only 11.8 percent of all people without a disability lived below the poverty line, compared with 26.6 percent for people with any disability, 33.2 percent for people with a cognitive disability, and 42.3 percent for people with a cognitive disability who received SSI payments as part of their income.

Table 9 compares poverty rates for population subgroups of working-age people who are employed and who are not employed. Pearson Chi Square tests were run for each subgroup and the results in each instance showed that people who are working are less likely to be living in a household below the poverty line than people who are not working. Results of all Pearson Chi-Square tests were significant at $\alpha = .001$. The difference in poverty rates between people who are employed and people who are not shows how critical work is to economic self-sufficiency. It is striking that nearly half (44.9 percent) of the people who had a cognitive disability, received SSI payments as part of their income, and were not working, were living below the poverty line. The poverty rate was almost 30 percent lower for people in this same subgroup who were working.

Although people in disability subgroups who worked were less likely to be living in poverty than their non-working counterparts, the poverty rates for disability subpopulations who work are still higher than the poverty rates for their non-disabled counterparts who work.

Table 9. Poverty Rates in 2009 for Disability Subgroups by Employment Status

	Percent living below the poverty line (poverty rate)	
	Not employed (unemployed + not in the labor force)	Employed
People with no disabilities	25.6%	6.6%
People with any disability	34.9%	11.0%
People with a cognitive disability	38.3%	16.7%
People with a cognitive disability who received SSI	44.9%	16.2%

Source: 2009 American Community Survey

Disability and Sources of Income

People in disability subgroups have annual incomes that are much lower than those of people without disabilities. Furthermore, a greater percentage of annual income for people in disability subgroups comes from non-work sources such as SSI or other Social Security programs. Working-age people without disabilities had a mean annual income, from all income sources, of \$41,750 in 2009. This is much higher than the mean annual income for people with any disability (\$23,364), people with a cognitive disability (\$16,544), and the subgroup of people with a cognitive disability who received SSI payments (\$10,990). There are a number of factors that explain why people with disabilities have much lower annual incomes than their non-disabled counterparts. The major explanatory factors are that they work fewer weeks out of the year and fewer hours per week on average when they are working, and thus have less opportunity to earn income, and also work in jobs that have lower wages and may be less stable. People with disabilities are also more reliant on non-work income sources such as SSI, which does not offer the income potential of most employment opportunities.

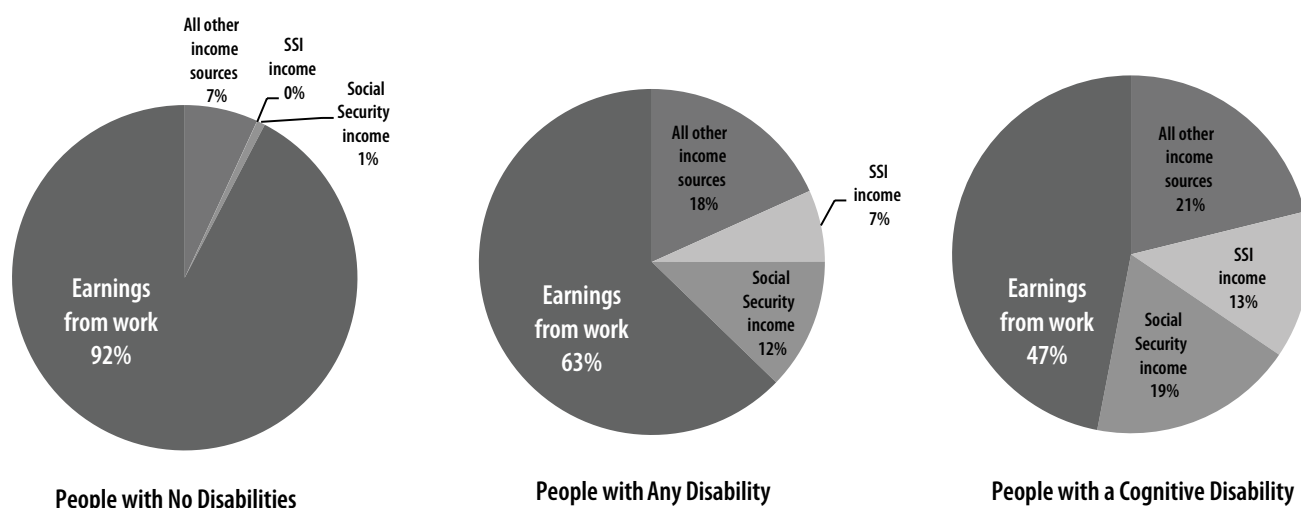
People from disability subgroups, on average, get a greater percentage of their annual income from non-work sources including SSI, Social Security, and other sources⁷. Figure 6 displays income source distribution information from the

⁷ Other income sources for which information is gathered on the ACS include interest, dividends, and net rental income; public assistance income

2009 ACS for three population subgroups: people with no disabilities, people with any disability, and people with a cognitive disability. Looking at the pie chart for people with no disabilities, we see that for this population, nearly all income (92 percent) in 2009 was earnings from work, i.e., wage or salary work or earnings from self-employment. Earnings from SSI and Social Security account for only one percent of all earnings for this group. For people with any disability, the percent of earnings from work decreases to 63 percent and the percent of earnings from SSI and Social Security increases to 19 percent, with other sources accounting for the final 18 percent of their total income. For people with a cognitive disability, earnings from work account for less than half of all income (47 percent) and SSI and Social Security account for nearly one-third (32 percent) of all income.

Because disability status is an eligibility factor for SSI and some Social Security programs, it is not surprising to see people with reported disabilities gaining a greater portion of their annual income from these sources than people without disabilities. It should be noted that the pie charts in Figure 6 include people who were working and people who were not working for each group. Income source distributions are likely to vary within subgroups based on employment status.

Figure 6. Income Source Distribution by Disability



Trends in Social Security Administration Data (1993–2009)

The Supplemental Security Income program (SSI) administered by the Social Security Administration provides cash assistance to low-income individuals who are seniors, blind, or have a disability. Analysis of this dataset revealed these key findings:

- Overall, work-incentive programs for SSI recipients with disabilities remain largely underutilized.
- SSI recipients with ID work more than their counterparts with other types of disabilities, but participate in work-incentive programs less frequently.

Work incentives remain largely underutilized. Congress has enacted a number of work-incentive programs for SSI recipients with disabilities after concluding additional incentives were necessary to help individuals become self-supporting. Moreover, Congress has noted that individuals who could work in integrated employment might have been discouraged from doing so by the fear of losing their benefits before they had established the capability for continued self-support.

(no agency or program specified); retirement income (presumably not from Social Security since this is a discrete category); and a category called “All other income.”

To encourage employment for individuals with disabilities, the Social Security Administration (SSA) offers special provisions that limit the impact of earnings from work on eligibility for SSI or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits. These work incentives include the Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS), Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE), Blind Work Expenses (BWE), and section 1619(a) and section 1619(b) benefits.

PASS, IRWE, and BWE allow individuals to set aside money, resources, and expenses to be excluded from total earned income calculations. PASS allows people to set aside money and resources to be used for attaining a work goal such as going back to school, finding a better job, or starting a business. IRWE allows people to exclude current impairment-related expenses from income that are necessary for work, such as attendant care, transportation, medications, or specialized equipment. BWE allows the exclusion of any expenses related to earning income in deciding SSI eligibility and the SSI payment amount for workers who are blind including service animal expenses, income taxes, visual/sensory aids, and professional or union dues. Section 1619(a) allows people with disabilities to continue receiving SSI income even if their earned income is at Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) levels, i.e., the amount that would normally make them ineligible for SSI. Section 1619(b) allows individuals to continue receiving Medicaid benefits if their earnings disqualify them from eligibility for SSI cash payments but are not enough to allow them to afford medical insurance.

A notable trend is the sharp drop in the number of people enrolled in the PASS program between 1995 and 1997. This decline followed a publication of the General Accounting Office that criticized SSA for being too lenient in accepting applicants into a program deemed ineffective for achieving the goal of self-support. The procedures for acceptance were then reevaluated by SSA and amended, resulting in fewer approvals in subsequent years. Recent data have also shown a decrease in the average number of IRWE and BWE enrollees as well. Enrollments in the IRWE and BWE programs were lower in 2009 than they were in any other year analyzed.

Table 10. Number of People Enrolled Nationally in Work Incentive Programs from 1993 to 2009 (Odd Years Only)

	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
PASS	8,130	10,322	1,998	1,045	1,600	1,700	1,578	1,495	1,455
IRWE	8,629	9,940	9,637	9,520	8,798	7,602	6,309	5,155	3,862
BWE	4,406	4,433	4,116	3,972	3,642	3,070	2,547	2,133	1,638

SSI recipients with ID have a higher employment rate but participate in work-incentive programs less frequently than their counterparts with other types of disabilities. Over one-fifth (20.7 percent) of all SSI recipients with disabilities ages 18–64 in 2009 were individuals with an intellectual disability (ID). Next to individuals classified as having other mental disorders, this is the largest disability subgroup among SSI recipients. SSI recipients with ID have had relative success with employment outcomes compared to recipients who do not have ID. In 2009 the rate at which SSI recipients with ID worked was more than twice that of SSI recipients without ID (14 percent versus 5.5 percent). The rate of employment among SSI recipients with ID was third among all disability subgroups behind people whose diagnostic category was unknown (17.6 percent) and people with congenital anomalies (17.3 percent).

SSI recipients with ID participate in the 1619(a) and 1619(b) work incentive programs at lower rates than SSI recipients with other disabilities (see Table 11). SSI recipients with ID participate in the IRWE program at slightly higher rates than recipients with other disabilities. A number of factors could explain these differences in participation. Analysis of other data sources, e.g., the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911, has shown that people with ID often work fewer hours and earn less than individuals from other disability subgroups. As a result, individuals with ID who work are less likely to have earnings close to SGA, and may be at lower risk of loss of benefits because of earnings.

The low rates of participation in incentive programs by SSI recipients with ID should not overshadow the overall impact of the program. For instance, in 2009 section 1619(b) benefits allowed more than 24,974 individuals with ID to continue working and receiving Medicaid benefits. Better explanations of incentives and greater encouragement of participation in incentive programs by employment and disability-services professionals could lead to higher rates of employment and better employment outcomes for individuals receiving SSI.

Table 11. Employment Outcomes and Participation in Work Incentives for SSI Recipients with Disabilities (2009)

	Intellectual disability	All other disabilities
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who work	14.0%	5.5%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in 1619(a)	2.7%	4.3%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in 1619(b)	19.3%	32.3%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in IRWE	1.4%	1.0%

Conclusion

From varying perspectives, each dataset sheds light on the continued economic disparities that people with intellectual and developmental disabilities have experienced over the past decade. More individuals continue to be supported in facility-based employment, typically earning sub-minimum wage, than in integrated employment. In the VR system, earnings of adults with disabilities are substantially lower compared to those in the general population. Overall, the findings from the 2010 analysis of employment data suggest that a grim employment situation for individuals with disabilities continues. Conclusions drawn from this data emphasize the call for a renewed and shared focus across several systems:

- Observable growth in supported employment that occurred between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s has not continued. While national estimates suggest modest growth in the number of individuals in integrated employment services, the percentage of individuals receiving integrated employment services decreased to 20.3 percent in FY2009. Moreover, after several years of decline, between FY2008 and 2009, the percentage of people served in facility-based work and facility-based non-work increased. Growth in community-based non-work services has continued for states that report on this service. Facility-based and non-work settings continue to make up the largest percentage of expenditures for day and employment services. Overall, the percentage of individuals reported in integrated employment services has gradually declined since 2001, and commitment across states toward the expansion of community employment is uneven. While individual states show promise, national trends continue to challenge the vision of greater employment opportunity.
- Data from the Rehabilitation Services Administration (2002-2009) suggest several trends. In 2009, the number of overall closures for people with IDD within the VR system (67,837) and closures into employment (23,307) declined to the lowest figures of the period investigated. Most closures for individuals with IDD were people with an intellectual disability, but the percentage of this group who are people with autism is growing. Of all the closures in 2009, an increasing percentage involved transition-age individuals, young adults between 16 and 26 years old at application, underscoring the importance of supporting a pathway to employment and a career at a critical life stage. Data also showed that the time span from application to closure into integrated employment increased during the period studied, possibly reflecting the impact of the recent recession. Weekly earnings and average hours worked in integrated employment at closure decreased slightly, whereas hourly earnings increased slightly.
- Data from the American Community Survey highlight the continued trend of people with disabilities as significantly less likely to work compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Further, while the employment rate has declined for many populations during the recent recession, the decline has been more severe for subgroups of people with disabilities than for people without disabilities. Among working-age Americans, people with any disability and people with a cognitive disability were more likely to live in households below the poverty line
- Despite federal efforts to increase the use of work incentives—such as PASS, IRWE, and BWE programs—SSA data consistently show low numbers of enrollment in work-incentive programs across states. SSI recipients with ID work more but participate in work-incentive programs less frequently than their counterparts with other types of disabilities.

Multiple datasets offer varying insights on the employment situations of individuals with disabilities, and specifically intellectual and developmental disabilities. While the data show limited progress in some systems (e.g., a slight increase in hourly earnings for individuals who exit the VR system), there remains an urgent need for a re-investment of attention, priorities, and resources towards economic and employment opportunities for individuals with IDD.

A View from the Ground: Factors that Influence Individual Employment Choices

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Ashley Wolfe and Jean Winsor***

As state IDD agencies continue to offer options from supported employment to sheltered employment, a significant critique of the service system is that it provides limited “choice.” As researchers consider choice and decision-making among individuals with IDD, their interaction with a host of critical players throughout the employment process must be considered. Among these critical players are family members, school-based staff, and direct-support professionals who offer a range of support and perspectives over the course of the employment journey.

While a variety of factors influence employment decisions, including positive previous work experiences, supportive work environments, and social integration with coworkers, individual relationships with key stakeholders are central. What is less evident, however, is exactly how such critical players influence employment-related decision-making for individuals with IDD, to what extent those individuals’ preferences correspond to existing employment options, and how this influences their decision-making. This chapter details findings of a qualitative study that examined such questions. Based on findings, practical considerations for state IDD agencies are offered.

This topical chapter offers a qualitative, in-depth view of how individuals with IDD make employment decisions, offering an opportunity to go “beyond the numbers” presented in this book. This research presents interview data from individuals with IDD, their family members, and their employment-support staff as a way of providing ground-level context about individuals’ employment situations.

Methodology

Qualitative interviews were conducted with individuals with IDD, their family members, and employment-support professionals from four Community Rehabilitation Providers (CRPs) throughout Massachusetts.

Recruiting participants

The research team compiled a list of twelve CRPs in Massachusetts based on nominations from field-based trainers, which included variation in CRP sizes, regions, and cultures. From this list of twelve, the team selected four CRPs to participate in the study, based upon organization size, geographic location, and diversity in mission and philosophy. Each CRP contact was asked to select four individuals working in a range of employment settings (explained in more detail below). Staff from the CRP initially approached each individual and inquired about his/her interest. Individuals were also asked to identify a family member as well as an employment-support professional to be interviewed about the individual’s employment process.

Data collection

An in-person visit to each CRP occurred and included face-to-face individual interviews that lasted approximately one hour each. A semi-structured protocol guided each interview, but researchers encouraged a free-flowing discussion. Each individual was asked about a) personal background, b) circumstances or factors that influenced the search for their current job, c) challenges and how they were overcome, and d) level of satisfaction with their employment situation. Researchers then asked the individual with IDD to identify one family member and one employment-support provider who could give additional information about the individual’s employment process. These secondary

participants were asked about a) their role in identifying the employment preferences of the individual with IDD, b) the individual's work history and employment options, c) their role in the individual's decision-making process around employment, and d) their level of satisfaction with the current employment situation. All interviews were digitally recorded and sent to an independent transcription agency.

Sample description

The sample for this study consisted of 16 adults with IDD, seven of whom worked in a sheltered-employment setting and nine of whom were competitively employed. Researchers also conducted a total of 13 interviews with family members and 15 interviews with employment-support staff. Please see Table 12 for more details on participants.

Table 12. Sample Description of Participants

CRP location	Number in community employment	Number in sheltered employment	Number of family members	Number of employment support staff	Total interviewed
Metro Boston	2	2	4	2	10
Suburban Boston	0	4	3	2	9
Western Massachusetts	4	0	3	3	10
Southeastern Massachusetts	3	1	3	2	9
Total	9	7	13	9*	38

* Several individuals identified the same employment-support staff member to be interviewed. For this reason, 9 staff members were interviewed about the employment processes of 15 individuals.

Data analysis

Interview data was analyzed using a qualitative approach that included coding and memo-writing. A qualitative software program (Atlas.ti for the PC) was used to conceptualize themes, store coded transcripts, and sort data. Once all transcripts were coded, Atlas.ti was used to generate “query reports.” The data from the reports was used to write memos. Memo-writing helped to organize themes from the data, which allowed the research team to further develop, interpret, and analyze the data.

Involving a co-researcher

A methodological goal of this project was to fully involve an individual with IDD as a co-researcher. The co-researcher participated in all aspects of the research process, including guidance on the accessible consent procedure, interviewing all individuals with IDD, independent coding of data, and collaborative memo-writing. A project mentor supported all activities of the co-researcher to ensure active engagement.

Findings

Findings showed a collection of people and factors considered influential in employment-related decision-making for individuals with IDD. These distinct groups of people and circumstances appeared consequential at different points in time over the course of the employment journey.

The Role of Family in the Formative Years

Families were influential because they role-modeled employment and instilled the belief that work was an expectation of adulthood.

Role-modeling. Family members served as role models for employment throughout each individual's childhood and adolescent years. Through role-modeling, family instilled the belief that work was an expectation for adulthood. One individual's family set the expectation that he was to become a hardworking adult just like the other adults in his family. His mother and sister role-modeled that employment can start during the adolescent years by discussing their first employment experiences with him.

Family members were often the first to talk about work as a means to achieve independence. Through role-modeling, family members showed that employment is the typical means of earning income, and that work allows for independence and personal satisfaction. One family member explained this idea in more detail:

He knew I've always worked. He grew up knowing that I was at work every day. Never missed work. Always had to do it. And I always told him I have to work so I can support you. I have to work so you have a roof over your head. I said, "You're going to have to do the same." And it's just how I brought him up.

This individual shared similar thoughts of his family member:

...my father always said to me that I could have a good life if I try and get a job and I could have money to spend, like my own money to spend.

Instilling the value and expectation of work. Through years of role-modeling, expectations about employment became deeply rooted and ingrained. One family member said, "[Working] is what he sees around him, and he thinks that's the normal way to grow up." Other families also provided examples of how they instilled the value of work. A staff person explained that one mother had long-established aspirations that her daughter would work, and as a result the individual had strong employment goals. The parents and siblings of another person in the study held high expectations that the individual would be successful in employment, which paved the way for the development of robust career goals.

The Role of School-Based Staff and Early Employment Experiences

Teachers and other high-school staff provided the first exposure to work that often set the individual in a particular employment-related direction. These early employment experiences shaped the way individuals thought about employment, influencing preferences, career goals, and self-confidence.

School-based staff provides first exposure to work. Several of the staff interviewed mentioned teachers as being influential when it came to initial work experiences. One individual's staff member explained that his special-education teacher was likely important in the individual's decision to go to work in the community, as he taught all of his students about what it was like to work. In the case of another individual, teachers were crucial in providing encouragement. While realistically reminding her that she would need to work hard, the individual's high-school teachers also told her she was capable of doing anything she wanted in life. This individual started planning for employment in her last year of high school, talking with one of her teachers about what it might be like to work in the community.

Shaping work preferences. All of the individuals in the study had at least one previous work experience (either paid, internship, or volunteer) that shaped their employment preferences. The data showed that most previous jobs were of a fairly limited range, including housecleaning, dishwashing, bagging groceries, and retrieving shopping carts. This may be because initially the focus was on helping individuals to obtain work experience, as opposed to finding a job match. A staff person explained why he felt that these jobs were sometimes necessary: "You just can't put anyone anywhere... We were just trying to get him that first-time job."

These early experiences led individuals to refine their employment interests and preferences. One individual who worked in a park in high school continued searching for a job that was active, outdoors, and with a variety of responsibilities. About the individual's early experiences, his father noted, "He had some jobs and some responsibilities

that he enjoyed. He did some lawn work and grass mowing and maybe directed the visitors around the area. He was very proud of his work there.”

Shaping career goals. Other individuals had early experiences that helped them determine not only the type of job they wished to obtain, but also a specific career they wished to pursue. One individual began his career planning early when he expressed interest in working at his high school’s bakery. Through this work, he determined that he wanted to pursue culinary arts. Another individual had early experiences caring for small children and decided she would like to pursue a career in childcare. These career goals were shaped while the individuals were still in high school and led them on specific community career paths.

Shaping self-confidence. Early employment experiences also impacted individuals’ confidence in their ability to work in the community, and left some hesitant to pursue future jobs. For several individuals, the difficulty occurred because they were placed in positions where they could not complete the required responsibilities. The impact of poor initial work experiences led some individuals later to choose sheltered employment. However, other individuals were able to move past negative experiences because they were strongly self-motivated, or supported by family members or professionals to understand that the previous positions were not failures but just poor job matches.

The Role of the CRP’s Culture when Offering Options

The CRP’s culture affects the way staff perceives and offers employment options. The CRP’s culture is comprised of its mix of services and philosophy about job readiness.

Mix of services provided. Three of the four CRPs in this study offered a mix of employment settings, including sheltered workshops, enclaves and work crews, and community employment. Only one of the CRPs exclusively offered community employment. At the three CRPs that provided a mix of services, individuals often revolved through, or simultaneously worked in community employment, enclaves, and sheltered employment depending on the availability of community jobs. This was a clear difference compared to the CRP that only offered community employment, whose staff described its business as “...a vocational program...we find employment and then we support them in their choice of careers.”

The services provided by the CRP affect the way staff perceive and offer options. For example, staff from one CRP that offers a mix of services noted that they direct job-development resources only to individuals who want to work in the community. While they encourage community employment for all individuals they support, there is no expectation for someone to leave the sheltered workshop. A staff member noted: “I see it as important to get more and more jobs in the community and make the distinction of who is going to work and who is not, and putting 100% of the job development resources into those people.”

In the CRPs with sheltered workshops, participants talked about the workshop as a safety net that individuals can return to if they lose their jobs. This can lead to gaps in employment history and affect the development of good employment skills. In the CRP that only provides community employment, individuals are encouraged to stay at a job that is not a perfect fit until a new job can be found, because the alternative is unemployment. Staff supports individuals to not simply quit their present job before finding another, encouraging them to develop skills to responsibly transition between the two.

Philosophy about job readiness. Three of the four CRPs (those that offered a mix of employment services) believed that individuals needed to meet prerequisites to be considered job-ready. Therefore, the existence of a “continuum of services” facilitated assumptions about prerequisites needed for community employment. A staff member from one of these CRPs noted that the sheltered workshop may be the best employment placement for people who have challenging

behaviors: “We have clients who behaviorally, you know, they’ve been in a sheltered workshop, and it’s worked for them because they don’t have the capability to be out in the community.” One family member commented that an individual had to be determined by the CRP to be ready to “work outside” before seeking community employment. In discussing one individual who wanted to work in the community, the staff noted, “Up until recently, he really wasn’t ready for working competitively. He did the work crews. He did the internship, and this has all kind of helped him become ready for a job.”

These beliefs about employment readiness contrast greatly with those at employment-only CRP. Staff from this CRP commented, “We look at all people with disabilities [believing] that [they] can enter the workforce. Everyone basically is job-ready.” Another staff member at the same CRP noted, “Everyone is pretty much job-ready as far as if you have a mind, body and spirit, you can work. We feel that it’s gainful employment for all, everyone.” At this employment-only CRP, the process of identifying career goals and opportunities begins quickly. Their focus is to support the individual to participate directly and immediately in the employment-planning process.

The three other CRPs provided opportunities for individuals to learn tasks in a sheltered environment as preparation for community employment. Work-preparation courses were offered that included training on computers, cash registers, remedial reading and writing, customer-service, and stocking shelves. Some of these skills were practiced in the CRP’s cafeteria, restrooms, or mailroom. Staff felt this curriculum was valuable because it would allow individuals to obtain skills that would facilitate the transition to the workforce. Individuals from these CRPs experienced a much slower path to community employment versus those from the employment-only CRP.

Another CRP included internal short-term training opportunities and internships in the community to increase job-readiness, addressing issues such as distractibility and social skills. One individual who was participating in these activities noted that this model led him to be “sitting around waiting for work.” However, staff felt that these activities prior to the job search were necessary. One staff member said, “We have a lot of assessments that we do on people... social and behavioral assessments. With this individual, you wouldn’t even need to do one to realize he wasn’t ready.” Overall, staff members understood that some individuals wanted other jobs, but felt that a “progression” to community employment was necessary.

The Role of the Job Developer in Decision-Making

The job developer emerged as the most influential person during the job search, often directing decision-making about employment choices. Individuals and family members often viewed their job developer as responsible for finding employment, and thus were only minimally engaged.

Employment staff influences decision-making about job choices. Staff explained that when they presented a job opportunity using positive language, the individual typically responded positively and wanted to accept the offer. Additionally, when individuals were apprehensive about employment, some staff noted that they had a very strong influence on whether the individual would accept or reject a job offer. In other cases, staff made an effort to serve as an advisor rather than a decision-maker, helping the individual to weigh the pros and cons of a potential job match. Too much influence on the part of the job developer was found to inhibit self-determination and family involvement in the decision-making process.

One individual who described making her own decision about work said that it was the job developer who convinced her to apply. This job developer noted the balance she tried to strike between supporting the individual to make a good decision and allowing the person to assert independence. The job developer said that often, individuals “are looking for you to make the decision for them. I think that’s a learned behavior. So that when you give people more options or when you talk to people about what they like to do—I think there’s a certain amount of decision-making that’s a 50-50 type thing.”

In certain instances, however, individuals felt they had either no choice or limited choice in their job placement. One individual explicitly reported that he had no choice in the decision to accept his job in the workshop, while waiting for a job in the community. When asked why he chose the job, the individual explained, “Because it’s ...the only paying job they could offer me right now until they could start looking for me for a real job. So basically this job I’m working at now was put onto me for now until I get a new job.”

Limited engagement of the individual and family. Individuals and family members often viewed their job developer as responsible for finding employment and preparing the job seeker to start work. Family members in particular perceived employment staff as more knowledgeable and skilled than the family could be in helping the individual find employment. While family members appear to be influential in instilling the value of work, they are less engaged in the process of job searching.

In some cases, family members were only minimally engaged; although clearly interested in and supportive of the job search, they were not aware of the details. In other cases, family members were not involved in career planning at all. Several of these families expressed an interest in being more involved, though they cited barriers including not wanting to be viewed as a hovering parent, receiving limited communication from employment staff, and feeling as though employment staff were the experts in career planning. One parent noted:

We don’t know anything about interviewing, and what we would say is not the right way to say it. So sometimes input from an outside source on certain issues like that, these people are trained. They know better; you don’t. They work much better.

When asked about their involvement in the individual’s decision to accept a job offer, most family members said that they were minimally involved. This parallels the finding that family impacts whether or not the individual pursues employment, but are less involved in the specific aspects of the job search and placement.

The Role of Personal Preferences

Individuals’ personal reasons for work also influenced employment-related decision-making. These were earnings, productivity, the admiration of others, and the quality of social relationships.

Earning money. Individuals in this study said that their primary reason for working was to earn money to pay bills, contribute to their households, pay for hobbies or interests, and save so that in the future they could live independently. Of one individual, it was noted that earning money would give him the independence to make his own decisions:

...He wants to be as independent as possible. He wants to have an apartment. He wants to have a car. He wants to have all the things that his brothers and sisters have and his family has. And he wants his independence and wants to make decisions in his life.

Several individuals also reported that the realization that one could earn more money working in the community was a motivator for leaving the workshop. Individuals reported being dissatisfied with the low wages of the workshop. One individual noted that they were at the CRP from 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and only earned about \$3 per day. Another individual preferred working on a work crew to the workshop because the work crew offered better wages.

Productivity. In general, individuals noted that they wanted to work so that they could be productive members of the community. Along with the opportunity for greater earnings, individuals in sheltered work were motivated to move into community employment because of the increased productivity and the greater variety of responsibilities it would entail. Many individuals reported accepting a job because if they did not work they would feel bored, and would spend their time sitting at home and watching TV. Individuals wanted to feel useful and valued and to feel as if they have a

reason to get up and a place to go. As one individual noted, “I needed to keep busy. I like to keep busy. I used to help [my mom] around the house and stuff like that, but I needed more of an outlet in my life.”

Individuals who felt productive at work reported that they were more likely to remain at their jobs. Individuals cited having tasks they enjoyed, always having enough work to do, being able to be physically active on the job, being able to work at their own pace, and feeling confident in their job responsibilities as reasons to remain employed. One individual said, “I felt like a ‘somebody’ working in higher enterprise and going to work and then coming back. I felt like a person, like someone normal would feel like in a job and everything. And I’m helping the community, helping people with their groceries. I felt good about that.”

Individuals and their families in particular noted the desire for an increase in work hours, another indicator of the preference for productivity. CRP staff were aware of this concern, but noted that they felt uncomfortable approaching employers about expanding work hours because such an increase could require individuals to take on more complex responsibilities or earn special certifications.

Admiration from others. How friends, family members, and coworkers perceived the quality of an individual’s job performance impacted choices. Having a high-quality, community-based job that was worthy of bragging about resulted in a sense of pride. In fact, several individuals who transitioned from the workshop to jobs in the community received praise for their accomplishments from individuals and staff at their CRP, influencing others to consider integrated jobs as well.

Being identified as a valuable part of a team by coworkers was another factor that led individuals to either choose or to remain in community employment. One individual shared praise he had received from the employer: “You’re a real good worker and you’re helping all of us. We appreciate you, and we really trust you to do everything.” Another said that even though he worked a busy Saturday at one retailer, he loved the job because he was a part of a team “that gave 100 percent.”

On-the-job social relationships. Positive relationships with coworkers were critical to choice-making. Friendships in the workshop between employees with disabilities were found to provide a sense of camaraderie and social connection. Friendships in the community between individuals and their coworkers without disabilities were also found to provide these benefits.

Perceived social acceptance, especially from coworkers without disabilities, appeared important. One individual’s coworker made her mix CDs of music that they both enjoyed listening to. Staff noted that another individual not only chose to eat lunch with her coworkers instead of returning to the CRP to eat, but that together they joined a craft committee. Another individual said that he was satisfied with his job because his coworkers treated him with respect.

Staff also acknowledged the importance of taking the time to identify opportunities for social connectedness. They reported the importance of a supportive job environment and a workplace culture where coworkers are accepting, employers are flexible, and there is a willingness to provide natural supports. For one person, a job that provides opportunities to be with peers without disabilities can provide expansion of social networks. For another, a good match might be a community job that helps to retain the friends developed in the workshop, such as having the proximity to return for lunch.

When social connectedness was perceived in community-based jobs, it was described as hard to find and requiring the right fit. Although individuals in our study were described as well-liked, given a lot of attention, and fully included in holiday parties and gift-giving, the depth of the relationships appeared superficial or limited at times. One staff member noted,

...He has some relationships at work. I think work is a strong base for his sort of feeling of belonging and feeling of value. And he has some people there that he has a relationship in that sort of way. I'm not sure he has any strong, really social relationships at work of, 'Hey, the weekend's coming up. You want to get together and go do something?' kind of level.

In certain cases, strong social connections made in the sheltered workshop influenced choices about community employment. Individuals who were considered to be “higher-functioning” in the sheltered workshop often chose to stay there because it offered the individual the opportunity to feel like an expert, achieve a certain status, and be revered among peers. For example, a staff member noted that one individual feels a sense of exclusion and difference when he is out in the community because of his intellectual disability. However, when the individual is in the workshop, “He may as well be staff. He helps everybody out; he helps people who are lower-functioning. People look up to him. You know? And when he would go out into the community, he had some issues with that, because his disability was apparent.”

Friendships with peers in the sheltered workshop can become a barrier to choosing community employment. Staff noted that individuals miss their friends in the workshop and that they work hard to support individuals to believe that they can make friends in the community. Not only can the fear of missing one's friends inhibit individuals from pursuing work in the community, it can lead individuals to thwart their own success in community-employment placements.

Recommendations

Findings showed a collection of people and factors considered influential in employment-related decision-making for individuals with IDD. Individuals benefited most from a consistent message about and expectation for community employment across their key relationships. Furthermore, distinct groups of people and diverse circumstances appeared consequential at different points in time over the course of the employment journey.

- Families emerged dominant in the formative years, because they role-modeled employment and instilled the belief that work was an expectation of adulthood.
- School-based staff provided the first exposure to work that shaped preferences, career planning, and self-confidence.
- The CRP's culture, comprised of its service mix and philosophy about job readiness, affected the way staff perceived and offered employment options.
- The job developer became especially persuasive during the job search, perceived by individuals and family members as responsible for job-finding, and resulting in their decreased engagement.
- Personal reasons for work, such as increased earnings, productivity, the admiration of others, and the quality of social relationships swayed individuals' decisions about staying in a current position and about whether to pursue community or sheltered work.

Based on these findings, the following recommendations are offered to states as they provide effective employment options and services that support individual choice.

Engage Families: Start Early, and Support the Family to Stay Involved

- Conduct early outreach to families that promotes the message that competitive employment is an expectation for adulthood.
- Engage families in educational forums to increase knowledge and awareness of employment supports and benefits planning.

- Sponsor employment fairs that facilitate connections between families and state employment systems, benefits planning specialists, and local businesses.
- Think of family members as a resource. They are often experts in their understanding of the individual's skills and support needs.
- Deliberately engage families in employment-related problem-solving, and create a mutual understanding of the relationship and roles.
- Consider using a tool such as the 30-Day Placement Plan so that all participants are informed and have assigned tasks that support the job search. A tool such as this helps to ensure family involvement throughout the process.

Create Stronger and Earlier Links between Schools and Employment Systems

- Sponsor/participate in a local transition council for interagency planning that includes all relevant stakeholders including community rehabilitation providers, local IDD agency staff, vocational rehabilitation counselors, school personnel, families, and individuals.
- Host instructional presentations on such topics as adult service programs, developing a transition IEP, customized employment, and person-centered planning to improve teacher competencies around transition and employment.
- Train teachers to advocate for early community-based work experiences for their students.
- Educate school personnel about the range of community rehabilitation providers and local services. Conduct CRP tours before graduation, or jointly sponsor transition fairs to increase awareness of the service options, service philosophies, and employment choices available.
- Partner with school departments on curriculum development that includes a strong employment component.

The 30-Day Placement Plan: A Road Map to Employment is a tool developed by staff at the Institute for Community Inclusion. This tool breaks down the job search into a series of small tasks that make the process more manageable and keeps all participants invested and engaged. It offers step-by-step instructions for writing a 30-day plan and a series of case studies that exemplify the process.

www.communityinclusion.org/article.php?article_id=151

Support the Ongoing Development of Provider Staff Competencies

- Host training for regional, area and provider staff on promising job-creation and job-search strategies such as customized employment, job carving and creation, resource ownership, and micro-enterprise.
- Support comprehensive resource planning to identify individual support needs in order to replace negative assumptions about an individual's "lack of readiness" to work in the community.
- Clearly tie the expected outcome of meaningful, competitive employment to the responsibilities of local-level frontline staff.
- Engage in cross-agency strategic planning to understand one another's services and constraints, and to ensure that monetary and non-monetary resources (space, transportation, expertise, etc.) are used to support meaningful employment outcomes.

Support Informed Choice

- Consider core self-determination principles in policy development, including the freedom to choose employment options, authority over resources, and the ability to select support systems.

Create Opportunities to Build Social Connections Outside of the Workshop

- Facilitate collaboration with self-advocacy groups.
- Encourage individuals to get involved in community activities with others that share their interests, such as a knitting club or reading group. Information for these groups can be found in the local library or community center, or online.
- Facilitate volunteering opportunities for individuals with disabilities to give back to their community, gain skills, and develop relationships.

Conclusion

Those working with people with IDD need to consider the people, circumstances, and experiences that become consequential and persuasive at different times over the course of their employment journeys. As the employment agenda for this population pushes forward, targeted interventions at well-thought-out decision-making points will maximize the chances for the most meaningful employment options and outcomes for individuals with IDD in the years to come.

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Appendices

Notes on reading the data tables and figures included in the appendices:

There are some data elements for which data is missing or unavailable. These occurrences are marked with “.” in the data tables.

Both the national-level summary that includes the 50 states and Washington, D.C. and the individual state summaries have been designed so that the numbering sequence for the tables and figures are the same for each summary. Thus, the data for Table 1 in the Alabama summary is equivalent to the data in Table 1 in the Alaska summary and all subsequent summaries.

Additionally, the tables and charts are clustered together by data source. This was done to allow readers to focus on all data from one source before moving to the next source. This applies to the national and state-level summaries. Below, the data sources are listed followed by the tables and figures that include information from that data source.

- United States Department of Labor/ Bureau of Labor Statistics: Table 1
- American Community Survey (ACS): Tables 2 and 3, Figure 1 (As noted earlier, data for people with disabilities from the years 2000–2007 should not be compared to data from 2008 and 2009. We include these data in the same tables for ease of use to the readers.)
- Social Security Administration (SSA): Table 4
- ICI’s IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services: Figures 2 and 3, Tables 5, 6, and 7
- Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) outcomes data from the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) 911: Tables 8, 9, 10, and 11, Figures 4 and 5

Notes on viewing the national summary data for all 50 states and the District of Columbia:

For all data elements in the national summary that are a count of people, the figure is a cumulative total of the data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The one exception to this rule is for national totals from the IDD National Survey of Day and Employment Services. For this source, we used regression analysis, as described earlier, to estimate the total number of individuals served by state IDD agencies and the number of individuals served in integrated employment when these figures were not reported by states. For all other data points from this source, we offer summary figures for all states with reported data and report the number of states included in the figure in parenthesis after the number.

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
U.S. population (in thousands)	267,784	272,691	285,082	290,326	295,753	301,580	307,007
U.S. unemployment rate	4.9%	4.2%	4.7%	6.0%	5.1%	4.6%	9.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

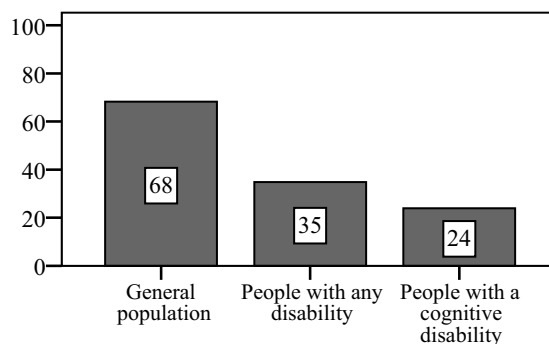
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16 to 64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population (in thousands)	183,734	185,892	188,091	190,295	191,815	196,235	197,630
Number of people with any disability (in thousands)	21,129	21,535	22,772	23,134	23,060	19,490	19,537
Number of people with a cognitive disability (in thousands)	7,489	7,847	8,420	8,725	8,768	8,041	8,205
Number of people employed (in thousands)	127,895	129,568	131,559	135,176	136,112	140,419	134,826
Number of people with any disability employed (in thousands)	7,879	7,946	8,521	8,655	8,438	7,502	6,810
Number of people with a cognitive disability employed (in thousands)	2,079	2,213	2,406	2,495	2,436	2,194	1,963
Percentage of all people employed	69.6%	69.7%	69.9%	71.0%	71.0%	71.6%	68.2%
Percentage of people with any disability employed	37.3%	36.9%	37.4%	37.4%	36.6%	38.5%	34.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability employed	27.8%	28.2%	28.6%	28.6%	27.8%	27.3%	23.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age Adults (16 to 64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.1	\$36.2	\$37.4	\$38.4	\$40.3	\$40.9	\$40.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.0	\$25.9	\$26.1	\$26.6	\$27.9	\$29.3	\$29.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.5	\$19.3	\$18.8	\$19.4	\$20.2	\$19.6	\$19.6
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	37	37	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	34	34	34	34	33	32
Percentage of people living below the poverty line	11.4%	11.8%	12.2%	11.8%	11.6%	11.9%	13.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.4%	24.3%	24.8%	24.2%	23.7%	25.3%	26.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.3%	29.7%	30.5%	29.8%	29.2%	31.9%	32.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

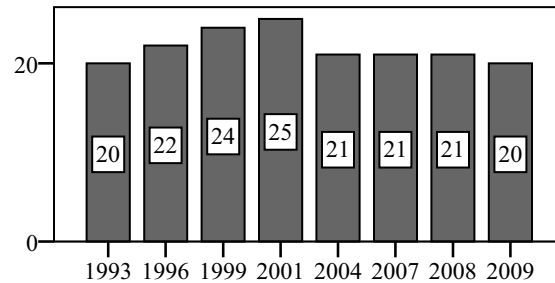
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	5,114,580	5,188,485	5,317,385	5,499,955	5,740,109	5,977,161	6,251,863	6,581,473
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	298,618	319,842	340,603	346,033	323,666	336,559	357,331	340,163
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.8%	6.2%	6.4%	6.3%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plan for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	10,322	1,998	1,045	1,600	1,700	1,578	1,495	1,455
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	9,940	9,637	9,520	8,798	7,602	6,309	5,155	3,862
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	4,433	4,116	3,972	3,642	3,070	2,547	2,133	1,638

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

State Intellectual/Developmental Disability (ID/DD) Agencies

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings (Number of states included in figure appears in parenthesis)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	367,279 (51)	414,574 (51)	458,650 (51)	478,244 (51)	499,137 (51)	539,903 (51)	542,638 (51)	560,979 (51)
Number of people served in integrated employment	74,092 (51)	92,398 (51)	108,827 (51)	118,093 (51)	106,321 (51)	113,320 (51)	115,481 (51)	114,004 (51)
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	20.2% (51)	22.3% (51)	23.7% (51)	24.7% (51)	21.3% (51)	21.0% (51)	21.3% (51)	20.3% (51)
Number of people served in integrated employment per 100K national population	28.5 (51)	34.3 (51)	38.92 (51)	41.5 (51)	36.6 (51)	39 (51)	39.7 (51)	37.13 (51)
Percentage of people served in facility-based work	41.0% (32)	36.8% (27)	35.4% (34)	26.1% (49)	29.0% (30)	27.9% (35)	25.9% (36)	27.1% (28)
Percentage of people served in facility-based non-work	33.6% (29)	41.4% (23)	36.9% (27)	30.7% (50)	33.4% (29)	23.4% (35)	24.1% (36)	36.1% (28)
Percentage of people served in community-based non-work*	.	18.8% (18)	18.7% (25)	18.8% (50)	33.5% (24)	35.1% (37)	36.1% (39)	42.6% (27)
Percentage of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	77.6% (37)	80.2% (34)	78.6% (42)	67.2% (39)	83.3% (40)	83.6% (38)	83.5% (39)	77.0% (32)
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	40,709 (34)	45,513 (38)	22,096 (30)	19,844 (48)	35,739 (50)	32,407 (43)	28,345 (18)	15,423 (17)

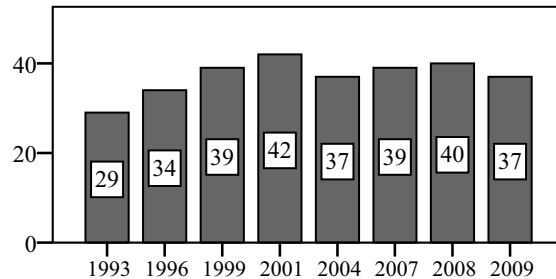
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**Represents agencies that report data in specific service categories, as well as agencies that do not have categorical breakdowns for facility-based work, facility-based non-work, and community-based non-work services. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

State Intellectual/Developmental Disability (ID/DD) Agencies

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars) (Number of states included in figure appears in parenthesis)*

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Percentage of total funding spent on integrated employment	12% (22)	13% (27)	13% (33)	17% (29)	13% (32)	11% (33)	12% (36)	12% (35)
Percentage of total funding spent on facility-based work	.	20% (32)	29% (21)	14% (32)	17% (37)	25% (28)	30% (24)	29% (22)
Percentage of total funding spent on facility-based non-work	.	43% (30)	46% (18)	27% (32)	30% (37)	20% (32)	30% (26)	30% (24)
Percentage of total funding spent on community-based non-work	.	11% (35)	28% (15)	18% (33)	27% (37)	52% (30)	53% (25)	57% (20)

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*The calculation only includes states that reported expenditures in a specific service setting and that reported total expenditures for all day and employment services.

Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Agencies (Combined, General, and Blind)

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	643,415	650,643	654,040	616,879	617,149	600,188	609,625	580,295
Total number of closures with IDD	70,980	71,793	72,754	72,090	72,815	70,993	72,541	67,837
Closures into an employment setting	221,031	217,557	213,431	206,695	205,791	205,447	202,297	177,986
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	28,900	27,743	27,901	27,999	28,229	27,859	27,153	23,307
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	146,572	154,700	171,642	149,534	146,347	139,061	147,948	141,433
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	20,124	21,105	22,165	21,056	20,647	19,422	20,626	19,400
Closures with supported employment as a goal	35,740	38,092	39,518	39,038	40,368	38,448	39,478	36,068
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	17,223	17,897	18,057	18,268	18,408	17,984	18,428	16,424
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.1%	58.4%	55.4%	58.0%	58.4%	59.6%	57.8%	55.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	59.0%	56.8%	55.7%	57.1%	57.8%	58.9%	56.8%	54.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.4%	33.4%	32.6%	33.5%	33.3%	34.2%	33.2%	30.7%
Percentage of closures with IDD into employment	40.7%	38.6%	38.3%	38.8%	38.8%	39.2%	37.4%	34.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$273	\$305	\$312	\$322	\$335	\$348	\$362	\$357
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$177	\$192	\$194	\$198	\$202	\$209	\$216	\$213
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.9	31.5	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.7	31.6	30.6
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	24.7	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.4	26.2	25.7	24.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K national population	89.6	88.0	85.1	85.7	85.6	84.2	67.4	58.0
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K national population	12.0	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.0	9.0	7.6

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Agencies (Combined, General, and Blind)

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

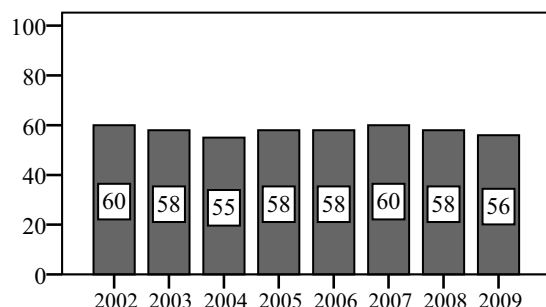
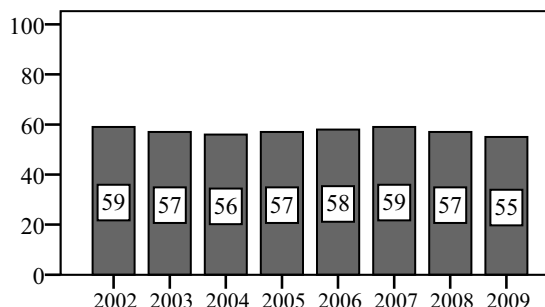


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	29,684	85.8%
Sheltered workshop	4,302	12.4%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	161	0.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	8	0.0%
Homemaker	342	1.0%
Unpaid family worker	99	0.3%
Total	34,596	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	22,990	98.6%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	137	0.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	4	0.0%
Homemaker	119	0.5%
Unpaid family worker	57	0.2%
Total	23,307	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	4,368	4,430	4,466	4,501	4,548	4,627	4,709
State unemployment rate	5.1%	4.8%	5.3%	5.8%	4.0%	3.6%	10.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

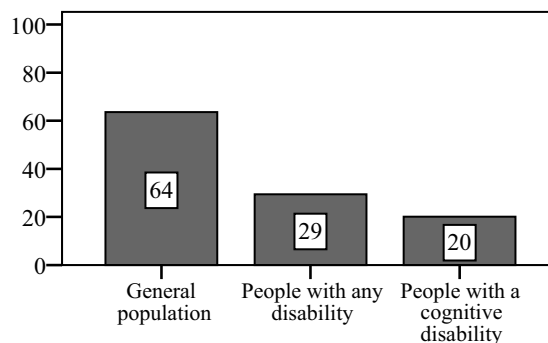
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	2,836,454	2,868,931	2,901,291	2,897,920	2,916,690	2,971,615	2,991,439
Number of people with any disability	455,119	460,383	499,956	512,729	527,512	423,587	439,900
Number of people with a cognitive disability	156,870	171,773	183,519	196,753	201,520	175,111	180,641
Number of people employed	1,868,990	1,909,514	1,920,384	1,916,126	1,951,153	1,991,068	1,903,861
Number of people with any disability who are employed	134,605	139,480	162,348	161,085	166,141	138,201	129,375
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	31,199	39,102	45,277	48,493	44,259	38,923	36,320
Percentage of all people who are employed	65.9%	66.6%	66.2%	66.1%	66.9%	67.0%	63.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	29.6%	30.3%	32.5%	31.4%	31.5%	32.6%	29.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	19.9%	22.8%	24.7%	24.6%	22.0%	22.2%	20.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.6	\$31.1	\$32.2	\$33.2	\$34.5	\$34.8	\$35.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.3	\$23.1	\$24.6	\$24.5	\$25.5	\$27.1	\$26.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.9	\$17.2	\$17.3	\$18.4	\$18.4	\$20.1	\$18.0
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	38	39	38	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	37	36	36	37	35	36	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	15.4%	14.3%	15.0%	15.0%	14.9%	14.2%	16.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	29.5%	27.4%	26.4%	26.9%	26.7%	27.1%	30.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	33.3%	31.3%	32.6%	31.0%	32.8%	34.8%	36.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

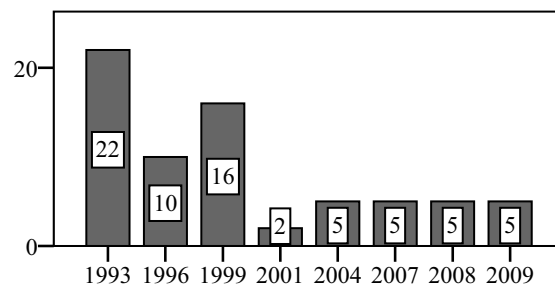
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	127,557	130,658	132,413	137,857	143,652	146,839	151,240	157,202
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,309	3,693	3,843	3,831	3,714	4,059	4,347	3,978
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	135	31	16	20	26	25	21	20
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	195	198	189	183	167	159	119	92
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	48	54	45	32	29	26	29	28

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Mental Health Division of Intellectual Disability Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	3,660	4,414	3,467	4,286	4,482	5,269	5,274	5,047
Number of people served in integrated employment	787	429	562	99	208	248	249	256
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	22%	10%	16%	2%	5%	5%	5%	5%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	18.8	10.1	12.9	2.2	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	742	944	0	48	60	58	54	55
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,131	2,692	2,905	3,656	4,214	4,963	4,971	4,736
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	1,949	0	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,873	.	2,905	3,704	4,274	5,021	5,025	4,791
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	2,463	2,621	456	191	986	796	1,091	1,312

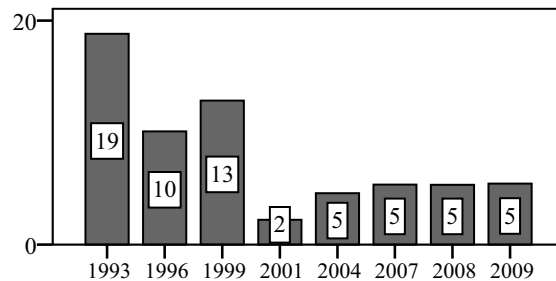
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Mental Health Division of Intellectual Disability Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,396	19,579	.	.	46,093	54,018	56,695	62,033
Integrated employment funding	2,138	.	.	620	1,696	2,439	2,712	3,022
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	321	482	495	518	560
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	33,649	43,915	50,910	53,465	58,451
Community-based non-work funding	.	50	.	0	0	0	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,396	19,579	.	.	46,093	54,018	56,695	62,033
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	0	12,464	174	212	207
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	216	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	14,835	50	88,650	941	33,630	53,845	56,484	61,826

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	13,980	14,246	13,679	13,628	14,723	13,698	13,229	11,079
Total number of closures with IDD	2,140	2,088	2,196	2,124	2,284	2,059	1,856	1,330
Closures into an employment setting	7,699	7,705	7,710	7,717	7,792	7,802	7,554	5,969
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	1,303	1,253	1,283	1,348	1,362	1,245	1,127	813
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,871	3,193	3,360	3,210	3,848	3,484	2,757	2,396
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	608	609	716	598	700	645	529	335
Closures with supported employment as a goal	450	614	589	549	662	741	616	476
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	217	274	277	272	309	339	298	203
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	72.8%	70.7%	69.6%	70.6%	66.9%	69.1%	73.3%	71.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	68.2%	67.3%	64.2%	69.3%	66.1%	65.9%	68.1%	70.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	55.1%	54.1%	56.4%	56.6%	52.9%	57.0%	57.1%	53.9%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	60.9%	60.0%	58.4%	63.5%	59.6%	60.5%	60.7%	61.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$269	\$273	\$275	\$292	\$296	\$308	\$321	\$320
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$207	\$199	\$201	\$202	\$220	\$218	\$218	\$225
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.0	33.8	33.6	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.7	32.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	31.0	30.6	30.6	30.4	31.3	30.3	29.6	28.2
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	171.9	171.2	170.2	169.7	169.8	168.6	162.0	126.8
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	29.1	27.8	28.3	29.6	29.7	26.9	24.2	17.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

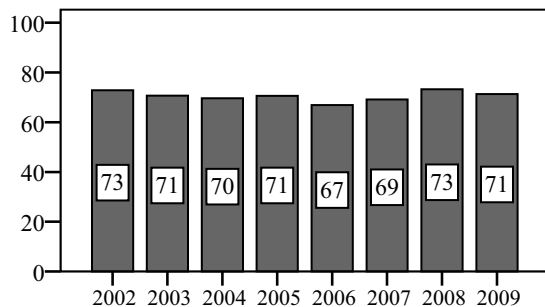
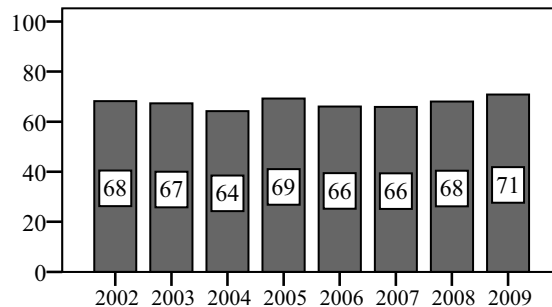


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1737	93.0%
Sheltered workshop	72	3.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	23	1.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	25	1.3%
Unpaid family worker	10	.5%
Total	1867	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	804	98.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	6	.7%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	.2%
Unpaid family worker	1	.1%
Total	813	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	613	625	633	649	663	681	698
State unemployment rate	7.9%	6.4%	6.4%	8.0%	6.8%	6.2%	8.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

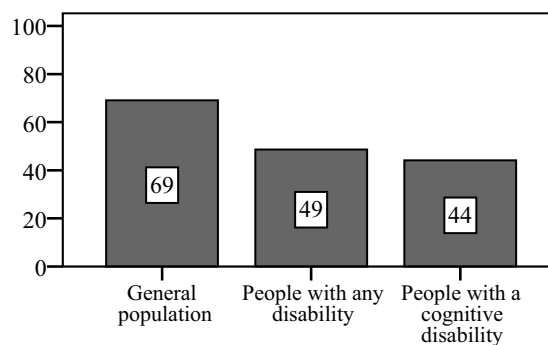
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	414,852	423,393	438,487	443,053	449,642	456,767	464,331
Number of people with any disability	58,326	57,090	62,652	62,015	63,732	56,040	53,598
Number of people with a cognitive disability	22,781	21,150	21,782	22,140	25,594	21,338	22,821
Number of people employed	288,557	294,311	303,248	310,135	316,722	332,177	320,810
Number of people with any disability who are employed	30,506	26,136	30,105	29,844	29,111	28,096	26,082
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	9,532	8,378	8,511	7,866	9,472	8,712	10,068
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.6%	69.5%	69.2%	70.0%	70.4%	72.7%	69.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	52.3%	45.8%	48.1%	48.1%	45.7%	50.1%	48.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	41.8%	39.6%	39.1%	35.5%	37.0%	40.8%	44.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.6	\$35.5	\$37.4	\$36.5	\$39.2	\$42.6	\$40.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.1	\$29.0	\$28.7	\$28.2	\$30.6	\$35.5	\$32.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.0	\$25.3	\$20.4	\$19.7	\$24.7	\$27.0	\$22.1
Mean weekly hours worked	41	41	41	42	42	42	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	41	40	43	42	40	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	41	35	35	41	35	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	8.6%	7.8%	10.5%	9.7%	8.2%	7.5%	8.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	13.5%	14.1%	18.4%	16.6%	13.3%	11.5%	14.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	16.5%	18.0%	25.2%	23.3%	13.4%	17.4%	20.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

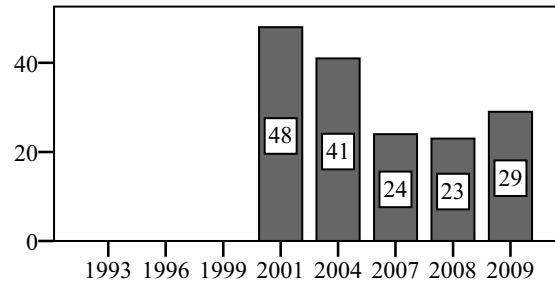
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	5,751	6,327	6,939	7,792	8,563	9,055	9,611	10,253
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	442	497	522	528	574	597	678	644
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.7%	7.9%	7.5%	7.5%	6.7%	6.6%	7.1%	6.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	9	5	.	6	4	7	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	3	6	24	9	6	4	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	3

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Health & Social Services Senior and Disabilities Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	610	.	.	556	768	1,394	1,554	1,174
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	266	315	331	363	341
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	48%	41%	24%	23%	29%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	.	42.0	48.1	48.6	52.9	48.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	0	1	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	0	1	0	1,191	833
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	288	453	760	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	.	.	457	760	1,191	833
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	237	315	.	0	0	0	607	1,017

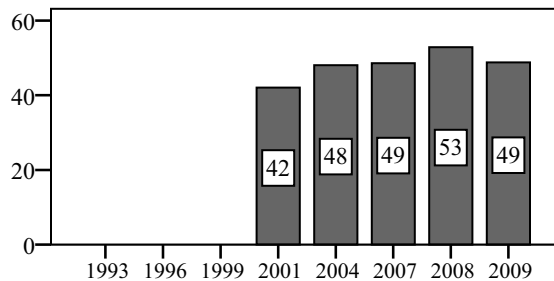
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Health & Social Services Senior and Disabilities Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	6,508	10,322	18,606	16,937	17,266
Integrated employment funding	.	.	.	2,995	3,915	3,855	3,483	3,249
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	.
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	13,454	14,017
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	3,512	6,406	12,229	0	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	6,508	10,322	18,606	16,937	17,266
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	0	.	6,508	10,322	18,606	16,937	17,266

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	1,646	1,587	1,595	1,592	1,741	1,529	1,492	1,590
Total number of closures with IDD	131	122	145	168	183	159	176	191
Closures into an employment setting	516	523	524	526	527	529	568	524
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	61	58	62	90	65	71	74	86
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	374	359	322	335	369	367	295	323
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	38	23	29	27	39	31	38	34
Closures with supported employment as a goal	92	82	67	83	79	48	60	72
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	46	44	19	40	44	26	37	42
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.0%	59.3%	61.9%	61.1%	58.8%	59.0%	65.8%	61.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	61.6%	71.6%	68.1%	76.9%	62.5%	69.6%	66.1%	71.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	31.3%	33.0%	32.9%	33.0%	30.3%	34.6%	38.1%	33.0%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	46.6%	47.5%	42.8%	53.6%	35.5%	44.7%	42.0%	45.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$415	\$433	\$414	\$422	\$425	\$458	\$469	\$441
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$220	\$195	\$255	\$253	\$232	\$284	\$272	\$287
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.6	33.3	32.4	32.6	31.9	32.2	32.8	31.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	25.0	21.6	25.2	24.1	23.2	24.9	25.2	25.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	80.4	80.6	79.9	79.3	77.8	77.4	82.8	75.0
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	9.5	8.9	9.5	13.6	9.6	10.4	10.8	12.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

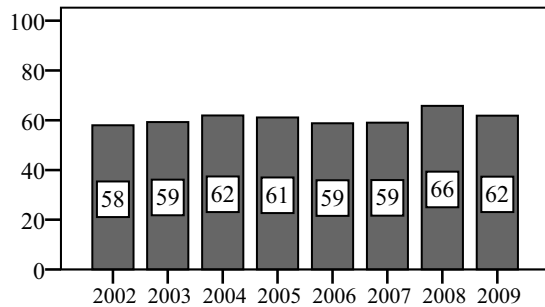
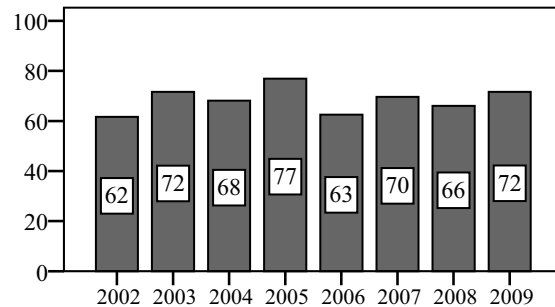


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	41	74.5%
Sheltered workshop	9	16.4%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	3.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	3.6%
Unpaid family worker	1	1.8%
Total	55	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	83	96.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	2.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	1	1.2%
Total	86	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	4,737	5,024	5,298	5,581	5,953	6,353	6,596
State unemployment rate	4.6%	4.4%	4.7%	5.6%	4.7%	3.7%	9.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

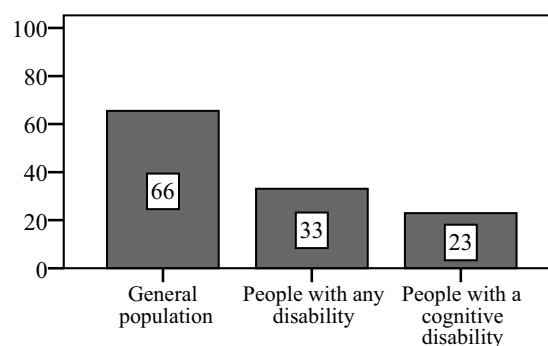
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	3,424,644	3,538,528	3,665,746	3,825,155	3,928,522	4,009,811	4,099,016
Number of people with any disability	381,689	398,815	424,255	426,637	444,845	408,254	398,886
Number of people with a cognitive disability	123,527	138,953	153,574	157,339	169,696	160,063	165,683
Number of people employed	2,329,292	2,425,694	2,546,789	2,684,284	2,714,631	2,832,830	2,684,121
Number of people with any disability who are employed	145,632	147,495	160,847	157,577	156,566	169,293	132,078
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	32,833	39,986	42,676	44,078	45,824	44,250	37,991
Percentage of all people who are employed	68.0%	68.6%	69.5%	70.2%	69.1%	70.6%	65.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.2%	37.0%	37.9%	36.9%	35.2%	41.5%	33.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26.6%	28.8%	27.8%	28.0%	27.0%	27.6%	22.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$33.1	\$34.5	\$35.9	\$37.6	\$38.6	\$39.2	\$38.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.0	\$24.2	\$26.9	\$26.5	\$27.7	\$30.7	\$28.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.6	\$18.8	\$19.0	\$18.6	\$21.4	\$18.9	\$20.9
Mean weekly hours worked	39	40	40	40	40	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	38	38	37	38	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	36	35	35	34	33	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	14.4%	13.2%	12.9%	12.8%	12.8%	13.4%	15.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.3%	24.1%	21.2%	22.1%	22.0%	24.5%	26.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	25.8%	27.6%	25.2%	24.4%	26.7%	32.0%	33.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

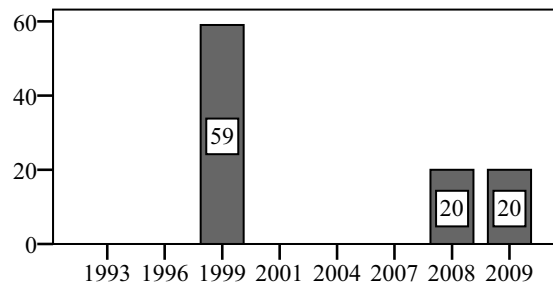
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	59,907	63,645	66,959	72,471	79,323	85,381	88,645	93,384
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,859	3,219	3,571	3,588	3,423	3,919	4,291	4,004
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.8%	5.1%	5.3%	5.0%	4.3%	4.6%	4.8%	4.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	90	20	8	16	19	15	11	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	99	90	102	107	92	72	57	48
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	38	39	40	23	32	29	18	16

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Economic Security Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	4,686	.	2,377	0	4,943	.	7,275	7,689
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	1,391	0	.	.	1,467	1,571
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	59%	.	.	.	20%	20%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	29.1	.	.	.	22.6	23.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	986	0	.	.	1110	1142
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	0	.	.	4,698	4,976
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	.	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	986	.	.	.	5,808	6,118
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	100	0	0	.	42	26

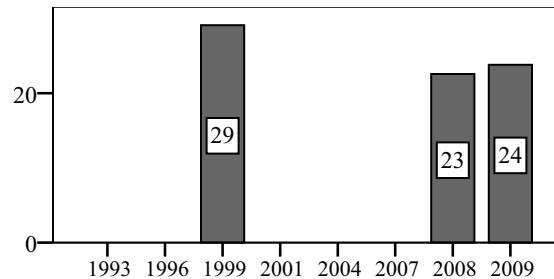
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Economic Security Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	7,439	.	10,542	.	.	.	84,101	87,787
Integrated employment funding	10,253	11,157
Facility-based work funding	0	.	6,236	6,298
Facility-based non-work funding	0	.	67,613	70,331
Community-based non-work funding	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	7,439	.	10,542	.	.	.	84,101	87,787
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	.	0	.	4,369	3,601
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	2,099	.	.	.	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	.	.	.	0	.	79,732	84,186

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Economic Security Division of Developmental Disabilities

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	7,907	7,202	6,708	6,921	7,798	7,660	7,638	5,259
Total number of closures with IDD	652	551	699	636	768	761	773	593
Closures into an employment setting	1,724	1,545	1,688	1,900	2,005	2,096	1,925	1,372
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	219	165	208	246	294	278	258	172
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,063	2,583	1,954	2,019	2,247	1,881	2,418	1,513
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	251	235	206	191	201	162	241	183
Closures with supported employment as a goal	855	702	629	793	976	851	750	327
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	117	85	86	115	117	78	69	29
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	36.0%	37.4%	46.3%	48.5%	47.2%	52.7%	44.3%	47.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	46.6%	41.3%	50.2%	56.3%	59.4%	63.2%	51.7%	48.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	21.8%	21.5%	25.2%	27.5%	25.7%	27.4%	25.2%	26.1%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	33.6%	29.9%	29.8%	38.7%	38.3%	36.5%	33.4%	29.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$311	\$312	\$304	\$315	\$325	\$350	\$378	\$366
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$232	\$222	\$219	\$199	\$215	\$255	\$282	\$239
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.7	33.0	32.8	31.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	29.5	29.7	29.4	26.8	27.7	28.3	28.0	25.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	31.7	27.7	29.4	31.9	32.5	33.1	29.6	20.8
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	4.0	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.0	2.6

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Economic Security Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

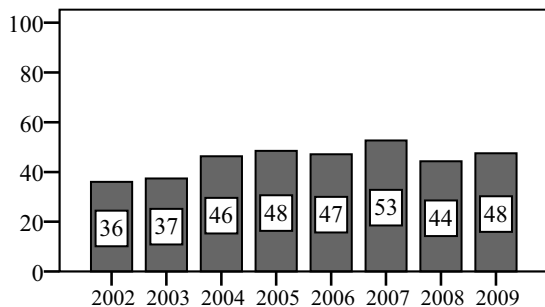
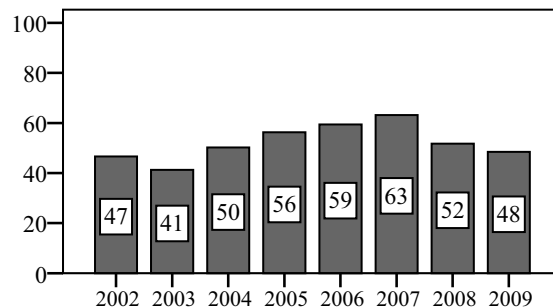


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	330	72.8%
Sheltered workshop	119	26.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	.4%
Unpaid family worker	1	.2%
Total	453	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	171	99.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	172	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	2,601	2,652	2,692	2,726	2,776	2,831	2,889
State unemployment rate	5.3%	4.5%	5.0%	6.2%	4.9%	5.5%	7.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

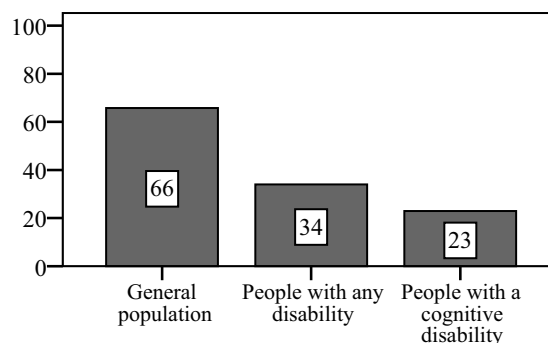
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	1,688,796	1,715,468	1,741,792	1,742,456	1,755,245	1,795,363	1,812,403
Number of people with any disability	284,223	323,646	313,072	319,272	314,772	281,012	289,621
Number of people with a cognitive disability	103,998	117,465	117,350	122,075	121,173	114,721	118,110
Number of people employed	1,158,223	1,160,538	1,184,118	1,185,897	1,181,196	1,216,929	1,192,134
Number of people with any disability who are employed	98,514	113,383	107,037	109,062	100,501	93,362	98,449
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23,192	33,603	25,233	32,298	27,925	24,544	27,136
Percentage of all people who are employed	68.6%	67.7%	68.0%	68.1%	67.3%	67.8%	65.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	34.7%	35.0%	34.2%	34.2%	31.9%	33.2%	34.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22.3%	28.6%	21.5%	26.5%	23.0%	21.4%	23.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.0	\$28.1	\$28.4	\$30.5	\$31.7	\$32.1	\$32.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.2	\$20.5	\$20.8	\$22.7	\$23.7	\$25.2	\$25.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.1	\$13.6	\$14.9	\$15.9	\$16.4	\$18.2	\$14.9
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	40	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	37	38	39	37	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	36	34	36	34	36	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	13.5%	16.1%	15.6%	14.6%	16.0%	15.2%	16.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.9%	29.5%	27.0%	26.1%	26.8%	27.1%	27.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.1%	37.5%	32.9%	32.4%	33.4%	34.8%	37.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

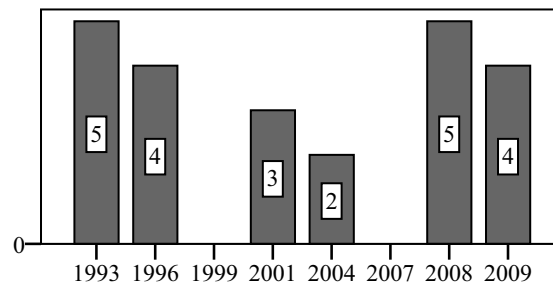
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	74,113	73,082	72,891	72,794	76,104	82,046	88,292	96,572
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,027	3,325	3,427	3,554	3,405	3,700	4,062	4,043
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.1%	4.5%	4.7%	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	161	23	9	14	19	27	6	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	84	81	92	107	84	58	49	33
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	60	54	51	50	31	20	22	14

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Human Services Division of Developmental Disabilities Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	4,286	5,910	.	5,892	11,281	.	1,397	1,394
Number of people served in integrated employment	219	258	124	181	192	.	73	56
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	5%	4%	.	3%	2%	.	5%	4%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	9.0	10.3	4.9	6.7	7.0	.	2.6	1.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,791	2,018	.	1,794	1,196	.	934	959
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,276	2,798	601	3,889	9,865	.	390	379
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	836	.	28	28	.	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	4,067	5,652	601	5,683	11,089	.	1,324	1,338
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	248	202	.	0	0	0	.	.

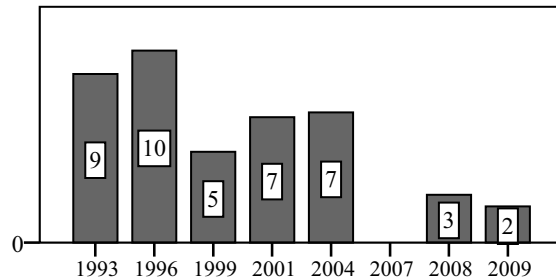
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Human Services Division of Developmental Disabilities Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	13,141	18,613	.	21,635	43,159	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	73	220	74	338	239	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	5,510	1,344	1,661	1,230	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	12,676	892	19,405	41,593	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	207	.	231	96	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	13,141	18,613	.	21,635	43,159	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	5,745	.	1,330	32,660	0	.	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	1,496	1,506	.	1,424	1,982	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	8,306	11,115	.	18,578	97	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	2,627	2	.	302	46,600	0	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services and Services for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	6,912	8,403	8,424	6,946	7,179	7,009	7,949	8,369
Total number of closures with IDD	546	609	735	600	619	567	741	721
Closures into an employment setting	2,328	2,563	2,778	2,697	2,846	2,656	2,794	2,711
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	141	133	168	176	197	130	153	162
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,389	2,114	2,026	1,577	1,814	1,772	2,484	1,905
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	184	254	244	193	216	192	299	191
Closures with supported employment as a goal	84	77	122	68	147	100	135	156
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	42	26	57	46	99	38	44	71
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.6%	54.8%	57.8%	63.1%	61.1%	60.0%	52.9%	58.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	43.4%	34.4%	40.8%	47.7%	47.7%	40.4%	33.8%	45.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.7%	30.5%	33.0%	38.8%	39.6%	37.9%	35.1%	32.4%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	25.8%	21.8%	22.9%	29.3%	31.8%	22.9%	20.6%	22.5%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$331	\$342	\$340	\$330	\$347	\$374	\$380	\$371
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$251	\$272	\$253	\$259	\$243	\$270	\$313	\$277
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	35.6	35.6	35.5	34.7	34.6	34.7	34.4	33.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	33.2	31.8	33.2	31.5	30.3	29.9	30.5	27.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	86.0	94.0	100.9	97.2	101.3	93.7	97.9	93.8
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	5.2	4.9	6.1	6.3	7.0	4.6	5.4	5.6

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services and Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

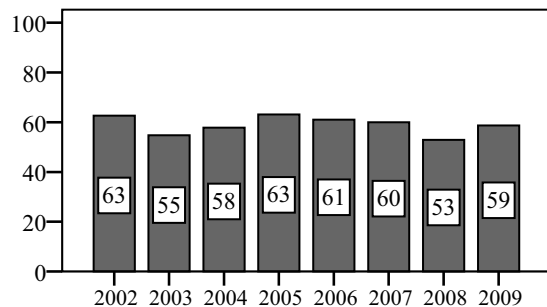
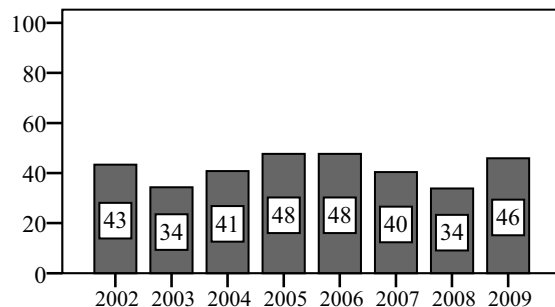


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	181	79.4%
Sheltered workshop	42	18.4%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	1.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.4%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	228	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	162	95.9%
Sheltered workshop	7	4.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	169	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	32,486	33,499	34,533	35,484	36,154	36,378	36,962
State unemployment rate	6.3%	5.2%	5.4%	6.7%	5.4%	5.4%	11.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

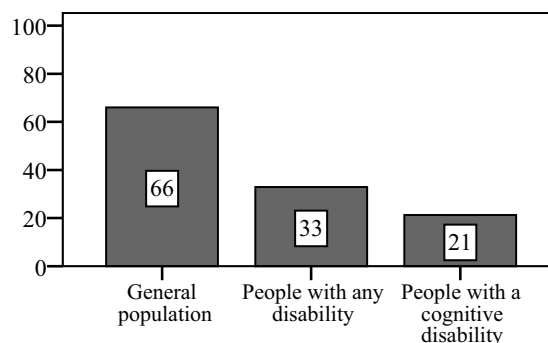
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	22,613,405	22,755,127	22,944,626	23,329,518	23,495,582	23,933,352	24,022,134
Number of people with any disability	2,303,240	2,279,471	2,351,928	2,361,517	2,366,926	1,915,674	1,909,938
Number of people with a cognitive disability	835,435	812,872	843,063	875,276	903,830	815,886	815,386
Number of people employed	15,164,076	15,394,873	15,524,277	16,137,851	16,182,506	16,530,841	15,855,306
Number of people with any disability who are employed	820,410	849,221	863,906	875,719	865,150	690,992	629,378
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	216,825	227,821	224,757	241,046	241,952	198,709	173,315
Percentage of all people who are employed	67.1%	67.7%	67.7%	69.2%	68.9%	69.1%	66.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	35.6%	37.3%	36.7%	37.1%	36.6%	36.1%	33.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26.0%	28.0%	26.7%	27.5%	26.8%	24.4%	21.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$38.8	\$40.3	\$42.2	\$42.7	\$44.8	\$45.4	\$44.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.6	\$30.9	\$30.7	\$30.4	\$32.4	\$34.1	\$33.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.2	\$23.5	\$21.8	\$22.6	\$25.2	\$23.1	\$23.8
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	37	37	37	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	35	34	34	33	33	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	12.1%	12.2%	12.3%	11.7%	11.1%	12.2%	13.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.3%	21.0%	21.4%	20.5%	20.0%	23.1%	23.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	26.6%	25.5%	25.3%	24.2%	24.7%	27.4%	28.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

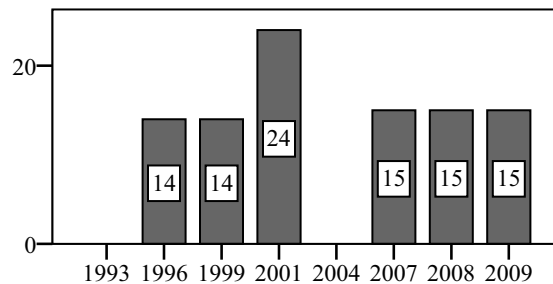
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	703,780	703,845	741,958	777,614	823,311	864,099	892,983	901,399
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	34,907	37,986	41,544	43,467	42,178	44,807	47,531	42,720
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.0%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%	4.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	1571	315	202	371	511	414	329	328
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	758	734	765	782	719	475	291	183
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	510	521	538	521	447	397	350	249

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Developmental Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	31,604	55,899	52,071	51,728	50,430	67,852	69,982	72,634
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	7,596	7,250	12,437	.	10,234	10,627	10,917
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	14%	14%	24%	.	15%	15%	15%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	23.8	21.9	36.0	.	28.1	28.9	29.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	4213	12690	.	11498	11063	11093
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	17,397	29,659	21,364	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	9,889	10,949	20,659	.	46,120	48,292	50,624
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	48,303	44,821	34,054	.	57,618	59,355	61,717
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.

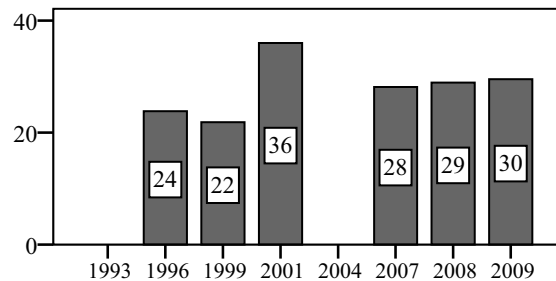
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Developmental Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	244,697	.	567,257	.	701,798	740,251	772,788
Integrated employment funding	.	.	.	79,493	.	90,594	96,259	94,200
Facility-based work funding	.	0	.	71,536	0	64,260	61,094	60,127
Facility-based non-work funding	.	168,449	267,430	212,276	0	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	76,247	44,813	203,952	0	546,944	582,897	618,461

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	244,697	.	567,257	.	701,798	740,251	772,788
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	.	415,715	0	726,257	397,715	439,701
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	56,415	59,216	53,704
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	.	0	0	25,950	26,250	25,996
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	12,418	.	151,542	0	183,892	209,048	226,202

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	42,281	41,191	41,081	40,591	40,038	39,474	48,736	35,422
Total number of closures with IDD	6,838	6,636	6,429	6,508	5,867	5,809	7,239	5,296
Closures into an employment setting	12,981	13,644	13,643	13,803	14,226	13,282	13,886	11,605
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	2,896	2,746	2,712	2,804	2,701	2,543	2,716	2,483
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	11,289	11,347	12,096	11,432	10,487	9,555	16,824	8,545
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	2,375	2,281	2,238	2,184	1,811	1,646	2,800	1,435
Closures with supported employment as a goal	4,333	4,154	3,954	4,064	3,657	3,343	4,429	3,466
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	3,420	3,269	3,096	3,163	2,903	2,730	3,562	2,824
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.5%	54.6%	53.0%	54.7%	57.6%	58.2%	45.2%	57.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	54.9%	54.6%	54.8%	56.2%	59.9%	60.7%	49.2%	63.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	30.7%	33.1%	33.2%	34.0%	35.5%	33.6%	28.5%	32.8%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	42.4%	41.4%	42.2%	43.1%	46.0%	43.8%	37.5%	46.9%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$286	\$286	\$293	\$307	\$326	\$343	\$354	\$345
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$190	\$200	\$198	\$208	\$212	\$223	\$225	\$216
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.7	28.1	28.5	29.2	30.2	30.5	30.0	29.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	27.9	27.9	27.7	28.3	28.8	28.5	28.2	27.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	37.1	38.5	38.0	38.2	39.2	36.3	37.8	31.4
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.4	6.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

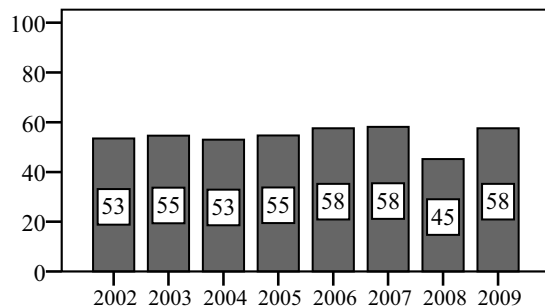
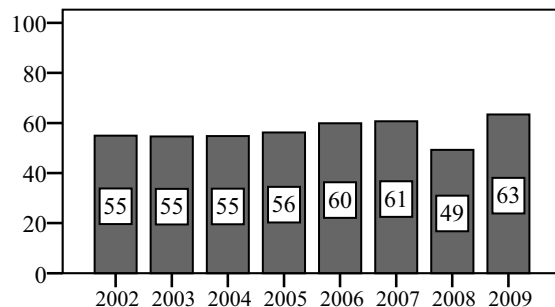


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	2168	99.1%
Sheltered workshop	11	.5%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	7	.3%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	2187	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	2480	99.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	2483	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	4,018	4,226	4,429	4,551	4,663	4,843	5,025
State unemployment rate	3.3%	2.9%	3.7%	6.0%	5.0%	3.8%	7.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

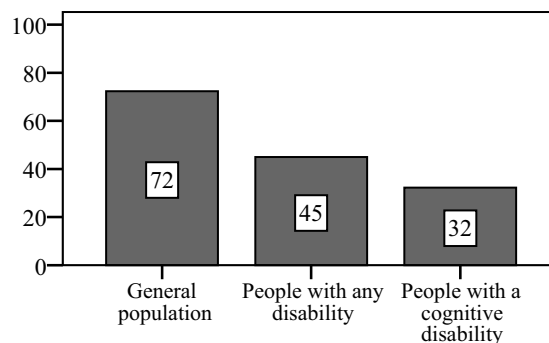
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	2,992,723	3,006,485	3,044,307	3,145,390	3,212,141	3,287,169	3,313,574
Number of people with any disability	262,019	291,625	295,323	329,207	328,608	262,715	262,667
Number of people with a cognitive disability	91,436	113,985	106,508	126,152	127,752	102,144	105,936
Number of people employed	2,204,112	2,187,033	2,253,722	2,351,340	2,405,596	2,502,250	2,395,604
Number of people with any disability who are employed	123,613	125,134	133,128	149,531	145,927	124,463	118,056
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34,375	39,977	37,669	45,377	45,307	36,585	34,186
Percentage of all people who are employed	73.6%	72.7%	74.0%	74.8%	74.9%	76.1%	72.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	47.2%	42.9%	45.1%	45.4%	44.4%	47.4%	44.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	37.6%	35.1%	35.4%	36.0%	35.5%	35.8%	32.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.8	\$37.4	\$38.4	\$39.7	\$41.1	\$42.4	\$42.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.4	\$27.7	\$27.2	\$27.2	\$29.0	\$32.5	\$30.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.5	\$19.8	\$21.8	\$20.2	\$21.6	\$23.2	\$20.8
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	40	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	38	37	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	35	35	34	34	33	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	8.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.9%	10.6%	10.7%	11.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	18.0%	21.5%	21.6%	21.7%	21.1%	21.5%	20.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	23.1%	26.6%	26.6%	27.0%	23.6%	26.3%	26.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

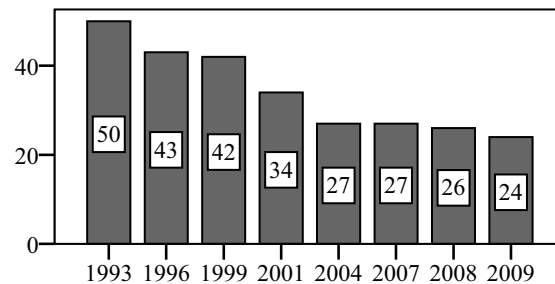
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	47,837	48,081	46,613	45,730	46,258	47,743	50,791	53,829
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,753	4,806	4,786	4,528	3,931	4,016	4,196	3,842
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9.9%	10.0%	10.3%	9.9%	8.5%	8.4%	8.3%	7.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	647	76	23	9	11	17	11	8
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	82	62	42	40	35	27	25	25
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	65	51	46	59	36	30	22	18

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Human Services Division for Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	4,566	5,200	6,347	6,645	7,163	5,731	5,623	5,899
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,293	2,232	2,694	2,232	1,969	1,573	1,516	1,401
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	50%	43%	42%	34%	27%	27%	26%	24%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	64.3	58.4	66.4	50.4	42.8	32.5	30.7	27.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	1374	906	.	1467	1527	1460	1427	1424
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	851	771	.	2,015	2,063	2,118	2,208	2,488
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	1,213	2,745	4,091	4,371	3,366	3,150	3,573
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,225	2,890	6,218	3,482	7,961	6,944	6,785	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,450	1,420	1,517	0	0	0	.	.

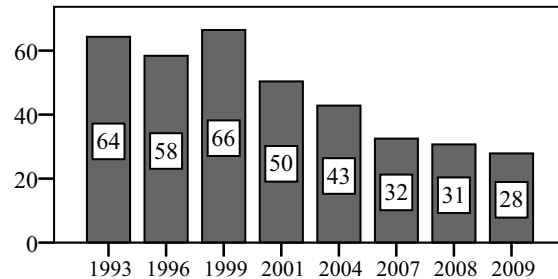
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Human Services Division for Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	21,159	32,425	41,592	.	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	9,714	12,955	14,543	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	9,872	.	0	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	9,597	11,386	0	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	21,159	32,425	41,592	.	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	16,261	5,909	0	0	0	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	16	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	5,003	16,163	35,683	0	0	0	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Human Services Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	7,640	6,867	6,670	7,117	6,944	7,404	8,118	7,005
Total number of closures with IDD	647	656	608	771	791	909	1,107	997
Closures into an employment setting	2,258	1,715	1,625	1,936	2,209	2,509	2,617	2,216
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	244	230	237	316	345	415	477	346
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,630	1,238	1,319	1,310	1,181	1,475	1,963	1,420
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	174	139	129	168	149	185	266	232
Closures with supported employment as a goal	389	304	363	384	336	463	614	532
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	114	131	114	143	128	212	304	295
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.1%	58.1%	55.2%	59.6%	65.2%	63.0%	57.1%	60.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	58.4%	62.3%	64.8%	65.3%	69.8%	69.2%	64.2%	59.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	29.6%	25.0%	24.4%	27.2%	31.8%	33.9%	32.2%	31.6%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	37.7%	35.1%	39.0%	41.0%	43.6%	45.7%	43.1%	34.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$278	\$291	\$296	\$296	\$301	\$309	\$332	\$343
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$187	\$198	\$195	\$206	\$202	\$192	\$196	\$187
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.3	29.0	28.4	28.8	28.8	28.2	28.3	27.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	23.2	23.6	24.3	24.2	24.2	22.7	22.2	19.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	50.2	37.7	35.3	41.5	46.3	51.6	53.0	44.1
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	5.4	5.1	5.2	6.8	7.2	8.5	9.7	6.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Human Services Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

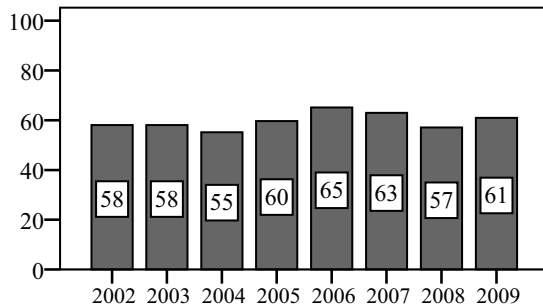
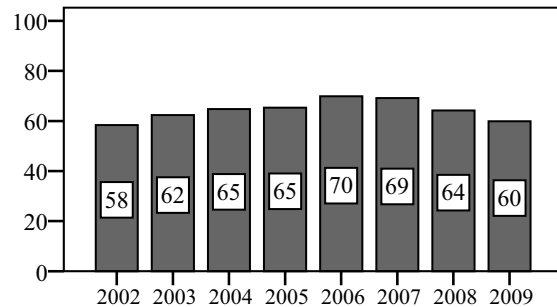


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	317	89.5%
Sheltered workshop	35	9.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.3%
Unpaid family worker	1	.3%
Total	354	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	338	97.7%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.3%
Homemaker	5	1.4%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	346	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	3,349	3,386	3,433	3,483	3,501	3,490	3,518
State unemployment rate	5.1%	3.2%	3.3%	5.5%	4.9%	4.5%	8.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

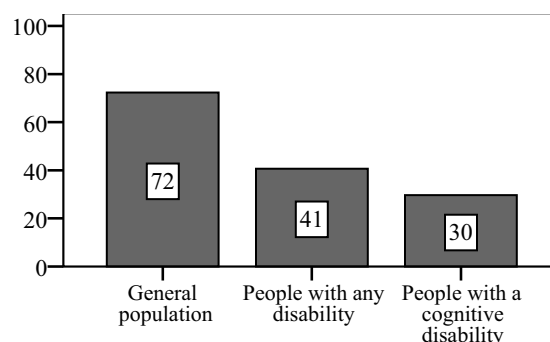
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	2,199,021	2,206,885	2,201,408	2,239,253	2,231,042	2,272,996	2,287,130
Number of people with any disability	196,766	193,999	214,735	223,216	219,655	183,498	187,328
Number of people with a cognitive disability	63,899	62,673	74,982	84,581	85,058	78,000	78,514
Number of people employed	1,606,155	1,616,734	1,619,310	1,664,420	1,666,639	1,703,938	1,653,685
Number of people with any disability who are employed	83,459	81,785	90,800	94,082	92,537	75,585	76,156
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22,643	22,781	25,691	29,576	30,095	23,153	23,299
Percentage of all people who are employed	73.0%	73.3%	73.6%	74.3%	74.7%	75.0%	72.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	42.4%	42.2%	42.3%	42.1%	42.1%	41.2%	40.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	35.4%	36.3%	34.3%	35.0%	35.4%	29.7%	29.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$45.7	\$48.1	\$49.5	\$50.2	\$52.4	\$53.7	\$53.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.0	\$30.7	\$33.0	\$32.8	\$33.9	\$35.7	\$35.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.2	\$22.9	\$24.5	\$26.6	\$24.4	\$21.4	\$23.8
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	36	35	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	32	34	31	31	31	30
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	7.5%	7.0%	7.2%	7.6%	7.0%	8.4%	9.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	17.8%	17.6%	20.4%	19.7%	18.8%	23.0%	23.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	19.5%	22.4%	22.7%	25.6%	23.6%	29.1%	32.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

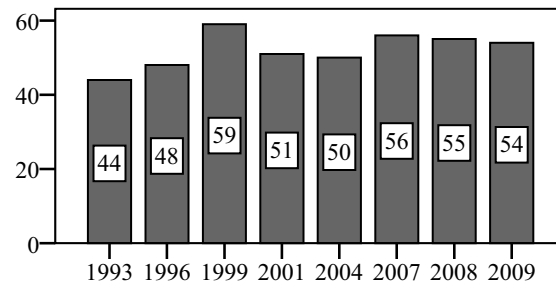
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	37,608	39,717	41,509	43,729	45,272	46,446	48,813	50,718
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,213	3,460	3,886	3,988	3,842	3,825	4,183	4,091
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.5%	8.7%	9.4%	9.1%	8.5%	8.2%	8.6%	8.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	88	20	3	11	9	9	6	12
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	132	134	147	147	171	130	99	57
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	38	36	41	43	23	23	30	28

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Developmental Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	5,908	6,098	5,520	7,028	7,570	8,433	8,801	9,090
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,584	2,897	3,271	3,618	3,791	4,701	4,858	4,915
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	44%	48%	59%	51%	50%	56%	55%	54%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	78.8	88.5	99.7	105.4	108.2	134.7	138.8	139.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,498	1,320	1,156	943	889	747	630	479
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,826	.	.	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	1,881	2,249	2,467	2,890	3,732	3,943	4,175
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,324	3,201	3,405	943	3,779	4,479	4,573	4,654
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	465	469	231	135	143	248	195	136

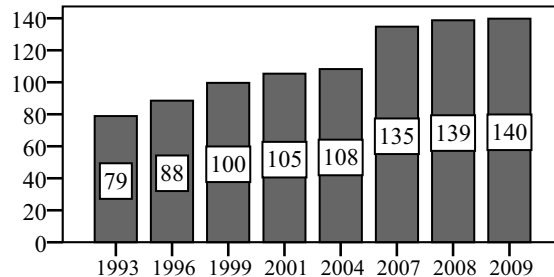
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Developmental Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	67,174	88,422	75,748	135,658	133,411	172,502	176,108	178,493
Integrated employment funding	20,999	45,355	41,805	49,568	55,123	69,378	72,496	69,836
Facility-based work funding	.	14,969	12,857	13,743	15,805	10,861	11,228	9,544
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	28,098	33,943	43,045	62,483	92,264	92,385	99,112

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	67,174	88,422	75,748	135,658	133,411	172,502	176,108	178,493
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	74,766	74,181	54,920	76,251	74,704	76,533	71,294
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	3,399	13,655	1,567	4,390	2,418	2,490	3,168	3,203
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	21,223	52,647	35,001	38,964	95,309	96,406	103,995

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Social Services, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, and Board of Education and Services for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	4,450	5,246	3,777	3,496	3,538	3,604	3,773	4,052
Total number of closures with IDD	521	597	454	382	422	405	454	516
Closures into an employment setting	1,853	1,932	1,509	1,366	1,374	1,446	1,575	1,523
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	226	235	157	142	134	138	133	157
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	988	1,384	866	826	831	856	833	1,033
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	137	164	136	90	129	120	152	183
Closures with supported employment as a goal	245	249	173	203	166	167	161	166
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	86	81	50	53	62	53	63	69
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	65.2%	58.3%	63.5%	62.3%	62.3%	62.8%	65.4%	59.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	62.3%	58.9%	53.6%	61.2%	51.0%	53.5%	46.7%	46.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	41.6%	36.8%	40.0%	39.1%	38.8%	40.1%	41.7%	37.6%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	43.4%	39.4%	34.6%	37.2%	31.8%	34.1%	29.3%	30.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$192	\$402	\$433	\$470	\$532	\$528	\$628	\$608
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$239	\$230	\$230	\$224	\$243	\$239	\$286	\$276
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	14.6	28.2	28.8	29.2	30.9	30.3	31.5	30.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	13.9	24.1	24.1	23.7	23.9	25.0	25.6	24.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	53.6	55.5	43.1	39.0	39.3	41.3	45.0	43.3
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	6.5	6.7	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Social Services, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, and Board of Education and Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

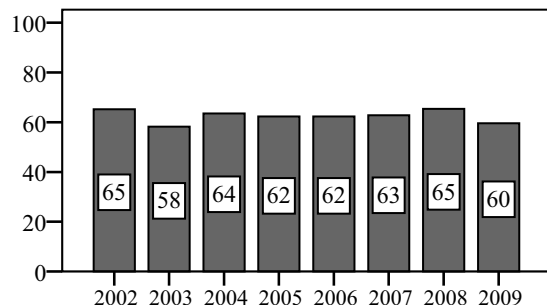
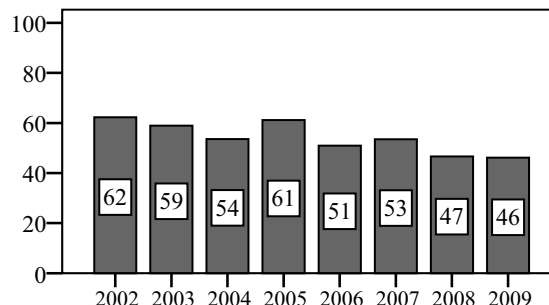


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	227	91.2%
Sheltered workshop	20	8.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	249	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	156	99.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	157	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	751	775	796	817	842	862	885
State unemployment rate	4.0%	3.5%	3.4%	4.4%	4.2%	3.3%	8.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

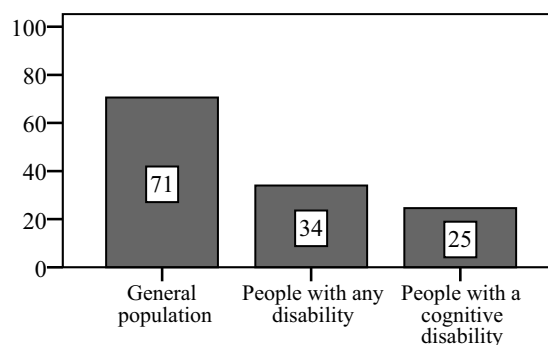
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	512,309	526,234	537,548	528,817	547,664	556,268	565,020
Number of people with any disability	57,576	64,635	63,237	64,022	63,345	58,915	59,269
Number of people with a cognitive disability	19,954	23,244	20,275	22,523	23,970	22,653	25,483
Number of people employed	373,700	380,889	390,649	383,524	393,414	405,048	398,647
Number of people with any disability who are employed	24,878	26,754	27,218	24,088	22,247	26,933	20,129
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	6,878	7,708	7,157	7,854	7,529	7,376	6,263
Percentage of all people who are employed	72.9%	72.4%	72.7%	72.5%	71.8%	72.8%	70.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	43.2%	41.4%	43.0%	37.6%	35.1%	45.7%	34.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.5%	33.2%	35.3%	34.9%	31.4%	32.6%	24.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.1	\$37.8	\$39.9	\$40.4	\$41.0	\$41.6	\$41.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.2	\$26.2	\$31.0	\$26.0	\$27.4	\$27.8	\$29.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.1	\$21.2	\$23.8	\$21.5	\$19.9	\$20.5	\$30.8
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	40	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	37	38	35	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	35	34	35	34	35	35
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	7.9%	9.3%	9.8%	10.7%	9.5%	10.4%	10.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	17.1%	20.6%	20.6%	21.3%	18.4%	18.3%	20.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	20.5%	27.5%	25.9%	20.9%	25.3%	27.8%	27.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

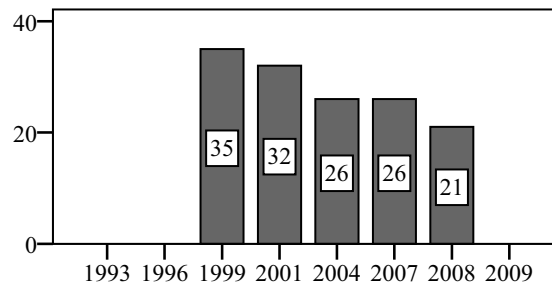
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	9,592	10,141	10,664	11,176	11,868	12,600	13,461	14,291
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	689	745	842	901	804	890	1,049	981
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.2%	7.3%	7.9%	8.1%	6.8%	7.1%	7.8%	6.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	6	2	0	0	0	0	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	46	38	39	42	41	29	29	26
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	11	10	8	11	9	9	7	4

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Health and Social Services Division of Developmental Disabilities Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	859	.	1,197	1,237	1,379	1,546	1,913	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	275	422	402	360	400	403	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	35%	32%	26%	26%	21%	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	37.9	56.0	50.5	43.4	46.4	46.2	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	332	521	522	613	1072	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	416	227	434	444	377	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	0	0	.	20	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	800	748	748	1,019	1,077	1,449	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.

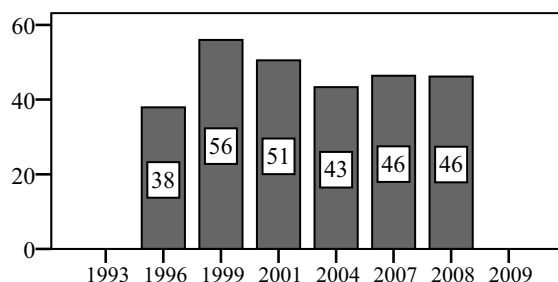
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Health and Social Services Division of Developmental Disabilities Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	14,215	15,392	24,302	26,080	.	.
Integrated employment funding	45	.	4,256	3,772	3,784	4,942	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	.	4,263	7,439	14,341	13,205	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	5,695	4,094	5,946	6,249	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	0	1,402	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	14,215	15,392	24,302	26,080	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	12,626	8,124	5,386	8,705	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	7,116	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	2,205	.	1,589	7,268	18,917	10,183	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division for the Visually Impaired

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	2,390	2,231	2,196	2,341	2,210	2,242	2,282	2,735
Total number of closures with IDD	248	260	257	251	250	267	252	312
Closures into an employment setting	852	869	808	844	853	863	925	927
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	134	113	127	120	121	130	133	124
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	595	455	472	596	484	460	390	518
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	59	74	68	65	59	44	46	63
Closures with supported employment as a goal	133	83	61	61	47	70	136	163
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	56	40	41	41	36	35	57	54
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.9%	65.6%	63.1%	58.6%	63.8%	65.2%	70.3%	64.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	69.4%	60.4%	65.1%	64.9%	67.2%	74.7%	74.3%	66.3%
Percentage of all closures into employment	35.6%	39.0%	36.8%	36.1%	38.6%	38.5%	40.5%	33.9%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	54.0%	43.5%	49.4%	47.8%	48.4%	48.7%	52.8%	39.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

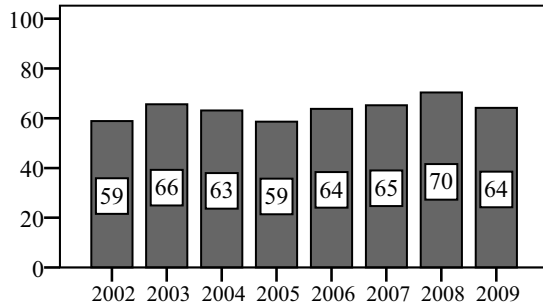
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$309	\$290	\$309	\$314	\$322	\$325	\$331	\$320
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$237	\$232	\$250	\$245	\$225	\$256	\$241	\$242
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.5	32.4	33.0	32.5	32.9	33.1	32.7	31.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	31.2	30.2	31.4	30.2	28.5	30.4	28.4	29.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	105.7	106.3	97.3	100.3	100.0	99.8	105.9	104.7
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	16.6	13.8	15.3	14.3	14.2	15.0	15.2	14.0

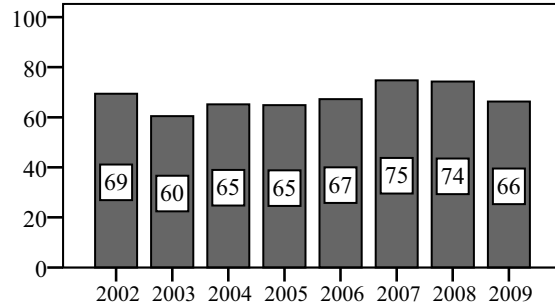
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division for the Visually Impaired

**Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends
for All VR Customers**



**Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends
for VR Customers with IDD**



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	136	97.8%
Sheltered workshop	3	2.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	139	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	124	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	124	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	568	570	573	563	582	588	600
State unemployment rate	7.9%	6.3%	6.4%	7.0%	6.5%	5.7%	10.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

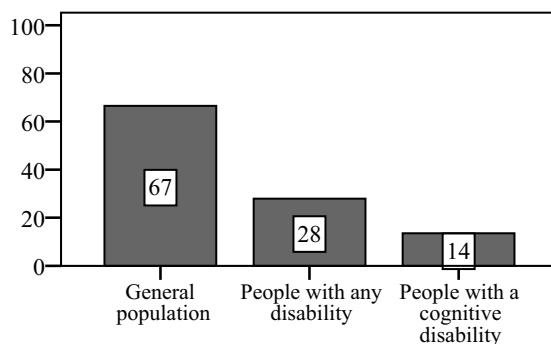
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	366,609	354,178	341,966	376,567	383,700	416,017	422,734
Number of people with any disability	41,169	38,668	37,120	39,902	42,207	35,502	41,110
Number of people with a cognitive disability	15,416	16,076	13,154	15,460	15,148	15,039	16,565
Number of people employed	250,696	249,652	235,871	265,652	276,580	290,865	281,308
Number of people with any disability who are employed	15,402	13,160	12,996	12,646	14,442	11,089	11,470
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	4,315	4,129	2,825	2,589	3,839	3,322	2,242
Percentage of all people who are employed	68.4%	70.5%	69.0%	70.5%	72.1%	69.9%	66.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	37.4%	34.0%	35.0%	31.7%	34.2%	31.2%	27.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.0%	25.7%	21.5%	16.7%	25.3%	22.1%	13.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$46.5	\$52.5	\$55.0	\$54.6	\$57.5	\$57.5	\$60.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.3	\$38.9	\$32.4	\$32.5	\$37.7	\$44.4	\$34.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.2	\$39.5	\$18.2	\$17.5	\$20.2	\$22.4	\$20.4
Mean weekly hours worked	40	41	41	41	41	41	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	35	36	36	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	38	30	31	29	32	30
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	16.7%	15.7%	15.5%	15.8%	14.2%	15.2%	15.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	31.3%	39.4%	31.0%	34.5%	34.1%	33.2%	39.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	37.1%	53.2%	36.9%	43.7%	44.1%	41.7%	50.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

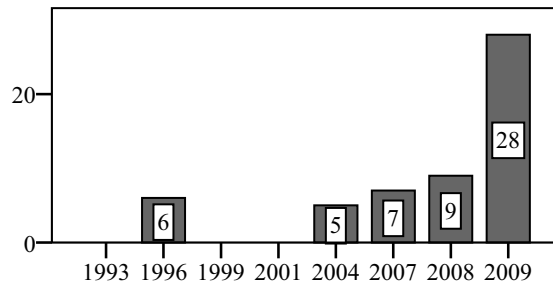
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	17,096	17,066	17,578	17,845	18,468	19,433	20,500	22,013
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	506	549	704	756	663	720	789	810
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.0%	3.2%	4.0%	4.2%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	16	3	5	6	.	0	.	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	9	5	5	0	.	.	.	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	5	7	7	3	4	4	.	.

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department on Disability Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	1,893	1,287	.	.	1,205	1,449	1,490	1,522
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	72	.	53	62	98	140	422
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	6%	.	.	5%	7%	9%	28%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	13.3	.	9.3	11.2	16.7	23.7	70.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	308	.	237	205	394	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	720	.	948	832	731	1,028	1,476
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	105	.	60	115	148	240	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	1,133	.	1,185	.	1,273	1,268	1,476
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	218	25	.	0	0	0	.	.

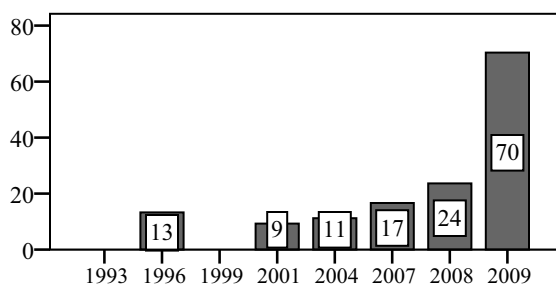
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department on Disability Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	3,264	.	.	3,068	9,680	.	28,704
Integrated employment funding	500	3,099	.	6,053
Facility-based work funding	.	0	.	0	0	2,881	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	350	5,134	.	21,966
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	150	3,700	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	3,264	.	.	3,068	9,680	.	28,704
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	.	0	0	5,734	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	0	.	0	0	9,081	.	28,704

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services Administration

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	1,729	2,467	2,009	2,493	2,280	2,189	2,358	1,706
Total number of closures with IDD	87	112	74	92	67	69	77	51
Closures into an employment setting	709	729	734	736	695	575	576	410
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	44	31	29	41	27	34	32	22
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	298	437	314	507	445	397	346	319
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	9	20	9	27	23	19	14	18
Closures with supported employment as a goal	22	56	6	30	40	29	42	21
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	3	8	1	16	6	8	14	4
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	70.4%	62.5%	70.0%	59.2%	61.0%	59.2%	62.5%	56.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	83.0%	60.8%	76.3%	60.3%	54.0%	64.2%	69.6%	55.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	41.0%	29.6%	36.5%	29.5%	30.5%	26.3%	24.4%	24.0%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	50.6%	27.7%	39.2%	44.6%	40.3%	49.3%	41.6%	43.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$360	\$394	\$414	\$431	\$439	\$465	\$443	\$419
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$305	\$321	\$339	\$373	\$371	\$359	\$286	\$332
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	35.5	37.6	38.2	38.0	36.9	37.4	36.7	34.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	33.9	34.5	36.5	34.3	31.2	33.9	31.3	30.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	124.6	129.4	132.6	126.4	118.7	97.7	97.3	68.4
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	7.7	5.5	5.2	7.0	4.6	5.8	5.4	3.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services Administration

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

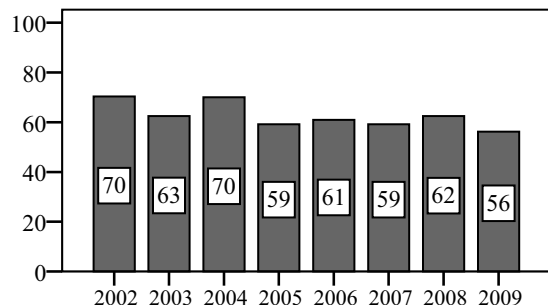
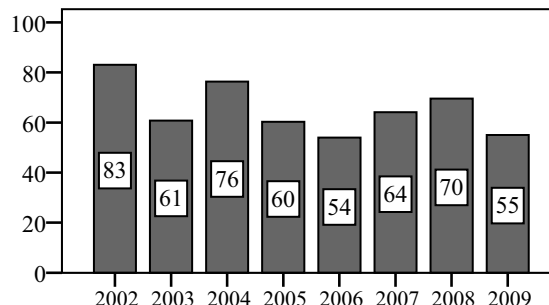


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	57	86.4%
Sheltered workshop	7	10.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	3.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	66	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	22	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	22	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	15,186	15,759	16,355	17,019	17,768	18,200	18,538
State unemployment rate	4.8%	3.9%	4.8%	5.1%	3.8%	4.1%	10.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

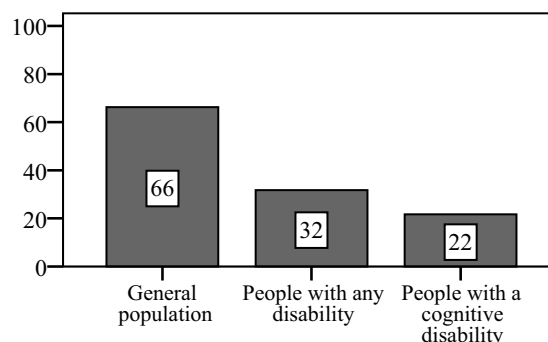
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	10,353,274	10,602,728	10,870,741	11,177,247	11,255,478	11,354,202	11,482,569
Number of people with any disability	1,180,865	1,200,878	1,319,588	1,353,550	1,278,848	1,077,500	1,089,189
Number of people with a cognitive disability	411,176	443,095	486,410	495,303	469,158	435,645	447,511
Number of people employed	7,142,052	7,348,496	7,543,073	7,950,522	7,952,606	7,982,899	7,608,825
Number of people with any disability who are employed	440,659	439,407	481,692	528,471	476,537	382,885	345,855
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	116,428	116,739	134,738	138,259	129,605	104,778	97,190
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.0%	69.3%	69.4%	71.1%	70.7%	70.3%	66.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	37.3%	36.6%	36.5%	39.0%	37.3%	35.5%	31.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.3%	26.3%	27.7%	27.9%	27.6%	24.1%	21.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$33.2	\$34.1	\$35.5	\$37.1	\$38.7	\$38.4	\$37.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.4	\$25.1	\$26.7	\$26.7	\$28.1	\$28.7	\$26.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.6	\$18.5	\$19.7	\$20.3	\$21.4	\$22.2	\$20.7
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	39	38	38	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	35	37	35	35	34	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	12.1%	11.1%	12.0%	11.3%	11.0%	12.2%	14.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.4%	21.7%	23.9%	21.7%	20.8%	24.4%	25.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.6%	29.2%	28.4%	27.0%	24.8%	30.3%	30.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

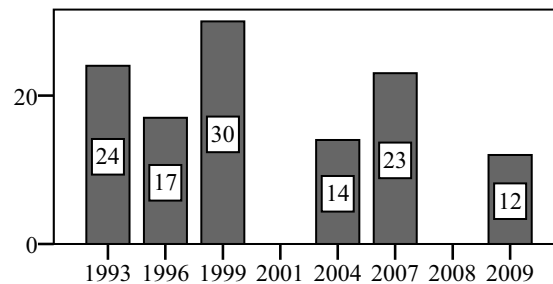
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	240,879	258,406	274,949	296,484	317,008	327,657	336,383	361,438
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9,245	10,264	11,094	11,610	11,080	12,752	13,128	11,520
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	3.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	380	67	34	81	61	35	32	38
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	552	511	449	448	357	352	279	218
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	149	153	136	120	99	99	63	67

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Agency for Persons with Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	10,097	13,537	11,568	13,832	18,325	18,692	.	23,382
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,472	2,315	3,463	0	2,627	4,299	.	3,789
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	24%	17%	30%	.	14%	23%	.	12%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	18.0	16.1	22.9	.	15.1	23.6	.	20.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	8405	0	.	10889	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	3,674	.	0	4,389	5,119	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	7,625	11,222	8,405	.	15,698	16,008	.	19,593
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	4,405	1,443	.	0	12,000	20,249	.	.

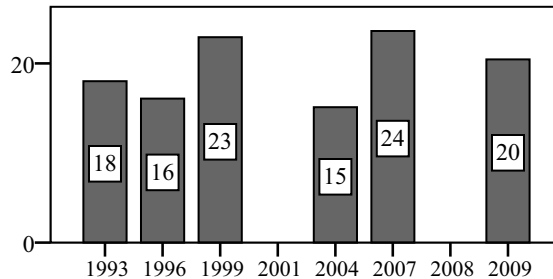
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Agency for Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	29,001	44,825	46,197	.	95,204	.	.	162,348
Integrated employment funding	.	5,946	7,958	.	6,912	.	.	14,558
Facility-based work funding	.	0	39,690	0	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	8,976	.	0	18,187	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	29,001	44,825	46,197	.	95,204	.	.	162,348
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	4,547	0	0	0	.	148
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	0	41,650	0	0	0	.	14,410

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division of Blind Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	37,080	37,576	33,783	34,099	33,471	34,677	39,660	27,437
Total number of closures with IDD	2,118	2,124	1,896	2,134	2,370	2,303	2,411	1,907
Closures into an employment setting	10,358	10,708	9,767	10,472	11,488	12,315	13,140	7,096
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	691	694	678	806	890	828	761	436
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	8,946	9,154	7,994	7,732	7,354	7,515	10,088	8,172
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	909	848	695	703	824	794	962	825
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,779	1,759	1,501	1,516	1,786	1,931	2,108	1,498
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	880	853	655	723	913	983	994	681
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.7%	53.9%	55.0%	57.5%	61.0%	62.1%	56.6%	46.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	43.2%	45.0%	49.4%	53.4%	51.9%	51.0%	44.2%	34.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.9%	28.5%	28.9%	30.7%	34.3%	35.5%	33.1%	25.9%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	32.6%	32.7%	35.8%	37.8%	37.6%	36.0%	31.6%	22.9%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$332	\$335	\$334	\$346	\$374	\$405	\$424	\$375
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$178	\$177	\$183	\$177	\$188	\$191	\$191	\$183
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.2	34.2	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.5	31.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	25.8	25.5	25.5	24.9	25.0	24.2	23.6	22.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	62.1	62.9	56.1	58.9	63.6	67.5	71.7	38.3
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.2	2.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division of Blind Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

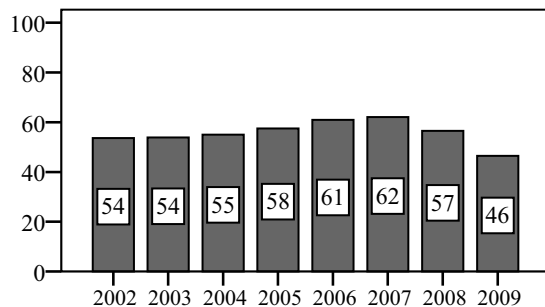
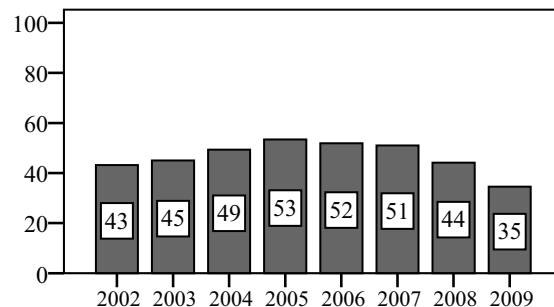


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	882	97.1%
Sheltered workshop	19	2.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	3	.3%
Unpaid family worker	2	.2%
Total	908	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	436	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	436	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	7,685	8,046	8,395	8,685	9,133	9,523	9,829
State unemployment rate	4.5%	4.0%	4.0%	4.7%	5.3%	4.4%	9.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

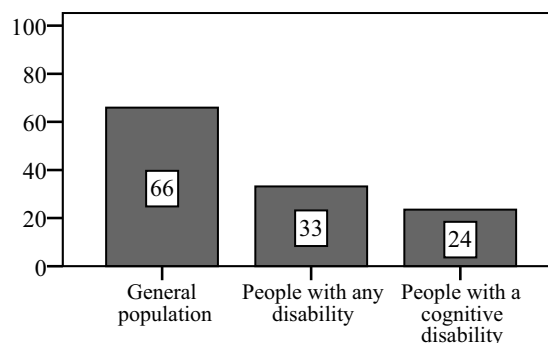
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	5,581,782	5,690,140	5,867,640	6,022,404	6,115,467	6,270,684	6,320,297
Number of people with any disability	643,451	632,599	722,873	740,551	734,607	631,246	628,425
Number of people with a cognitive disability	218,387	224,295	253,393	269,409	273,140	238,179	249,795
Number of people employed	3,906,416	3,966,756	4,064,302	4,201,569	4,260,307	4,411,393	4,168,892
Number of people with any disability who are employed	222,945	210,804	257,862	263,933	248,047	249,620	208,254
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	55,863	51,731	68,627	71,991	67,617	67,754	58,788
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.0%	69.7%	69.3%	69.8%	69.7%	70.3%	66.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	34.6%	33.3%	35.7%	35.6%	33.8%	39.5%	33.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.6%	23.1%	27.1%	26.7%	24.8%	28.4%	23.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.8	\$35.5	\$36.8	\$37.4	\$39.0	\$40.3	\$39.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.6	\$28.1	\$26.4	\$26.8	\$27.4	\$29.3	\$28.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.0	\$23.2	\$19.7	\$21.0	\$21.0	\$21.4	\$18.8
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	40	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	38	39	38	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	35	36	36	35	34	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	11.2%	12.7%	12.7%	12.9%	12.4%	12.8%	14.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.3%	24.7%	25.8%	25.8%	25.2%	26.2%	27.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.2%	28.4%	31.6%	30.9%	29.8%	29.7%	30.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

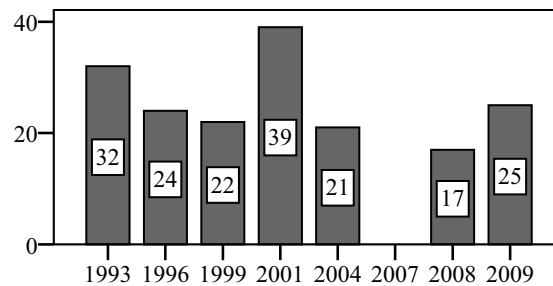
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	156,269	161,007	162,467	167,352	171,498	176,985	183,836	197,246
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,306	7,938	8,244	8,064	6,990	7,145	7,090	6,830
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.7%	4.9%	5.1%	4.8%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	240	79	23	21	28	27	22	16
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	356	465	482	349	256	206	184	194
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	105	94	77	75	60	50	40	36

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	6,764	6,214	11,666	11,161	15,695	.	10,957	11,259
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,147	1,486	2,605	4,331	3,224	.	1,866	2,759
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	32%	24%	22%	39%	21%	.	17%	25%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	31.1	20.2	33.5	51.6	36.5	.	19.3	28.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	3669	50	.	3405	3621	.	479	2791
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	948	9,396	.	3,425	5,739	.	2,423	6,117
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	3,111	.	6,189	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	4,617	5,704	9,061	6,830	12,471	.	9,091	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	0	865	882	962	0	3,180	4,190

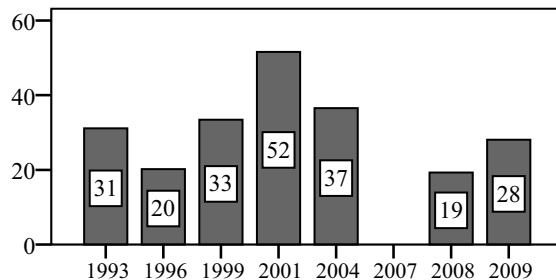
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	47,106	.	.	93,718	96,453	.	153,790	.
Integrated employment funding	10,239	.	12,799	18,850	20,601	.	14,038	.
Facility-based work funding	.	0	.	9,331	14,110	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	46,509	53,595	0	33,746	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	8,146	.	106,006	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	47,106	.	.	93,718	96,453	.	153,790	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	51,370	39,574	12,065	0	30,124	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	20,158	.	31,172	35,351	14,163	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	2	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	17,035	16,874	70,226	0	124,575	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	14,371	13,277	12,873	13,375	12,188	12,289	12,042	13,022
Total number of closures with IDD	2,710	2,728	2,510	2,866	2,831	2,900	2,848	2,810
Closures into an employment setting	3,912	4,161	4,586	4,828	4,591	4,545	4,668	4,302
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	933	934	1,023	1,127	1,168	1,225	1,169	972
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,713	4,067	3,483	4,172	3,314	3,238	2,794	3,025
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,119	1,185	919	1,079	961	937	877	876
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,001	986	1,001	1,163	943	917	834	647
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	410	412	383	441	380	394	374	268
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	51.3%	50.6%	56.8%	53.6%	58.1%	58.4%	62.6%	58.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	45.5%	44.1%	52.7%	51.1%	54.9%	56.7%	57.1%	52.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.2%	31.3%	35.6%	36.1%	37.7%	37.0%	38.8%	33.0%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	34.4%	34.2%	40.8%	39.3%	41.3%	42.2%	41.0%	34.6%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$241	\$249	\$255	\$268	\$288	\$296	\$314	\$307
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$198	\$205	\$215	\$222	\$235	\$236	\$253	\$243
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.8	30.2	31.0	32.6	33.6	33.4	33.9	32.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	30.3	29.3	31.0	31.5	32.0	31.7	31.8	30.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	45.8	47.9	51.9	52.9	49.1	47.6	48.2	43.8
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	10.9	10.8	11.6	12.3	12.5	12.8	12.1	9.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

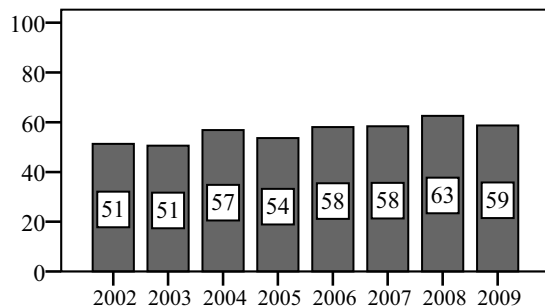
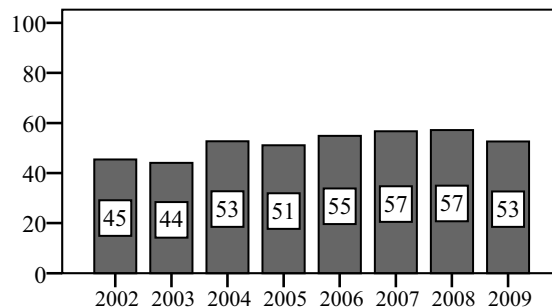


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1065	84.7%
Sheltered workshop	149	11.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	8	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	22	1.8%
Unpaid family worker	13	1.0%
Total	1257	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	931	95.7%
Sheltered workshop	1	.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	3	.3%
Unpaid family worker	34	3.5%
Total	973	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	1,212	1,210	1,225	1,258	1,273	1,277	1,295
State unemployment rate	6.4%	5.6%	4.6%	4.3%	2.8%	2.6%	6.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

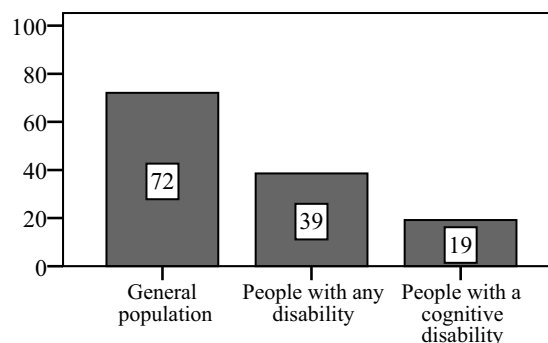
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	775,860	774,361	789,376	786,910	796,095	799,694	797,211
Number of people with any disability	77,928	73,089	74,470	77,510	79,328	55,723	60,925
Number of people with a cognitive disability	25,947	28,173	22,353	27,124	25,045	20,333	21,225
Number of people employed	547,516	550,108	565,225	569,446	573,647	595,968	574,385
Number of people with any disability who are employed	31,927	25,849	30,698	31,728	35,098	23,633	23,510
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	8,144	7,164	6,667	7,875	6,068	5,969	4,069
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.6%	71.0%	71.6%	72.4%	72.1%	74.5%	72.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	41.0%	35.4%	41.2%	40.9%	44.2%	42.4%	38.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	31.4%	25.4%	29.8%	29.0%	24.2%	29.4%	19.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$33.3	\$34.8	\$35.7	\$38.3	\$38.9	\$40.8	\$39.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.4	\$28.9	\$29.5	\$28.5	\$31.3	\$29.0	\$31.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.0	\$20.2	\$24.4	\$17.8	\$27.7	\$15.4	\$17.0
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	36	38	35	39	33	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	34	36	30	35	27	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.3%	10.0%	9.6%	9.3%	7.7%	9.8%	10.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.3%	23.1%	21.9%	23.1%	19.9%	24.2%	23.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.9%	28.6%	30.0%	32.9%	26.8%	29.0%	31.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

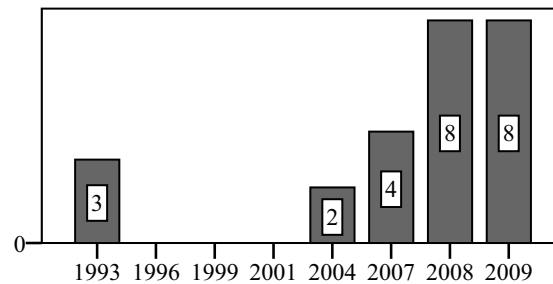
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,276	12,161	13,201	14,607	15,371	16,421	17,287	18,460
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	729	671	656	723	746	893	963	911
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.5%	5.5%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	5.4%	5.6%	4.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	8	7	3	8	9	9	6	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	31	25	17	14	7	10	9	7
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	21	14	12	13	9	10	11	4

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Health Developmental Disabilities Division

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	1,061	.	.	0	1,183	2,865	2,643	2,249
Number of people served in integrated employment	33	.	.	0	22	116	222	180
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	3%	.	.	.	2%	4%	8%	8%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	2.8	.	.	.	1.7	9.1	17.2	13.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	0	.	116	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	0	440	1,499	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	1,161	2,804	2,421	2,046
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,062	.	.	.	1,601	4,419	2,421	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	259	.	.	0	0	0	.	.

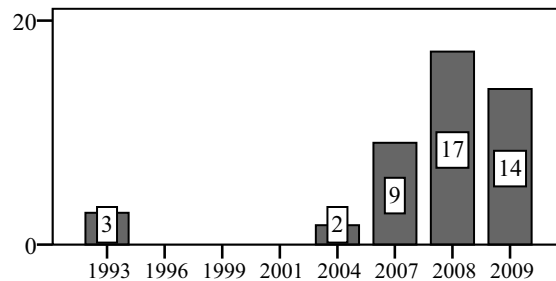
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Health Developmental Disabilities Division

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	9,413	.	.	.	24,177	100,255	21,591	19,995
Integrated employment funding	178	960	1,500	1,525
Facility-based work funding	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	0	19,942	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	17,163	73,126	20,091	18,470

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	9,413	.	.	.	24,177	100,255	21,591	19,995
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	.	1,102	1,719	1,409	768
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	.	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	.	.	.	2,307	92,309	19,948	19,020

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Vocational Rehabilitation & Services for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	1,595	1,659	2,267	1,949	2,215	2,385	1,577	1,805
Total number of closures with IDD	188	223	266	206	257	295	163	191
Closures into an employment setting	491	579	738	695	667	577	589	479
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	71	93	91	81	80	71	67	40
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	513	424	725	492	665	1,070	445	672
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	85	76	107	72	110	164	57	113
Closures with supported employment as a goal	27	26	43	33	22	22	17	10
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	11	7	21	17	9	12	4	5
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	48.9%	57.7%	50.4%	58.6%	50.1%	35.0%	57.0%	41.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	45.5%	55.0%	46.0%	52.9%	42.1%	30.2%	54.0%	26.1%
Percentage of all closures into employment	30.8%	34.9%	32.6%	35.7%	30.1%	24.2%	37.3%	26.5%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	37.8%	41.7%	34.2%	39.3%	31.1%	24.1%	41.1%	20.9%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$84	\$272	\$297	\$317	\$352	\$380	\$393	\$425
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$151	\$170	\$181	\$162	\$192	\$208	\$233	\$312
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	8.5	27.2	29.2	30.8	30.9	31.9	31.9	31.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	7.8	22.7	23.6	22.5	24.6	26.1	26.4	26.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	39.6	46.0	58.4	54.6	52.2	45.0	45.7	37.0
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	5.7	7.4	7.2	6.4	6.3	5.5	5.2	3.1

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation & Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

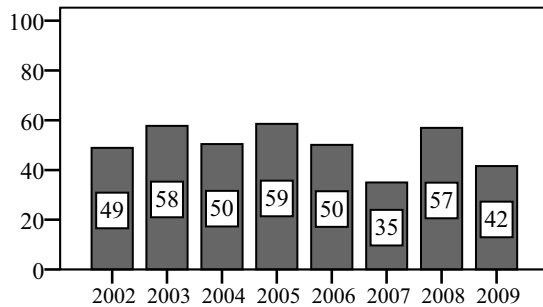
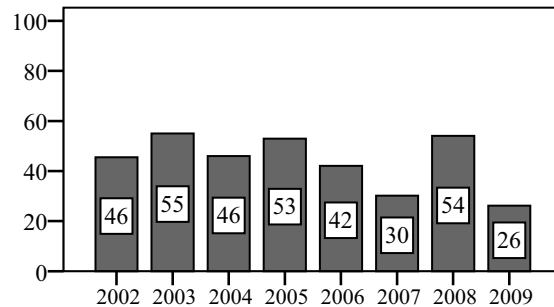


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	67	74.4%
Sheltered workshop	17	18.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	3.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	3	3.3%
Total	90	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	40	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	40	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	1,229	1,276	1,321	1,366	1,429	1,496	1,546
State unemployment rate	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	5.4%	3.8%	2.7%	8.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

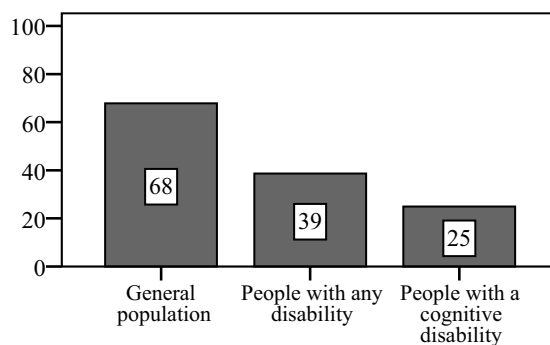
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	856,638	876,271	912,800	920,125	928,080	961,251	968,416
Number of people with any disability	118,302	110,969	120,957	115,072	110,709	99,556	102,466
Number of people with a cognitive disability	44,859	39,539	47,088	48,834	42,576	43,985	44,230
Number of people employed	612,248	620,720	648,831	673,442	677,065	703,443	656,729
Number of people with any disability who are employed	55,976	45,472	52,605	48,492	45,225	44,891	39,636
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	18,750	12,848	15,571	17,303	13,788	15,064	11,044
Percentage of all people who are employed	71.5%	70.8%	71.1%	73.2%	73.0%	73.2%	67.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	47.3%	41.0%	43.5%	42.1%	40.9%	45.1%	38.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	41.8%	32.5%	33.1%	35.4%	32.4%	34.2%	25.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.5	\$28.6	\$29.1	\$30.4	\$34.7	\$33.5	\$31.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.1	\$21.9	\$23.3	\$21.3	\$22.4	\$24.8	\$25.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.8	\$18.0	\$16.8	\$16.8	\$17.5	\$11.6	\$16.5
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	38	37	38	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	35	35	34	34	31	30
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	13.5%	13.8%	12.8%	11.5%	11.8%	12.8%	13.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.3%	25.9%	22.7%	21.7%	21.7%	25.6%	22.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	25.8%	34.9%	30.8%	25.3%	24.6%	34.7%	28.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

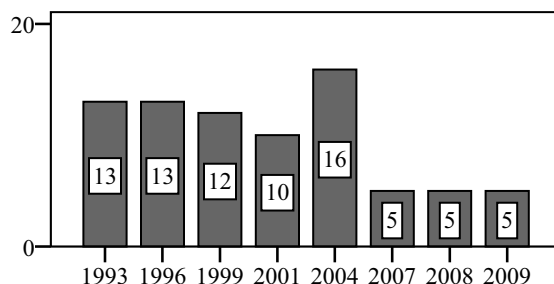
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	14,907	15,474	16,305	17,476	18,965	20,940	22,548	24,694
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,404	1,635	1,729	1,770	1,674	1,892	2,178	1,727
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9.4%	10.6%	10.6%	10.1%	8.8%	9.0%	9.7%	7.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	47	9	2	4	17	28	15	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	55	18	16	10	20	10	9	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	8	7	7	9	9	.	5	6

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Health and Welfare Family and Community Services Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	1,925	2,403	3,668	4,802	3,345	6,980	6,502	6,527
Number of people served in integrated employment	258	314	440	498	531	315	330	315
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	13%	13%	12%	10%	16%	5%	5%	5%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	23.5	26.4	35.2	37.7	38.1	21.1	21.7	20.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	354	410	456	503	465	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,313	1,679	2,772	3,926	2,349	4,043	3,698	3,891
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	2,077	5,171	5,274
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,667	2,089	3,228	4,429	2,814	6,120	8,869	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	95	0	212	.	405	0	.	.

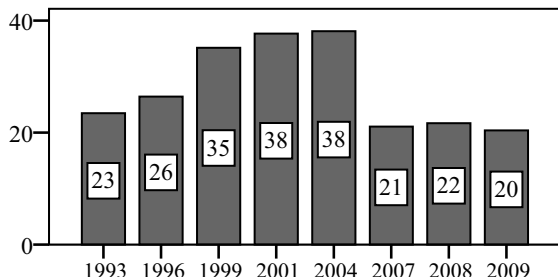
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

**Not formally collected until FY 1996.*

***May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.*

Department of Health and Welfare Family and Community Services Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	13,576	23,734	31,200	3,545	85,813	133,237	136,363
Integrated employment funding	502	.	1,482	1,518	1,655	1,789	1,885	1,633
Facility-based work funding	.	0	1,685	.	1,894	0	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	20,567	.	0	9,972	16,099	15,880
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	.	0	72,617	100,109	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	13,576	23,734	31,200	3,545	85,813	133,237	136,363
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	3,827	1,816	.	3,764	0	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	1,500	1,500	1,475	.	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	8,140	0	.	0	0	53,447	54,661
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	9	191	.	0	84,378	66,323	71,304

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired and Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	5,104	5,769	5,813	5,606	5,681	5,392	5,627	5,562
Total number of closures with IDD	505	565	548	530	562	557	575	510
Closures into an employment setting	1,776	1,873	1,849	1,966	2,075	2,211	2,162	1,913
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	226	212	223	220	267	296	262	219
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,235	1,261	1,520	1,380	1,227	1,167	1,102	1,041
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	127	149	136	160	117	126	127	104
Closures with supported employment as a goal	293	269	255	235	264	296	307	230
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	170	130	124	120	137	173	143	144
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.0%	59.8%	54.9%	58.8%	62.8%	65.5%	66.2%	64.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	64.0%	58.7%	62.1%	57.9%	69.5%	70.1%	67.4%	67.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.8%	32.5%	31.8%	35.1%	36.5%	41.0%	38.4%	34.4%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	44.8%	37.5%	40.7%	41.5%	47.5%	53.1%	45.6%	42.9%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$261	\$284	\$294	\$302	\$305	\$327	\$335	\$331
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$137	\$139	\$142	\$164	\$160	\$158	\$158	\$166
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.4	31.7	31.5	31.6	31.3	31.4	31.8	31.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	20.6	21.4	20.6	22.6	22.1	21.3	20.9	20.2
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	132.2	137.1	132.7	137.5	141.7	147.5	141.9	123.8
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	16.8	15.5	16.0	15.4	18.2	19.7	17.2	14.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired and Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

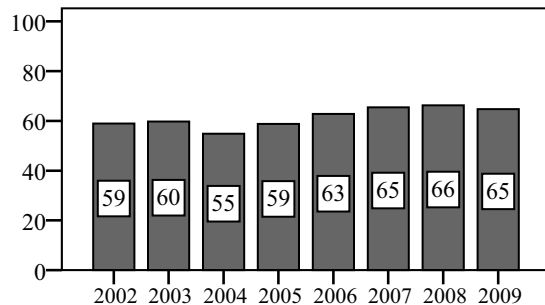
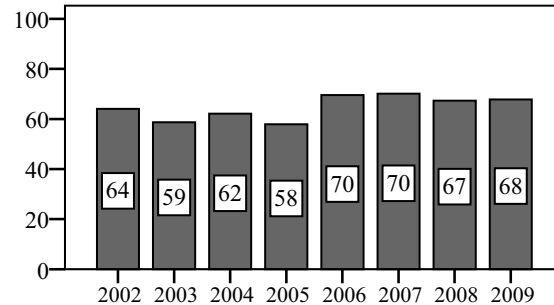


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	240	81.9%
Sheltered workshop	51	17.4%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.3%
Unpaid family worker	1	.3%
Total	293	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	219	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	219	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	12,186	12,359	12,517	12,654	12,765	12,826	12,910
State unemployment rate	4.7%	4.3%	5.4%	6.7%	5.7%	5.1%	10.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

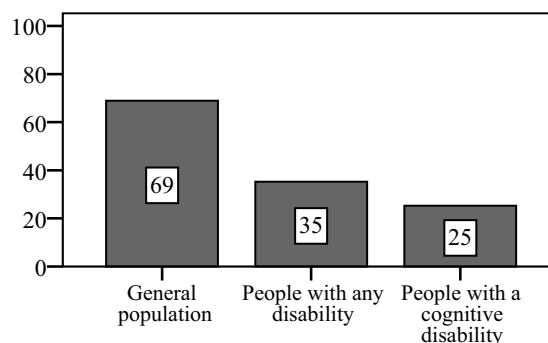
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	8,022,162	8,065,999	8,130,649	8,194,261	8,223,957	8,402,982	8,397,714
Number of people with any disability	710,734	720,820	794,398	798,039	792,245	671,956	656,189
Number of people with a cognitive disability	233,291	236,910	274,786	284,307	282,757	273,750	272,943
Number of people employed	5,608,569	5,649,793	5,724,659	5,877,659	5,911,953	6,079,666	5,787,662
Number of people with any disability who are employed	277,862	266,133	306,804	313,306	310,408	260,419	231,375
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	64,733	65,734	84,280	86,910	84,303	75,406	68,986
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.9%	70.0%	70.4%	71.7%	71.9%	72.4%	68.9%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	39.1%	36.9%	38.6%	39.3%	39.2%	38.8%	35.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.7%	27.7%	30.7%	30.6%	29.8%	27.5%	25.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$38.0	\$38.4	\$39.8	\$40.9	\$42.7	\$43.1	\$43.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.9	\$28.0	\$27.5	\$28.2	\$29.4	\$31.2	\$30.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.0	\$20.5	\$19.1	\$20.2	\$20.3	\$20.5	\$19.0
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	36	37	37	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	34	32	35	34	31	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.9%	10.8%	11.0%	10.8%	10.4%	10.7%	12.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.4%	23.6%	23.3%	22.8%	22.2%	23.7%	26.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.2%	27.0%	28.1%	27.1%	27.5%	30.7%	33.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

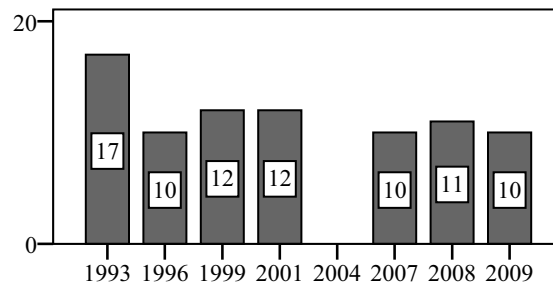
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	232,809	221,117	221,102	219,975	227,261	231,183	235,287	242,327
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	12,866	13,425	14,092	14,195	12,999	13,534	14,342	13,384
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.5%	6.1%	6.4%	6.5%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	5.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	203	38	6	10	21	31	40	40
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	384	374	363	308	283	210	172	123
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	119	91	98	94	71	55	54	40

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

**Department of Human Services
Division of Developmental Disabilities**

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	20,252	19,384	33,925	26,580	.	25,500	28,559	28,896
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,484	1,895	3,975	3,300	.	2,625	3,097	3,003
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	17%	10%	12%	12%	.	10%	11%	10%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	29.8	16.0	32.8	26.4	.	20.5	24.0	23.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	4746	5213	9950	5040	.	4975	5324	5029
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	12,022	12,108	20,000	18,240	.	19,100	20,050	20,766
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	168	.	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	16,768	17,489	29,950	23,280	.	24,075	25,374	25,795
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.

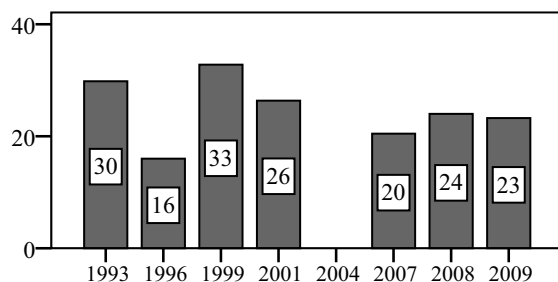
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Human Services Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	72,648	175,650	202,025	202,459	.	269,535	269,266	275,828
Integrated employment funding	10,075	9,360	12,212	13,982	.	24,171	18,340	17,377
Facility-based work funding	.	22,579	20,965	26,025	0	31,727	32,856	31,363
Facility-based non-work funding	.	142,314	168,849	162,452	0	212,933	217,342	226,190
Community-based non-work funding	.	1,397	.	0	0	0	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	72,648	175,650	202,025	202,459	.	269,535	269,266	275,828
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	91,227	131,811	139,566	0	163,184	57,362	55,364
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	61,843	40,368	39,730	0	46,364	94,113	98,478
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	8,831	22,580	29,847	23,164	0	59,987	117,791	121,987

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

**Department of Human Services
Division of Rehabilitation Services**

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	19,840	19,660	21,297	19,054	17,936	17,534	18,802	17,868
Total number of closures with IDD	3,466	3,296	3,381	3,078	3,219	2,999	3,194	2,952
Closures into an employment setting	9,271	9,057	8,401	5,906	5,413	5,603	5,640	5,285
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	1,609	1,497	1,297	923	962	992	973	863
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,480	4,113	5,519	5,211	3,713	3,744	3,822	4,035
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	989	821	916	872	591	594	613	678
Closures with supported employment as a goal	0	637	1,106	1,011	930	891	910	919
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	0	296	458	425	374	372	393	381
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	67.4%	68.8%	60.4%	53.1%	59.3%	59.9%	59.6%	56.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	61.9%	64.6%	58.6%	51.4%	61.9%	62.5%	61.3%	56.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	46.7%	46.1%	39.4%	31.0%	30.2%	32.0%	30.0%	29.6%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	46.4%	45.4%	38.4%	30.0%	29.9%	33.1%	30.5%	29.2%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$235	\$243	\$255	\$267	\$273	\$271	\$278	\$274
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$171	\$191	\$198	\$207	\$198	\$204	\$220	\$212
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.6	27.7	28.1	28.2	27.8	27.7	27.3	26.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	24.0	24.2	24.9	24.6	24.1	24.6	24.2	23.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	73.7	71.6	66.1	46.3	42.4	43.6	43.7	40.9
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	12.8	11.8	10.2	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.5	6.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Human Services Division of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

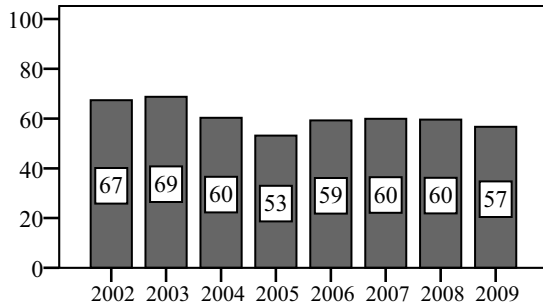
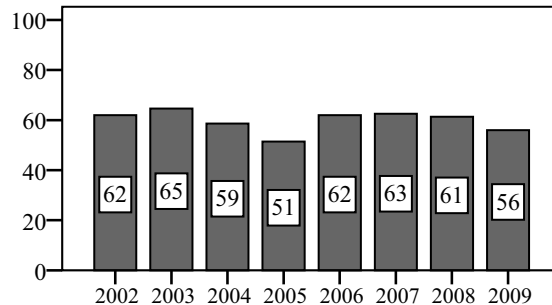


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1223	81.5%
Sheltered workshop	204	13.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.1%
Homemaker	59	3.9%
Unpaid family worker	10	.7%
Total	1500	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	844	97.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	9	1.0%
Unpaid family worker	6	.7%
Total	863	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	5,955	6,045	6,126	6,196	6,266	6,336	6,423
State unemployment rate	3.5%	3.0%	4.4%	5.1%	5.4%	4.4%	10.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

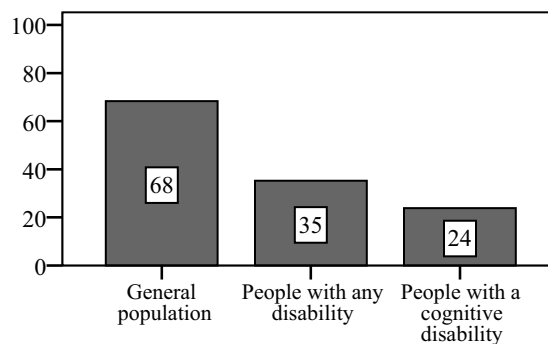
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	3,879,159	3,906,432	3,927,620	4,008,950	4,010,785	4,103,346	4,123,698
Number of people with any disability	498,699	466,956	518,011	497,155	515,719	451,637	440,996
Number of people with a cognitive disability	175,716	169,517	190,687	185,415	196,100	196,812	174,347
Number of people employed	2,748,695	2,803,204	2,783,701	2,898,367	2,879,715	2,956,636	2,817,661
Number of people with any disability who are employed	203,987	194,972	204,643	192,819	189,124	174,182	155,322
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	53,741	59,192	54,836	54,465	53,726	55,632	41,593
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.9%	71.8%	70.9%	72.3%	71.8%	72.1%	68.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	40.9%	41.8%	39.5%	38.8%	36.7%	38.6%	35.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	30.6%	34.9%	28.8%	29.4%	27.4%	28.3%	23.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.7	\$32.3	\$33.7	\$34.3	\$35.8	\$36.1	\$35.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.6	\$23.8	\$24.0	\$25.4	\$25.1	\$26.8	\$25.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.8	\$18.4	\$16.4	\$17.4	\$17.0	\$17.2	\$17.3
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	37	37	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	33	34	34	34	33	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.0%	9.9%	11.4%	11.2%	11.4%	11.7%	13.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.0%	19.3%	24.4%	23.8%	23.9%	25.5%	25.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.3%	26.0%	31.3%	31.1%	30.9%	32.5%	32.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

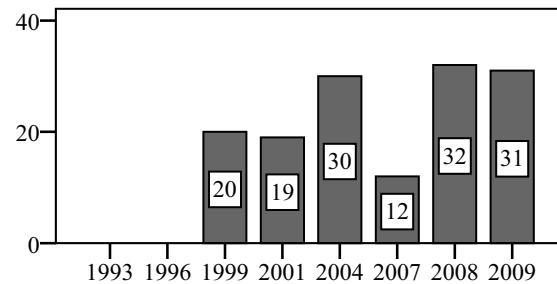
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	80,611	81,403	82,357	83,763	89,079	94,133	100,444	108,680
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,279	6,267	6,418	6,109	5,713	5,755	6,076	5,682
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.8%	7.7%	7.8%	7.3%	6.4%	6.1%	6.0%	5.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	185	20	4	5	6	16	30	25
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	231	204	188	150	134	105	79	62
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	85	79	57	68	42	44	38	29

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Family & Social Services Administration Disability & Rehabilitative Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	.	.	15,829	15,829	10,768	12,491	9,218	9,432
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	3,152	2,972	3,245	1,557	2,949	2,943
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	20%	19%	30%	12%	32%	31%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	53.0	48.5	52.0	24.6	46.3	45.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	4,761	2,989	3,388	1,963	2,568	2,649
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	4,570	1,463	1,898	1,892	1,567	4,023
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	3,346	1,715	1,953	774	2,022	196
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	12,677	4,452	7,239	4,629	6,157	6,868
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	0	7,250	0	.	.

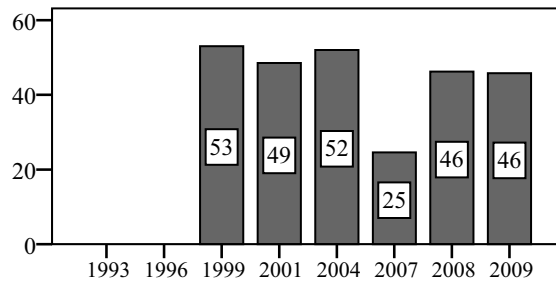
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Family & Social Services Administration Disability & Rehabilitative Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	44,851	.	43,366	45,083	44,838	20,796
Integrated employment funding	6,005	9,125
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	1,698	4,529
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	37,135	6,816
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	327

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	44,851	.	43,366	45,083	44,838	20,796
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	0	0	7,179	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	17,466	0	13,521	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	.	.	0	25,900	0	31,317	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Family and Social Service Administration Bureau of Rehabilitation Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	12,293	14,544	14,814	18,369	15,454	14,933	14,632	14,955
Total number of closures with IDD	1,955	2,298	2,329	2,993	2,545	2,559	2,474	2,544
Closures into an employment setting	3,980	4,818	5,021	5,961	5,616	5,046	4,393	4,020
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	726	863	845	993	1,031	1,074	899	765
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,070	3,809	3,962	6,172	3,873	3,623	4,090	4,323
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	614	760	815	1,269	836	735	802	866
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,712	2,158	2,052	2,602	2,114	2,180	2,191	2,062
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	944	1,148	1,103	1,428	1,204	1,193	1,157	1,065
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	56.5%	55.8%	55.9%	49.1%	59.2%	58.2%	51.8%	48.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	54.2%	53.2%	50.9%	43.9%	55.2%	59.4%	52.9%	46.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.4%	33.1%	33.9%	32.5%	36.3%	33.8%	30.0%	26.9%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	37.1%	37.6%	36.3%	33.2%	40.5%	42.0%	36.3%	30.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$298	\$334	\$350	\$367	\$377	\$342	\$334	\$347
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$157	\$161	\$161	\$165	\$167	\$171	\$178	\$181
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.0	29.6	29.8	30.4	30.0	29.1	29.2	28.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	22.7	22.6	22.3	23.0	22.6	22.7	22.9	22.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	64.6	77.8	80.5	95.1	89.1	79.5	68.9	62.6
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	11.8	13.9	13.5	15.8	16.4	16.9	14.1	11.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Family and Social Service Administration Bureau of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

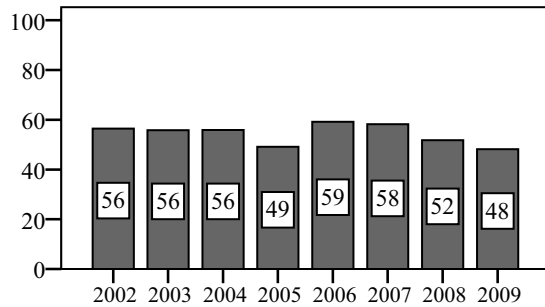
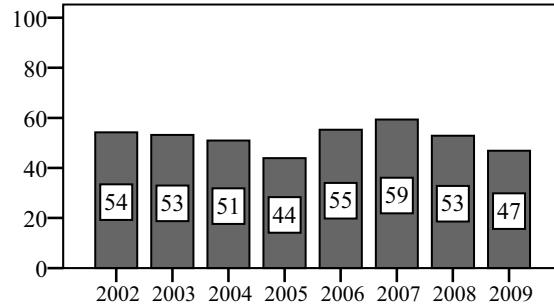


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	995	85.2%
Sheltered workshop	166	14.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.1%
Homemaker	3	.3%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	1168	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	763	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	2	.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	767	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	2,891	2,918	2,932	2,944	2,966	2,983	3,008
State unemployment rate	3.3%	2.5%	3.3%	4.5%	4.6%	3.8%	6.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

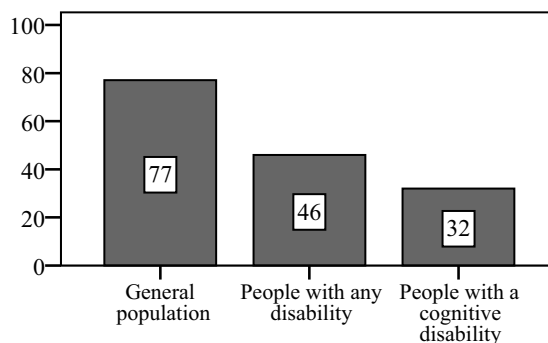
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	1,837,885	1,852,747	1,852,909	1,855,786	1,851,604	1,920,718	1,912,876
Number of people with any disability	216,881	189,479	203,891	207,797	212,562	177,426	172,461
Number of people with a cognitive disability	81,480	69,965	81,915	80,856	84,533	77,268	75,147
Number of people employed	1,402,802	1,409,650	1,431,648	1,450,380	1,451,623	1,540,546	1,473,804
Number of people with any disability who are employed	98,573	79,825	89,142	91,581	100,532	89,547	79,265
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28,071	23,107	28,847	30,576	34,932	29,268	24,062
Percentage of all people who are employed	76.3%	76.1%	77.3%	78.2%	78.4%	80.2%	77.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	45.5%	42.1%	43.7%	44.1%	47.3%	50.5%	46.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.5%	33.0%	35.2%	37.8%	41.3%	37.9%	32.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.2	\$30.4	\$31.3	\$32.8	\$34.2	\$34.4	\$35.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.7	\$21.4	\$21.4	\$22.2	\$23.8	\$23.0	\$25.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.0	\$15.2	\$14.4	\$15.9	\$18.7	\$13.3	\$14.7
Mean weekly hours worked	39	40	39	40	40	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	36	37	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	31	33	33	34	29	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.9%	9.6%	11.0%	10.7%	10.0%	11.0%	10.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.6%	21.7%	22.8%	24.1%	21.4%	26.5%	22.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.2%	32.3%	30.1%	32.2%	26.0%	34.3%	30.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

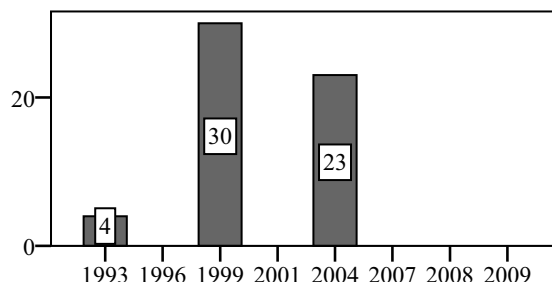
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	36,807	36,793	37,409	38,136	39,519	41,272	42,938	44,759
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,770	7,033	7,379	7,138	6,567	6,690	7,065	6,657
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	18.4%	19.1%	19.7%	18.7%	16.6%	16.2%	16.5%	14.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	208	29	17	33	26	33	64	88
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	63	58	65	57	49	51	41	31
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	115	111	94	90	73	58	42	28

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health & Disability Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	6,937	.	7,015	0	8,590	.	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	311	.	2,128	0	2,013	.	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	4%	.	30%	.	23%	.	.	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	11.0	.	74.2	.	68.1	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,279	.	4,993	0	5,252	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	3,376	.	719	0	868	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	175	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	5,655	.	5,887	.	6,577	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	0	.	.	0	.	.	.

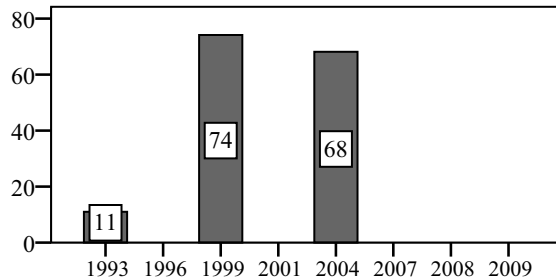
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health & Disability Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	34,319	.	34,376	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	.	.	5,666	.	3,930	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	0	25,235	0	25,377	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	2,790	0	3,990	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	196	0	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	34,319	.	34,376	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	33,319	.	0	.	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	0	576	.	0	.	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department for the Blind and Vocational Rehabilitation Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	8,465	8,807	7,877	8,009	7,333	8,421	7,874	6,862
Total number of closures with IDD	1,143	1,418	1,241	1,401	1,389	1,355	1,158	933
Closures into an employment setting	2,801	2,222	2,250	2,249	2,255	2,254	2,270	2,351
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	420	403	372	464	489	390	360	308
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,111	2,541	1,419	1,559	1,374	1,514	1,280	1,424
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	322	398	232	283	280	268	201	216
Closures with supported employment as a goal	722	735	573	632	615	515	297	133
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	321	327	245	331	342	261	153	73
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.0%	46.7%	61.3%	59.1%	62.1%	59.8%	63.9%	62.3%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	56.6%	50.3%	61.6%	62.1%	63.6%	59.3%	64.2%	58.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.1%	25.2%	28.6%	28.1%	30.8%	26.8%	28.8%	34.3%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	36.7%	28.4%	30.0%	33.1%	35.2%	28.8%	31.1%	33.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$297	\$310	\$320	\$324	\$332	\$370	\$405	\$393
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$186	\$198	\$201	\$197	\$208	\$228	\$275	\$271
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.7	30.4	30.5	31.2	31.4	32.6	33.7	32.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	24.6	24.4	25.2	25.1	26.2	27.5	29.5	28.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	95.4	75.5	76.2	75.8	75.9	75.4	75.6	78.2
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	14.3	13.7	12.6	15.6	16.5	13.1	12.0	10.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department for the Blind and Vocational Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

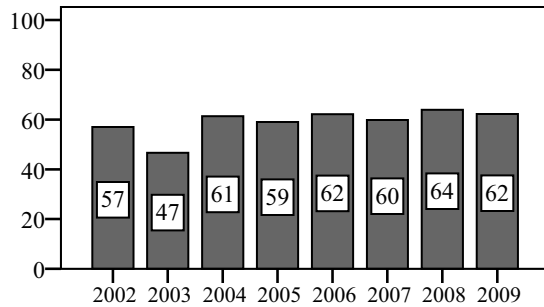
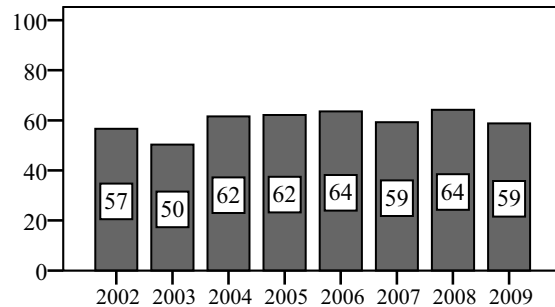


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	501	80.5%
Sheltered workshop	100	16.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	11	1.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.2%
Homemaker	7	1.1%
Unpaid family worker	2	.3%
Total	622	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	304	96.5%
Sheltered workshop	7	2.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	.6%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	315	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	2,635	2,678	2,700	2,724	2,748	2,777	2,819
State unemployment rate	3.8%	3.0%	4.3%	5.4%	5.1%	4.1%	6.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

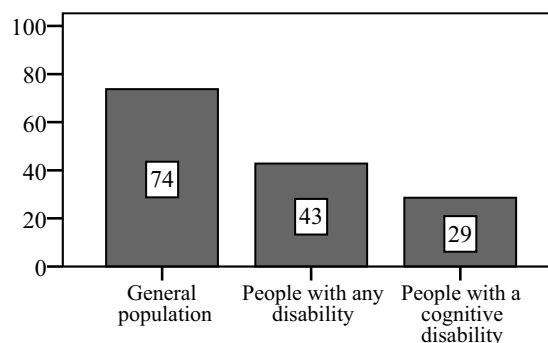
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	1,700,738	1,710,833	1,733,836	1,731,819	1,734,086	1,774,912	1,791,915
Number of people with any disability	178,578	195,519	198,845	202,147	197,764	182,894	182,312
Number of people with a cognitive disability	62,285	70,213	74,417	77,677	75,056	80,037	71,499
Number of people employed	1,268,876	1,299,897	1,311,932	1,327,568	1,319,914	1,384,189	1,321,836
Number of people with any disability who are employed	74,628	88,005	88,814	92,926	85,266	90,900	78,067
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	17,904	25,698	28,767	30,808	22,954	30,582	20,417
Percentage of all people who are employed	74.6%	76.0%	75.7%	76.7%	76.1%	78.0%	73.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	41.8%	45.0%	44.7%	46.0%	43.1%	49.7%	42.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.7%	36.6%	38.7%	39.7%	30.6%	38.2%	28.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.8	\$31.8	\$32.8	\$34.5	\$36.2	\$37.1	\$37.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.1	\$21.6	\$21.8	\$23.2	\$26.0	\$26.9	\$27.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.1	\$16.4	\$16.3	\$15.1	\$15.5	\$17.6	\$17.4
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	40	40	40	40	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	36	38	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	34	33	32	33	33	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.2%	10.4%	10.6%	11.3%	10.2%	10.3%	12.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.0%	22.2%	21.8%	25.3%	21.2%	22.6%	25.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.7%	29.2%	31.6%	32.4%	28.7%	30.4%	36.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

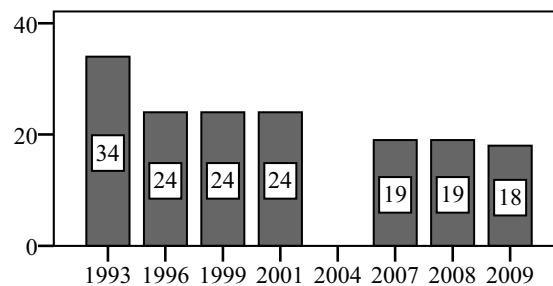
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	33,580	32,819	33,300	34,037	35,265	36,792	38,288	41,897
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,894	3,980	4,207	4,268	3,920	4,101	4,443	4,228
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11.6%	12.1%	12.6%	12.5%	11.1%	11.1%	11.6%	10.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	159	29	19	19	23	20	48	35
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	234	301	309	382	308	329	290	225
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	66	50	40	25	34	28	30	22

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Community Supports and Services Disability and Behavioral Health Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	3,708	3,766	4,602	4,903	.	5,991	5,955	6,137
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,265	900	1,102	1,187	.	1,142	1,145	1,133
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	34%	24%	24%	24%	.	19%	19%	18%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	49.9	35.0	41.5	44.0	.	41.1	40.9	40.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	2448	2372	2907	2967	.	2350	2355	2360
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	698	830	1,497	1,743	.	2,450	2,475	2,625
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	741	1,659	1,677	.	3,233	3,268	3,404
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,146	.	3,500	4,710	.	8,033	8,098	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,136	84	537	782	.	684	852	1,251

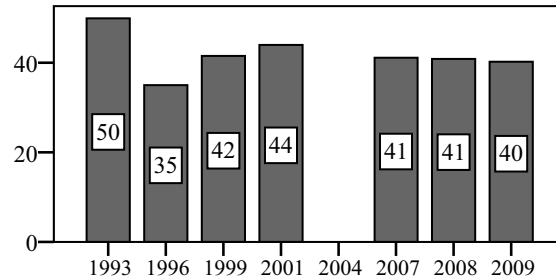
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Community Supports and Services Disability and Behavioral Health Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	23,351	22,100	45,913	51,066	.	64,818	64,826	74,856
Integrated employment funding	.	.	172	7,377	.	3,876	3,810	4,394
Facility-based work funding	.	0	26,870	18,440	.	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	13,837	10,824	.	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	256	10,423	.	62,070	61,016	70,462

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	23,351	22,100	45,913	51,066	.	64,818	64,826	74,856
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	.	0	.	5,004	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	6,251	.	5,752	4,804	.	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	.	0	60,914	69,824
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	10,500	0	40,161	46,262	.	65,946	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	5,115	5,681	5,123	5,619	6,069	6,249	7,050	6,357
Total number of closures with IDD	745	785	745	790	814	824	998	881
Closures into an employment setting	1,911	1,795	1,703	1,756	1,746	1,853	1,645	1,426
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	309	296	327	341	302	326	337	247
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,267	1,591	1,389	1,308	1,410	1,185	1,656	1,147
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	232	241	214	201	179	174	227	167
Closures with supported employment as a goal	539	615	479	457	451	496	551	390
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	114	130	104	89	97	143	162	133
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.1%	53.0%	55.1%	57.3%	55.3%	61.0%	49.8%	55.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	57.1%	55.1%	60.4%	62.9%	62.8%	65.2%	59.8%	59.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.4%	31.6%	33.2%	31.3%	28.8%	29.7%	23.3%	22.4%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	41.5%	37.7%	43.9%	43.2%	37.1%	39.6%	33.8%	28.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$251	\$246	\$247	\$261	\$276	\$285	\$288	\$298
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$166	\$170	\$177	\$175	\$186	\$185	\$192	\$187
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.4	29.3	29.0	29.9	30.1	30.3	29.8	29.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	24.1	24.9	24.6	24.3	25.2	25.1	24.9	23.2
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	70.5	65.9	62.3	63.9	63.4	66.8	58.7	50.6
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	11.4	10.9	12.0	12.4	11.0	11.7	12.0	8.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

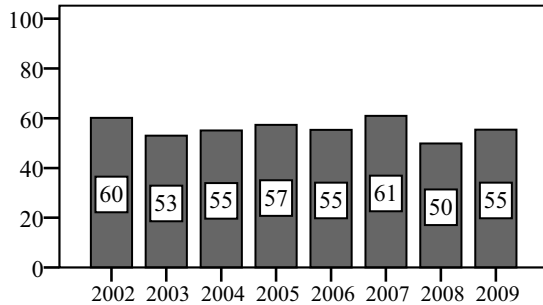
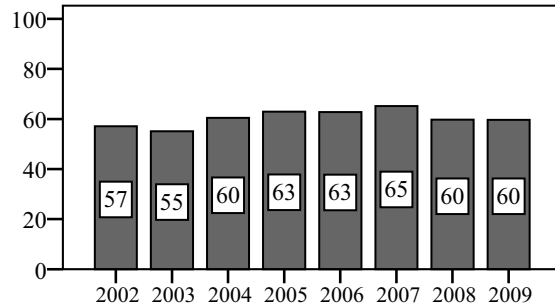


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	348	86.6%
Sheltered workshop	36	9.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	11	2.7%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	2	.5%
Homemaker	5	1.2%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	402	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	243	98.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	1.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.4%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	247	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	3,953	4,018	4,067	4,118	4,173	4,236	4,314
State unemployment rate	5.4%	4.5%	5.4%	6.2%	6.1%	5.5%	10.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

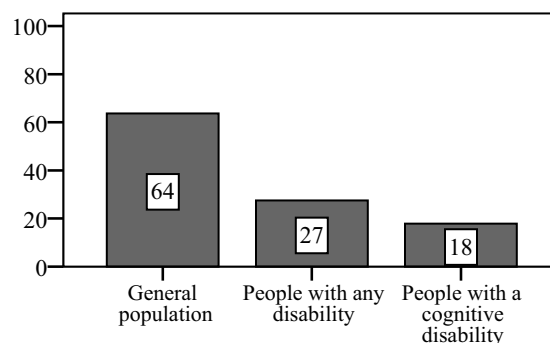
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	2,626,587	2,660,473	2,693,476	2,703,795	2,709,906	2,769,587	2,783,596
Number of people with any disability	448,790	505,583	505,871	525,145	503,028	433,606	433,445
Number of people with a cognitive disability	167,770	194,928	188,535	203,858	199,960	183,513	186,857
Number of people employed	1,708,431	1,735,847	1,759,543	1,803,285	1,817,765	1,836,176	1,771,725
Number of people with any disability who are employed	123,087	144,087	144,351	157,635	152,073	130,893	119,102
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	32,567	36,195	35,562	39,192	43,132	38,135	33,308
Percentage of all people who are employed	65.0%	65.2%	65.3%	66.7%	67.1%	66.3%	63.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	27.4%	28.5%	28.5%	30.0%	30.2%	30.2%	27.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	19.4%	18.6%	18.9%	19.2%	21.6%	20.8%	17.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.0	\$30.1	\$31.1	\$32.8	\$33.0	\$34.2	\$33.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.6	\$21.4	\$23.2	\$24.4	\$22.8	\$24.8	\$24.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.9	\$18.7	\$18.1	\$15.8	\$16.5	\$17.7	\$14.2
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	38	38	38	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	35	33	35	35	34	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	15.8%	15.8%	15.6%	15.1%	15.9%	15.8%	17.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	31.1%	32.3%	31.3%	31.2%	31.9%	31.5%	33.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	37.0%	37.7%	36.9%	40.0%	37.9%	35.8%	40.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

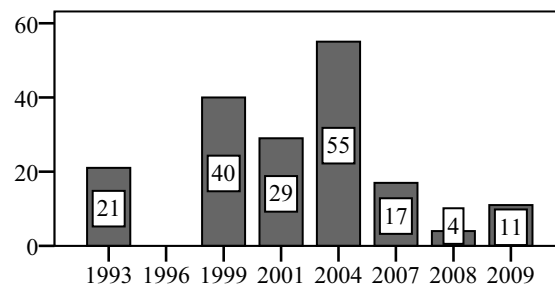
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	141,274	146,297	153,452	159,392	164,292	167,213	173,052	179,192
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,431	4,614	5,091	4,921	4,593	4,749	4,739	4,515
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	286	45	31	31	49	63	52	39
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	139	128	138	117	108	89	79	52
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	74	77	62	49	48	38	30	25

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Cabinet for Health & Family Services Department for Behavioral Health, Developmental & Intellectual Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	2,411	1,674	1,815	3,600	4,465	7,957	5,301	8,207
Number of people served in integrated employment	507	.	728	1,061	2,465	1,342	1,195	888
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	21%	.	40%	29%	55%	17%	4%	11%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	13.4	.	18.4	26.1	59.5	31.7	28.0	20.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,904	.	.	0	.	11	24	1,214
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	.	.	2,539	1,924	4,299	3,704	3,794
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	1,087	0	.	2,301	2,306	2,311
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,904	.	1,087	2,539	1,924	6,611	6,034	7,319
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	0	.	0	1,583	355	293	363

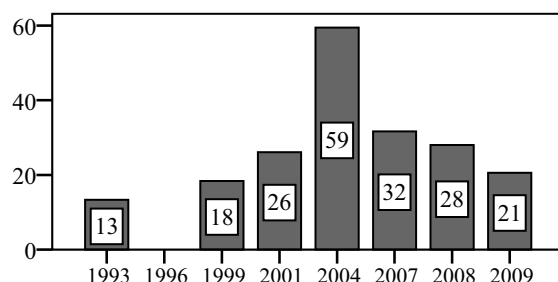
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Cabinet for Health & Family Services Department for Behavioral Health, Developmental & Intellectual Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	13,390	7,586	9,200	30,409	29,965	50,830	52,418	65,789
Integrated employment funding	976	1,257	1,000	2,592	21,688	3,040	2,381	2,996
Facility-based work funding	.	0	.	0	0	20	23	10,268
Facility-based non-work funding	.	6,328	.	27,736	8,215	40,509	42,485	44,161
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	8,200	0	0	7,262	7,223	8,089

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	13,390	7,586	9,200	30,409	29,965	50,830	52,418	65,789
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	7,586	.	0	0	9,682	8,484	19,279
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	20	23	29
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	6,627	0	.	19,399	8,499	40,868	43,665	46,206

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Office for the Blind and Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	13,020	13,730	14,204	13,973	13,517	14,751	13,751	18,805
Total number of closures with IDD	1,335	1,460	1,432	1,377	1,423	1,586	1,482	2,002
Closures into an employment setting	4,866	5,128	5,220	5,411	5,437	5,440	5,343	4,912
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	484	501	510	524	569	593	570	476
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,441	2,308	2,128	2,439	2,399	2,607	2,344	6,292
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	268	316	268	282	282	305	286	744
Closures with supported employment as a goal	569	678	663	732	715	792	778	910
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	224	309	277	305	316	352	313	354
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	66.6%	69.0%	71.0%	68.9%	69.4%	67.6%	69.5%	43.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	64.4%	61.3%	65.6%	65.0%	66.9%	66.0%	66.6%	39.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.4%	37.3%	36.8%	38.7%	40.2%	36.9%	38.9%	26.1%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	36.3%	34.3%	35.6%	38.1%	40.0%	37.4%	38.5%	23.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$307	\$330	\$337	\$358	\$358	\$359	\$370	\$383
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$195	\$194	\$193	\$204	\$208	\$218	\$222	\$220
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.8	33.0	33.1	33.5	33.5	33.3	32.9	32.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	27.5	25.6	26.2	25.7	26.5	26.4	25.2	25.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	119.0	124.5	125.9	129.7	129.3	128.3	125.2	113.9
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	11.8	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.5	14.0	13.4	11.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Office for the Blind and Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

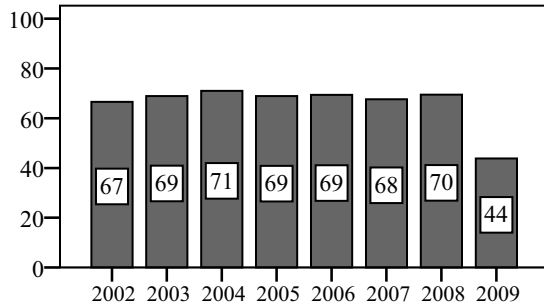
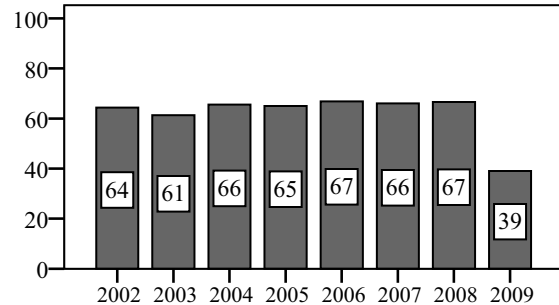


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	588	84.0%
Sheltered workshop	83	11.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	23	3.3%
Unpaid family worker	5	.7%
Total	700	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	471	98.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.2%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	476	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	4,421	4,461	4,466	4,496	4,507	4,373	4,492
State unemployment rate	6.1%	5.1%	5.9%	6.6%	7.1%	3.7%	6.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

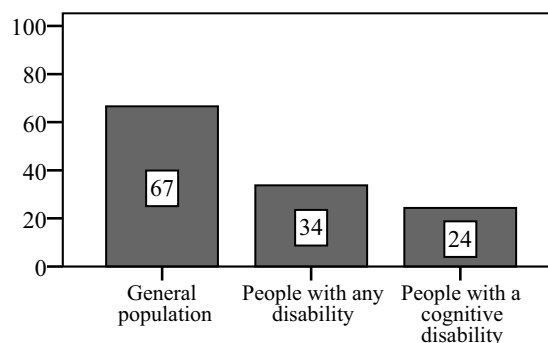
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	2,818,322	2,847,272	2,870,377	2,703,002	2,713,364	2,831,631	2,873,133
Number of people with any disability	402,971	397,085	449,747	429,654	409,734	367,429	356,565
Number of people with a cognitive disability	138,980	152,820	173,231	166,916	158,443	139,559	148,299
Number of people employed	1,823,250	1,856,013	1,851,552	1,787,513	1,806,379	1,918,342	1,912,590
Number of people with any disability who are employed	126,466	123,928	144,068	141,441	132,430	130,844	120,327
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	31,162	40,186	40,674	42,221	38,784	34,406	36,091
Percentage of all people who are employed	64.7%	65.2%	64.5%	66.1%	66.6%	67.7%	66.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	31.4%	31.2%	32.0%	32.9%	32.3%	35.6%	33.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22.4%	26.3%	23.5%	25.3%	24.5%	24.7%	24.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.0	\$30.7	\$31.8	\$31.8	\$34.3	\$36.4	\$37.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.8	\$23.7	\$24.3	\$25.3	\$26.5	\$29.5	\$28.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.3	\$17.6	\$17.7	\$18.3	\$19.2	\$20.2	\$19.2
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	41	41	41	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	38	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	36	36	37	37	36	34
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	17.6%	16.1%	17.4%	16.3%	16.7%	15.1%	15.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	30.3%	27.7%	28.1%	27.2%	28.1%	25.8%	27.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	35.8%	33.0%	33.6%	31.6%	34.9%	32.8%	34.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

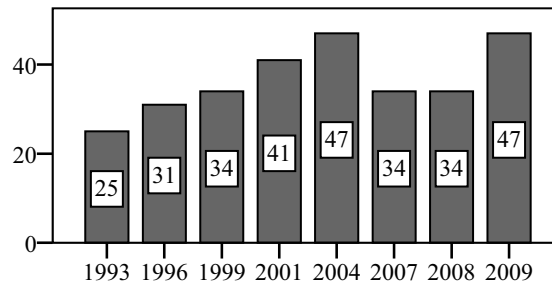
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	149,574	146,579	142,978	144,341	148,516	139,585	147,908	157,017
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,198	4,726	5,136	5,577	5,454	5,271	5,928	5,990
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2.8%	3.2%	3.6%	3.9%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	3.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	62	17	5	4	3	.	.	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	107	102	135	169	136	110	93	54
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	69	74	72	70	53	34	31	21

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Health & Hospitals Office for Citizens with Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	1,751	1,941	1,592	1,952	2,026	4,139	3,891	2,746
Number of people served in integrated employment	436	608	547	804	957	1,405	1,304	1,288
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	25%	31%	34%	41%	47%	34%	34%	47%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	10.2	14.0	12.5	18.0	21.2	32.1	29.6	28.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	1315	1333	1045	0	.	1624	1394	89
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	.	.	0	.	1,032	1,163	1,369
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	78	30	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,315	1,333	1,045	1,390	1,069	2,734	1,540	1,458
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,250	.	2,532	0	2,146	468	.	.

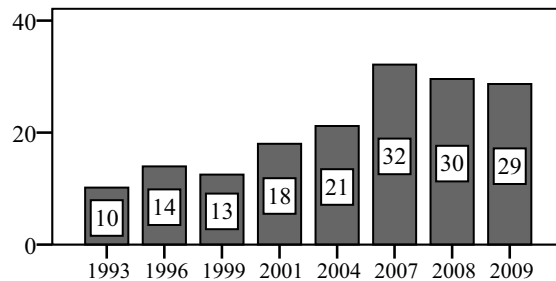
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Health & Hospitals Office for Citizens with Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	10,171	10,407	9,836	12,086	21,084	24,515	27,704
Integrated employment funding	4,963	3,219	.	.	.	7,788	9,442	10,829
Facility-based work funding	.	6,952	.	0	0	8,087	8,448	8,564
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	5,157	6,576	8,311
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	53	49	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	10,171	10,407	9,836	12,086	21,084	24,515	27,704
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	10,171	10,407	10,477	12,822	1,281	779	851
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	3,141	0	3,835	0	0	19,803	23,736	26,852

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	9,019	7,379	7,029	7,098	6,780	7,560	10,007	9,874
Total number of closures with IDD	1,105	1,006	939	984	867	1,020	1,185	1,149
Closures into an employment setting	1,840	1,925	1,735	1,704	1,582	2,375	2,715	2,353
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	269	308	254	274	219	263	243	254
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,112	1,647	1,542	1,851	1,611	1,655	2,355	2,584
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	369	291	295	316	280	356	367	365
Closures with supported employment as a goal	699	765	709	729	726	899	841	846
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	340	356	333	345	293	418	396	365
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	46.6%	53.9%	52.9%	47.9%	49.5%	58.9%	53.6%	47.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	42.2%	51.4%	46.3%	46.4%	43.9%	42.5%	39.8%	41.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	20.4%	26.1%	24.7%	24.0%	23.3%	31.4%	27.1%	23.8%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	24.3%	30.6%	27.1%	27.8%	25.3%	25.8%	20.5%	22.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$410	\$405	\$410	\$404	\$444	\$507	\$596	\$495
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$242	\$235	\$239	\$229	\$219	\$233	\$198	\$210
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	36.5	36.3	36.2	35.7	36.7	36.1	35.4	33.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	30.3	30.8	29.7	29.4	29.9	28.1	25.5	24.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	41.1	42.8	38.4	37.8	37.3	55.3	61.6	52.4
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	6.0	6.9	5.6	6.1	5.2	6.1	5.5	5.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

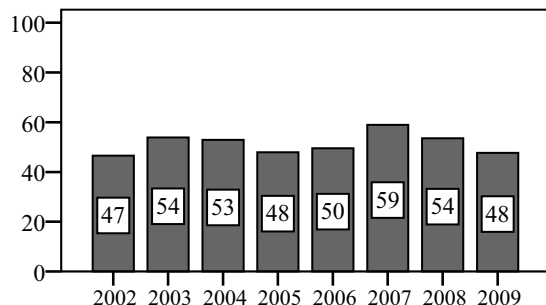
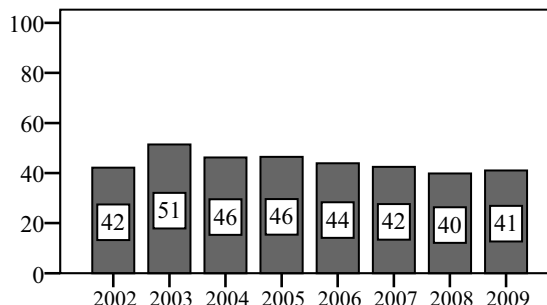


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	622	94.7%
Sheltered workshop	32	4.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	657	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	253	99.6%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	254	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	1,255	1,267	1,285	1,306	1,318	1,315	1,318
State unemployment rate	5.4%	4.1%	3.9%	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%	8.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

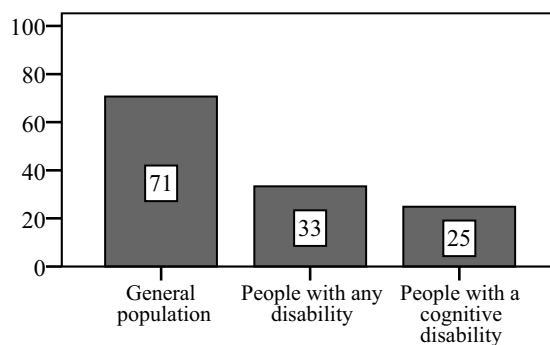
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	844,752	849,121	863,066	860,320	844,509	863,816	866,713
Number of people with any disability	128,207	127,916	129,437	139,839	144,903	114,020	118,130
Number of people with a cognitive disability	50,678	53,984	53,793	60,503	57,968	53,084	54,194
Number of people employed	621,953	626,124	635,409	635,184	617,072	629,909	612,542
Number of people with any disability who are employed	53,718	45,535	48,717	56,205	54,857	44,298	39,423
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	15,567	14,872	17,339	20,437	16,756	12,948	13,475
Percentage of all people who are employed	73.6%	73.7%	73.6%	73.8%	73.1%	72.9%	70.7%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	41.9%	35.6%	37.6%	40.2%	37.9%	38.9%	33.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	30.7%	27.5%	32.2%	33.8%	28.9%	24.4%	24.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.7	\$31.5	\$30.8	\$32.6	\$33.8	\$32.9	\$34.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.1	\$20.7	\$19.7	\$20.7	\$22.9	\$22.0	\$22.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.1	\$10.7	\$15.0	\$15.8	\$16.0	\$13.2	\$15.8
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	35	35	36	35	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	30	32	33	33	31	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.9%	11.3%	11.6%	11.3%	11.9%	12.2%	11.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.6%	28.5%	27.8%	27.1%	24.8%	30.9%	26.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.0%	35.1%	35.9%	33.9%	29.6%	42.6%	32.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

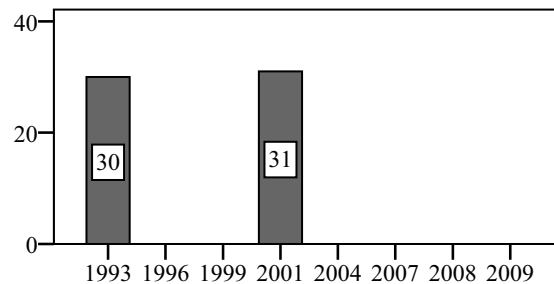
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	25,215	24,639	26,349	27,689	29,300	30,165	31,810	33,135
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,992	1,937	2,174	2,349	2,206	2,160	2,278	1,984
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.9%	7.9%	8.3%	8.5%	7.5%	7.2%	7.2%	6.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	129	16	18	33	34	38	36	44
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	79	55	53	50	38	30	18	14
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	45	30	25	23	16	12	8	8

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Health and Human Services Office of Adults with Cognitive & Physical Disability Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	1,535	.	.	4,455	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	454	.	.	1,386	.	.	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	30%	.	.	31%	.	.	.	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	36.6	.	.	107.9	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	558	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,081	.	.	1,309	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	550	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,081	.	.	1,867	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	145	0	.	0	0	0	.	.

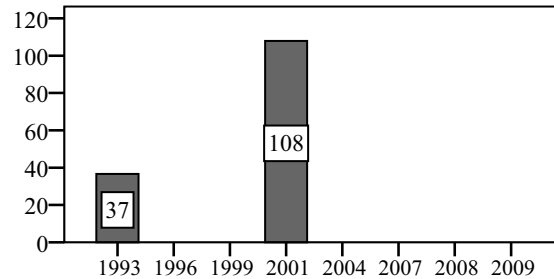
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

**Not formally collected until FY 1996.*

***May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.*

Department of Health and Human Services Office of Adults with Cognitive & Physical Disability Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	12,851	9,538	.	.	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	669	1,101	.	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	12,851	9,538	.	.	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	976	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	95	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	4,091	2,725	.	3,041	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	8,106	144	.	16,033	0	0	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division for the Blind & Visually Impaired

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	3,571	3,236	3,307	3,182	3,332	3,571	3,752	3,728
Total number of closures with IDD	357	372	403	403	428	480	530	550
Closures into an employment setting	1,172	1,060	878	858	849	881	812	754
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	159	128	115	108	129	133	153	138
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	966	867	931	789	706	706	790	741
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	93	107	103	92	78	94	99	84
Closures with supported employment as a goal	111	112	81	68	84	117	147	182
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	39	32	38	25	35	42	60	72
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	54.8%	55.0%	48.5%	52.1%	54.6%	55.5%	50.7%	50.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	63.1%	54.5%	52.8%	54.0%	62.3%	58.6%	60.7%	62.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.8%	32.8%	26.5%	27.0%	25.5%	24.7%	21.6%	20.2%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	44.5%	34.4%	28.5%	26.8%	30.1%	27.7%	28.9%	25.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

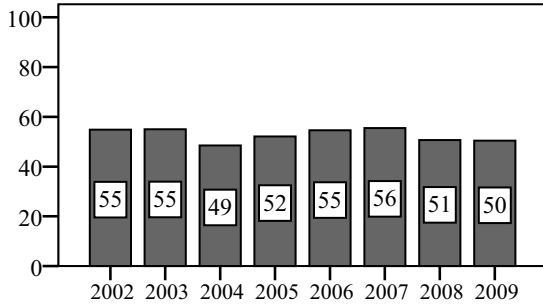
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$227	\$220	\$251	\$230	\$237	\$280	\$303	\$299
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$120	\$147	\$131	\$148	\$148	\$168	\$201	\$160
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	23.5	23.0	25.4	22.3	21.9	24.0	25.9	24.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	17.7	20.0	17.8	18.8	19.0	19.4	20.8	17.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	90.5	81.2	66.7	65.1	64.6	66.9	61.7	57.2
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	12.3	9.8	8.7	8.2	9.8	10.1	11.6	10.5

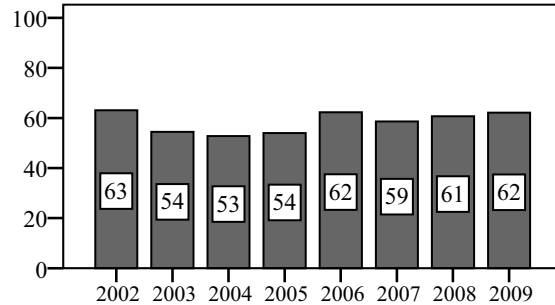
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division for the Blind & Visually Impaired

**Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends
for All VR Customers**



**Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends
for VR Customers with IDD**



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	172	94.5%
Sheltered workshop	7	3.8%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	1.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	182	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	137	99.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.7%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	138	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	5,157	5,255	5,383	5,509	5,590	5,619	5,699
State unemployment rate	5.1%	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	4.1%	3.6%	7.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

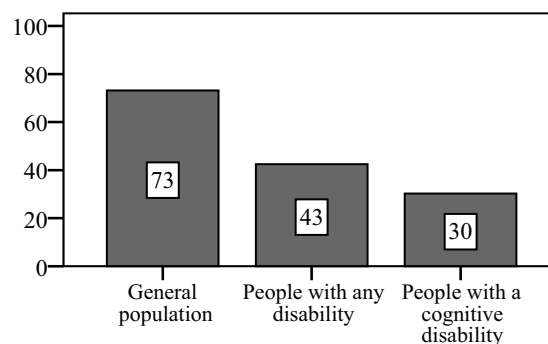
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	3,536,395	3,574,581	3,597,340	3,648,399	3,629,853	3,701,799	3,736,866
Number of people with any disability	368,495	363,731	362,890	364,202	374,282	303,445	301,188
Number of people with a cognitive disability	140,135	132,790	127,424	135,281	137,463	125,594	117,646
Number of people employed	2,597,606	2,626,695	2,662,189	2,747,071	2,711,134	2,814,796	2,734,571
Number of people with any disability who are employed	151,895	150,029	154,029	156,313	158,531	130,834	127,880
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	48,122	44,478	43,682	46,496	45,998	36,992	35,556
Percentage of all people who are employed	73.5%	73.5%	74.0%	75.3%	74.7%	76.0%	73.2%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	41.2%	41.2%	42.4%	42.9%	42.4%	43.1%	42.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.3%	33.5%	34.3%	34.4%	33.5%	29.5%	30.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$42.4	\$43.0	\$44.9	\$46.4	\$49.0	\$49.3	\$50.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.3	\$30.5	\$33.1	\$32.0	\$36.5	\$38.0	\$37.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.1	\$25.9	\$24.5	\$22.9	\$26.4	\$26.3	\$28.9
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	37	38	38	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	34	34	34	34	35	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	7.4%	8.3%	7.4%	7.0%	7.4%	7.5%	8.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	18.2%	20.9%	18.2%	17.3%	18.7%	19.2%	20.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	22.9%	26.2%	22.6%	21.3%	22.8%	22.8%	26.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

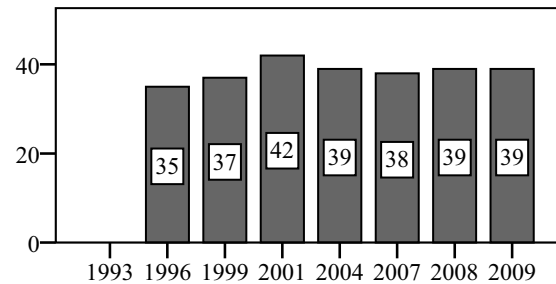
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	66,303	69,839	72,051	74,854	76,649	80,596	84,565	89,975
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,294	4,770	5,348	5,784	5,602	6,032	6,420	6,554
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.5%	6.8%	7.4%	7.7%	7.3%	7.5%	7.6%	7.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	250	60	33	22	16	26	.	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	355	339	307	242	200	181	141	122
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	47	44	44	49	49	38	36	26

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Developmental Disabilities Administration Department of Health & Mental Hygiene

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	.	6,830	8,612	8,452	8,623	9,768	10,085	10,532
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	2,397	3,183	3,551	3,328	3,712	3,932	4,137
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	35%	37%	42%	39%	38%	39%	39%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	47.3	61.6	66.0	59.9	66.1	69.8	72.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	6039	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	6,395
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	289	.	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	4,539	6,039	4,901	5,295	6,056	6,153	6,395
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	1,212	1,394	2,045	2,955	3,749	3,634	377

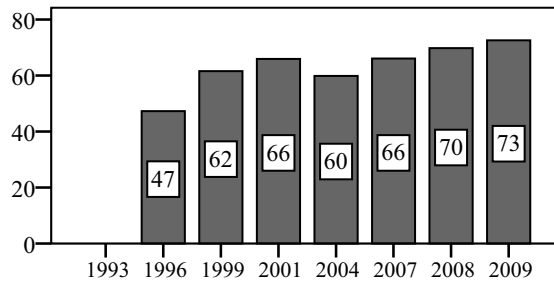
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Developmental Disabilities Administration Department of Health & Mental Hygiene

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	19,400	112,800	78,608	95,640	117,754	142,399	155,930	174,777
Integrated employment funding	.	.	26,513	36,917	45,142	49,502	54,682	61,698
Facility-based work funding	.	0	52,095	58,723	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	.	101,248	113,078
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	19,400	112,800	78,608	95,640	117,754	142,399	155,930	174,777
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	66,502	74,813	76,558	83,610	85,489	92,858
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	17,000	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	2,245	0	12,106	20,828	41,151	58,743	70,427	80,000

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

State Department of Education Division of Rehabilitation Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	8,876	8,632	9,319	9,169	9,137	10,841	6,317	7,920
Total number of closures with IDD	855	846	994	992	958	1,237	770	932
Closures into an employment setting	2,972	2,897	2,962	3,005	3,082	3,097	2,290	2,309
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	470	420	422	416	427	429	342	367
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	851	869	990	1,141	1,366	3,109	682	1,166
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	88	68	104	115	121	357	76	111
Closures with supported employment as a goal	616	529	633	652	627	1,229	587	826
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	247	209	215	203	188	308	168	181
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	77.7%	76.9%	74.9%	72.5%	69.3%	49.9%	77.1%	66.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	84.2%	86.1%	80.2%	78.3%	77.9%	54.6%	81.8%	76.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.5%	33.6%	31.8%	32.8%	33.7%	28.6%	36.3%	29.2%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	55.0%	49.6%	42.5%	41.9%	44.6%	34.7%	44.4%	39.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$307	\$305	\$298	\$304	\$319	\$303	\$313	\$290
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$197	\$217	\$197	\$211	\$215	\$235	\$256	\$225
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.8	31.3	30.7	30.7	30.3	28.7	28.0	26.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	26.0	27.2	25.8	26.3	25.6	26.3	26.5	24.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	54.5	52.6	53.3	53.8	55.0	55.1	40.6	40.5
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	8.6	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.6	6.1	6.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

State Department of Education Division of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

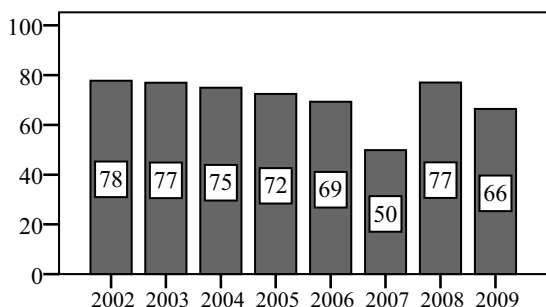
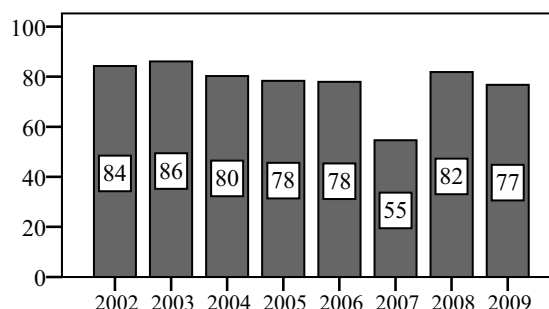


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	485	87.2%
Sheltered workshop	67	12.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	3	.5%
Unpaid family worker	1	.2%
Total	556	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	351	95.6%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	12	3.3%
Unpaid family worker	1	.3%
Total	367	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	6,226	6,317	6,400	6,433	6,433	6,468	6,594
State unemployment rate	4.0%	3.2%	3.7%	5.8%	4.8%	4.4%	8.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

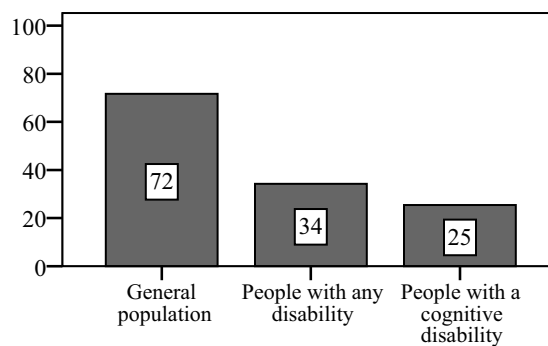
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	4,080,625	4,103,871	4,111,255	4,137,995	4,161,766	4,332,623	4,392,549
Number of people with any disability	394,435	400,877	426,480	443,570	449,037	389,925	388,851
Number of people with a cognitive disability	149,081	157,683	173,854	171,975	177,710	190,071	192,273
Number of people employed	2,965,489	3,024,900	2,998,932	3,086,539	3,090,718	3,237,623	3,147,510
Number of people with any disability who are employed	141,685	141,237	158,057	172,788	163,674	154,078	133,022
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	46,420	43,712	49,340	54,714	55,206	54,049	48,825
Percentage of all people who are employed	72.7%	73.7%	72.9%	74.6%	74.3%	74.7%	71.7%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	35.9%	35.2%	37.1%	39.0%	36.5%	39.5%	34.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	31.1%	27.7%	28.4%	31.8%	31.1%	28.4%	25.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$42.4	\$44.0	\$44.5	\$45.5	\$48.2	\$48.5	\$48.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.4	\$29.0	\$29.5	\$30.4	\$31.6	\$31.6	\$30.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.1	\$21.3	\$19.2	\$21.2	\$23.0	\$20.4	\$18.5
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	36	35	36	36	34	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	32	31	32	33	29	29
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	8.3%	8.5%	9.7%	9.0%	8.8%	9.0%	9.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.5%	23.9%	24.9%	25.2%	22.6%	25.8%	26.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.4%	31.3%	31.3%	31.4%	27.3%	32.4%	32.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

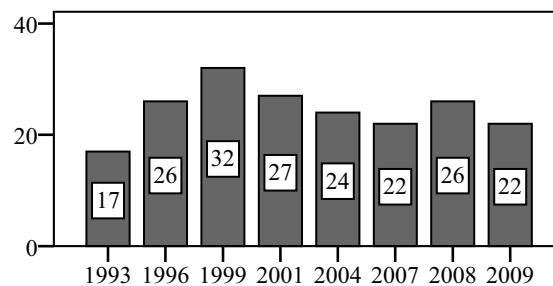
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	118,687	124,503	123,982	124,717	126,234	129,792	137,300	143,683
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9,045	9,807	10,974	10,990	9,671	9,505	10,347	9,838
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.6%	7.9%	8.9%	8.8%	7.7%	7.3%	7.5%	6.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	397	76	47	49	86	80	90	122
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	250	245	266	259	210	168	150	103
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	316	291	300	275	260	212	197	144

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Developmental Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	8,848	10,587	10,597	11,697	12,888	14,038	15,012	15,900
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,541	2,721	3,361	3,128	3,113	3,112	3,831	3,469
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	17%	26%	32%	27%	24%	22%	26%	22%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	25.6	44.7	54.4	48.9	48.5	48.1	59.0	52.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	2818	2939	2642	2290	2461	2367	2326	2662
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,151	4,927	2,198	3,461	5,885	6,750	7,162	8,131
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	2,000	2,184	1,417	1,691	1,693	1,638
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	7,307	7,866	6,840	5,751	10,578	10,808	11,181	12,431
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	1,751	369	0	0	0	.	.

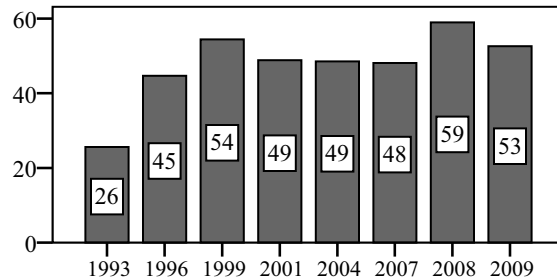
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Developmental Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	48,413	70,404	135,355	157,854	181,483	208,907	216,152	230,053
Integrated employment funding	12,380	20,400	35,085	37,450	39,111	43,989	46,149	38,178
Facility-based work funding	.	22,757	27,566	27,119	30,730	33,185	31,347	40,820
Facility-based non-work funding	.	27,247	44,475	58,000	89,957	106,593	112,032	121,886
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	25,097	30,003	21,685	23,699	26,624	29,169

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	48,413	70,404	135,355	157,854	181,483	208,907	216,152	230,053
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	70,404	35,000	26,331	26,679	46,048	44,312	42,268
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	106,593	112,032	121,886
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	52,393	68,240	64,848	56,266	59,808	66,900

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Commission for the Blind and Rehabilitation Commission

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	11,509	11,698	10,560	11,106	11,494	12,681	11,236	12,114
Total number of closures with IDD	948	923	911	979	994	1,026	947	922
Closures into an employment setting	3,538	2,900	3,286	3,601	3,850	4,062	3,646	3,253
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	349	288	350	399	408	419	394	323
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,579	2,531	2,058	2,253	2,418	3,588	2,854	3,285
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	193	180	152	188	209	270	224	241
Closures with supported employment as a goal	137	144	155	178	187	188	172	153
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	38	32	45	65	62	65	66	47
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.8%	53.4%	61.5%	61.5%	61.4%	53.1%	56.1%	49.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	64.4%	61.5%	69.7%	68.0%	66.1%	60.8%	63.8%	57.3%
Percentage of all closures into employment	30.7%	24.8%	31.1%	32.4%	33.5%	32.0%	32.4%	26.9%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	36.8%	31.2%	38.4%	40.8%	41.0%	40.8%	41.6%	35.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$349	\$332	\$321	\$325	\$331	\$340	\$357	\$334
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$355	\$229	\$214	\$220	\$221	\$236	\$227	\$217
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	25.7	27.8	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.2	26.9	25.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	23.8	23.5	23.2	24.0	22.0	23.4	21.8	20.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	55.1	45.1	51.2	56.0	59.8	63.0	56.1	49.3
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	5.4	4.5	5.5	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.1	4.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Commission for the Blind and Rehabilitation Commission

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

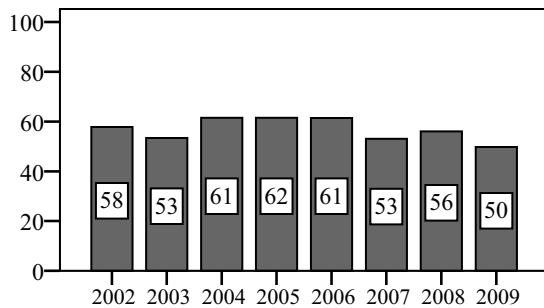
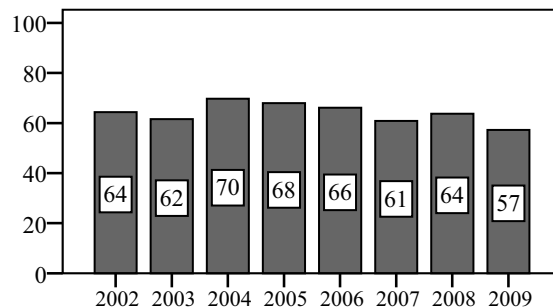


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	501	90.8%
Sheltered workshop	46	8.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	3	.5%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	552	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	316	97.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	5	1.5%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	323	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	9,809	9,897	10,005	10,080	10,101	10,050	9,970
State unemployment rate	4.2%	3.8%	5.3%	7.3%	6.7%	7.1%	13.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

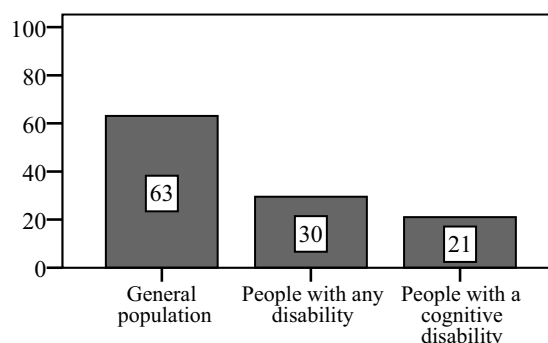
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	6,401,559	6,442,795	6,463,040	6,477,487	6,443,282	6,528,733	6,489,201
Number of people with any disability	781,416	809,808	827,217	868,249	866,093	731,676	731,501
Number of people with a cognitive disability	307,230	298,796	329,071	360,656	358,086	315,954	327,745
Number of people employed	4,418,525	4,391,377	4,414,801	4,396,039	4,335,204	4,425,344	4,097,523
Number of people with any disability who are employed	281,912	285,561	290,027	284,696	268,790	239,350	215,837
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	88,360	78,073	92,947	93,614	85,252	66,724	68,869
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.0%	68.2%	68.3%	67.9%	67.3%	67.8%	63.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	36.1%	35.3%	35.1%	32.8%	31.0%	32.7%	29.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.8%	26.1%	28.2%	26.0%	23.8%	21.1%	21.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.7	\$35.7	\$36.5	\$36.9	\$37.9	\$37.6	\$36.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.6	\$25.5	\$25.5	\$25.9	\$25.8	\$27.6	\$24.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.4	\$19.2	\$17.6	\$19.8	\$19.2	\$16.3	\$16.3
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	38	39	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	36	36	36	35	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	33	33	33	33	30	30
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.4%	11.2%	12.3%	12.7%	13.1%	13.8%	15.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.1%	24.0%	24.0%	26.4%	27.4%	30.3%	30.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.9%	27.8%	28.6%	31.8%	32.6%	38.2%	36.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

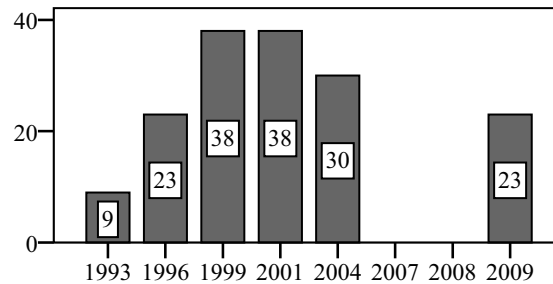
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	189,583	190,927	193,699	195,587	202,241	208,237	214,949	229,513
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14,611	15,467	16,681	16,236	13,947	13,526	13,580	12,788
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.7%	8.1%	8.6%	8.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.3%	5.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	413	75	41	61	57	41	49	54
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	297	298	341	285	191	113	94	68
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	142	133	131	124	90	87	65	38

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Mental Health & Substance Abuse Administration Department of Community Health

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	27,408	15,054	23,147	15,976	17,534	.	.	18,898
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,494	3,465	8,857	6,044	5,317	.	.	4,398
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	9%	23%	38%	38%	30%	.	.	23%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	26.4	36.1	89.8	60.4	52.6	.	.	44.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	5864	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	8,857	9,932	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	10,506	10,609	.	.	14,591
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	12,189	8,857	15,796	19,128	.	.	14,591
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	3,453	.	341	0	0	.	.	.

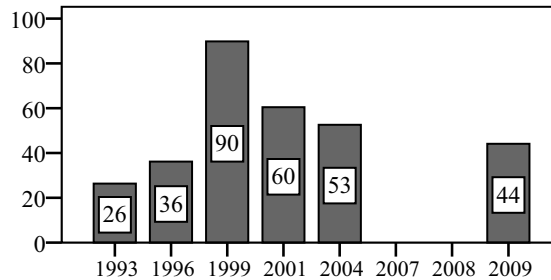
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Mental Health & Substance Abuse Administration Department of Community Health

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	110,589	128,297	111,407	139,184	.	.	152,861
Integrated employment funding	.	12,454	30,943	25,378	24,484	.	.	19,979
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	48,687	70,178	.	.	132,882

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	110,589	128,297	111,407	139,184	.	.	152,861
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	0	.	28,831	0	.	.	145,202

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services and Commission for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	18,612	18,877	19,756	19,655	20,399	21,482	20,681	20,269
Total number of closures with IDD	2,250	2,187	2,303	2,272	2,354	2,433	2,302	2,123
Closures into an employment setting	6,890	6,484	7,356	7,832	7,862	7,965	7,771	7,099
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	1,034	936	980	983	983	942	905	697
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,981	5,508	5,620	5,511	5,832	6,577	6,739	6,668
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	671	685	688	694	764	879	861	846
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,322	1,137	1,121	1,095	1,071	1,060	885	779
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	648	586	560	546	537	520	408	343
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.0%	54.1%	56.7%	58.7%	57.4%	54.8%	53.6%	51.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	60.6%	57.7%	58.8%	58.6%	56.3%	51.7%	51.2%	45.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.0%	34.3%	37.2%	39.8%	38.5%	37.1%	37.6%	35.0%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	46.0%	42.8%	42.6%	43.3%	41.8%	38.7%	39.3%	32.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$322	\$321	\$351	\$362	\$376	\$388	\$402	\$446
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$170	\$169	\$161	\$159	\$176	\$187	\$192	\$189
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.2	31.1	31.6	31.4	31.7	31.8	31.9	31.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	23.5	23.2	22.3	21.6	23.0	23.6	23.1	21.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	68.6	64.3	72.7	77.5	77.8	79.1	77.7	71.2
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	10.3	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.0	7.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services and Commission for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

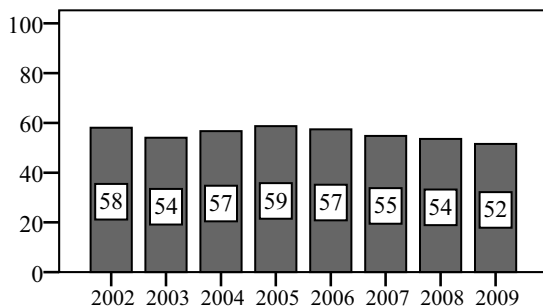
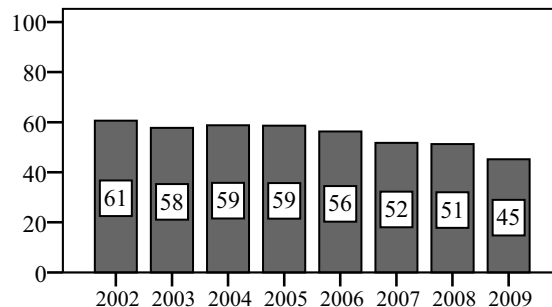


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1302	93.7%
Sheltered workshop	80	5.8%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	6	.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.1%
Unpaid family worker	1	.1%
Total	1390	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	689	98.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	7	1.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	697	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	4,763	4,873	4,985	5,059	5,127	5,182	5,266
State unemployment rate	3.3%	2.8%	3.7%	5.0%	4.0%	4.5%	8.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

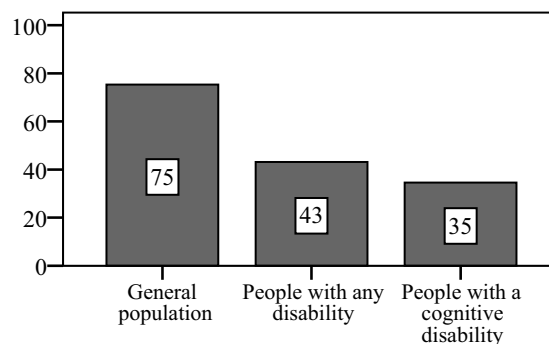
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	3,257,845	3,294,605	3,306,028	3,333,038	3,353,631	3,445,430	3,455,115
Number of people with any disability	290,208	309,699	310,901	312,804	322,496	259,878	278,422
Number of people with a cognitive disability	105,190	130,034	115,657	122,033	125,251	126,288	130,786
Number of people employed	2,516,627	2,538,269	2,558,582	2,602,085	2,609,905	2,714,670	2,601,403
Number of people with any disability who are employed	141,929	152,515	139,463	144,550	145,472	133,685	120,017
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	41,298	57,148	47,949	46,809	50,839	53,036	45,209
Percentage of all people who are employed	77.2%	77.0%	77.4%	78.1%	77.8%	78.8%	75.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	48.9%	49.2%	44.9%	46.2%	45.1%	51.4%	43.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	39.3%	43.9%	41.5%	38.4%	40.6%	42.0%	34.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.7	\$36.2	\$38.3	\$39.5	\$41.3	\$42.4	\$41.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.7	\$26.3	\$25.2	\$27.0	\$26.6	\$24.7	\$27.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.8	\$18.1	\$18.3	\$17.2	\$19.8	\$14.9	\$17.0
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	35	35	36	36	33	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	32	32	31	33	28	29
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	7.0%	7.6%	8.2%	8.5%	8.3%	9.4%	10.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	18.2%	21.2%	20.4%	20.4%	20.6%	23.3%	26.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	20.4%	28.1%	24.8%	25.6%	25.6%	30.7%	31.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

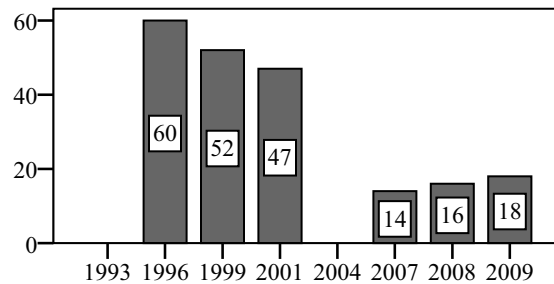
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	53,262	54,176	55,669	57,777	61,211	65,107	70,622	75,392
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,837	8,571	9,271	9,564	9,222	9,976	10,662	10,635
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14.7%	15.8%	16.7%	16.6%	15.1%	15.3%	15.1%	14.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	259	63	45	70	40	35	40	48
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	216	212	169	151	162	106	100	77
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	88	88	93	87	66	49	42	31

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Minnesota Department of Human Services Disability Services Division

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	7,575	8,492	10,778	12,899	.	12,082	12,561	13,007
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	5,074	5,610	6,077	.	1,724	2,091	2,288
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	60%	52%	47%	.	14%	16%	18%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	108.9	117.5	121.9	.	33.3	40.1	43.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	7318	7088	7685	.	10485	10666	10894
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	845	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	7,318	7,933	.	.	10,485	10,666	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	225	477	.	807	0	.	.	.

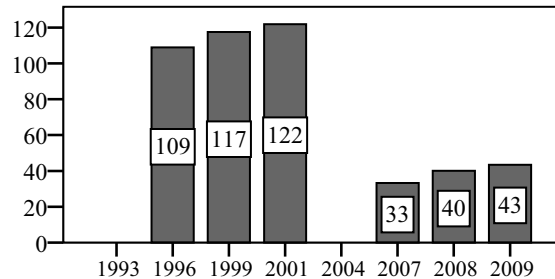
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Minnesota Department of Human Services Disability Services Division

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	78,000	95,000	134,397	173,611	.	178,813	185,274	203,331
Integrated employment funding	.	7,937	10,598	.	.	4,089	4,258	4,581
Facility-based work funding	.	2,789	2,804	0	0	0	148,069	153,810
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	142,199	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	78,000	95,000	134,397	173,611	.	178,813	185,274	203,331
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	21,241	1,834	17,035	0	.	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	22,000	.	27,584	8,278	0	1,114	1,154	1,151
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	40,000	36,834	40,154	37,047	0	31,410	31,793	32,932
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	16,000	36,342	64,825	111,252	0	146,289	152,328	158,392

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Employment and Economic Development and State Services for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	12,646	12,657	9,139	11,483	9,134	8,344	9,613	10,253
Total number of closures with IDD	1,401	1,530	1,216	1,436	1,403	1,196	1,313	1,451
Closures into an employment setting	3,754	3,473	2,929	2,347	2,627	2,583	2,713	2,467
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	616	607	534	434	486	438	474	416
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,481	2,976	2,308	1,783	1,740	1,528	1,813	2,554
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	214	273	246	210	241	193	235	374
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,338	1,411	1,236	910	1,300	637	866	952
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	395	424	397	284	254	184	259	267
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.2%	53.9%	55.9%	56.8%	60.2%	62.8%	59.9%	49.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	74.2%	69.0%	68.5%	67.4%	66.9%	69.4%	66.9%	52.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	29.7%	27.4%	32.0%	20.4%	28.8%	31.0%	28.2%	24.1%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	44.0%	39.7%	43.9%	30.2%	34.6%	36.6%	36.1%	28.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$291	\$289	\$289	\$308	\$316	\$327	\$333	\$314
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$179	\$179	\$181	\$211	\$206	\$237	\$239	\$231
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.0	28.6	28.6	29.1	29.5	29.8	29.4	28.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	24.6	23.8	24.1	25.5	25.9	27.5	26.1	25.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	74.7	68.6	57.4	45.8	51.0	49.7	52.0	46.8
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	12.3	12.0	10.5	8.5	9.4	8.4	9.1	7.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Employment and Economic Development and State Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

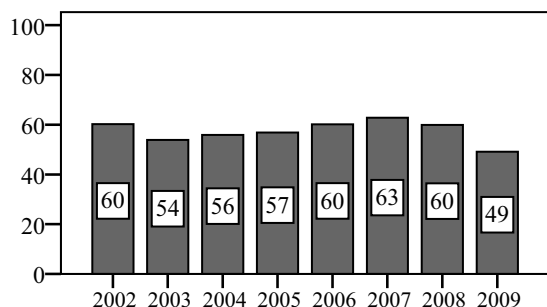
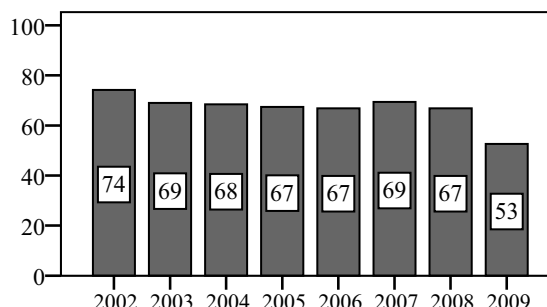


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	512	74.7%
Sheltered workshop	172	25.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	685	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	412	89.0%
Sheltered workshop	47	10.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	.9%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	463	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	2,777	2,828	2,858	2,881	2,908	2,921	2,952
State unemployment rate	5.7%	5.1%	5.5%	6.3%	7.9%	6.4%	9.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

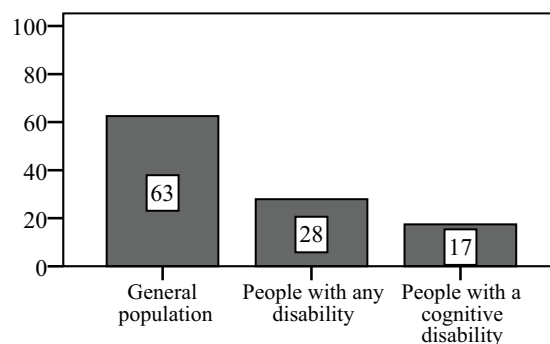
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	1,771,578	1,804,575	1,826,095	1,790,036	1,812,070	1,852,018	1,845,624
Number of people with any disability	324,694	322,959	325,585	332,657	326,108	281,644	257,847
Number of people with a cognitive disability	127,440	128,462	125,609	130,072	126,789	112,853	109,099
Number of people employed	1,165,752	1,157,105	1,175,595	1,142,379	1,156,434	1,214,635	1,153,179
Number of people with any disability who are employed	104,609	93,506	98,459	97,335	94,395	92,130	71,929
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29,414	22,741	28,098	25,284	26,566	24,823	19,000
Percentage of all people who are employed	65.8%	64.1%	64.4%	63.8%	63.8%	65.6%	62.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	32.2%	29.0%	30.2%	29.3%	28.9%	32.7%	27.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23.1%	17.7%	22.4%	19.4%	21.0%	22.0%	17.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.8	\$28.8	\$28.0	\$29.9	\$31.8	\$32.9	\$32.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.1	\$20.6	\$21.6	\$23.5	\$24.5	\$25.5	\$26.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.6	\$15.3	\$18.6	\$17.9	\$18.5	\$16.7	\$20.3
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	40	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	37	38	39	39	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	33	36	36	37	33	34
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	17.4%	19.3%	19.1%	18.7%	18.1%	17.9%	19.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	30.5%	34.2%	33.7%	32.2%	31.6%	29.5%	32.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	36.6%	40.9%	38.2%	36.9%	37.6%	35.7%	38.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

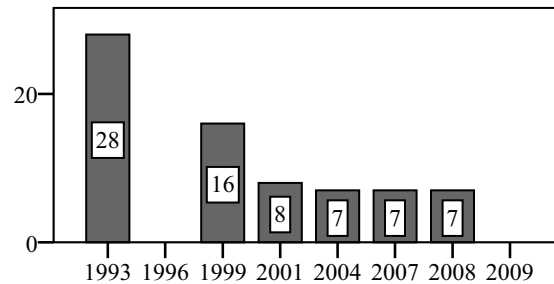
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	109,501	108,755	107,841	108,535	109,546	110,205	110,477	113,514
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,828	3,242	3,251	3,392	3,054	3,088	3,195	3,052
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	88	24	7	12	7	8	6	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	59	54	59	60	40	30	40	19
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	114	91	75	57	50	32	23	16

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Mental Health Bureau of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	2,237	.	2,071	5,655	5,504	5,904	5,910	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	637	.	327	476	409	390	390	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	28%	.	16%	8%	7%	7%	7%	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	24.1	.	11.8	16.7	14.1	13.4	13.3	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	1687	2339	1960	1893	1893	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	57	1,462	415	493	493	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	2,277	2,170	4,163	4,163	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,600	.	1,744	3,801	4,568	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	500	.	234	0	0	0	.	.

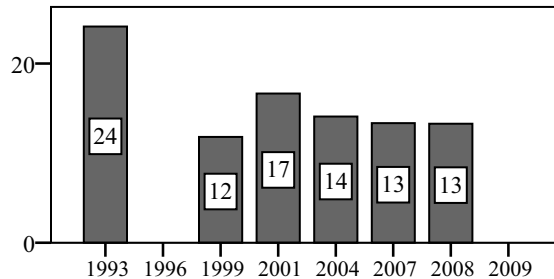
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Mental Health Bureau of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	3,051	.	4,070	29,379	47,182	48,063	48,063	.
Integrated employment funding	268	.	927	796	.	2,274	2,274	.
Facility-based work funding	.	.	2,784	6,060	0	11,657	11,657	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	358	5,018	0	4,448	4,448	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	.	17,505	0	29,684	29,684	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	3,051	.	4,070	29,379	47,182	48,063	48,063	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	1,569	5,995	10,874	12,569	12,569	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	2,558	.	1,893	2,213	1,676	1,848	1,848	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	6,646	8,920	5,708	5,708	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	.	282	13,532	24,813	27,029	27,029	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	8,994	9,888	10,113	9,042	9,307	9,609	9,635	9,228
Total number of closures with IDD	1,006	1,238	1,224	1,034	955	879	823	709
Closures into an employment setting	4,448	4,448	4,455	4,457	4,516	4,544	4,553	4,555
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	444	457	396	332	273	222	209	202
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,235	1,965	1,917	1,624	1,643	1,849	1,918	1,339
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	198	365	346	302	246	236	213	124
Closures with supported employment as a goal	263	289	299	301	225	225	206	187
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	188	185	182	190	155	154	112	110
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	78.3%	69.4%	69.9%	73.3%	73.3%	71.1%	70.4%	77.3%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	69.2%	55.6%	53.4%	52.4%	52.6%	48.5%	49.5%	62.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	49.5%	45.0%	44.1%	49.3%	48.5%	47.3%	47.3%	49.4%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	44.1%	36.9%	32.4%	32.1%	28.6%	25.3%	25.4%	28.5%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$328	\$342	\$352	\$361	\$392	\$423	\$435	\$432
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$191	\$202	\$201	\$207	\$218	\$219	\$235	\$243
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	35.4	35.3	35.4	35.6	36.3	36.5	36.0	35.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	30.7	31.4	31.5	30.8	31.8	29.7	29.6	29.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	155.2	154.4	153.5	153.2	155.8	155.7	154.9	154.3
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	15.5	15.9	13.6	11.4	9.4	7.6	7.1	6.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

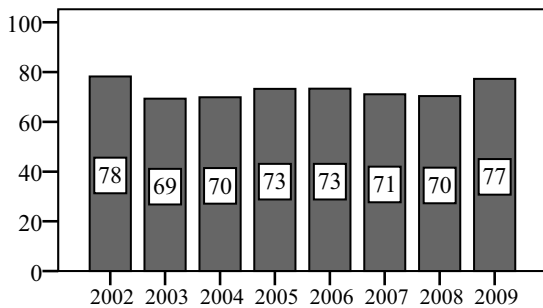
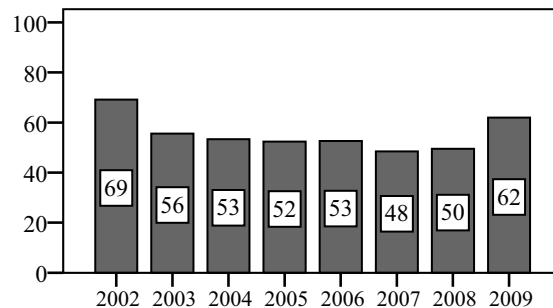


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	428	96.0%
Sheltered workshop	4	.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.7%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	9	2.0%
Unpaid family worker	2	.4%
Total	446	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	188	93.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	13	6.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	1	.5%
Total	202	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	5,481	5,562	5,636	5,704	5,798	5,878	5,988
State unemployment rate	4.2%	3.4%	4.7%	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%	9.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

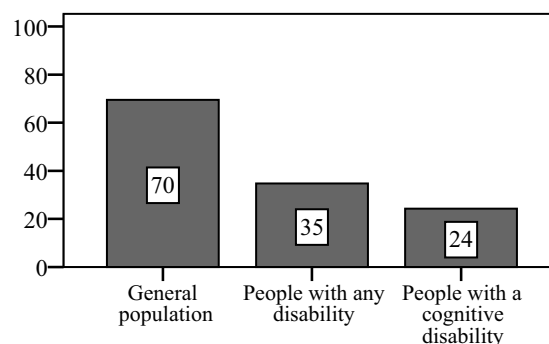
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	3,579,721	3,634,036	3,680,606	3,669,969	3,718,995	3,794,208	3,821,010
Number of people with any disability	428,682	471,600	539,837	512,385	520,759	454,082	458,381
Number of people with a cognitive disability	143,619	176,393	210,066	204,821	198,645	189,415	206,631
Number of people employed	2,593,259	2,615,360	2,629,794	2,658,876	2,682,269	2,758,044	2,656,268
Number of people with any disability who are employed	163,319	184,861	207,962	193,804	194,466	174,040	159,202
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	42,452	54,016	60,357	61,395	56,518	52,511	50,135
Percentage of all people who are employed	72.4%	72.0%	71.5%	72.4%	72.1%	72.7%	69.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.1%	39.2%	38.5%	37.8%	37.3%	38.3%	34.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29.6%	30.6%	28.7%	30.0%	28.5%	27.7%	24.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.6	\$31.8	\$33.2	\$34.2	\$35.1	\$36.4	\$36.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.5	\$24.6	\$23.2	\$23.5	\$24.7	\$27.7	\$25.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.9	\$17.7	\$17.0	\$17.4	\$18.0	\$17.5	\$17.1
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	38	37	37	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	33	35	34	34	34	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.6%	10.7%	12.4%	12.4%	11.8%	12.3%	13.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.1%	20.8%	25.7%	27.0%	23.3%	26.9%	27.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.7%	29.7%	32.4%	31.6%	30.5%	36.5%	34.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

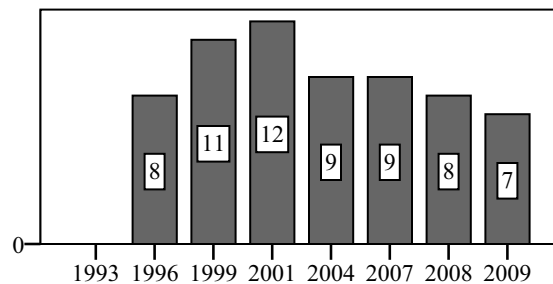
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	97,295	98,341	99,069	102,896	106,172	109,850	115,147	121,700
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,661	7,164	7,574	7,636	7,163	7,299	7,700	7,248
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.8%	7.3%	7.6%	7.4%	6.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	115	25	16	27	17	20	47	53
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	321	244	254	187	157	134	86	68
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	64	73	73	66	57	38	31	22

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Mental Health Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	3,637	4,288	4,886	4,639	4,378	4,030	4,862	4,801
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	336	535	556	398	359	369	345
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	8%	11%	12%	9%	9%	8%	7%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	6.3	9.8	9.9	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	4,386	4,312	4,057	3,773	4,302	3,886
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	827	181	60	97	70	191	213
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	4,425	4,567	4,312	4,154	3,843	4,493	4,099
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	0	135	0	0	0	155	628

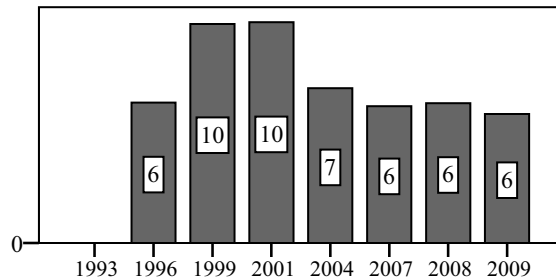
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Mental Health Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	20,642	28,349	32,208	30,494	24,584	43,791	41,110
Integrated employment funding	521	895	1,572	1,904	1,684	1,827	1,882	1,931
Facility-based work funding	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	18,505	26,679	30,141	28,602	22,623	41,737	38,918
Community-based non-work funding	.	1,166	99	163	207	135	172	261

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	20,642	28,349	32,208	30,494	24,584	43,791	41,110
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	.	0	2,371	2,019	2,006	1,765
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	26,021	30,619	28,122	22,565	41,786	39,345

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Vocational Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Services for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	18,281	18,721	19,400	16,253	16,598	16,697	17,148	18,132
Total number of closures with IDD	2,751	2,622	3,072	2,749	2,834	2,824	3,038	3,015
Closures into an employment setting	5,460	5,905	5,498	4,192	4,398	4,536	4,630	4,169
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	887	899	876	859	836	908	928	712
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,147	1,813	3,354	1,955	1,833	2,124	2,218	2,556
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	477	259	557	352	331	361	370	407
Closures with supported employment as a goal	680	745	923	990	1,053	1,163	1,180	878
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	392	376	480	570	572	678	639	469
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	71.8%	76.5%	62.1%	68.2%	70.6%	68.1%	67.6%	62.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	65.0%	77.6%	61.1%	70.9%	71.6%	71.6%	71.5%	63.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	29.9%	31.5%	28.3%	25.8%	26.5%	27.2%	27.0%	23.0%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	32.2%	34.3%	28.5%	31.2%	29.5%	32.2%	30.5%	23.6%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$273	\$271	\$277	\$286	\$285	\$295	\$285	\$277
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$203	\$204	\$210	\$204	\$197	\$215	\$211	\$216
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.1	30.1	30.4	29.9	29.2	28.8	27.7	26.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	28.5	28.0	27.8	27.0	27.1	26.8	26.6	25.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	96.3	103.5	95.5	72.3	75.3	77.2	78.3	69.6
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	15.6	15.8	15.2	14.8	14.3	15.4	15.7	11.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

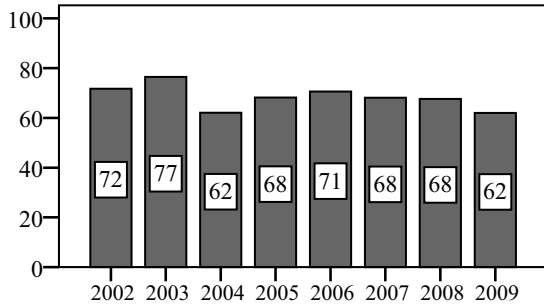
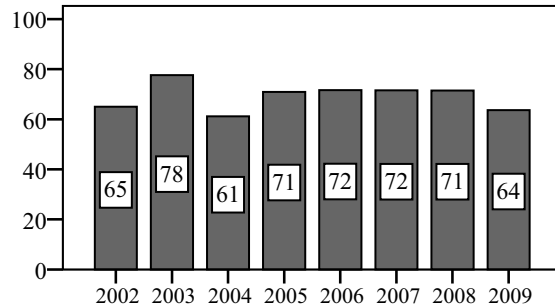


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	865	62.8%
Sheltered workshop	493	35.8%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	13	.9%
Unpaid family worker	2	.1%
Total	1377	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	697	97.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.1%
Homemaker	12	1.7%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	712	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	890	898	906	918	935	957	975
State unemployment rate	5.4%	5.2%	4.6%	4.7%	4.0%	3.1%	6.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

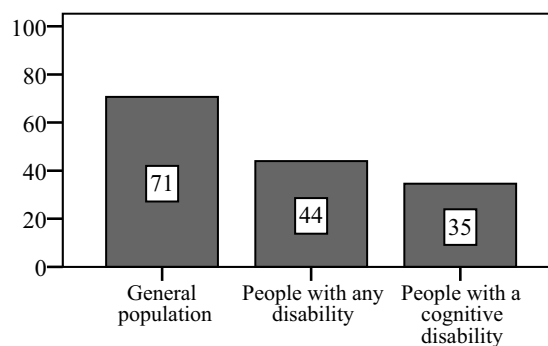
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	581,508	598,546	601,946	601,878	604,382	623,693	628,466
Number of people with any disability	78,812	76,150	77,300	87,939	75,152	69,544	68,761
Number of people with a cognitive disability	28,309	27,698	27,536	32,514	28,286	27,703	25,995
Number of people employed	425,939	434,431	445,315	438,922	440,218	452,803	443,899
Number of people with any disability who are employed	38,153	31,112	38,229	39,473	30,920	30,341	30,224
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	10,746	8,500	11,498	12,363	8,074	9,427	8,981
Percentage of all people who are employed	73.2%	72.6%	74.0%	72.9%	72.8%	72.6%	70.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	48.4%	40.9%	49.5%	44.9%	41.1%	43.6%	44.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	38.0%	30.7%	41.8%	38.0%	28.5%	34.0%	34.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.1	\$26.5	\$28.7	\$27.9	\$30.9	\$33.6	\$30.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.1	\$19.4	\$20.6	\$20.9	\$21.9	\$25.4	\$23.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.3	\$11.0	\$12.0	\$15.5	\$13.4	\$14.1	\$14.9
Mean weekly hours worked	38	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	38	37	37	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	33	35	31	30	32	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	13.8%	13.9%	12.8%	13.3%	13.2%	13.7%	14.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.1%	30.4%	23.0%	27.3%	23.3%	28.4%	26.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.4%	37.0%	32.4%	34.9%	33.3%	39.8%	28.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

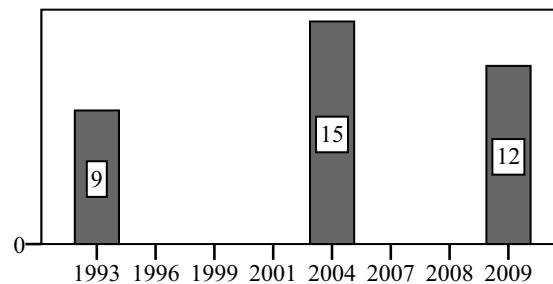
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	12,613	12,465	12,668	13,290	13,520	14,084	15,020	16,087
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,653	1,637	1,681	1,786	1,694	1,805	2,057	1,969
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	13.1%	13.1%	13.3%	13.4%	12.5%	12.8%	13.7%	12.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	73	12	19	23	32	24	16	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	15	5	12	16	10	8	8	8
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	8	9	13	13	10	9	8	4

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Public Health & Human Services Disabilities Services Division

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	1,633	.	.	.	1,671	.	.	1,827
Number of people served in integrated employment	151	.	.	.	247	.	.	210
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	9%	.	.	.	15%	.	.	12%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	18.0	.	.	.	26.6	.	.	21.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	1039	.	.	.	932	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	260	.	.	.	378	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,299	.	.	.	1,424	.	.	1,617
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	375	.	.	.	507	0	.	632

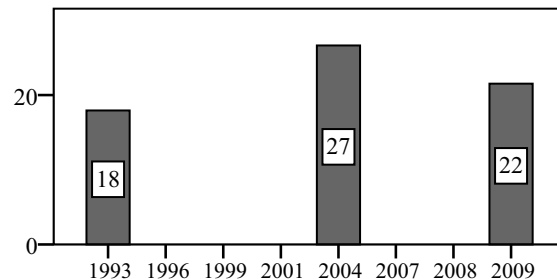
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Public Health & Human Services Disabilities Services Division

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	17,107	.	.	20,493
Integrated employment funding	2,176	.	.	1,098
Facility-based work funding	10,558	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	4,292	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	.	17,107	.	.	20,493
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	.	1,340	.	.	277
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	.	1,998	.	.	267
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	.	.	.	13,770	.	.	554

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Public Health and Human Services Disability Transitions Programs

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	3,245	3,387	3,470	3,344	3,670	3,369	3,364	3,364
Total number of closures with IDD	307	329	298	303	320	279	332	303
Closures into an employment setting	942	925	892	899	909	912	913	799
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	131	123	103	108	118	89	108	85
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	501	546	615	638	673	664	694	616
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	40	69	63	63	60	54	71	70
Closures with supported employment as a goal	175	177	136	140	155	127	148	95
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	73	90	61	64	67	54	73	37
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	65.3%	62.9%	59.2%	58.5%	57.5%	57.9%	56.8%	56.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	76.6%	64.1%	62.0%	63.2%	66.3%	62.2%	60.3%	54.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	29.0%	27.3%	25.7%	26.9%	24.8%	27.1%	27.1%	23.8%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	42.7%	37.4%	34.6%	35.6%	36.9%	31.9%	32.5%	28.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$259	\$260	\$268	\$277	\$284	\$304	\$301	\$310
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$142	\$163	\$156	\$145	\$192	\$163	\$151	\$202
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.5	29.2	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.8	28.0	28.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	22.2	22.6	22.7	20.7	23.2	21.8	19.4	20.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	103.5	100.8	96.2	96.2	96.0	95.2	94.4	81.9
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	14.4	13.4	11.1	11.6	12.5	9.3	11.2	8.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Public Health and Human Services Disability Transitions Programs

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

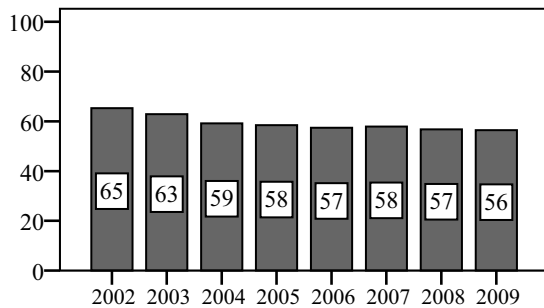
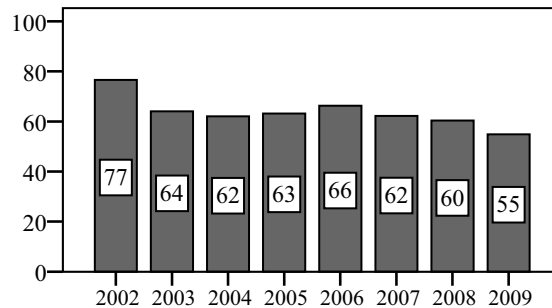


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	101	87.1%
Sheltered workshop	13	11.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.9%
Unpaid family worker	1	.9%
Total	116	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	85	97.7%
Sheltered workshop	2	2.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	87	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	1,686	1,705	1,719	1,739	1,758	1,769	1,797
State unemployment rate	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	4.0%	3.8%	3.1%	4.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

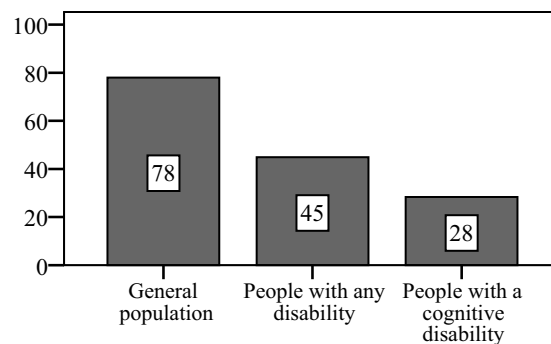
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	1,084,729	1,098,269	1,099,857	1,099,718	1,100,270	1,127,203	1,137,467
Number of people with any disability	128,949	126,315	121,098	121,459	114,101	89,082	100,047
Number of people with a cognitive disability	42,480	44,856	41,338	46,110	41,289	34,904	37,846
Number of people employed	838,188	849,331	847,813	863,935	874,199	907,405	887,524
Number of people with any disability who are employed	60,288	59,430	52,809	59,532	55,631	43,608	44,939
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	16,606	15,306	12,973	20,381	16,179	11,910	10,714
Percentage of all people who are employed	77.3%	77.3%	77.1%	78.6%	79.5%	80.5%	78.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	46.8%	47.0%	43.6%	49.0%	48.8%	49.0%	44.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	39.1%	34.1%	31.4%	44.2%	39.2%	34.1%	28.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.3	\$30.7	\$30.9	\$32.5	\$33.7	\$34.1	\$35.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.1	\$21.7	\$22.7	\$24.1	\$23.7	\$28.0	\$27.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.3	\$13.3	\$13.1	\$17.5	\$19.0	\$15.8	\$15.7
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	40	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	38	38	37	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	31	31	33	33	34	30
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.4%	10.7%	10.0%	10.7%	10.3%	10.0%	11.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.3%	27.7%	24.7%	23.2%	22.7%	23.5%	23.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	33.6%	43.5%	34.0%	31.1%	31.3%	31.5%	35.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

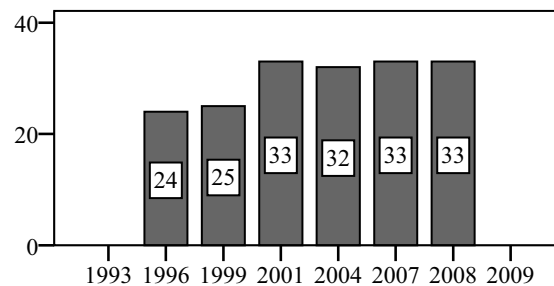
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	18,563	18,837	19,195	19,825	20,276	20,898	21,720	23,260
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,651	2,911	3,080	3,063	2,934	3,046	3,206	3,032
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14.3%	15.5%	16.0%	15.5%	14.5%	14.6%	14.8%	13.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	102	9	10	10	12	20	18	23
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	92	90	66	45	31	22	20	19
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	13	19	21	15	22	10	7	11

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Health and Human Services Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	2,180	2,946	2,985	3,071	3,393	3,668	3,712	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	718	760	1,022	1,086	1,207	1,237	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	24%	25%	33%	32%	33%	33%	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	43.5	45.6	42.1	62.2	68.2	69.4	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	2225	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	2,028	2,225	2,458	2,681	2,823	2,858	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	655	645	68	106	316	341	515	.

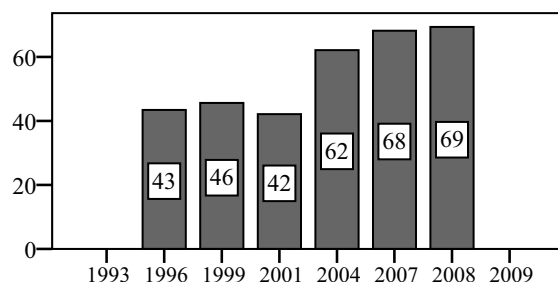
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Health and Human Services Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	14,529	18,268	26,910	31,035	39,103	47,555	47,833	.
Integrated employment funding	.	2,459	3,530	4,410	6,049	8,139	8,470	.
Facility-based work funding	.	0	23,329	0	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	14,529	18,268	26,910	31,035	39,103	47,555	47,833	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	10,928	14,416	0	16,716	20,731	22,649	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	294	7,709	12,494	0	22,388	26,824	25,184	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired and Department of Education–Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	4,144	4,528	4,502	4,811	4,272	4,380	4,208	4,584
Total number of closures with IDD	460	484	447	501	422	447	339	374
Closures into an employment setting	1,557	1,502	1,348	1,500	1,569	1,587	1,595	1,614
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	230	204	176	212	193	190	158	167
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	893	1,106	1,069	1,279	947	982	961	1,068
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	96	124	128	130	110	114	86	100
Closures with supported employment as a goal	312	411	365	429	367	393	436	383
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	123	118	88	107	93	85	75	76
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	63.6%	57.6%	55.8%	54.0%	62.4%	61.8%	62.4%	60.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	70.6%	62.2%	57.9%	62.0%	63.7%	62.5%	64.8%	62.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.6%	33.2%	29.9%	31.2%	36.7%	36.2%	37.9%	35.2%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	50.0%	42.1%	39.4%	42.3%	45.7%	42.5%	46.6%	44.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$289	\$292	\$295	\$285	\$318	\$333	\$342	\$333
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$203	\$206	\$216	\$184	\$211	\$228	\$238	\$223
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.0	33.6	33.6	31.7	33.5	34.0	34.4	32.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	29.7	29.7	28.8	26.0	28.4	30.0	29.0	26.2
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	90.1	86.4	77.2	85.3	89.0	89.4	89.4	89.8
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	13.3	11.7	10.1	12.1	10.9	10.7	8.9	9.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired and Department of Education–Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

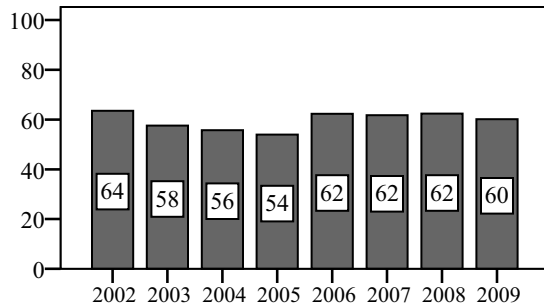
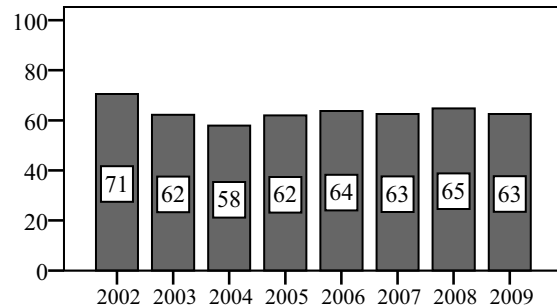


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	353	94.4%
Sheltered workshop	10	2.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	10	2.7%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	374	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	167	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	167	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	1,764	1,935	2,095	2,241	2,412	2,554	2,643
State unemployment rate	4.1%	4.4%	5.3%	5.2%	4.1%	4.8%	11.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

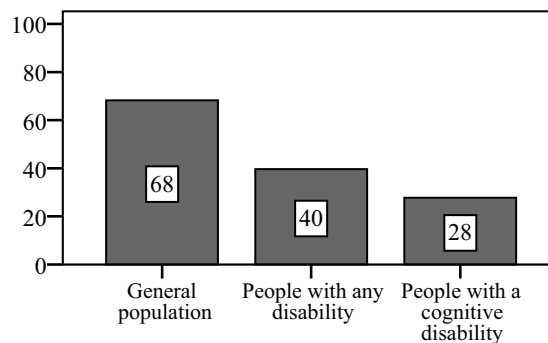
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	1,435,125	1,497,306	1,547,846	1,622,738	1,650,250	1,680,163	1,701,787
Number of people with any disability	147,038	150,902	146,360	162,649	176,064	141,073	145,395
Number of people with a cognitive disability	41,140	51,990	47,209	49,487	57,833	50,741	47,998
Number of people employed	1,006,779	1,046,487	1,108,352	1,181,903	1,192,274	1,221,433	1,161,549
Number of people with any disability who are employed	59,876	56,210	57,890	65,536	70,498	61,031	57,643
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	14,823	11,756	15,075	16,808	15,915	15,689	13,342
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.2%	69.9%	71.6%	72.8%	72.2%	72.7%	68.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	40.7%	37.2%	39.6%	40.3%	40.0%	43.3%	39.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36.0%	22.6%	31.9%	34.0%	27.5%	30.9%	27.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.5	\$35.7	\$36.8	\$39.3	\$41.1	\$40.6	\$40.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.8	\$27.7	\$28.2	\$30.7	\$30.9	\$35.7	\$29.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.4	\$21.4	\$20.2	\$22.8	\$23.8	\$22.5	\$21.7
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	39	39	38	38	39	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	38	36	35	36	36	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.6%	11.3%	10.2%	9.5%	9.5%	10.6%	11.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.0%	20.9%	18.9%	18.7%	18.1%	19.9%	21.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	24.9%	25.2%	23.4%	23.0%	21.8%	22.3%	30.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

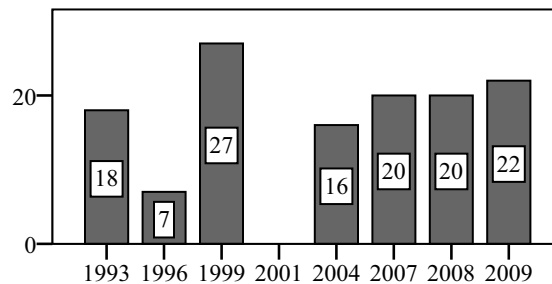
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	14,899	16,068	17,708	20,210	23,234	24,878	27,110	29,400
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	935	1,026	1,192	1,395	1,329	1,689	1,913	1,744
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.3%	6.4%	6.7%	6.9%	5.7%	6.8%	7.1%	5.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	27	12	5	6	9	6	.	5
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	28	24	29	23	19	24	17	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	19	15	20	19	13	14	14	9

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Division of Mental Health & Developmental Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	750	747	1,115	0	1,614	1,919	1,998	2,087
Number of people served in integrated employment	135	54	298	0	255	381	407	448
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	18%	7%	27%	.	16%	20%	20%	22%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	9.8	3.4	16.5	.	10.9	14.9	15.7	17.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	455	441	447	0	481	387	954	1127
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	62	117	370	0	878	1,100	612	492
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	51	25	20
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	517	558	817	.	1,359	1,538	1,591	1,639
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	200	314	169	0	39	134	118	113

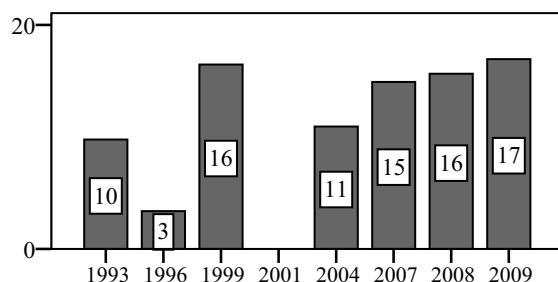
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Division of Mental Health & Developmental Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	2,794	6,515	.	794	20,088	20,949	21,857
Integrated employment funding	.	69	1,038	.	.	2,383	2,658	3,279
Facility-based work funding	.	1,833	.	.	0	3,734	8,818	10,351
Facility-based non-work funding	.	892	.	.	0	13,311	9,276	8,228
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	.	0	659	197	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	2,794	6,515	.	794	20,088	20,949	21,857
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	3,829	.	0	14,762	12,208	12,145
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	1,065	1,387	1,105	.	0	0	946	1,056
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	139	8,016	818	.	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	266	2,291	763	.	0	5,325	7,794	8,656

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	3,339	3,169	3,208	3,339	3,341	3,329	3,304	3,451
Total number of closures with IDD	265	242	236	208	233	268	228	227
Closures into an employment setting	930	881	968	1,032	1,149	1,161	1,060	901
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	90	75	76	72	75	89	73	59
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	872	826	774	737	684	659	661	675
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	81	73	67	49	49	59	42	43
Closures with supported employment as a goal	234	253	225	235	228	193	135	124
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	97	90	85	61	52	59	38	37
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	51.6%	51.6%	55.6%	58.3%	62.7%	63.8%	61.6%	57.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	52.6%	50.7%	53.1%	59.5%	60.5%	60.1%	63.5%	57.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.9%	27.8%	30.2%	30.9%	34.4%	34.9%	32.1%	26.1%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	34.0%	31.0%	32.2%	34.6%	32.2%	33.2%	32.0%	26.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$332	\$329	\$341	\$339	\$372	\$379	\$373	\$378
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$208	\$191	\$209	\$218	\$240	\$236	\$233	\$263
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.0	33.8	34.2	33.5	34.0	33.3	33.1	32.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	28.4	26.6	28.1	30.1	29.6	28.4	27.2	29.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	42.9	39.3	41.5	42.8	46.1	45.3	40.8	34.1
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

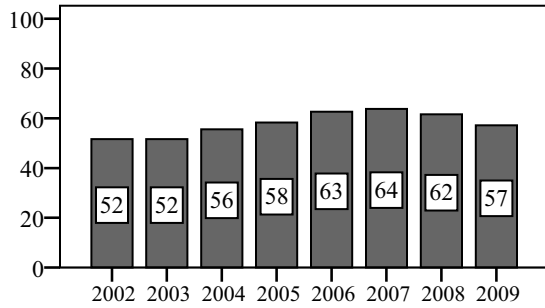
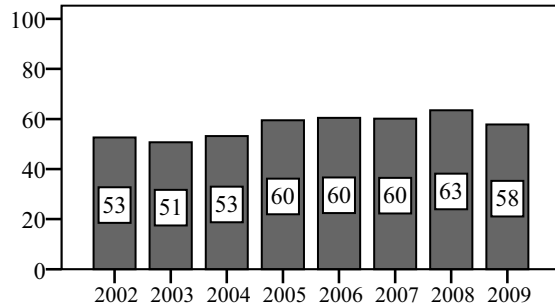


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	101	78.3%
Sheltered workshop	27	20.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	129	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	59	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	59	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	1,189	1,222	1,259	1,288	1,307	1,312	1,325
State unemployment rate	3.1%	2.7%	3.5%	4.3%	3.6%	3.5%	6.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

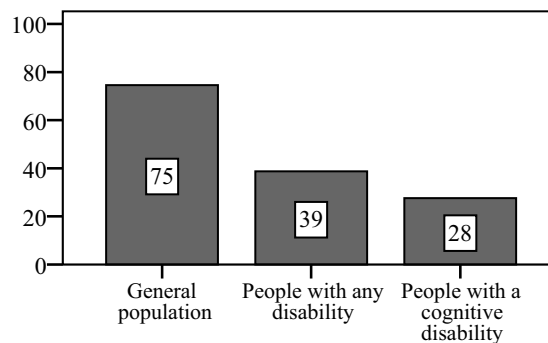
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	840,738	851,869	858,361	867,598	867,732	884,081	890,154
Number of people with any disability	84,302	92,970	96,701	99,577	93,930	82,237	76,797
Number of people with a cognitive disability	32,611	37,371	36,842	43,139	37,443	33,758	33,809
Number of people employed	640,588	647,330	660,762	674,312	668,610	686,160	664,225
Number of people with any disability who are employed	38,169	38,466	39,091	45,994	40,912	37,163	29,729
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	12,604	11,673	13,133	16,457	14,688	11,028	9,323
Percentage of all people who are employed	76.2%	76.0%	77.0%	77.7%	77.1%	77.6%	74.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	45.3%	41.4%	40.4%	46.2%	43.6%	45.2%	38.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	38.6%	31.2%	35.6%	38.1%	39.2%	32.7%	27.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.4	\$38.5	\$38.9	\$40.6	\$42.4	\$43.6	\$42.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.9	\$25.8	\$26.5	\$25.0	\$27.4	\$30.6	\$31.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.3	\$18.2	\$23.2	\$17.9	\$22.1	\$21.9	\$16.6
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	35	36	35	35	37	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	32	33	30	33	33	29
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	7.4%	6.6%	7.4%	7.5%	7.0%	6.9%	8.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	16.5%	17.8%	22.3%	20.2%	17.9%	19.8%	19.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	22.4%	21.9%	25.5%	28.8%	23.6%	29.1%	28.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

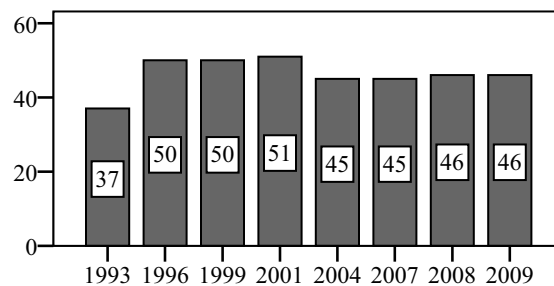
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	9,437	10,189	10,732	11,380	12,113	13,134	14,704	16,110
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,029	1,208	1,335	1,346	1,248	1,283	1,338	1,278
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	10.9%	11.9%	12.4%	11.8%	10.3%	9.8%	9.1%	7.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	37	8	4	11	7	10	13	11
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	35	33	29	33	30	22	20	21
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	4	4	6	9	11	8	6	3

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Health and Human Services Division of Community Based Care Services Bureau of Developmental Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	1,544	1,720	1,816	1,990	2,100	2,159	2,275	2,338
Number of people served in integrated employment	566	860	900	1,009	947	979	1,048	1,072
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	37%	50%	50%	51%	45%	45%	46%	46%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	50.4	74.0	74.9	80.1	72.9	74.6	79.7	80.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	138	82	104	120	117	112	76	62
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	351	.	.	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	778	558	861	1,036	1,068	1,151	1,204
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	978	860	662	981	1,153	1,180	1,227	1,266
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	208	143	118	179	164	152	208	218

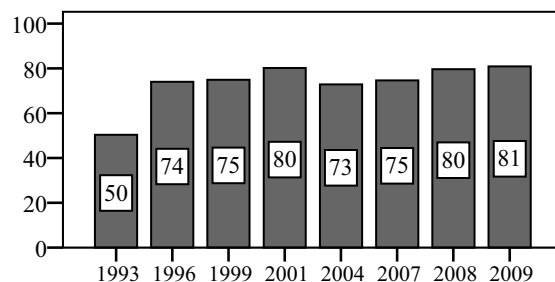
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Health and Human Services Division of Community Based Care Services Bureau of Developmental Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,202	18,489	24,295	27,023	.	40,016	48,930	51,334
Integrated employment funding	.	7,851	.	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	10,638	.	0	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,202	18,489	24,295	27,023	.	40,016	48,930	51,334
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	12,702	18,489	24,295	27,023	0	0	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	3,339	3,039	2,806	3,095	3,545	2,651	2,406	3,331
Total number of closures with IDD	294	312	271	319	306	255	239	287
Closures into an employment setting	1,515	1,438	1,245	1,379	1,382	1,213	1,219	1,101
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	139	160	139	163	145	141	132	109
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	490	419	475	519	723	562	377	869
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	49	41	51	60	68	56	40	94
Closures with supported employment as a goal	164	140	124	90	53	62	98	55
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	83	57	58	45	24	31	48	22
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	75.6%	77.4%	72.4%	72.7%	65.7%	68.3%	76.4%	55.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	73.9%	79.6%	73.2%	73.1%	68.1%	71.6%	76.7%	53.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	45.4%	47.3%	44.4%	44.6%	39.0%	45.8%	50.7%	33.1%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	47.3%	51.3%	51.3%	51.1%	47.4%	55.3%	55.2%	38.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$288	\$275	\$291	\$294	\$302	\$315	\$330	\$324
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$155	\$160	\$160	\$184	\$179	\$170	\$178	\$195
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.9	26.6	27.1	27.8	27.5	27.7	27.3	26.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	21.1	20.4	20.6	22.3	20.8	20.8	20.3	21.2
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	118.9	111.7	95.8	105.5	105.3	92.2	92.6	83.1
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	10.9	12.4	10.7	12.5	11.1	10.7	10.0	8.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

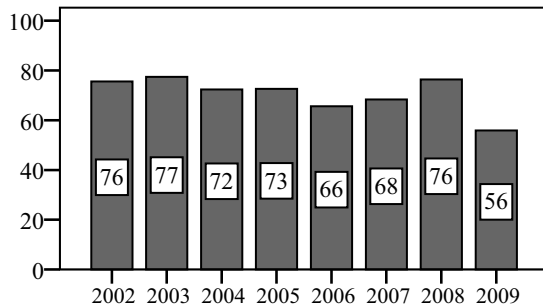
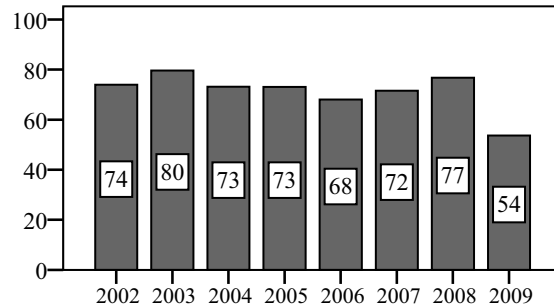


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	169	96.6%
Sheltered workshop	3	1.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	1.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.6%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	175	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	108	99.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.9%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	109	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	8,219	8,360	8,504	8,638	8,703	8,653	8,708
State unemployment rate	5.1%	4.6%	4.2%	5.9%	4.4%	4.2%	9.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

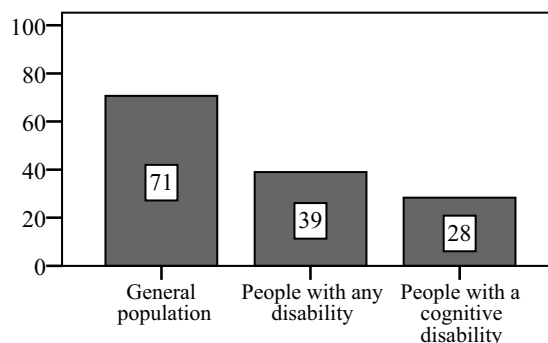
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	5,477,247	5,524,971	5,529,947	5,606,802	5,617,166	5,654,933	5,652,545
Number of people with any disability	482,441	495,198	499,538	509,162	496,424	415,597	424,044
Number of people with a cognitive disability	159,420	189,432	176,000	183,640	181,572	162,894	177,496
Number of people employed	3,892,071	3,898,789	3,944,224	4,071,473	4,057,759	4,184,856	3,995,854
Number of people with any disability who are employed	187,859	190,208	194,136	195,445	182,262	168,852	165,260
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	46,325	52,696	50,883	51,913	51,474	50,646	50,296
Percentage of all people who are employed	71.1%	70.6%	71.3%	72.6%	72.2%	74.0%	70.7%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.9%	38.4%	38.9%	38.4%	36.7%	40.6%	39.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29.1%	27.8%	28.9%	28.3%	28.3%	31.1%	28.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$44.9	\$47.3	\$48.3	\$48.9	\$51.7	\$52.8	\$53.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.4	\$34.4	\$32.3	\$33.5	\$35.2	\$37.1	\$35.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.3	\$25.3	\$23.3	\$23.7	\$24.7	\$26.1	\$25.1
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	37	37	37	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	34	32	33	33	33	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	7.4%	7.3%	7.7%	7.3%	7.1%	7.5%	8.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	18.3%	19.2%	17.8%	17.2%	17.3%	19.2%	20.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	24.3%	25.1%	22.5%	20.9%	19.4%	24.9%	25.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

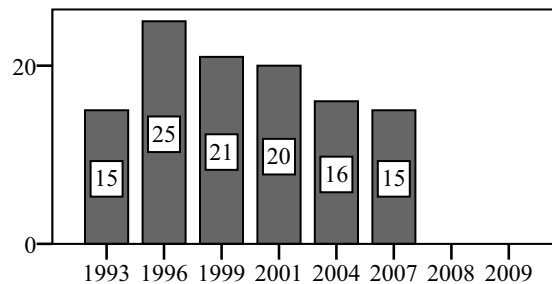
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	109,666	111,054	113,192	115,467	117,604	120,669	124,772	131,096
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,066	7,286	7,694	8,065	7,605	7,683	8,034	7,862
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%	7.0%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	112	51	37	25	16	3	4	11
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	159	166	229	219	205	198	165	137
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	77	65	70	69	42	47	43	32

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Human Services Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	7,215	7,060	7,485	7,939	8,331	9,081	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,050	1,783	1,565	1,577	1,349	1,395	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	15%	25%	21%	20%	16%	15%	.	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	13.4	22.3	19.2	18.5	15.5	16.1	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,174	878	945	842	822	829	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	3,745	4,399	4,975	5,540	6,160	6,411	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	446	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	5,919	5,277	5,920	6,382	6,982	7,686	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	433	547	721	952	1,575	135	.	.

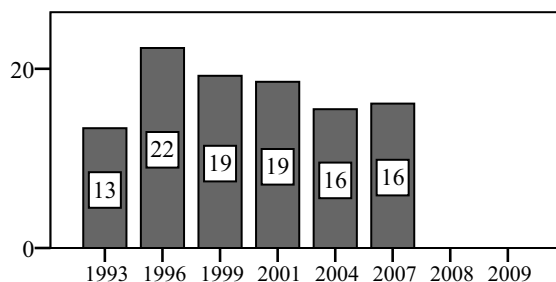
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Human Services Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	63,234	78,522	97,572	110,888	129,407	149,125	.	.
Integrated employment funding	7,588	10,669	12,020	12,896	11,131	11,069	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	5,372	7,004	5,902	6,258	7,406	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	62,480	78,548	92,090	112,018	128,937	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	1,712	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	63,234	78,522	97,572	110,888	129,407	149,125	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	65,702	61,342	69,044	78,129	87,861	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	4,391	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	28,113	21,013	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	25,404	77,484	15,216	41,844	51,278	61,264	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services and Commission for the Blind & Visually Impaired

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	12,140	11,820	12,908	13,194	13,325	12,460	14,917	14,943
Total number of closures with IDD	1,124	1,048	1,055	1,087	1,054	1,022	1,177	1,207
Closures into an employment setting	4,109	3,978	4,164	4,450	4,592	4,672	4,677	4,301
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	469	426	428	445	426	455	414	389
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,401	2,501	2,677	2,890	2,910	2,494	3,374	3,744
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	264	299	308	307	286	242	288	344
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,144	1,139	1,331	1,281	1,372	60	41	41
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	318	294	317	301	309	2	1	1
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	63.1%	61.4%	60.9%	60.6%	61.2%	65.2%	58.1%	53.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	64.0%	58.8%	58.2%	59.2%	59.8%	65.3%	59.0%	53.1%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.8%	33.7%	32.3%	33.7%	34.5%	37.5%	31.4%	28.8%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	41.7%	40.6%	40.6%	40.9%	40.4%	44.5%	35.2%	32.2%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$122	\$349	\$337	\$344	\$362	\$376	\$380	\$377
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$211	\$214	\$219	\$223	\$228	\$233	\$249	\$224
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	11.2	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.7	31.5	31.1	30.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	11.2	26.4	26.5	26.0	26.0	25.4	25.4	23.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	47.9	46.1	47.9	51.1	53.0	53.8	53.9	49.4
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	5.5	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services and Commission for the Blind & Visually Impaired

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

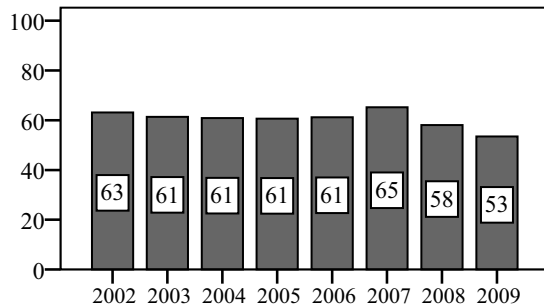
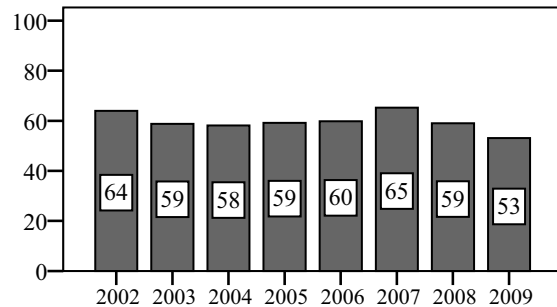


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	373	65.1%
Sheltered workshop	199	34.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.2%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	573	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	388	99.7%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	389	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	1,775	1,808	1,829	1,875	1,926	1,964	2,010
State unemployment rate	6.2%	5.6%	4.8%	6.4%	5.3%	3.5%	7.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

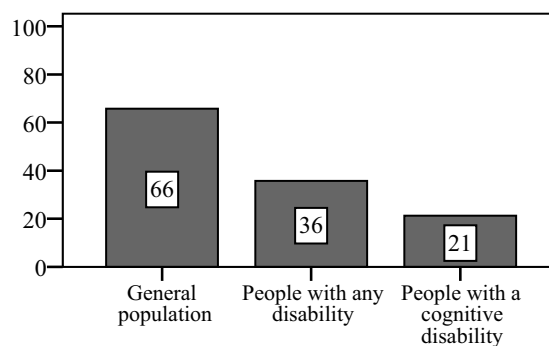
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	1,166,245	1,203,938	1,225,281	1,232,302	1,247,241	1,252,792	1,262,784
Number of people with any disability	160,411	170,619	175,647	172,719	169,071	146,705	147,431
Number of people with a cognitive disability	62,972	70,854	65,413	68,689	65,159	64,725	63,717
Number of people employed	772,761	805,699	824,661	837,973	847,356	867,542	830,786
Number of people with any disability who are employed	60,618	65,403	66,354	70,108	63,239	60,056	52,755
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	13,528	19,243	16,439	22,136	17,236	21,471	13,554
Percentage of all people who are employed	66.3%	66.9%	67.3%	68.0%	67.9%	69.2%	65.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	37.8%	38.3%	37.8%	40.6%	37.4%	40.9%	35.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21.5%	27.2%	25.1%	32.2%	26.5%	33.2%	21.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.0	\$30.4	\$29.9	\$31.4	\$32.5	\$34.4	\$34.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.3	\$21.3	\$22.7	\$23.2	\$27.5	\$27.6	\$28.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.9	\$17.4	\$17.7	\$17.0	\$22.1	\$19.1	\$19.2
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	38	37	37	37	36	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	36	34	34	33	33	34
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	16.9%	17.6%	17.0%	16.5%	16.8%	15.0%	16.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	30.7%	28.0%	28.4%	23.7%	27.7%	25.2%	26.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	40.4%	31.6%	34.3%	27.9%	32.4%	30.3%	33.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

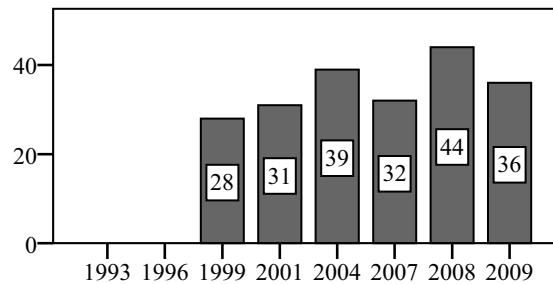
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	35,184	36,211	37,261	39,273	42,045	45,810	48,691	51,499
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,639	1,819	1,905	2,138	2,142	2,259	2,368	2,131
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%	4.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	36	6	7	.	.	4	4	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	170	132	133	96	80	61	62	34
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	24	20	16	19	19	13	10	9

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Health Developmental Disabilities Supports Division

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	.	.	2,058	2,492	2,781	3,056	3,108	3,231
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	582	767	1,098	979	1,355	1,175
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	28%	31%	39%	32%	44%	36%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	33.5	41.9	57.7	49.8	68.3	58.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	0	45	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	0	2,336	1,986	2,158	2,188
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	790	951	893	880
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	1,476	1,725	2,346	2,937	3,051	3,068
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	525	2,800	1,995	1,095	1,336

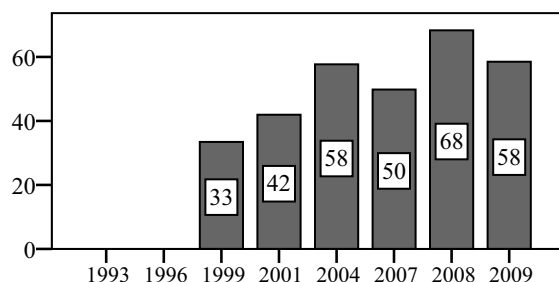
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Health Developmental Disabilities Supports Division

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	15,400	23,946	31,360	39,579	44,868	47,631
Integrated employment funding	.	.	6,300	4,471	6,452	6,966	10,812	11,489
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	16,229	0	0	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	22,008	24,429	29,255	31,042
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	2,900	4,202	4,800	5,099

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	15,400	23,946	31,360	39,579	44,868	47,631
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	3,228	3,219	3,982	2,767	2,869
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	.	15,400	20,719	31,360	35,598	42,100	44,762

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Education Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Commission for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	5,234	5,331	5,646	5,579	5,590	5,307	5,310	5,688
Total number of closures with IDD	446	448	441	449	449	441	406	440
Closures into an employment setting	1,512	1,580	1,553	1,752	1,984	1,747	1,737	1,590
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	170	157	145	173	197	152	161	145
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,101	1,075	1,176	1,277	1,152	1,154	1,148	1,326
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	103	106	111	100	92	120	89	136
Closures with supported employment as a goal	261	262	229	286	285	236	217	225
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	118	106	97	115	130	97	101	110
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.9%	59.5%	56.9%	57.8%	63.3%	60.2%	60.2%	54.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	62.3%	59.7%	56.6%	63.4%	68.2%	55.9%	64.4%	51.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	28.9%	29.6%	27.5%	31.4%	35.5%	32.9%	32.7%	28.0%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	38.1%	35.0%	32.9%	38.5%	43.9%	34.5%	39.7%	33.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$276	\$288	\$306	\$324	\$344	\$356	\$381	\$384
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$153	\$161	\$133	\$170	\$195	\$223	\$195	\$206
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.1	30.8	31.3	31.4	32.0	31.9	31.7	30.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	21.8	23.8	20.9	22.9	23.6	24.3	22.0	20.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	81.6	84.3	81.6	91.0	102.1	88.7	87.5	79.1
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	9.2	8.4	7.6	9.0	10.1	7.7	8.1	7.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Education Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Commission for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

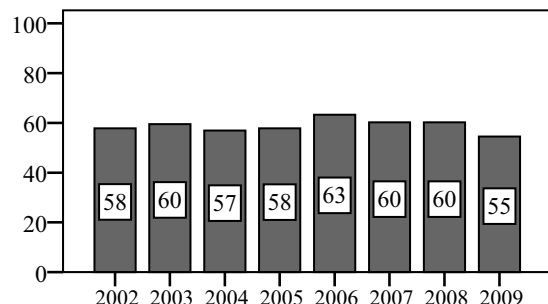
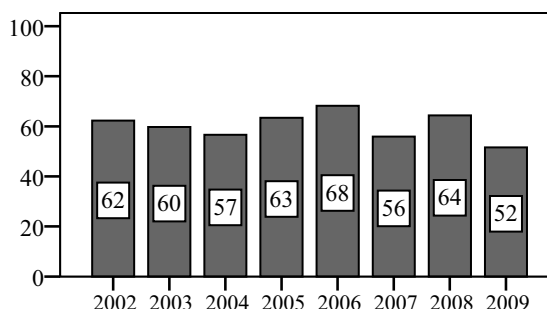


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	133	86.9%
Sheltered workshop	13	8.5%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	5	3.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.7%
Unpaid family worker	1	.7%
Total	153	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	134	91.8%
Sheltered workshop	1	.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	10	6.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.7%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	146	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	18,657	18,883	19,075	19,190	19,316	19,429	19,541
State unemployment rate	6.4%	5.2%	4.9%	6.3%	5.0%	4.7%	8.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

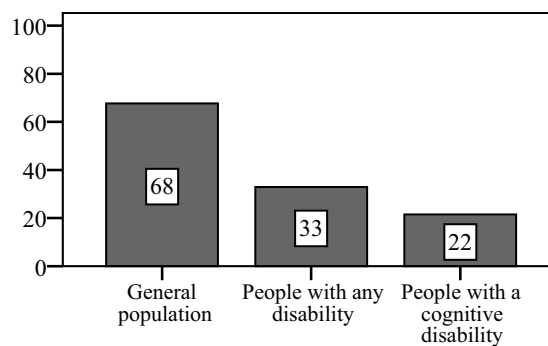
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	12,228,091	12,258,160	12,279,971	12,355,870	12,411,259	12,888,334	12,865,783
Number of people with any disability	1,278,478	1,282,698	1,348,795	1,316,448	1,346,929	1,111,705	1,109,123
Number of people with a cognitive disability	426,648	434,380	485,263	465,162	488,237	438,355	447,172
Number of people employed	8,247,354	8,284,907	8,362,335	8,567,566	8,654,046	9,059,592	8,709,959
Number of people with any disability who are employed	447,033	423,180	473,552	442,398	460,160	394,304	365,379
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	114,380	113,012	133,747	116,900	127,125	111,019	96,377
Percentage of all people who are employed	67.4%	67.6%	68.1%	69.3%	69.7%	70.3%	67.7%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	35.0%	33.0%	35.1%	33.6%	34.2%	35.5%	32.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26.8%	26.0%	27.6%	25.1%	26.0%	25.3%	21.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$40.4	\$41.8	\$43.4	\$44.1	\$46.4	\$47.0	\$48.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.7	\$28.4	\$28.8	\$28.6	\$30.7	\$30.8	\$34.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.4	\$22.5	\$21.1	\$22.7	\$22.0	\$21.3	\$23.1
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	36	37	35	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	36	34	33	34	32	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	11.9%	12.7%	12.2%	12.1%	11.6%	12.1%	12.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.1%	27.5%	26.7%	27.2%	26.3%	27.6%	27.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.5%	34.9%	33.1%	34.0%	33.3%	33.7%	35.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

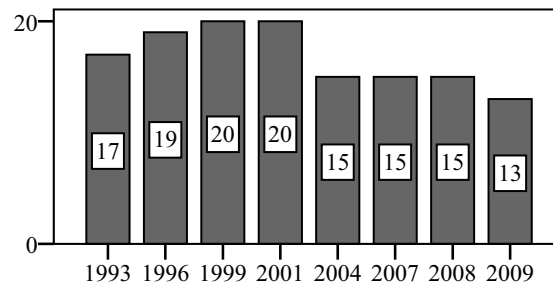
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	445,963	459,588	475,375	490,984	496,449	507,304	521,964	543,535
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	25,923	27,293	29,188	30,623	29,742	30,609	31,514	30,304
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.8%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	598	113	77	156	111	80	68	81
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	643	686	733	707	609	479	447	358
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	340	302	321	279	227	202	152	131

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

State Office For People With Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	43,665	53,009	53,104	50,479	56,135	55,420	56,536	66,469
Number of people served in integrated employment	7,625	9,809	10,658	10,012	8,351	8,403	8,509	8,504
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	17%	19%	20%	20%	15%	15%	15%	13%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	42.0	53.9	58.6	52.5	43.4	43.2	43.7	43.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	20,536	19,010	18,219	18,136	14,882	15,051	14,624	14,399
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	19,648	21,258	20,928	17,436	11,552	2,653	2,187	1,717
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	9,780	12,210	18,521	20,683	37,178	38,802	40,281
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	40,184	50,048	51,357	35,572	47,784	54,882	55,613	56,397
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	11,099	18,604	.	0	0	0	.	.

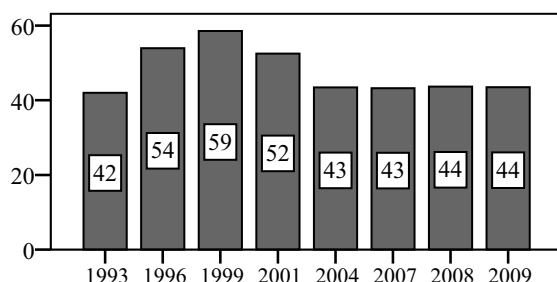
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

State Office For People With Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	286,259	669,200	977,751	.	1,164,412	1,213,242	1,218,539	1,305,143
Integrated employment funding	15,826	31,400	34,390	41,747	38,127	44,463	45,486	46,608
Facility-based work funding	.	161,100	281,260	284,561	296,619	312,178	318,708	283,570
Facility-based non-work funding	.	366,300	437,351	368,707	352,894	53,933	34,201	30,422
Community-based non-work funding	.	107,100	221,509	396,767	473,878	800,816	818,331	942,568

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	286,259	669,200	977,751	.	1,164,412	1,213,242	1,218,539	1,305,143
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	429,100	467,578	181,486	158,772	113,018	117,569	69,963
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	0	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	44,251	167,700	218,676	368,708	352,894	53,933	34,201	30,422
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	2,540	53,500	118,464	459,438	574,582	961,290	981,770	1,119,758

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Vocational and Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities and Commission for the Blind and Visually Handicapped

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	44,402	48,525	44,481	44,609	41,629	40,255	40,326	42,422
Total number of closures with IDD	4,856	4,783	4,525	4,369	4,085	3,893	3,938	3,982
Closures into an employment setting	16,238	16,547	15,240	14,240	13,661	13,863	13,879	12,509
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	2,139	2,043	1,987	1,800	1,782	1,665	1,616	1,454
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	10,130	11,444	11,237	11,507	10,032	9,694	9,138	11,072
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,193	1,337	1,303	1,318	1,183	1,173	1,212	1,339
Closures with supported employment as a goal	2,724	4,437	5,166	4,711	5,394	5,576	5,770	5,924
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	1,252	1,857	2,110	1,850	2,058	1,957	2,045	1,975
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	61.6%	59.1%	57.6%	55.3%	57.7%	58.8%	60.3%	53.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	64.2%	60.4%	60.4%	57.7%	60.1%	58.7%	57.1%	52.1%
Percentage of all closures into employment	36.6%	34.1%	34.3%	31.9%	32.8%	34.4%	34.4%	29.5%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	44.0%	42.7%	43.9%	41.2%	43.6%	42.8%	41.0%	36.5%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$265	\$271	\$273	\$290	\$309	\$317	\$322	\$319
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$175	\$178	\$179	\$190	\$203	\$211	\$204	\$209
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.9	27.8	28.1	28.9	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	24.7	24.2	24.1	24.3	24.3	24.1	23.5	23.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	84.9	86.2	79.3	73.7	70.8	71.8	71.2	64.0
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	11.2	10.6	10.3	9.3	9.2	8.6	8.3	7.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational and Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities and Commission for the Blind and Visually Handicapped

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

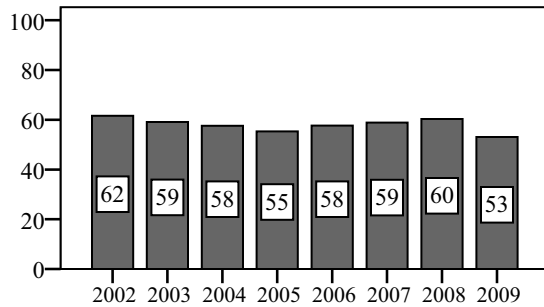
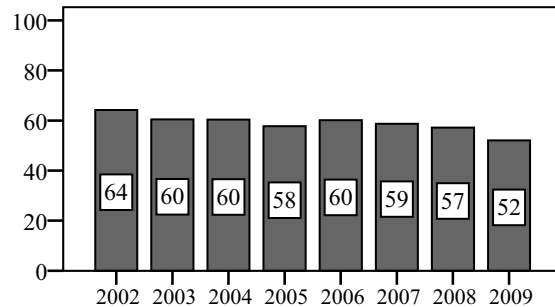


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	2380	70.3%
Sheltered workshop	952	28.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	8	.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	45	1.3%
Unpaid family worker	1	.0%
Total	3386	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1427	97.9%
Sheltered workshop	3	.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	25	1.7%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	1457	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	7,657	7,949	8,195	8,407	8,672	9,042	9,381
State unemployment rate	3.6%	3.2%	5.5%	6.5%	5.2%	4.7%	10.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

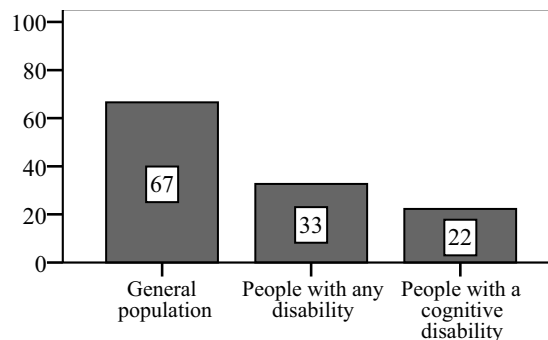
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	5,294,919	5,359,703	5,467,350	5,617,386	5,739,545	5,919,266	5,983,665
Number of people with any disability	735,281	668,279	763,131	800,336	808,322	659,253	665,279
Number of people with a cognitive disability	249,435	221,306	275,590	291,607	285,787	255,515	260,748
Number of people employed	3,653,753	3,717,339	3,828,382	3,963,178	4,040,708	4,205,686	3,983,026
Number of people with any disability who are employed	250,712	222,837	278,346	290,503	283,475	251,314	217,544
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	63,770	56,511	72,684	77,682	74,788	69,157	58,163
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.0%	69.4%	70.0%	70.6%	70.4%	71.1%	66.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	34.1%	33.3%	36.5%	36.3%	35.1%	38.1%	32.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.6%	25.5%	26.4%	26.6%	26.2%	27.1%	22.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.3	\$32.4	\$33.4	\$34.3	\$36.6	\$37.0	\$36.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.3	\$22.7	\$22.6	\$23.3	\$25.4	\$27.1	\$25.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$17.4	\$17.6	\$19.5	\$16.2	\$17.1
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	37	37	38	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	35	35	35	34	32	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	12.6%	13.5%	13.8%	12.9%	12.9%	13.1%	15.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.4%	25.4%	26.1%	25.3%	24.8%	25.4%	28.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.3%	29.5%	31.9%	31.3%	31.0%	30.6%	35.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

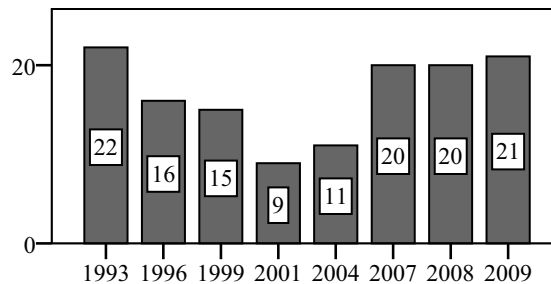
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	147,698	154,118	157,157	161,458	167,763	175,678	184,429	193,820
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,127	8,052	8,319	8,216	7,674	8,202	8,423	7,934
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.8%	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%	4.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	204	41	17	100	110	69	60	40
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	337	359	410	354	361	329	261	195
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	178	158	146	115	117	111	81	74

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	6,090	7,240	12,897	12,670	18,765	13,287	14,150	14,393
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,364	1,171	1,955	1,091	2,031	2,604	2,855	2,993
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	22%	16%	15%	9%	11%	20%	20%	21%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	19.6	16.0	25.6	13.3	23.8	28.8	31.0	31.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	3000	250	6244	6300	4562	5808	5931	6092
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,696	5,819	388	400	2,285	287	456	584
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	4,292	4,839	13,957	7,090	7,187	7,311
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	4,696	6,069	10,924	6,700	20,869	13,185	13,574	13,987
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,300	1,636	1,623	2,244	0	.	.	.

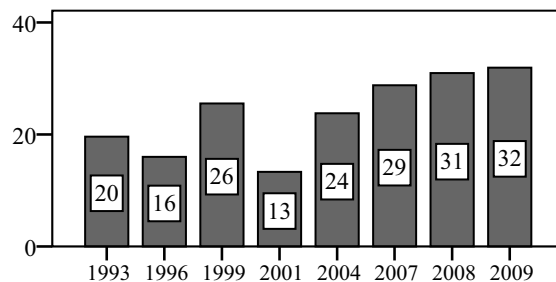
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	25,000	180,273	250,046	264,899	214,159	238,415	243,192
Integrated employment funding	.	3,500	10,720	17,607	9,716	11,384	13,832	15,826
Facility-based work funding	.	24,253	41,125	58,257	22,560	56,693	70,497	78,440
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	882	1,523	28,205	1,988	5,814	5,188
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	127,473	172,446	204,077	143,665	147,760	143,250

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	25,000	180,273	250,046	264,899	214,159	238,415	243,192
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	26,880	137,933	0	29,612	25,789	31,644	31,255
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	60,098	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	6,750	1,206	42,341	51,013	175,188	188,370	206,771	211,937

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Health and Human Services Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services and Division of Services for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	29,736	29,322	31,449	32,319	33,713	25,514	23,212	24,827
Total number of closures with IDD	3,413	3,580	3,985	4,584	4,853	4,227	3,757	4,091
Closures into an employment setting	9,399	9,167	9,719	9,442	7,964	6,970	7,110	6,818
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	1,435	1,516	1,703	1,851	1,682	1,741	1,766	1,766
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	7,758	7,500	8,216	9,190	11,896	7,317	4,732	4,772
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,328	1,329	1,451	1,788	2,180	1,588	1,090	1,081
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,615	1,540	1,616	1,955	2,289	1,999	1,778	1,832
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	1,015	994	1,011	1,224	1,383	1,298	1,139	1,184
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	54.8%	55.0%	54.2%	50.7%	40.1%	48.8%	60.0%	58.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	51.9%	53.3%	54.0%	50.9%	43.6%	52.3%	61.8%	62.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	31.6%	31.3%	30.9%	29.2%	23.6%	27.3%	30.6%	27.5%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	42.0%	42.3%	42.7%	40.4%	34.7%	41.2%	47.0%	43.2%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$286	\$284	\$281	\$290	\$291	\$297	\$295	\$279
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$193	\$183	\$178	\$189	\$188	\$188	\$192	\$186
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.2	32.4	31.8	31.9	31.5	31.0	30.4	28.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	28.1	26.4	25.8	26.6	26.3	25.4	25.2	23.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	113.2	109.0	113.8	108.9	89.8	76.9	77.1	72.7
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	17.3	18.0	19.9	21.3	19.0	19.2	19.1	18.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Health and Human Services Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services and Division of Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

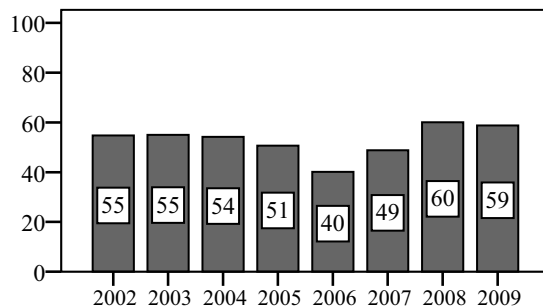
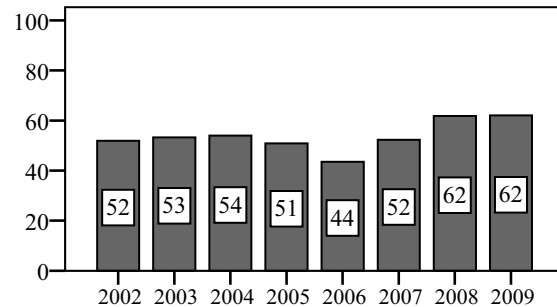


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1516	97.4%
Sheltered workshop	19	1.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	6	.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	2	.1%
Homemaker	7	.4%
Unpaid family worker	6	.4%
Total	1556	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1752	99.2%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	10	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	.1%
Unpaid family worker	2	.1%
Total	1766	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	650	644	636	634	635	638	647
State unemployment rate	2.5%	3.4%	2.9%	4.0%	3.4%	3.2%	4.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

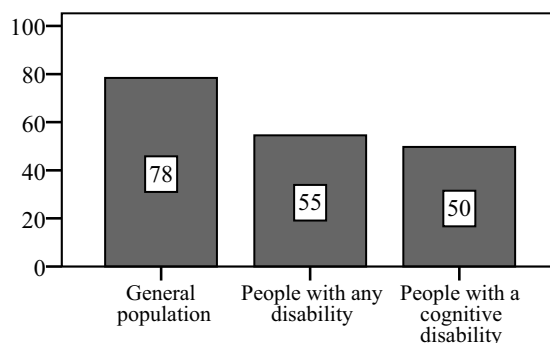
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	392,875	401,614	408,695	393,728	402,886	422,152	416,890
Number of people with any disability	41,582	42,750	43,573	42,091	37,437	34,940	36,542
Number of people with a cognitive disability	14,538	14,557	17,465	16,459	13,988	13,512	16,673
Number of people employed	302,931	311,783	325,739	319,517	319,911	341,119	326,761
Number of people with any disability who are employed	19,949	21,855	23,635	22,153	20,051	21,000	19,943
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	4,966	6,010	8,588	8,102	6,524	7,237	8,291
Percentage of all people who are employed	77.1%	77.6%	79.7%	81.2%	79.4%	80.8%	78.4%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	48.0%	51.1%	54.2%	52.6%	53.6%	60.1%	54.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.2%	41.3%	49.2%	49.2%	46.6%	53.6%	49.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.2	\$28.3	\$31.4	\$31.1	\$33.0	\$34.5	\$36.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.7	\$21.5	\$23.2	\$20.8	\$25.5	\$29.4	\$28.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.1	\$14.1	\$14.7	\$14.3	\$18.9	\$17.0	\$18.6
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	41	40	40	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	37	38	38	38	39	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	39	32	34	37	31	36	34
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.8%	11.3%	9.7%	9.3%	11.3%	10.0%	10.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.3%	23.2%	19.0%	18.7%	23.3%	20.0%	19.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	26.2%	29.6%	26.7%	21.8%	40.7%	27.2%	24.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

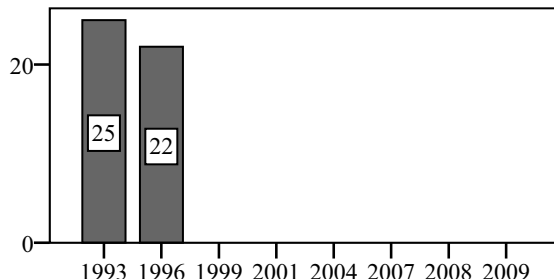
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	7,377	7,257	7,154	7,156	7,234	7,276	7,491	7,685
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,352	1,430	1,408	1,391	1,332	1,346	1,387	1,370
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	18.3%	19.7%	19.7%	19.4%	18.4%	18.5%	18.5%	17.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	35	8	2	.	7	3	4	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	10	7	4	12	11	8	9	6
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	4	4	2	2	3	3	.	4

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Human Services Developmental Disabilities Division

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	1,831	1,228	.	0	1,707	1,782	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	449	275	.	0	.	.	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	25%	22%	.	.	.	.	.	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	70.5	42.6	.	59.5	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	1050	462	.	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	135	371	.	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,185	833	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.

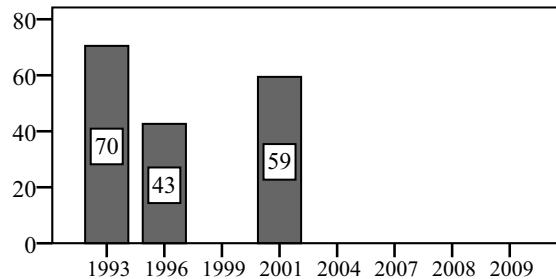
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Human Services Developmental Disabilities Division

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	12,224	9,477	.	12,195	15,102	19,148	.	.
Integrated employment funding	3,118	1,828	.	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	2,730	.	0	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	2,616	.	0	0	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	12,224	9,477	.	12,195	15,102	19,148	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	4,185	.	0	.	0	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	3,760	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	3,989	5,181	.	0	15,102	0	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	2,446	2,242	2,229	2,571	2,421	2,588	2,479	2,200
Total number of closures with IDD	205	183	186	196	196	242	203	179
Closures into an employment setting	899	860	796	929	864	893	903	793
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	80	82	68	94	91	98	99	83
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	446	416	374	425	408	444	460	372
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	49	41	47	32	35	51	41	32
Closures with supported employment as a goal	108	128	87	89	76	111	124	91
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	36	51	33	34	36	48	57	54
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	66.8%	67.4%	68.0%	68.6%	67.9%	66.8%	66.3%	68.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	62.0%	66.7%	59.1%	74.6%	72.2%	65.8%	70.7%	72.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	36.8%	38.4%	35.7%	36.1%	35.7%	34.5%	36.4%	36.0%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	39.0%	44.8%	36.6%	48.0%	46.4%	40.5%	48.8%	46.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$300	\$309	\$326	\$334	\$348	\$369	\$377	\$387
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$179	\$206	\$202	\$214	\$220	\$214	\$215	\$243
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.4	32.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.7	33.3	32.6
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	26.0	28.4	28.1	28.8	27.2	26.6	27.0	27.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	141.8	135.7	125.5	146.4	135.5	139.6	140.8	122.6
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	12.6	12.9	10.7	14.8	14.3	15.3	15.4	12.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

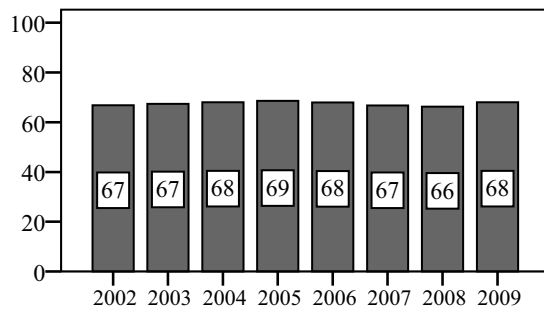
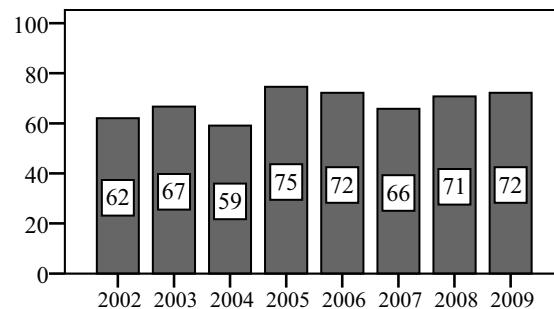


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	78	97.5%
Sheltered workshop	1	1.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	1.3%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	80	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	82	98.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	1.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	83	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	11,277	11,335	11,386	11,436	11,471	11,478	11,543
State unemployment rate	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%	6.1%	5.9%	5.6%	10.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

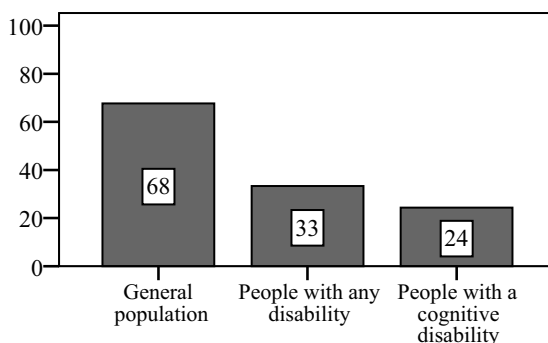
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	7,205,300	7,270,404	7,281,235	7,272,029	7,294,389	7,394,731	7,441,762
Number of people with any disability	926,072	908,148	964,718	962,260	977,641	814,997	849,154
Number of people with a cognitive disability	351,033	342,126	378,690	376,167	391,136	350,487	387,202
Number of people employed	5,062,501	5,112,131	5,133,281	5,213,525	5,202,646	5,313,007	5,037,150
Number of people with any disability who are employed	341,832	339,523	354,291	359,684	346,806	305,487	282,953
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	99,951	105,098	112,572	112,727	102,476	97,685	94,400
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.3%	70.3%	70.5%	71.7%	71.3%	71.8%	67.7%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	36.9%	37.4%	36.7%	37.4%	35.5%	37.5%	33.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.5%	30.7%	29.7%	30.0%	26.2%	27.9%	24.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.3	\$33.5	\$34.0	\$35.2	\$36.5	\$37.0	\$36.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.2	\$23.8	\$23.9	\$24.8	\$24.8	\$26.2	\$25.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.2	\$17.6	\$16.3	\$18.9	\$16.6	\$17.0	\$18.3
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	37	37	37	37	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	34	34	34	33	32	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.7%	11.4%	12.1%	12.3%	11.9%	12.3%	14.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.1%	26.1%	28.2%	27.0%	25.9%	28.6%	31.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.8%	30.0%	34.9%	32.8%	32.1%	36.7%	38.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

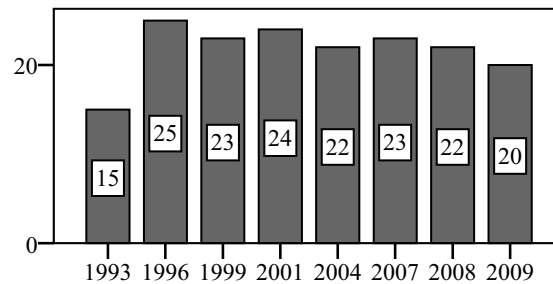
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	228,657	230,165	228,067	228,259	230,708	238,161	246,620	262,286
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	16,294	17,397	18,161	17,932	16,582	16,792	17,683	16,957
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.1%	7.6%	8.0%	7.9%	7.2%	7.1%	7.2%	6.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	414	104	44	41	38	35	30	24
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	212	226	197	149	131	110	94	67
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	173	177	166	152	110	89	72	54

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	23,976	30,426	28,613	29,946	31,738	32,133	31,485	30,467
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,652	7,462	6,637	7,095	7,087	7,250	7,004	6,227
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	15%	25%	23%	24%	22%	23%	22%	20%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	33.0	66.8	59.0	62.3	61.8	63.2	61.0	54.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	12,592	13,487	15,936	16,031	16,408	16,377	16,295	14,681
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	3,710	.	3,611	4,043	4,504	4,941	4,937	5,577
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	4,005	0	0	.	1,391	1,445	1,661
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	16,302	17,492	19,547	20,074	23,624	22,709	22,377	20,419
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	571	556	.	0	0	0	.	.

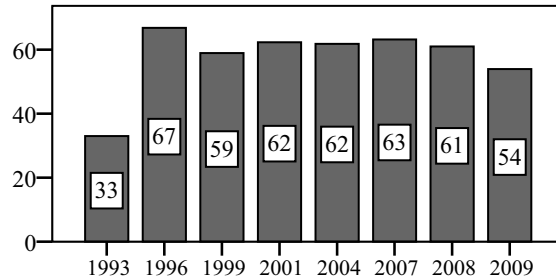
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	417,420	.	410,057	486,737	.	572,920	585,291	642,133
Integrated employment funding	6,146	.	29,558	.	.	32,103	74,308	86,088
Facility-based work funding	.	0	.	0	0	518,245	488,403	525,688
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	22,572	22,580	30,357
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	417,420	.	410,057	486,737	.	572,920	585,291	642,133
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	730,200	329,196	403,263	0	372,007	366,983	427,786
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	5,245	17,500	12,023	9,393	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	31,121	221,200	41,901	59,334	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	54,000	23,627	72,445	0	195,633	213,659	210,277

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services Commission

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	21,274	22,852	24,836	26,947	27,068	27,259	29,038	26,780
Total number of closures with IDD	2,753	3,178	3,314	3,327	3,249	3,368	3,307	3,061
Closures into an employment setting	6,826	7,034	8,088	8,221	8,589	8,988	9,656	7,520
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	1,055	1,130	1,235	1,151	1,157	1,187	1,099	840
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,911	4,810	5,197	5,632	5,592	5,897	5,952	6,206
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	794	806	858	854	878	952	982	979
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,365	1,381	1,442	1,398	1,382	1,324	1,289	1,191
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	600	675	684	627	656	687	629	563
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.2%	59.4%	60.9%	59.3%	60.6%	60.4%	61.9%	54.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	57.1%	58.4%	59.0%	57.4%	56.9%	55.5%	52.8%	46.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.1%	30.8%	32.6%	30.5%	31.7%	33.0%	33.3%	28.1%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	38.3%	35.6%	37.3%	34.6%	35.6%	35.2%	33.2%	27.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$336	\$344	\$357	\$364	\$382	\$402	\$448	\$456
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$187	\$187	\$196	\$190	\$204	\$204	\$224	\$217
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.0	31.8	31.9	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.9	31.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	26.9	26.6	27.2	26.7	27.6	26.2	26.7	25.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	59.8	61.5	70.6	71.7	74.9	78.4	84.1	65.1
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	9.2	9.9	10.8	10.0	10.1	10.4	9.6	7.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services Commission

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

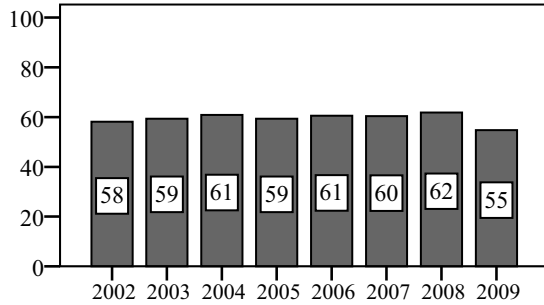
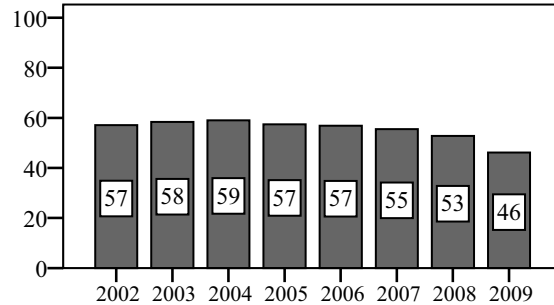


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1372	94.8%
Sheltered workshop	76	5.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	1448	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	835	97.8%
Sheltered workshop	14	1.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	854	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	3,373	3,437	3,467	3,512	3,543	3,608	3,687
State unemployment rate	4.1%	3.4%	3.8%	5.7%	4.4%	4.4%	6.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

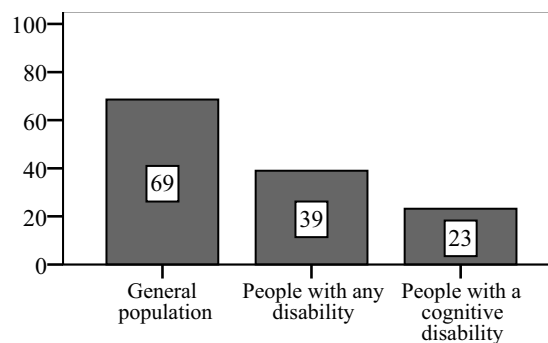
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	2,174,775	2,190,561	2,227,190	2,214,339	2,232,969	2,288,639	2,293,257
Number of people with any disability	316,365	352,075	370,335	372,207	362,470	340,570	331,013
Number of people with a cognitive disability	112,270	122,912	134,310	133,958	132,300	134,132	134,381
Number of people employed	1,450,765	1,480,669	1,528,928	1,552,327	1,569,481	1,629,804	1,573,483
Number of people with any disability who are employed	124,438	143,094	140,681	140,424	133,717	144,323	129,152
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	31,235	38,497	37,334	34,723	37,583	38,227	31,179
Percentage of all people who are employed	66.7%	67.6%	68.6%	70.1%	70.3%	71.2%	68.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	39.3%	40.6%	38.0%	37.7%	36.9%	42.4%	39.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.8%	31.3%	27.8%	25.9%	28.4%	28.5%	23.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.6	\$29.7	\$30.2	\$31.9	\$33.4	\$33.8	\$34.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.9	\$26.0	\$22.3	\$24.4	\$24.4	\$26.8	\$27.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.9	\$18.7	\$16.2	\$17.4	\$18.0	\$16.2	\$19.1
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	40	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	39	38	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	36	35	36	37	33	35
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	14.5%	14.6%	14.9%	15.3%	14.6%	14.2%	15.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.2%	25.1%	27.3%	24.2%	26.4%	25.6%	26.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.6%	30.6%	35.1%	31.2%	32.9%	35.1%	35.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

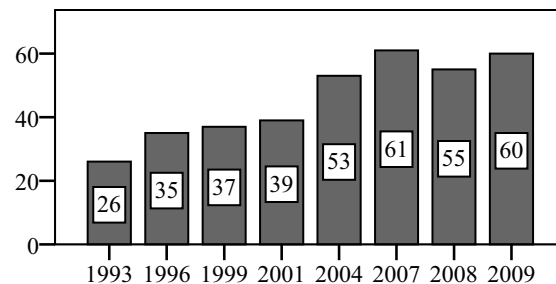
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	59,506	61,045	61,604	63,347	66,830	72,296	78,834	85,162
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,295	3,609	3,619	3,839	3,579	3,971	4,423	4,255
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.5%	5.9%	5.9%	6.1%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	28	9	.	6	5	7	11	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	101	101	102	95	80	79	69	45
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	35	28	17	18	23	20	16	7

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Human Services Developmental Disabilities Services Division

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	3,050	3,676	3,487	3,529	3,938	4,168	4,704	4,229
Number of people served in integrated employment	800	1,294	1,302	1,368	2,121	2,538	2,595	2,539
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	26%	35%	37%	39%	53%	61%	55%	60%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	24.7	39.2	38.8	39.5	60.2	70.3	71.2	68.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,250	.	2,066	1,710	2,031	2,205	2,305	2,251
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	1,980	0	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	383	472	1,121	1,274	1,300	1,270
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,250	1,980	2,449	1,710	3,152	3,479	3,605	3,521
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	300	492	2,300	1,150	0	1,242	1,445	1,842

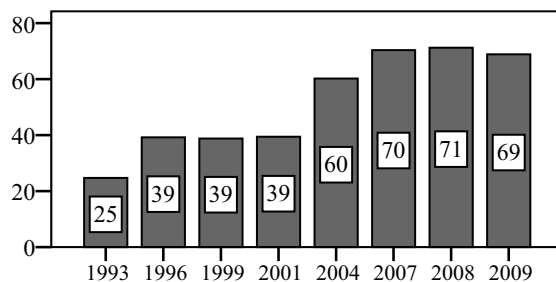
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Human Services Developmental Disabilities Services Division

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	15,775	20,037	20,890	19,227	25,120	32,487	33,766	34,168
Integrated employment funding	7,775	7,191	8,560	10,977	12,892	15,820	16,788	17,241
Facility-based work funding	.	9,339	.	0	7,985	9,012	9,131	8,927
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	4,243	6,812	6,779	6,612

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	15,775	20,037	20,890	19,227	25,120	32,487	33,766	34,168
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	10,145	10,483	9,294	7,004	6,763	6,325	6,488
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	9,892	10,345	9,933	18,115	24,919	27,442	27,680

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	9,849	9,150	8,781	11,727	11,884	8,050	5,486	6,465
Total number of closures with IDD	980	821	1,009	1,087	1,212	762	569	661
Closures into an employment setting	3,011	2,355	2,009	2,105	2,307	2,218	2,246	1,689
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	325	188	237	228	220	203	225	191
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,597	3,025	3,006	3,532	5,493	2,848	1,359	1,421
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	454	448	515	551	793	410	196	247
Closures with supported employment as a goal	800	733	859	874	1,225	756	321	341
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	328	305	348	317	373	255	129	134
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.7%	43.8%	40.1%	37.3%	29.6%	43.8%	62.3%	54.3%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	41.7%	29.6%	31.5%	29.3%	21.7%	33.1%	53.4%	43.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	30.6%	25.7%	22.9%	18.0%	19.4%	27.6%	40.9%	26.1%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	33.2%	22.9%	23.5%	21.0%	18.2%	26.6%	39.5%	28.9%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$308	\$316	\$328	\$332	\$336	\$353	\$371	\$363
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$212	\$219	\$235	\$234	\$228	\$246	\$251	\$231
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.6	34.0	34.5	34.8	33.6	33.7	33.6	31.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	28.3	29.4	30.2	32.3	30.5	30.8	29.3	27.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	86.3	67.1	57.0	59.4	64.5	61.3	61.7	45.8
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	9.3	5.4	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.2	5.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

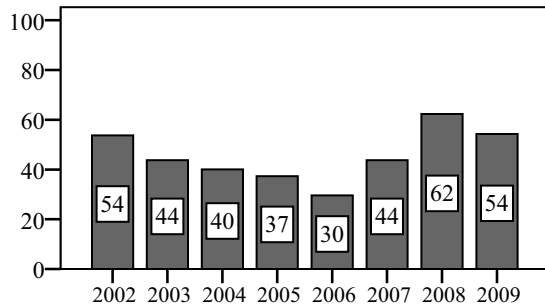
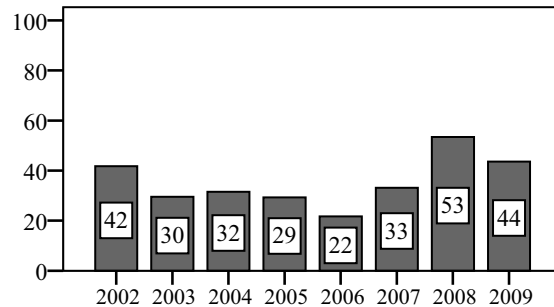


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	327	77.3%
Sheltered workshop	80	18.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	14	3.3%
Unpaid family worker	1	.2%
Total	423	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	186	96.4%
Sheltered workshop	2	1.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	3	1.6%
Unpaid family worker	1	.5%
Total	193	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	3,304	3,394	3,473	3,560	3,639	3,736	3,826
State unemployment rate	5.8%	5.7%	6.3%	8.2%	6.1%	5.3%	11.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

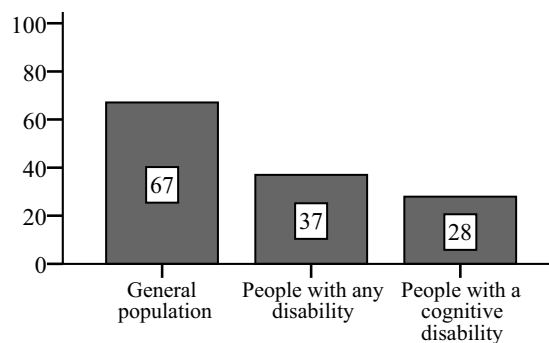
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	2,301,079	2,313,700	2,360,495	2,403,133	2,435,348	2,483,254	2,506,246
Number of people with any disability	294,694	314,093	309,208	320,970	319,091	266,926	268,392
Number of people with a cognitive disability	119,179	125,061	115,853	123,250	126,683	120,250	122,057
Number of people employed	1,604,919	1,593,561	1,660,401	1,720,334	1,738,531	1,771,893	1,681,861
Number of people with any disability who are employed	114,227	125,171	126,943	138,381	130,108	106,346	99,324
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36,212	39,355	36,522	41,483	40,767	35,983	34,129
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.7%	68.9%	70.3%	71.6%	71.4%	71.4%	67.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.8%	39.9%	41.1%	43.1%	40.8%	39.8%	37.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	30.4%	31.5%	31.5%	33.7%	32.2%	29.9%	28.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.3	\$31.5	\$33.6	\$34.5	\$36.1	\$37.1	\$36.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.4	\$23.9	\$23.1	\$23.7	\$26.3	\$26.9	\$25.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.9	\$18.5	\$17.5	\$16.1	\$17.8	\$19.4	\$18.1
Mean weekly hours worked	38	38	38	39	39	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	36	36	37	36	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	33	34	34	33	31	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	13.4%	14.0%	13.8%	12.3%	12.2%	13.1%	13.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.6%	27.4%	27.1%	25.2%	25.2%	27.0%	24.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.3%	31.5%	35.2%	33.5%	30.6%	34.6%	30.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

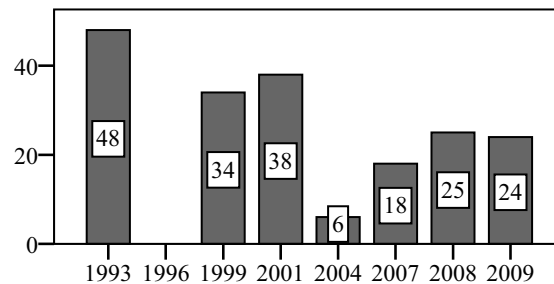
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	40,706	41,786	44,335	47,654	50,785	53,790	57,211	63,093
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,123	4,257	4,263	4,094	3,826	4,064	4,451	4,426
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	10.1%	10.2%	9.6%	8.6%	7.5%	7.6%	7.8%	7.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	328	32	7	22	24	27	36	12
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	53	47	39	49	42	36	39	22
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	54	43	60	50	35	30	19	12

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Human Services Office of Developmental Disability Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	3,945	.	4,134	4,132	3,564	3,834	3,892	8,587
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,895	.	1,406	1,567	225	704	975	2,051
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	48%	.	34%	38%	6%	18%	25%	24%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	62.4	.	42.4	45.1	6.3	18.8	25.7	53.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	671	.	1819	1743	1351	1570	1437	2344
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,379	.	.	0	1,080	1,017	1,331	1,257
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	785	987	444	406	0	1,606
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,050	.	2,604	1,743	3,019	2,993	2,768	5,207
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,709	.	2,377	0	0	0	.	.

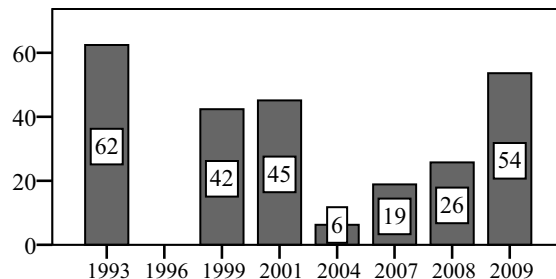
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Human Services Office of Developmental Disability Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	25,083	.	37,909	.	.	40,760	53,504	77,298
Integrated employment funding	12,260	.	.	.	.	.	13,178	13,285
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	17,902	14,632
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	20,173	27,109
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	12,478

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	25,083	.	37,909	.	.	40,760	53,504	77,298
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	20,332	0	0	0	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	2,811	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	6,996	.	17,550	0	0	0	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Human Services Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Services and State Commission for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	9,445	9,573	9,418	9,111	9,919	9,236	8,923	6,770
Total number of closures with IDD	729	1,007	1,098	1,074	1,333	1,249	1,164	900
Closures into an employment setting	2,850	2,802	2,833	2,982	3,096	2,984	2,719	2,021
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	278	316	384	391	481	490	399	275
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,645	1,886	1,900	1,606	1,608	1,565	1,685	1,618
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	128	213	241	206	247	225	261	237
Closures with supported employment as a goal	156	217	306	282	355	318	366	258
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	79	102	178	153	223	199	216	136
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	63.4%	59.8%	59.9%	65.0%	65.8%	65.6%	61.7%	55.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	68.5%	59.7%	61.4%	65.5%	66.1%	68.5%	60.5%	53.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	30.2%	29.3%	30.1%	32.7%	31.2%	32.3%	30.5%	29.9%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	38.1%	31.4%	35.0%	36.4%	36.1%	39.2%	34.3%	30.6%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$293	\$307	\$308	\$315	\$313	\$328	\$346	\$342
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$175	\$212	\$198	\$208	\$200	\$216	\$228	\$217
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.7	30.5	30.0	30.4	29.7	29.8	29.6	28.6
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	23.8	26.4	23.0	24.4	23.7	23.6	24.0	22.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	81.0	78.7	78.8	81.9	83.9	79.6	71.7	52.8
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	7.9	8.9	10.7	10.7	13.0	13.1	10.5	7.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Human Services Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Services and State Commission for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

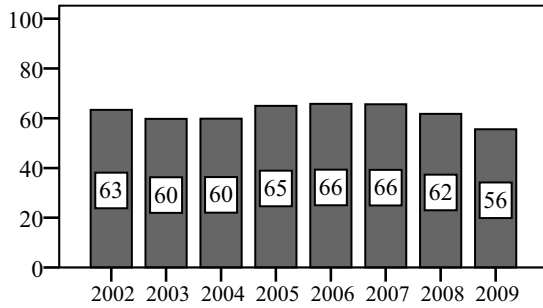
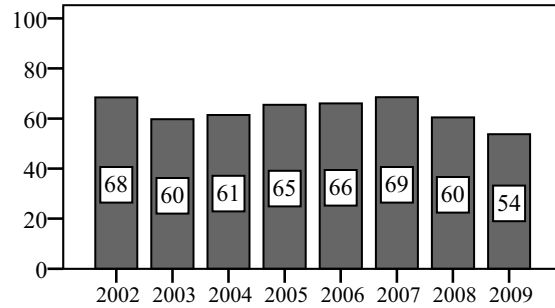


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	327	87.7%
Sheltered workshop	43	11.5%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	373	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	271	98.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	1.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	275	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	12,228	12,264	12,298	12,365	12,405	12,420	12,605
State unemployment rate	5.2%	4.4%	4.7%	5.6%	5.0%	4.3%	8.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

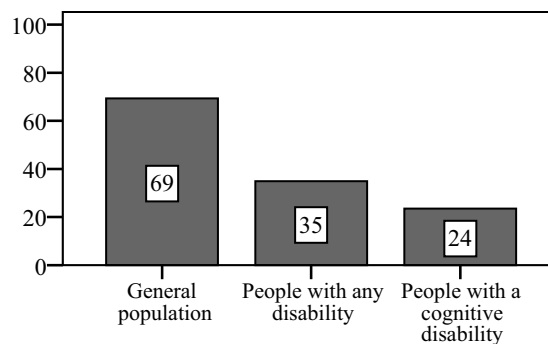
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	7,677,602	7,704,877	7,752,983	7,760,547	7,736,911	8,015,463	8,103,070
Number of people with any disability	910,916	970,642	958,260	992,333	998,769	861,122	854,963
Number of people with a cognitive disability	318,635	352,827	353,433	372,625	377,814	359,567	383,698
Number of people employed	5,397,211	5,399,521	5,458,183	5,542,259	5,568,640	5,771,025	5,615,704
Number of people with any disability who are employed	321,001	335,538	340,326	343,707	349,344	324,753	298,809
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	82,245	93,352	99,102	99,785	100,453	94,545	90,311
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.3%	70.1%	70.4%	71.4%	72.0%	72.0%	69.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	35.2%	34.6%	35.5%	34.6%	35.0%	37.7%	34.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.8%	26.5%	28.0%	26.8%	26.6%	26.3%	23.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$33.7	\$35.4	\$36.2	\$37.3	\$39.4	\$39.8	\$40.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.6	\$25.9	\$24.6	\$26.0	\$25.5	\$28.0	\$27.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.9	\$18.1	\$19.2	\$17.2	\$17.6	\$18.4	\$18.2
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	37	37	36	37	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	33	34	33	32	32	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.8%	10.8%	11.1%	10.8%	10.4%	10.9%	11.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.8%	24.9%	26.0%	24.9%	24.0%	25.8%	27.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.5%	31.9%	32.7%	31.6%	30.2%	33.0%	35.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

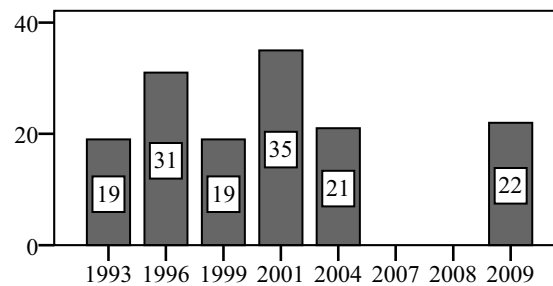
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	223,624	231,741	243,534	262,681	281,345	291,744	310,640	325,502
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	12,920	13,984	15,190	16,153	15,481	15,472	16,773	16,397
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.5%	5.3%	5.4%	5.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	169	61	27	19	18	19	17	19
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	503	497	514	494	370	289	217	146
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	246	223	203	181	145	103	82	56

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Public Welfare Office of Developmental Programs

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	17,269	19,389	21,161	26,016	21,447	.	.	25,015
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,358	5,941	4,095	9,007	4,607	.	.	5,589
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	19%	31%	19%	35%	21%	.	.	22%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	27.9	49.3	34.1	73.2	37.1	.	.	44.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	2491	8499	9281	9397	8773	.	.	9981
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	5,214	5,684	6,595	7,045	8,067	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	1,190	0	.	.	.	741
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	13,911	14,183	17,066	16,442	16,840	.	.	10,722
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	3,889	3,238	2,000	3,660	0	.	13,223	.

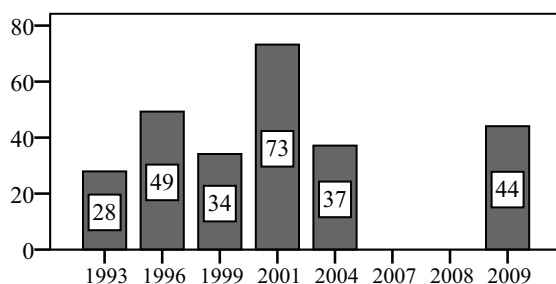
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Public Welfare Office of Developmental Programs

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	114,800	131,688	143,841	183,690	225,108	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	.	23,781	27,514	31,510	30,785	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	55,494	50,666	68,027	82,690	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	52,413	65,666	84,153	111,633	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	114,800	131,688	143,841	183,690	225,108	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	86,081	54,502	96,807	0	.	.	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	11,200	11,886	10,442	9,951	0	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	24,600	21,151	78,073	123,785	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Labor and Industry Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	23,432	24,546	26,024	26,800	27,973	27,059	21,935	23,352
Total number of closures with IDD	3,025	2,889	3,004	3,220	3,221	3,018	2,601	2,655
Closures into an employment setting	11,035	11,052	11,067	10,897	10,995	11,228	9,221	9,305
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	1,517	1,365	1,372	1,326	1,281	1,330	1,188	1,092
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	5,948	6,653	7,553	8,017	7,965	8,018	6,528	7,060
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	876	916	972	1,140	1,045	984	851	914
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,029	852	763	813	795	729	583	628
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	416	355	311	363	331	349	278	290
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	65.0%	62.4%	59.4%	57.6%	58.0%	58.3%	58.5%	56.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	63.4%	59.8%	58.5%	53.8%	55.1%	57.5%	58.3%	54.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	47.1%	45.0%	42.5%	40.7%	39.3%	41.5%	42.0%	39.8%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	50.1%	47.2%	45.7%	41.2%	39.8%	44.1%	45.7%	41.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$308	\$320	\$326	\$333	\$346	\$357	\$374	\$370
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$218	\$216	\$219	\$223	\$231	\$240	\$243	\$245
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.7	32.0	31.9	31.9	32.3	32.3	32.1	31.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	27.8	27.3	27.0	26.8	27.1	27.2	26.8	25.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	89.5	89.4	89.2	87.8	88.6	90.3	74.1	73.8
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	12.3	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.3	10.7	9.5	8.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Labor and Industry Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

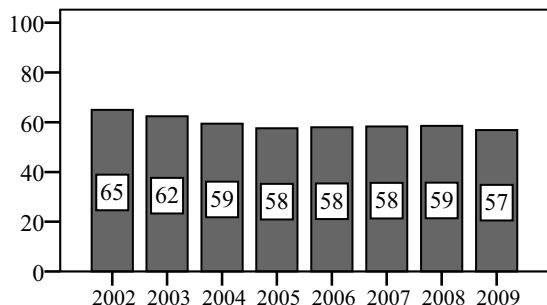
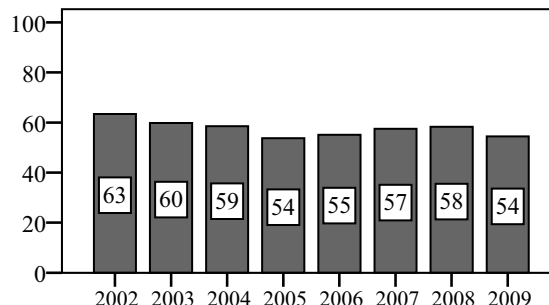


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1117	83.6%
Sheltered workshop	195	14.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	20	1.5%
Unpaid family worker	1	.1%
Total	1336	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1083	99.2%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	5	.5%
Unpaid family worker	3	.3%
Total	1092	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	1,025	1,040	1,059	1,076	1,074	1,053	1,053
State unemployment rate	5.3%	4.1%	4.7%	5.3%	5.0%	5.0%	11.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

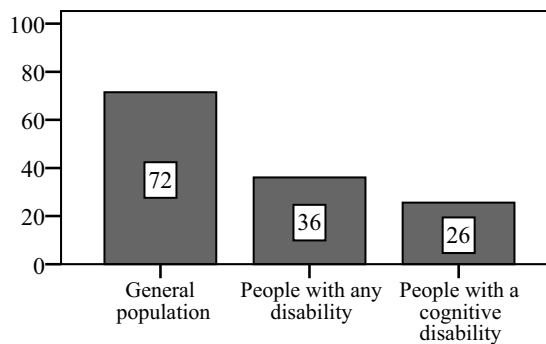
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	675,896	683,057	669,952	679,267	674,701	696,831	692,864
Number of people with any disability	79,600	82,862	80,803	86,929	89,662	71,025	66,357
Number of people with a cognitive disability	29,699	34,708	32,438	33,629	37,344	35,666	31,710
Number of people employed	500,022	496,170	497,626	500,997	493,258	502,451	495,486
Number of people with any disability who are employed	29,901	32,369	31,035	31,255	32,526	27,571	23,922
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	8,927	10,982	9,272	10,304	10,214	10,315	8,108
Percentage of all people who are employed	74.0%	72.6%	74.3%	73.8%	73.1%	72.1%	71.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	37.6%	39.1%	38.4%	36.0%	36.3%	38.8%	36.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	30.1%	31.6%	28.6%	30.6%	27.4%	28.9%	25.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.9	\$36.0	\$39.3	\$38.5	\$40.1	\$40.4	\$40.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.0	\$27.0	\$28.2	\$25.6	\$27.4	\$32.0	\$30.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.6	\$19.1	\$22.9	\$18.4	\$19.5	\$23.5	\$20.2
Mean weekly hours worked	38	39	39	38	38	37	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	37	38	35	36	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	34	36	31	32	34	30
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.7%	10.9%	10.1%	10.8%	10.2%	10.3%	9.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.5%	25.8%	22.6%	22.7%	22.8%	26.1%	24.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.5%	31.5%	27.7%	28.3%	28.3%	34.0%	34.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

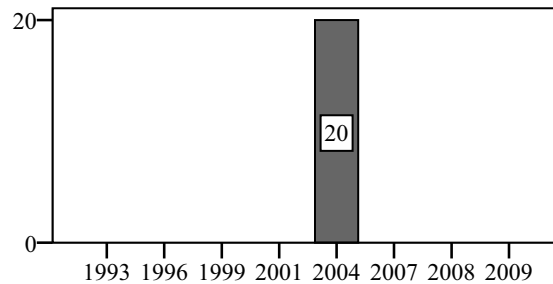
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	19,490	20,884	22,562	24,476	25,409	26,662	27,770	28,456
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,403	1,528	1,739	1,751	1,668	1,683	1,883	1,709
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.2%	7.3%	7.7%	7.2%	6.6%	6.3%	6.8%	6.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	34	4	4	7	8	8	11	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	28	20	15	14	9	11	10	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	22	16	15	16	17	9	12	8

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities & Hospitals

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	3,700	.	2,547	0	3,365	.	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	0	678	.	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	.	20%	.	.	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	.	.	62.7	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	2109	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	.

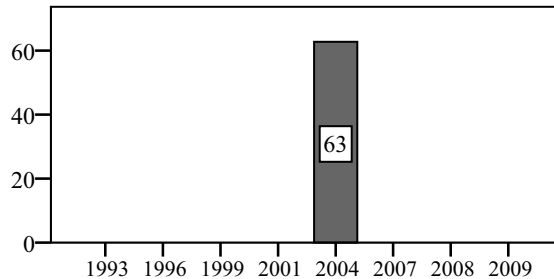
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities & Hospitals

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	8,626	.	34,600	.	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding
Facility-based work funding	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	0	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	8,626	.	34,600	.	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	5,620	.	.	.	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Human Services Office of Rehabilitation Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	1,454	1,809	1,982	1,946	2,411	2,304	1,978	2,101
Total number of closures with IDD	205	233	255	267	322	317	291	229
Closures into an employment setting	571	605	635	700	736	745	750	756
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	117	90	94	124	113	129	119	104
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	165	415	454	389	495	499	444	448
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	40	68	58	50	60	66	72	55
Closures with supported employment as a goal	223	274	252	275	261	256	249	248
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	88	70	65	89	62	76	79	56
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	77.6%	59.3%	58.3%	64.3%	59.8%	59.9%	62.8%	62.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	74.5%	57.0%	61.8%	71.3%	65.3%	66.2%	62.3%	65.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	39.3%	33.4%	32.0%	36.0%	30.5%	32.3%	37.9%	36.0%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	57.1%	38.6%	36.9%	46.4%	35.1%	40.7%	40.9%	45.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$240	\$272	\$261	\$263	\$283	\$279	\$286	\$284
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$168	\$194	\$185	\$188	\$195	\$175	\$185	\$197
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	24.5	25.8	25.1	25.7	26.5	25.3	25.8	25.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	21.1	23.6	22.8	21.6	23.9	20.7	21.1	21.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	53.4	56.2	58.8	65.2	69.3	70.4	71.4	71.8
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	11.0	8.4	8.7	11.6	10.6	12.2	11.3	9.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Human Services Office of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

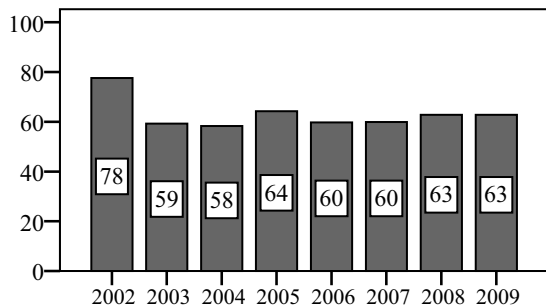
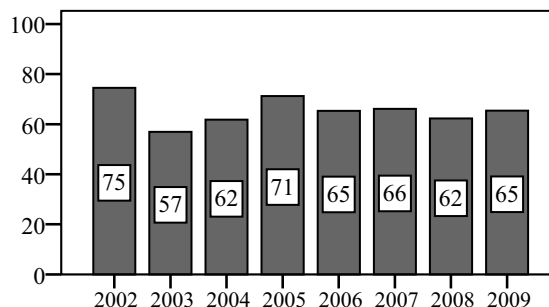


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	98	71.5%
Sheltered workshop	39	28.5%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	137	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	104	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	104	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	3,860	3,975	4,060	4,147	4,247	4,405	4,561
State unemployment rate	4.5%	4.5%	5.3%	6.8%	6.8%	5.8%	11.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

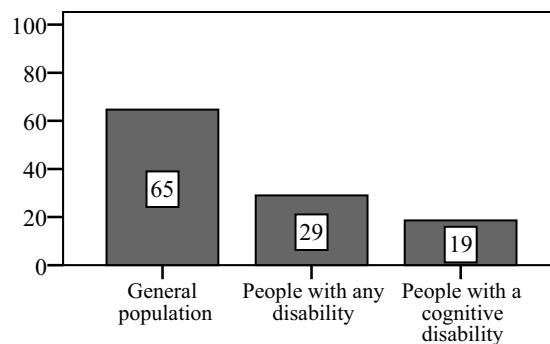
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	2,596,623	2,650,161	2,695,592	2,725,127	2,768,256	2,863,833	2,903,361
Number of people with any disability	364,236	375,139	405,391	403,222	390,036	343,256	333,457
Number of people with a cognitive disability	115,970	136,189	150,421	147,759	143,887	135,593	130,986
Number of people employed	1,753,042	1,809,229	1,827,257	1,871,218	1,898,915	1,943,999	1,876,967
Number of people with any disability who are employed	120,988	119,480	130,577	126,612	116,708	114,694	96,595
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25,024	32,300	36,246	33,966	31,311	29,475	24,359
Percentage of all people who are employed	67.5%	68.3%	67.8%	68.7%	68.6%	67.9%	64.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	33.2%	31.8%	32.2%	31.4%	29.9%	33.4%	29.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21.6%	23.7%	24.1%	23.0%	21.8%	21.7%	18.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.8	\$32.6	\$31.7	\$33.2	\$35.0	\$35.3	\$34.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.1	\$24.1	\$22.6	\$23.8	\$25.3	\$27.4	\$25.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.1	\$18.0	\$16.3	\$19.8	\$20.7	\$17.8	\$17.2
Mean weekly hours worked	39	40	40	40	40	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	37	38	37	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	34	35	35	35	33	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	12.8%	13.7%	13.8%	13.6%	13.5%	14.1%	15.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.5%	27.7%	25.4%	25.5%	26.4%	27.3%	28.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.7%	30.2%	31.4%	28.3%	30.5%	33.8%	33.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

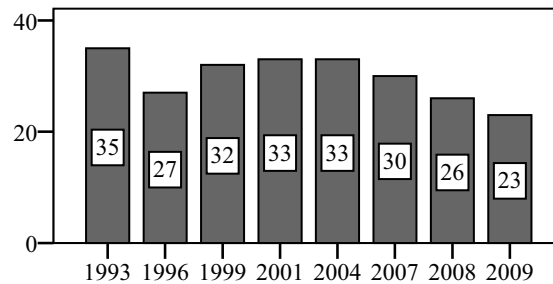
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	87,755	89,322	90,629	91,923	92,588	93,917	95,307	100,353
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,084	4,553	5,216	5,262	4,786	4,883	4,736	4,782
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.7%	5.1%	5.8%	5.7%	5.2%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	89	27	8	13	11	16	14	15
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	160	148	118	94	80	66	52	38
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	62	51	68	52	38	30	31	18

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Disabilities & Special Needs

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	6,428	7,006	6,796	7,125	7,528	7,549	8,785	7,169
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,223	1,878	2,168	2,342	2,473	2,248	2,273	1,640
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	35%	27%	32%	33%	33%	30%	26%	23%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	61.2	50.8	55.8	57.7	58.9	51.0	50.7	36.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	4147	5645	2506	2154	3624	3459	3530	3316
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	606	.	2,850	3,265	2,485	2,824	2,950	2,928
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	4,753	5,645	5,356	5,419	6,109	6,283	6,480	6,244
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	647	955	752	871	969	1,099	1,046	1,120

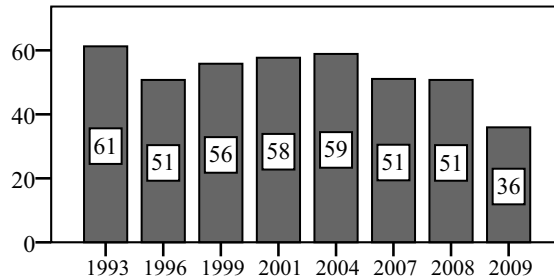
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Disabilities & Special Needs

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	21,877	40,219	.	.	49,793	54,082	57,218	58,336
Integrated employment funding	2,175	2,450	3,428	.	4,357	3,996	4,846	5,119
Facility-based work funding	.	18,269	.	0	26,807	27,574	28,530	28,262
Facility-based non-work funding	.	19,300	.	0	18,629	22,512	23,842	24,955
Community-based non-work funding	.	200	.	0	0	0	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	21,877	40,219	.	.	49,793	54,082	57,218	58,336
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	21,904	7,124	0	0	0	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	2,792	2,100	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	5,605	6,100	6,800	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	1,701	4,920	18,700	0	0	0	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Vocational Rehabilitation Department and Commission for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	19,439	19,375	19,409	17,967	18,393	19,275	22,780	21,154
Total number of closures with IDD	825	820	874	719	693	747	895	793
Closures into an employment setting	8,329	9,435	9,227	8,845	8,286	9,066	8,979	8,576
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	298	350	379	340	357	387	348	273
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	5,747	4,513	5,108	4,296	5,036	4,914	7,689	6,978
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	311	250	267	239	238	271	395	338
Closures with supported employment as a goal	374	443	480	405	445	444	574	431
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	111	117	115	73	96	88	86	57
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.2%	67.6%	64.4%	67.3%	62.2%	64.8%	53.9%	55.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	48.9%	58.3%	58.7%	58.7%	60.0%	58.8%	46.8%	44.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	42.8%	48.7%	47.5%	49.2%	45.0%	47.0%	39.4%	40.5%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	36.1%	42.7%	43.4%	47.3%	51.5%	51.8%	38.9%	34.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$345	\$339	\$343	\$356	\$360	\$376	\$373	\$361
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$221	\$239	\$236	\$249	\$248	\$256	\$259	\$268
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	36.2	35.8	35.7	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.6	34.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	31.6	32.7	32.3	32.2	32.6	33.0	32.3	30.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	203.0	227.5	219.8	208.3	191.4	205.7	200.4	188.0
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	7.3	8.4	9.0	8.0	8.2	8.8	7.8	6.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation Department and Commission for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

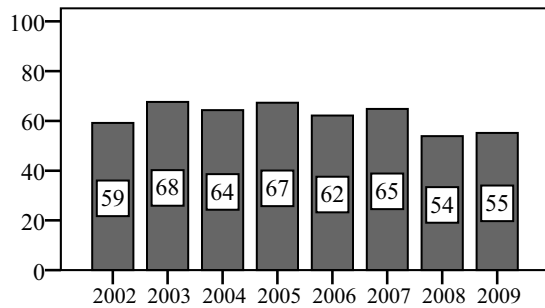
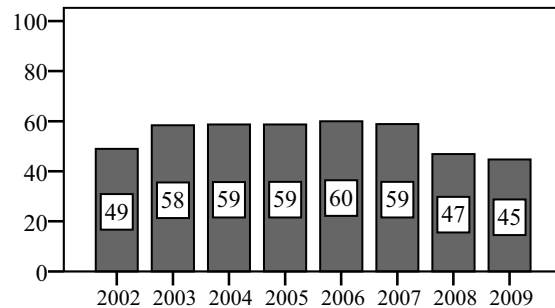


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	497	98.6%
Sheltered workshop	2	.4%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	3	.6%
Total	504	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	267	97.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	5	1.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	1	.4%
Total	273	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	744	750	758	764	775	796	812
State unemployment rate	3.1%	2.9%	3.4%	3.6%	3.9%	2.9%	4.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

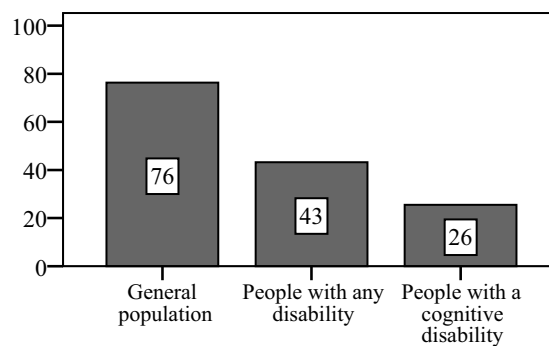
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	462,363	472,178	482,509	474,166	484,174	499,783	510,441
Number of people with any disability	41,604	46,978	54,741	47,798	58,354	42,454	44,805
Number of people with a cognitive disability	12,614	15,225	21,170	16,825	26,749	19,014	19,016
Number of people employed	360,535	369,600	376,593	373,252	380,321	399,408	389,557
Number of people with any disability who are employed	22,158	22,963	28,276	22,890	28,057	25,567	19,360
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	4,574	6,737	7,888	7,299	12,323	10,136	4,857
Percentage of all people who are employed	78.0%	78.3%	78.0%	78.7%	78.6%	79.9%	76.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	53.3%	48.9%	51.7%	47.9%	48.1%	60.2%	43.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36.3%	44.2%	37.3%	43.4%	46.1%	53.3%	25.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.0	\$28.1	\$29.8	\$31.0	\$30.7	\$33.2	\$32.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.5	\$21.5	\$19.3	\$22.8	\$20.3	\$23.4	\$25.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.5	\$12.8	\$11.9	\$15.4	\$12.3	\$14.0	\$14.5
Mean weekly hours worked	40	41	40	40	40	40	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	39	38	37	35	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	33	34	35	29	31	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.2%	10.0%	12.5%	12.2%	11.7%	10.7%	12.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.1%	19.6%	29.5%	24.6%	20.7%	19.2%	26.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	24.9%	27.6%	44.1%	31.9%	23.9%	25.0%	35.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

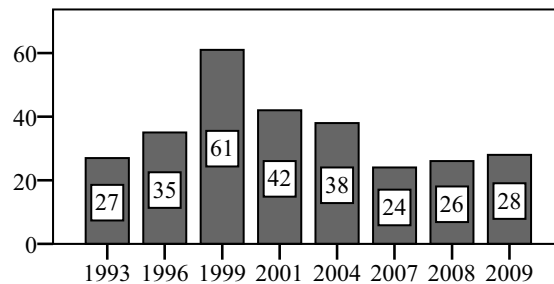
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,430	11,295	11,136	11,297	11,272	11,357	11,887	12,491
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,991	2,110	2,187	2,228	2,089	2,061	2,134	2,081
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	17.4%	18.7%	19.6%	19.7%	18.5%	18.1%	18.0%	16.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	112	9	5	4	14	12	6	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	92	23	35	17	16	13	14	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	12	7	3	4	6	5	4	.

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Human Services Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	1,489	1,736	2,009	2,208	2,245	2,307	2,089	1,723
Number of people served in integrated employment	404	612	1,223	922	849	552	550	481
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	27%	35%	61%	42%	38%	24%	26%	28%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	56.4	83.6	166.8	121.6	110.1	69.4	68.4	59.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	962	1031	1024	1559	1312	1487	1474	1099
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	118	93	200	178	865	853	836	654
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	26	56	471	553	562	565
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,082	1,031	1,250	1,737	2,648	2,893	2,872	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	68	52	83	6	4	3	.	.

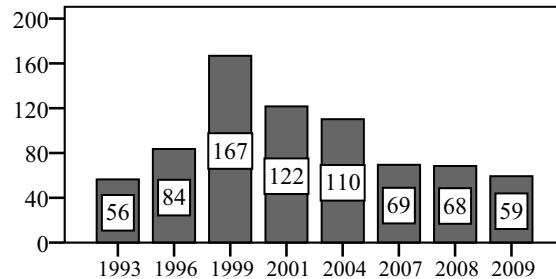
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Human Services Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	16,261	19,224	19,528	10,612	12,116	12,296	10,386
Integrated employment funding	.	3,719	4,426	3,645	1,120	558	498	479
Facility-based work funding	.	0	12,817	14,259	4,653	6,150	6,334	4,692
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	1,926	1,544	2,708	3,105	3,133	2,683
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	64	80	2,131	2,304	2,331	2,532

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	16,261	19,224	19,528	10,612	12,116	12,296	10,386
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	3,052	684	1,430	1,348	1,591	1,603	1,407
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	0	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	5,122	393	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	13,205	17,496	8,900	10,113	10,442	8,568

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Division of Rehabilitation Services and Services for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	2,432	2,509	2,632	2,826	2,912	2,699	2,596	2,367
Total number of closures with IDD	347	349	363	408	460	428	469	372
Closures into an employment setting	914	816	851	917	955	960	963	710
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	198	165	173	178	219	219	236	159
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	429	466	509	684	630	547	417	392
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	79	83	83	126	122	95	85	84
Closures with supported employment as a goal	327	287	282	340	308	283	276	217
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	120	93	88	128	118	111	109	80
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	68.1%	63.7%	62.6%	57.3%	60.3%	63.7%	69.8%	64.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	71.5%	66.5%	67.6%	58.6%	64.2%	69.7%	73.5%	65.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.6%	32.5%	32.3%	32.4%	32.8%	35.6%	37.1%	30.0%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	57.1%	47.3%	47.7%	43.6%	47.6%	51.2%	50.3%	42.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$254	\$252	\$251	\$249	\$237	\$251	\$284	\$283
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$164	\$166	\$178	\$161	\$146	\$175	\$194	\$203
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.0	29.8	29.4	29.1	28.2	28.9	30.1	29.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	24.9	24.6	26.4	22.6	22.1	23.8	26.1	25.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	120.2	106.8	110.4	118.3	121.1	120.6	119.7	87.4
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	26.0	21.6	22.4	23.0	27.8	27.5	29.3	19.6

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Rehabilitation Services and Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

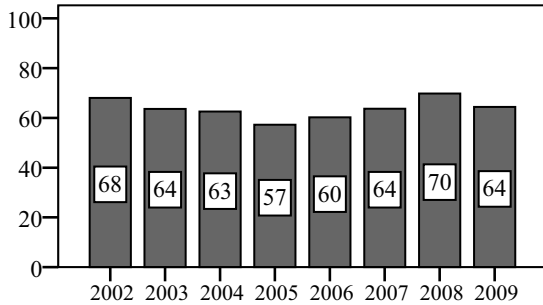
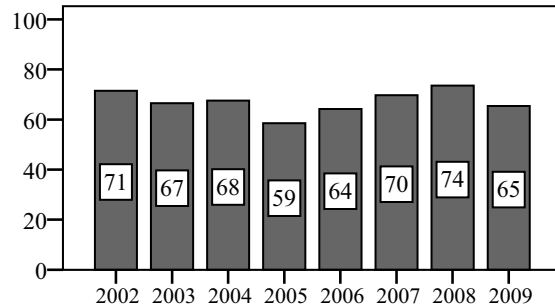


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	180	88.7%
Sheltered workshop	23	11.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	203	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	159	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	159	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	5,499	5,639	5,746	5,842	5,956	6,149	6,296
State unemployment rate	5.4%	4.0%	4.4%	5.8%	5.6%	4.6%	10.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

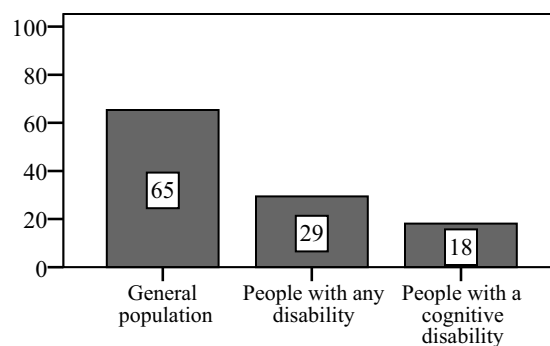
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	3,772,528	3,792,687	3,863,179	3,871,593	3,946,204	4,035,889	4,075,040
Number of people with any disability	543,565	556,184	627,757	636,482	627,938	520,145	534,741
Number of people with a cognitive disability	198,139	193,665	249,941	254,763	255,389	214,251	224,283
Number of people employed	2,617,812	2,620,857	2,621,286	2,646,286	2,725,460	2,808,852	2,663,414
Number of people with any disability who are employed	188,992	184,786	201,760	205,879	201,662	181,140	157,378
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	42,872	45,117	53,563	56,935	57,644	49,863	40,607
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.4%	69.1%	67.9%	68.4%	69.1%	69.6%	65.4%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	34.8%	33.2%	32.1%	32.3%	32.1%	34.8%	29.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21.6%	23.3%	21.4%	22.3%	22.6%	23.3%	18.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.6	\$31.7	\$32.7	\$34.0	\$35.4	\$35.8	\$35.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.9	\$22.2	\$23.5	\$22.8	\$24.4	\$24.7	\$26.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.6	\$17.7	\$17.5	\$17.1	\$17.4	\$16.9	\$17.8
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	39	40	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	38	37	38	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	37	35	34	34	35	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	11.8%	12.7%	14.0%	14.3%	14.2%	13.8%	15.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.2%	27.5%	29.3%	29.6%	28.2%	28.5%	30.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.2%	31.5%	37.0%	36.6%	35.0%	34.4%	36.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

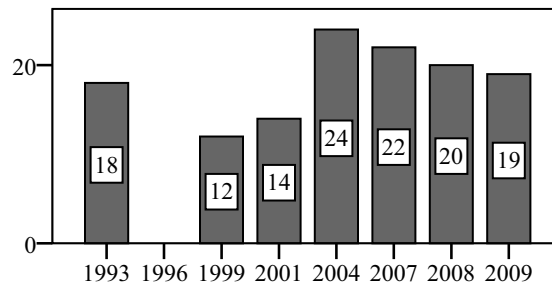
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	147,909	144,308	143,057	142,894	143,580	145,366	149,358	156,574
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,122	6,391	6,591	6,117	5,242	5,210	5,379	5,121
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	4.3%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	243	40	15	6	15	19	27	13
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	321	276	221	199	158	121	87	49
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	115	91	81	63	54	36	34	21

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Division of Intellectual Disability Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	4,608	5,803	6,113	5,981	6,102	7,770	7,917	7,872
Number of people served in integrated employment	815	.	735	859	1,457	1,693	1,590	1,477
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	18%	.	12%	14%	24%	22%	20%	19%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	16.0	.	13.4	15.0	.	27.5	25.6	23.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	3103	5216	4468	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	690	.	.	4,273	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	910	1,434	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,793	5,216	5,378	4,273	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	926	1,656	307	1,944	0	0	.	.

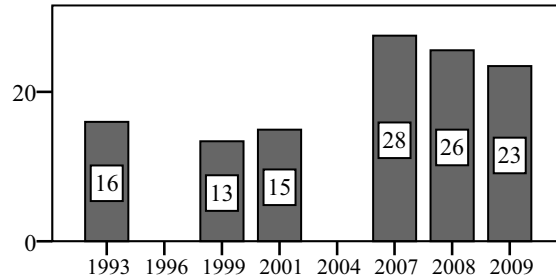
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Division of Intellectual Disability Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	23,023	35,021	40,771	.	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	1,361	.	2,803	5,021	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	33,021	.	0	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	30,277	34,594	0	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	7,690	15,909	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	23,023	35,021	40,771	.	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	13,476	9,846	12,093	0	0	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	2,147	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	4,473	21,544	30,924	43,431	0	0	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Human Services Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	14,353	14,108	12,223	9,814	10,648	9,830	15,532	8,935
Total number of closures with IDD	1,985	2,227	1,958	1,870	2,081	1,927	3,092	1,817
Closures into an employment setting	4,809	3,557	3,773	3,382	2,904	2,828	2,484	1,906
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	782	777	814	789	713	705	646	497
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,478	2,665	1,799	1,178	1,505	1,664	5,489	1,566
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	486	528	360	262	374	372	1,187	382
Closures with supported employment as a goal	838	799	782	812	875	910	1,595	686
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	477	494	466	495	541	525	715	379
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	66.0%	57.2%	67.7%	74.2%	65.9%	63.0%	31.2%	54.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	61.7%	59.5%	69.3%	75.1%	65.6%	65.5%	35.2%	56.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.5%	25.2%	30.9%	34.5%	27.3%	28.8%	16.0%	21.3%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	39.4%	34.9%	41.6%	42.2%	34.3%	36.6%	20.9%	27.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$292	\$299	\$319	\$308	\$315	\$310	\$315	\$288
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$204	\$187	\$183	\$173	\$157	\$161	\$164	\$161
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.4	32.2	31.8	30.7	29.7	29.4	28.5	26.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	27.8	25.9	24.7	23.9	21.8	22.2	22.0	20.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	83.1	60.9	63.9	56.8	47.8	45.9	40.0	30.3
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	13.5	13.3	13.8	13.2	11.7	11.5	10.4	7.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Human Services Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

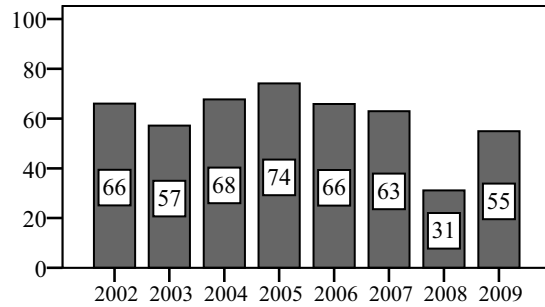
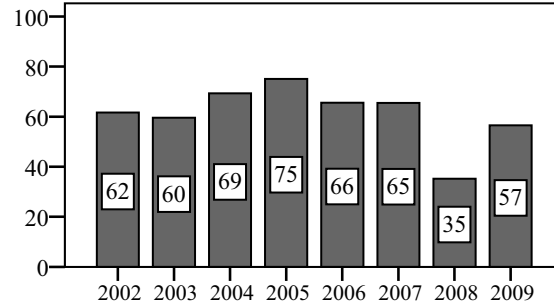


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	917	90.5%
Sheltered workshop	73	7.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	17	1.7%
Unpaid family worker	3	.3%
Total	1013	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	468	94.0%
Sheltered workshop	1	.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	9	1.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	17	3.4%
Unpaid family worker	3	.6%
Total	498	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	19,740	20,558	21,341	22,119	22,929	23,843	24,782
State unemployment rate	5.4%	4.6%	4.8%	6.8%	5.3%	4.3%	7.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

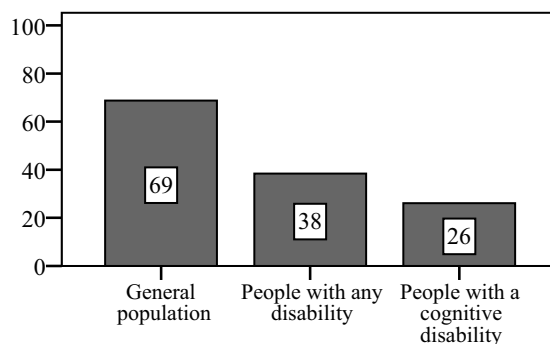
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	13,884,323	14,181,145	14,418,617	14,853,764	15,098,829	15,458,203	15,681,889
Number of people with any disability	1,445,265	1,512,395	1,686,350	1,774,222	1,736,666	1,553,357	1,533,590
Number of people with a cognitive disability	489,232	524,649	598,660	654,312	651,990	599,605	607,607
Number of people employed	9,422,953	9,658,177	9,846,588	10,316,977	10,552,385	11,037,552	10,779,902
Number of people with any disability who are employed	556,601	585,078	663,080	691,475	661,577	642,801	588,750
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	132,422	149,620	172,641	184,792	187,545	177,742	158,376
Percentage of all people who are employed	67.9%	68.1%	68.3%	69.5%	69.9%	71.4%	68.7%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.5%	38.7%	39.3%	39.0%	38.1%	41.4%	38.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.1%	28.5%	28.8%	28.2%	28.8%	29.6%	26.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$33.6	\$34.7	\$35.0	\$36.2	\$38.3	\$39.6	\$39.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.5	\$25.5	\$25.2	\$25.8	\$26.9	\$29.4	\$29.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.0	\$17.7	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$19.4	\$21.1	\$20.0
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	41	41	40	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	35	36	35	36	36	35
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	14.1%	14.4%	15.5%	14.6%	14.1%	13.6%	15.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.7%	24.4%	26.2%	25.3%	24.5%	24.8%	25.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.7%	27.3%	31.8%	31.0%	30.0%	30.4%	30.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

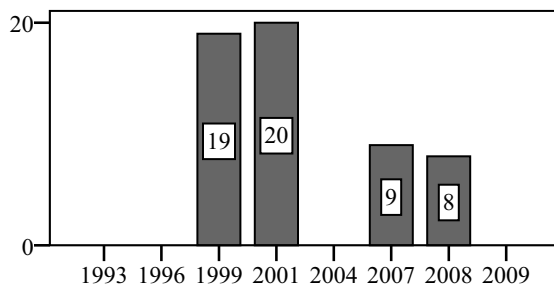
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	279,285	288,027	294,247	308,175	346,934	395,498	441,410	488,298
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	12,984	14,107	14,621	14,662	13,594	14,113	16,238	16,980
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.6%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	221	58	34	24	31	24	26	34
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	394	391	370	362	333	306	279	219
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	278	276	232	207	200	177	145	120

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Aging and Disability Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	.	.	20,835	21,803	.	40,038	34,713	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	4,168	4,054	4,320	.	3,714	2,753	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	19%	20%	.	9%	8%	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	21.8	20.2	20.2	.	15.6	11.3	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	7,785	4,180	3,013	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	7,869	8,202	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	4,732	6,268	.	11,109	9,242	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	7,785	16,781	11,215	.	21,408	25,548	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	1,582	521	2,724	0	0	.	.

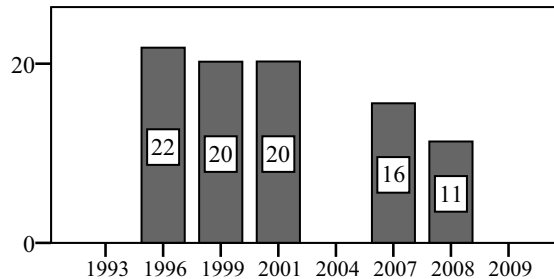
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Aging and Disability Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	34,142	127,445	.	112,480	116,913	.
Integrated employment funding	.	.	18,089	18,390	.	5,132	4,621	.
Facility-based work funding	.	0	34,591	32,110	0	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	32,560	37,532	0	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	16,053	39,413	0	37,886	36,265	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	34,142	127,445	.	112,480	116,913	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	33,788	89,990	0	47,052	34,435	33,158
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	82,478	4,896
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	354	37,455	0	62,379	76,253	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services and Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	71,824	67,834	81,447	45,444	41,252	37,872	39,595	39,380
Total number of closures with IDD	3,652	3,966	5,229	3,250	3,059	3,099	3,732	3,798
Closures into an employment setting	25,867	22,271	20,319	15,174	13,872	12,409	13,083	13,213
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	1,165	1,097	1,185	1,086	1,031	968	1,178	1,198
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	17,661	18,222	34,005	11,120	10,108	9,106	9,488	9,628
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,100	1,326	2,509	964	866	821	938	1,165
Closures with supported employment as a goal	2,705	2,332	3,236	2,040	2,067	2,143	2,646	2,907
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	1,034	840	1,165	777	759	777	1,037	1,156
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.4%	55.0%	37.4%	57.7%	57.8%	57.7%	58.0%	57.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	51.4%	45.3%	32.1%	53.0%	54.3%	54.1%	55.7%	50.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	36.0%	32.8%	24.9%	33.4%	33.6%	32.8%	33.0%	33.6%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	31.9%	27.7%	22.7%	33.4%	33.7%	31.2%	31.6%	31.5%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$300	\$323	\$335	\$335	\$353	\$364	\$371	\$379
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$206	\$234	\$233	\$233	\$227	\$235	\$238	\$235
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.3	34.3	34.7	34.0	33.8	33.4	33.1	32.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	26.4	29.5	29.5	28.6	28.0	27.2	26.8	25.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	119.0	100.7	90.3	66.2	59.3	51.9	53.8	53.3
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services and Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

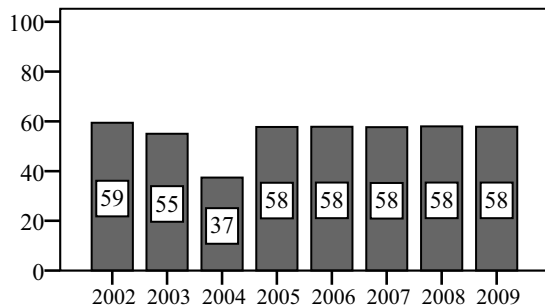
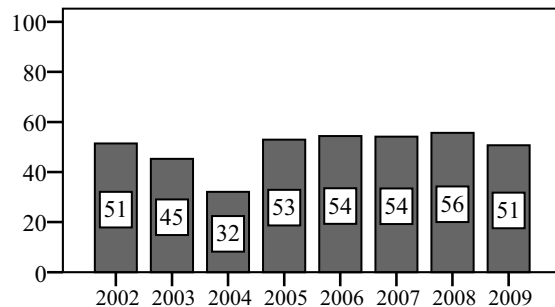


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1160	87.6%
Sheltered workshop	129	9.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	10	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	4	.3%
Unpaid family worker	21	1.6%
Total	1324	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1193	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	1	.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	2	.2%
Total	1199	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	2,120	2,203	2,280	2,351	2,490	2,669	2,785
State unemployment rate	3.1%	3.7%	4.4%	5.6%	4.3%	2.7%	6.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

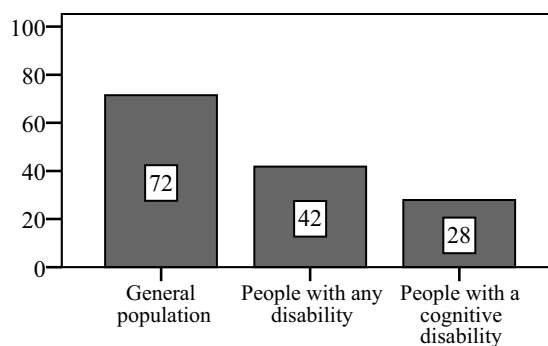
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	1,438,808	1,487,070	1,562,295	1,574,681	1,646,886	1,705,814	1,724,592
Number of people with any disability	129,667	141,468	159,984	159,809	161,339	128,835	135,626
Number of people with a cognitive disability	47,804	58,732	68,059	61,923	66,712	59,520	60,386
Number of people employed	1,029,189	1,073,929	1,155,376	1,176,933	1,244,741	1,268,765	1,233,547
Number of people with any disability who are employed	62,495	69,265	83,439	80,125	80,822	56,648	56,681
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	19,110	26,047	32,008	25,750	28,365	19,364	16,845
Percentage of all people who are employed	71.5%	72.2%	74.0%	74.7%	75.6%	74.4%	71.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	48.2%	49.0%	52.2%	50.1%	50.1%	44.0%	41.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	40.0%	44.3%	47.0%	41.6%	42.5%	32.5%	27.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.6	\$30.1	\$31.1	\$32.7	\$34.9	\$35.6	\$35.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.6	\$21.3	\$23.8	\$24.3	\$27.6	\$27.7	\$30.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.5	\$16.3	\$18.5	\$19.6	\$18.0	\$16.2	\$21.4
Mean weekly hours worked	37	37	38	38	38	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	35	36	37	36	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	30	35	34	34	32	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.3%	10.6%	10.2%	10.0%	9.0%	9.6%	12.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	14.8%	21.5%	17.8%	18.1%	17.5%	16.5%	20.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	17.6%	27.6%	23.2%	23.3%	22.3%	23.3%	26.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

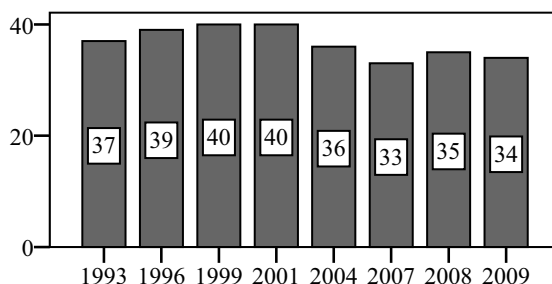
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	18,638	18,603	18,314	18,881	19,648	20,861	22,919	24,823
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,103	2,290	2,305	2,251	2,112	2,263	2,685	2,472
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11.3%	12.3%	12.6%	11.9%	10.7%	10.8%	11.7%	10.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	23	8	2	3	4	3	0	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	74	72	63	97	59	46	32	23
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	27	13	19	15	21	13	10	10

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Human Services Division of Services for People with Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	1,899	1,996	2,090	2,316	2,412	2,670	2,823	2,872
Number of people served in integrated employment	696	781	834	917	876	881	980	961
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	37%	39%	40%	40%	36%	33%	35%	34%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	37.4	39.1	39.2	40.2	36.7	33.0	35.8	34.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	842	.	.	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	1,921	1,944	2,008
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,203	1,215	1,156	1,399	1,703	1,921	1,944	2,008
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	309	762	986	641	663	736	575	720

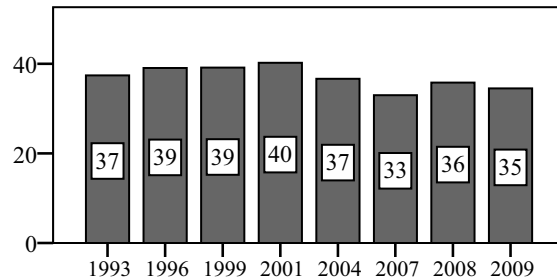
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

**Not formally collected until FY 1996.*

***May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.*

Department of Human Services Division of Services for People with Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	12,656	16,830	20,753	22,908	23,733	25,729	28,218
Integrated employment funding	2,658	3,945	5,405	6,640	6,183	5,401	5,839	6,052
Facility-based work funding	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	18,332	19,890	22,166

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	12,656	16,830	20,753	22,908	23,733	25,729	28,218
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	6,289	6,212	5,341	6,341	6,991	7,236	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	211	842	1,841	583	339	343	523
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	5,763	6,156	9,677	13,571	15,985	16,403	18,151	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

State Office of Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	7,986	8,399	8,615	9,065	8,096	7,286	7,499	8,463
Total number of closures with IDD	652	600	547	567	523	500	494	476
Closures into an employment setting	3,131	2,932	2,817	3,109	3,186	3,156	3,310	3,116
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	334	277	252	265	272	289	275	240
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,824	1,940	1,965	2,234	1,808	1,193	1,340	1,585
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	170	177	151	159	125	77	113	124
Closures with supported employment as a goal	164	174	113	123	117	130	164	112
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	116	116	74	90	80	99	110	85
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	63.2%	60.2%	58.9%	58.2%	63.8%	72.6%	71.2%	66.3%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	66.3%	61.0%	62.5%	62.5%	68.5%	79.0%	70.9%	65.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	39.2%	34.9%	32.7%	34.3%	39.4%	43.3%	44.1%	36.8%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	51.2%	46.2%	46.1%	46.7%	52.0%	57.8%	55.7%	50.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$179	\$359	\$356	\$367	\$371	\$376	\$402	\$384
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$230	\$220	\$250	\$229	\$220	\$213	\$217	\$213
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	17.7	34.3	35.0	34.5	34.4	34.5	34.1	33.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	15.2	27.5	30.5	27.7	27.0	25.8	24.3	23.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	135.0	124.7	117.9	124.8	123.5	119.3	121.0	111.9
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	14.4	11.8	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.9	10.0	8.6

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

State Office of Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

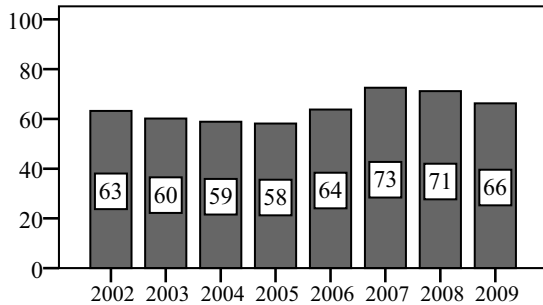
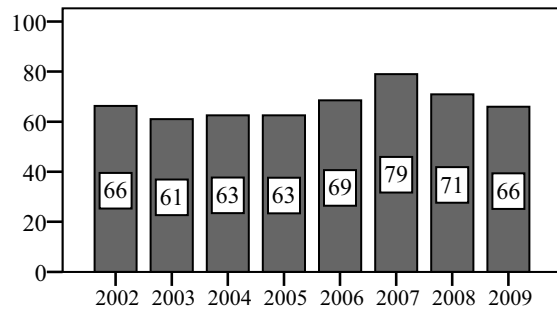


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	264	86.6%
Sheltered workshop	28	9.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	13	4.3%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	305	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	236	98.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	.8%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	240	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	597	605	613	619	622	621	622
State unemployment rate	4.0%	3.0%	3.6%	4.6%	3.5%	3.8%	6.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

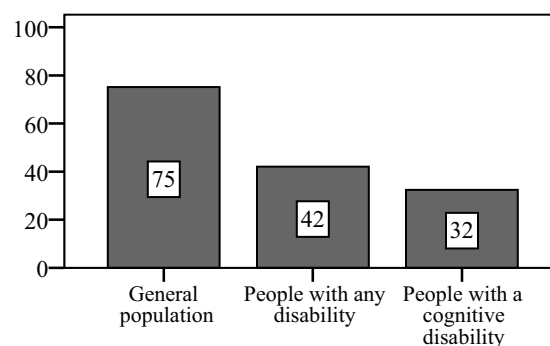
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	403,418	406,535	414,347	414,771	408,065	422,618	418,946
Number of people with any disability	52,715	51,268	52,942	60,407	52,885	51,153	45,919
Number of people with a cognitive disability	19,461	19,656	24,060	26,696	21,102	23,709	22,107
Number of people employed	308,050	312,515	317,878	313,939	318,776	319,394	314,937
Number of people with any disability who are employed	24,237	25,523	23,032	26,115	25,019	23,937	19,302
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	7,156	8,080	7,323	8,728	8,726	8,484	7,160
Percentage of all people who are employed	76.4%	76.9%	76.7%	75.7%	78.1%	75.6%	75.2%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	46.0%	49.8%	43.5%	43.2%	47.3%	46.8%	42.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36.8%	41.1%	30.4%	32.7%	41.4%	35.8%	32.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.1	\$32.0	\$33.7	\$32.8	\$33.3	\$35.7	\$36.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.3	\$22.0	\$20.8	\$22.1	\$23.0	\$25.2	\$27.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.3	\$14.2	\$10.3	\$13.6	\$17.9	\$12.7	\$13.9
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	34	38	33	35	36	35	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	30	32	28	31	33	26	29
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.2%	8.5%	9.8%	9.1%	9.2%	10.6%	10.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.7%	20.9%	28.6%	20.4%	21.0%	27.9%	29.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	22.9%	30.4%	38.0%	26.2%	32.6%	36.8%	45.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

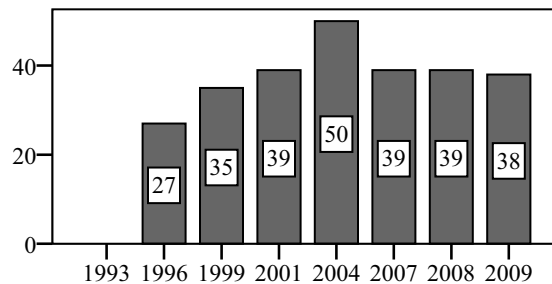
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,110	11,063	11,244	11,468	11,884	12,381	13,252	14,097
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	957	985	1,131	1,204	1,071	1,157	1,291	1,233
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.6%	8.9%	10.1%	10.5%	9.0%	9.3%	9.7%	8.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	146	11	11	20	18	27	27	28
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	25	16	9	11	7	7	12	5
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	4	9	8	5	6	4	5	.

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Division of Disability and Aging Services Vermont Department of Disabilities, Aging and Independent Living

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	.	1,317	1,663	1,831	2,007	2,252	2,336	2,423
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	351	577	723	998	885	901	909
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	27%	35%	39%	50%	39%	39%	38%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	59.6	97.2	118.0	160.6	142.6	145.0	146.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	38	27	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	1,048	1,081	1,313	1,367	1,435	1,514
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	975	1,086	.	1,313	1,367	1,435	1,514
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	82	56	0	0	0	.	.

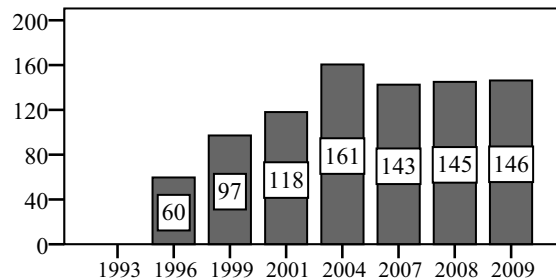
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Division of Disability and Aging Services Vermont Department of Disabilities, Aging and Independent Living

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	15,486	16,714	20,135	20,737	32,199	36,011	37,370
Integrated employment funding	.	2,119	3,892	5,270	6,042	9,369	10,848	11,453
Facility-based work funding	.	0	68	72	0	0	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	12,821	14,866	15,824	22,830	25,163	25,917

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	15,486	16,714	20,135	20,737	32,199	36,011	37,370
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	1,052	1,170	1,133	1,133	1,134	1,058	1,180
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	83	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	6,893	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	1,001	15,543	19,003	20,737	31,065	34,953	36,190

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Aging Vocational Rehabilitation Division and Division of Services for the Blind & Visually Impaired

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	2,833	3,305	3,402	3,544	3,664	3,393	3,473	3,936
Total number of closures with IDD	367	373	350	364	396	389	384	419
Closures into an employment setting	1,299	1,406	1,424	1,521	1,549	1,557	1,596	1,555
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	227	221	210	202	235	255	270	242
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	666	901	899	954	1,003	820	780	986
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	75	82	84	91	79	67	49	81
Closures with supported employment as a goal	439	465	461	519	575	580	558	559
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	183	172	158	183	206	212	220	207
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	66.1%	60.9%	61.3%	61.5%	60.7%	65.5%	67.2%	61.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	75.2%	72.9%	71.4%	68.9%	74.8%	79.2%	84.6%	74.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	45.9%	42.5%	41.9%	42.9%	42.3%	45.9%	46.0%	39.5%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	61.9%	59.2%	60.0%	55.5%	59.3%	65.6%	70.3%	57.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

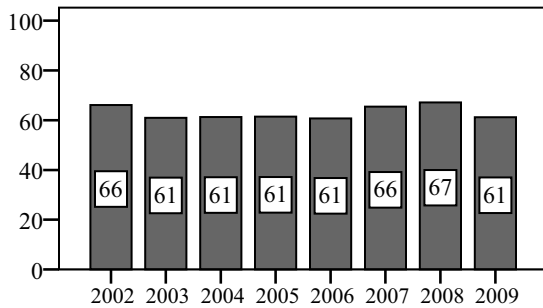
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$257	\$260	\$285	\$289	\$289	\$293	\$304	\$293
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$160	\$155	\$163	\$169	\$179	\$168	\$160	\$150
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.7	27.5	28.8	28.1	28.0	27.1	27.4	26.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	20.2	19.0	19.8	19.5	20.6	18.1	17.5	15.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	210.7	227.1	229.2	244.4	249.5	250.6	256.9	250.1
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	36.8	35.7	33.8	32.5	37.9	41.0	43.5	38.9

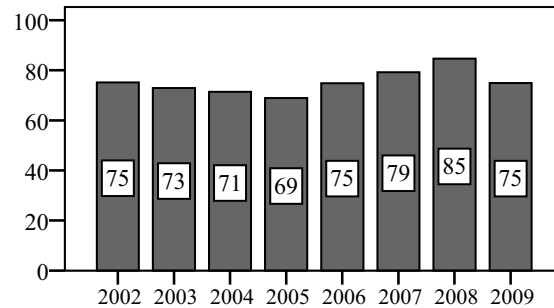
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Aging Vocational Rehabilitation Division and Division of Services for the Blind & Visually Impaired

**Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends
for All VR Customers**



**Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends
for VR Customers with IDD**



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	159	97.5%
Sheltered workshop	1	.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	1.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	163	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	238	98.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	.8%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	242	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	6,829	7,000	7,193	7,386	7,564	7,699	7,883
State unemployment rate	4.0%	2.8%	3.4%	4.1%	3.5%	3.0%	6.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

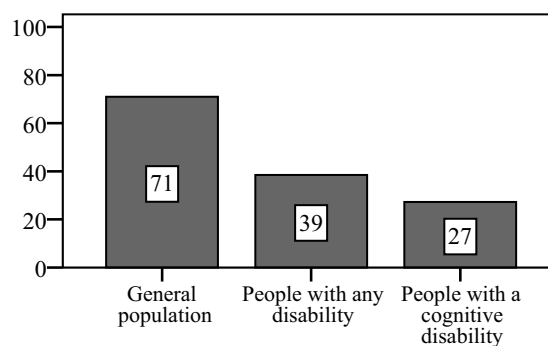
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	4,710,181	4,756,824	4,811,317	4,898,914	4,920,247	4,999,293	5,084,505
Number of people with any disability	517,131	525,880	528,781	543,274	531,270	433,544	454,256
Number of people with a cognitive disability	177,574	197,521	184,493	196,512	191,910	177,785	180,986
Number of people employed	3,400,242	3,426,619	3,486,178	3,636,825	3,607,168	3,710,499	3,611,874
Number of people with any disability who are employed	202,086	200,065	211,496	207,661	196,786	173,930	174,964
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	52,964	55,598	58,474	58,279	52,664	52,231	49,284
Percentage of all people who are employed	72.2%	72.0%	72.5%	74.2%	73.3%	74.2%	71.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	39.1%	38.0%	40.0%	38.2%	37.0%	40.1%	38.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29.8%	28.1%	31.7%	29.7%	27.4%	29.4%	27.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$38.1	\$40.3	\$41.6	\$43.1	\$45.3	\$45.8	\$46.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.4	\$26.4	\$28.9	\$30.3	\$32.8	\$31.8	\$34.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.2	\$20.0	\$20.7	\$23.6	\$21.0	\$20.4	\$24.5
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	38	37	38	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	33	35	35	34	34	34
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	8.2%	8.6%	9.0%	8.4%	9.0%	9.3%	9.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.5%	20.3%	21.6%	20.3%	19.4%	22.2%	19.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	24.6%	25.3%	28.4%	25.4%	20.8%	31.0%	22.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

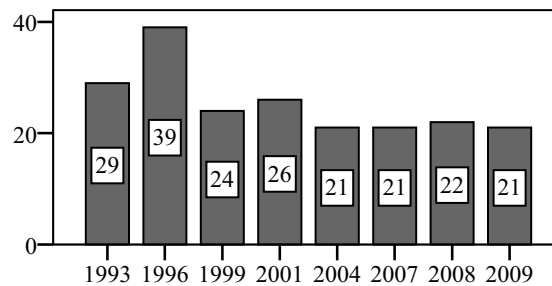
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	103,079	106,045	108,300	110,500	112,893	118,210	122,627	126,910
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5,399	5,984	6,398	6,753	6,260	6,852	7,365	7,023
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.2%	5.6%	5.9%	6.1%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	5.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	234	50	27	26	15	14	12	14
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	654	665	592	554	555	482	412	299
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	113	94	95	82	78	62	48	39

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Services Office of Developmental Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	7,468	5,452	9,568	8,497	10,844	11,259	11,268	11,394
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,196	2,134	2,332	2,174	2,326	2,357	2,513	2,401
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	29%	39%	24%	26%	21%	21%	22%	21%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	33.9	32.0	33.9	30.2	31.2	30.6	32.4	30.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	3577	371	1827	1302	1127	936	892	824
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,695	1,489	2,078	3,662	6,822	7,947	7,574	7,820
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	3,318	1,052	1,359	569	284	289	349
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	5,272	5,178	4,957	4,964	9,080	9,167	8,755	8,993
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.

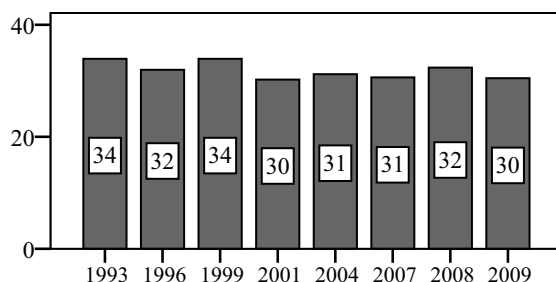
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Services Office of Developmental Services

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	56,953	.	72,676	80,669	130,846	158,328	175,277	181,408
Integrated employment funding	11,011	10,758	14,479	15,597	23,821	27,345	31,679	33,978
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	12,764	13,287	11,485	19,334	19,517
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	51,083	82,310	175,121	124,277	127,912
Community-based non-work funding	.	18,973	.	1,225	2,249	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	56,953	.	72,676	80,669	130,846	158,328	175,277	181,408
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	54,937	34,614	74,732	0	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	21,298	46,055	56,113	0	.	0

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Rehabilitative Services and Department for the Blind & Vision Impaired

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	12,499	12,582	13,076	10,239	11,011	11,221	10,946	10,107
Total number of closures with IDD	1,900	1,859	1,964	1,707	1,953	1,956	2,020	1,929
Closures into an employment setting	4,335	4,184	4,167	3,752	4,103	4,474	4,195	3,384
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	814	739	803	778	953	1,006	1,001	779
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,556	3,887	4,018	3,238	3,095	2,951	3,102	3,057
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	604	693	670	603	614	554	605	666
Closures with supported employment as a goal	976	1,083	1,331	1,186	1,326	1,399	1,079	1,826
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	471	498	591	562	617	654	469	738
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	54.9%	51.8%	50.9%	53.7%	57.0%	60.3%	57.5%	52.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	57.4%	51.6%	54.5%	56.3%	60.8%	64.5%	62.3%	53.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.7%	33.3%	31.9%	36.6%	37.3%	39.9%	38.3%	33.5%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	42.8%	39.8%	40.9%	45.6%	48.8%	51.4%	49.6%	40.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$107	\$279	\$286	\$298	\$293	\$299	\$298	\$287
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$195	\$197	\$193	\$207	\$208	\$213	\$214	\$209
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	12.3	31.8	31.7	32.0	31.4	31.3	30.7	29.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	12.8	28.8	28.1	28.2	28.0	27.9	27.0	25.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	59.5	56.6	55.9	49.6	53.7	58.0	54.0	42.9
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	11.2	10.0	10.8	10.3	12.5	13.0	12.9	9.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitative Services and Department for the Blind & Vision Impaired

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

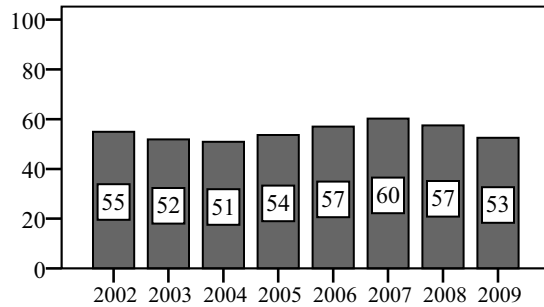
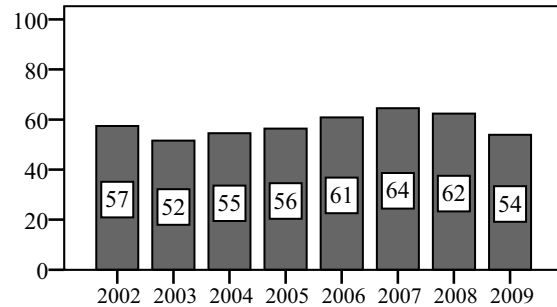


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	719	77.4%
Sheltered workshop	202	21.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	3	.3%
Unpaid family worker	1	.1%
Total	929	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	766	98.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	6	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	2	.3%
Homemaker	5	.6%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	779	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	5,675	5,843	5,993	6,131	6,292	6,450	6,664
State unemployment rate	4.8%	4.7%	6.4%	7.5%	5.5%	4.6%	8.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

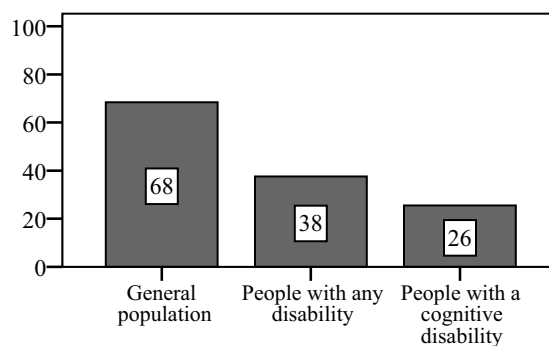
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	3,986,858	4,054,329	4,129,847	4,159,287	4,231,451	4,302,042	4,383,589
Number of people with any disability	488,608	511,875	550,119	550,475	555,445	437,544	451,541
Number of people with a cognitive disability	188,945	192,500	223,096	222,905	222,570	191,911	200,390
Number of people employed	2,764,851	2,765,019	2,891,797	2,962,564	3,041,961	3,116,571	3,000,559
Number of people with any disability who are employed	193,164	209,934	230,598	226,092	226,062	175,537	169,815
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	53,841	57,345	71,786	70,509	66,870	50,766	51,143
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.3%	68.2%	70.0%	71.2%	71.9%	72.4%	68.4%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	39.5%	41.0%	41.9%	41.1%	40.7%	40.1%	37.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.5%	29.8%	32.2%	31.6%	30.0%	26.5%	25.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.9	\$36.5	\$37.7	\$39.5	\$41.6	\$43.1	\$42.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.4	\$26.8	\$27.1	\$28.2	\$29.2	\$31.1	\$31.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.4	\$19.6	\$18.3	\$20.6	\$20.0	\$20.5	\$21.5
Mean weekly hours worked	39	38	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	37	37	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	34	33	33	33	32	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.7%	12.7%	11.6%	10.7%	10.6%	10.9%	11.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.9%	24.0%	24.6%	22.8%	24.2%	24.9%	26.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.4%	29.0%	31.5%	30.1%	31.0%	32.7%	36.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

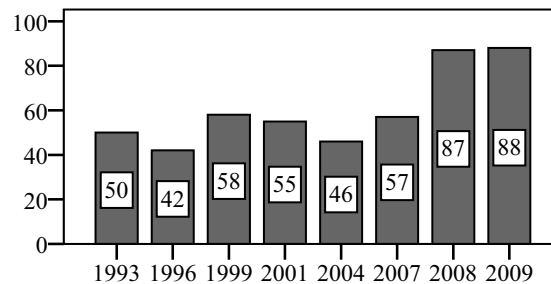
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	79,920	82,742	86,217	92,300	96,425	102,768	108,884	117,089
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5,876	6,307	6,534	6,439	5,594	6,042	6,823	6,426
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	7.0%	5.8%	5.9%	6.3%	5.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	291	33	7	38	36	41	42	6
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	134	109	133	108	109	104	72	68
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	76	74	75	73	58	42	39	32

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Social and Health Services Aging & Disability Services Administration Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	5,430	7,100	6,937	7,319	8,043	8,289	8,273	8,230
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,702	3,000	4,015	4,075	3,684	4,722	7,235	7,277
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	50%	42%	58%	55%	46%	57%	87%	88%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	51.4	54.2	69.8	68.0	59.4	73.2	110.5	109.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	1622	1700	1638	1407	1142	960	851	749
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	600	4	3	32	9	11	11
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	1,800	1,945	2,303	2,381	355	346	357
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,622	4,100	3,587	3,713	4,751	1,324	1,208	1,117
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,471	2,000	.	0	0	0	.	.

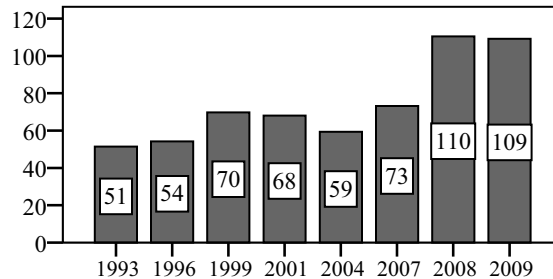
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Social and Health Services Aging & Disability Services Administration Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	23,252	33,800	31,773	36,508	43,308	46,440	46,688	47,667
Integrated employment funding	13,165	.	16,350	19,437	18,463	39,470	40,460	41,884
Facility-based work funding	.	0	7,531	5,940	5,939	5,239	4,613	4,197
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	79	136	119	43	31	36
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	7,971	8,565	12,014	1,688	1,583	1,550

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	23,252	33,800	31,773	36,508	43,308	46,440	46,688	47,667
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	32,241	8,042	8,049	15,442	15,219	11,693
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	1,401	.	1,843	439	247	347	339	388
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	2,280	0	7,275	21,898	28,238	30,651	31,131	35,585

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Department of Services for the Blind

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	10,638	12,260	8,381	8,444	10,682	12,712	13,238	11,296
Total number of closures with IDD	1,893	1,761	1,350	1,548	1,555	1,684	1,750	1,575
Closures into an employment setting	1,485	2,530	2,237	1,866	2,107	2,003	2,489	2,554
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	362	538	499	454	568	493	653	604
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,204	2,637	2,623	2,318	2,457	1,630	1,630	2,012
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	255	503	498	413	519	324	305	341
Closures with supported employment as a goal	91	176	204	169	214	202	273	234
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	52	106	135	110	142	144	189	182
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	55.2%	49.0%	46.0%	44.6%	46.2%	55.1%	60.4%	55.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	58.7%	51.7%	50.1%	52.4%	52.3%	60.3%	68.2%	63.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	14.0%	20.6%	26.7%	22.1%	19.7%	15.8%	18.8%	22.6%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	19.1%	30.6%	37.0%	29.3%	36.5%	29.3%	37.3%	38.3%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

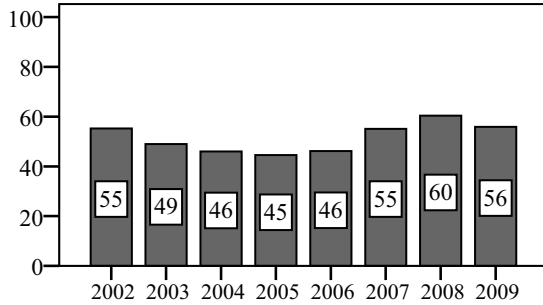
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$323	\$309	\$308	\$308	\$299	\$324	\$331	\$336
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$209	\$192	\$198	\$191	\$185	\$194	\$189	\$187
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.1	29.5	28.5	28.1	27.4	27.7	27.4	26.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	23.9	22.3	22.3	22.2	21.3	21.5	20.3	19.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	24.5	41.3	36.1	29.7	33.1	31.0	38.0	38.3
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	6.0	8.8	8.0	7.2	8.9	7.6	10.0	9.1

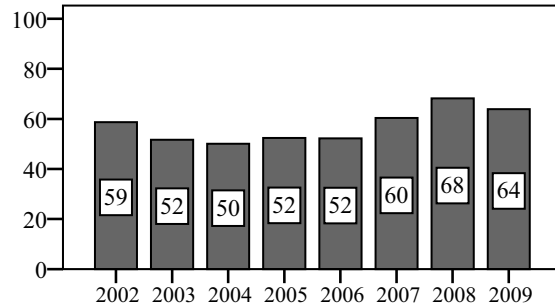
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Department of Services for the Blind

**Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends
for All VR Customers**



**Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends
for VR Customers with IDD**



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	546	87.5%
Sheltered workshop	73	11.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.2%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	624	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	597	98.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	7	1.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	604	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	1,819	1,812	1,802	1,810	1,814	1,810	1,820
State unemployment rate	6.9%	6.6%	4.8%	6.1%	5.0%	4.7%	7.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

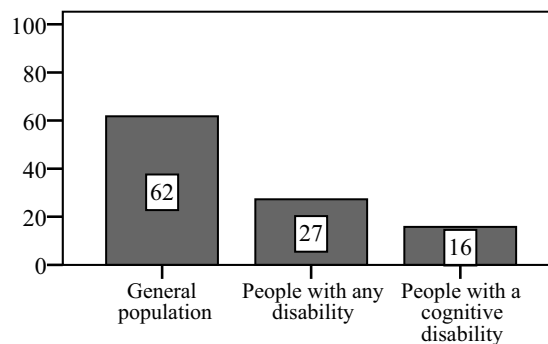
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	1,160,847	1,171,686	1,173,527	1,160,404	1,150,337	1,186,805	1,179,927
Number of people with any disability	234,536	238,667	238,748	240,783	243,062	209,165	204,833
Number of people with a cognitive disability	82,416	89,922	92,424	94,231	97,199	82,668	82,341
Number of people employed	699,302	723,457	718,590	732,630	721,151	763,814	729,338
Number of people with any disability who are employed	58,114	55,819	60,643	62,931	64,657	63,753	55,855
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	12,298	12,447	16,365	15,462	16,918	15,034	13,018
Percentage of all people who are employed	60.2%	61.7%	61.2%	63.1%	62.7%	64.4%	61.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	24.8%	23.4%	25.4%	26.1%	26.6%	30.5%	27.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	14.9%	13.8%	17.7%	16.4%	17.4%	18.2%	15.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.9	\$27.9	\$29.6	\$30.1	\$32.1	\$32.2	\$33.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.5	\$19.5	\$21.7	\$21.4	\$25.4	\$26.4	\$28.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.0	\$14.5	\$14.6	\$15.4	\$20.3	\$16.6	\$16.3
Mean weekly hours worked	40	39	39	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	37	38	38	39	39	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	37	34	35	33	36	34	35
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	17.6%	17.3%	17.8%	16.2%	16.8%	16.2%	17.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.5%	34.8%	33.8%	29.9%	31.1%	29.7%	32.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	36.8%	40.8%	37.9%	36.3%	37.1%	37.4%	40.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

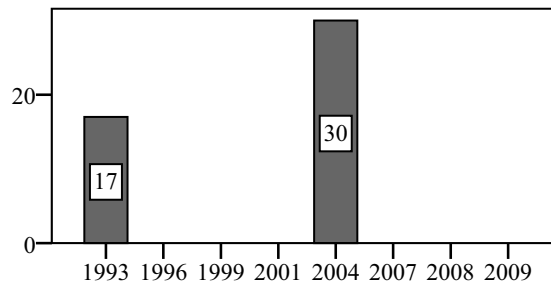
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	60,305	62,866	65,503	68,183	70,987	73,019	75,871	77,305
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,811	1,862	1,989	2,055	1,976	2,166	2,334	2,307
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	49	17	5	2	6	8	11	14
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	37	36	29	35	33	31	26	31
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	19	28	22	25	22	16	11	11

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Health and Human Resources Bureau for Behavioral Health and Health Facilities Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	3,870	.	.	0	7,108	.	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	640	.	.	0	2,143	.	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	17%	.	.	.	30%	.	.	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	35.2	.	.	.	118.0	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	1402	.	.	0	1035	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,835	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,237	.	.	.	3,931	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	0	144	.	.	.

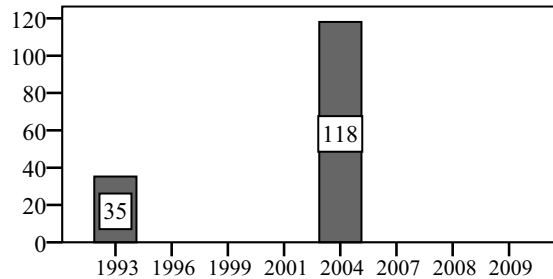
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Health and Human Resources Bureau for Behavioral Health and Health Facilities Division of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	26,549	.	.	.	40,533	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	542	.	.	.	3,704	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	0	3,352	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	26,549	.	.	.	40,533	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	0	4,867	.	.	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	20,000	.	.	0	0	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	4,099	.	.	0	35,665	.	.	.

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Division of Rehabilitation Services

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	5,569	5,594	5,809	6,151	5,745	4,509	4,464	4,537
Total number of closures with IDD	1,438	699	688	770	743	571	540	554
Closures into an employment setting	2,367	2,037	2,106	2,218	2,351	1,587	1,773	1,867
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	679	236	261	252	274	160	189	189
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	804	850	1,268	1,390	1,325	934	730	839
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	216	129	145	198	199	125	112	108
Closures with supported employment as a goal	167	153	183	156	180	111	144	150
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	103	86	86	81	101	63	83	82
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	74.6%	70.6%	62.4%	61.5%	64.0%	63.0%	70.8%	69.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	75.9%	64.7%	64.3%	56.0%	57.9%	56.1%	62.8%	63.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	42.5%	36.4%	36.3%	36.1%	40.9%	35.2%	39.7%	41.2%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	47.2%	33.8%	37.9%	32.7%	36.9%	28.0%	35.0%	34.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$293	\$295	\$311	\$333	\$354	\$387	\$390	\$406
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$261	\$192	\$187	\$199	\$201	\$228	\$235	\$231
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.9	32.7	34.0	34.4	34.9	36.0	35.3	34.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	33.3	26.8	26.2	25.2	26.6	30.2	26.3	26.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	131.1	112.5	116.0	122.3	130.0	87.6	97.7	102.6
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	37.6	13.0	14.4	13.9	15.1	8.8	10.4	10.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

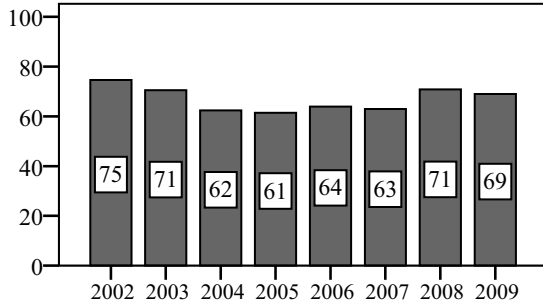
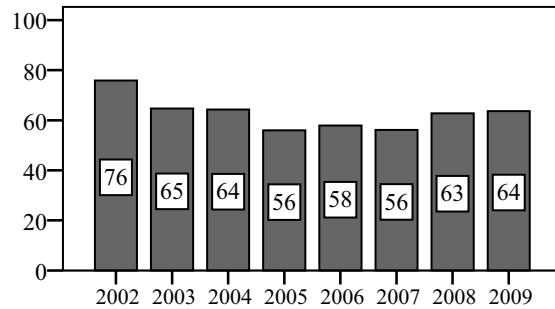


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	225	83.0%
Sheltered workshop	28	10.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	1.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	11	4.1%
Unpaid family worker	3	1.1%
Total	271	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	187	98.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	1	.5%
Total	189	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	5,266	5,333	5,405	5,472	5,528	5,599	5,655
State unemployment rate	3.7%	3.0%	4.5%	5.6%	4.7%	4.8%	8.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

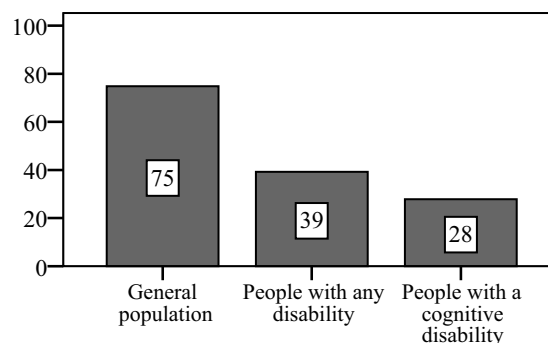
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	3,483,026	3,544,735	3,579,940	3,553,850	3,586,256	3,676,662	3,698,581
Number of people with any disability	373,104	390,441	373,933	370,206	385,233	318,036	317,907
Number of people with a cognitive disability	139,580	148,559	142,007	151,469	148,305	132,591	132,473
Number of people employed	2,606,965	2,639,849	2,698,357	2,733,381	2,745,566	2,856,370	2,766,063
Number of people with any disability who are employed	162,895	172,430	162,477	159,294	167,876	142,369	124,846
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	46,572	54,571	55,871	58,145	55,190	45,464	36,835
Percentage of all people who are employed	74.8%	74.5%	75.4%	76.9%	76.6%	77.7%	74.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	43.7%	44.2%	43.5%	43.0%	43.6%	44.8%	39.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	33.4%	36.7%	39.3%	38.4%	37.2%	34.3%	27.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.2	\$32.7	\$34.0	\$35.5	\$37.0	\$37.1	\$36.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.6	\$22.6	\$24.1	\$23.3	\$25.6	\$26.6	\$24.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.4	\$16.5	\$15.5	\$16.2	\$17.2	\$18.4	\$15.2
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	35	35	35	36	35	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	31	30	31	33	31	30
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.7%	10.1%	9.5%	10.0%	9.7%	9.7%	11.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.6%	22.5%	21.4%	23.7%	21.4%	22.8%	27.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.6%	28.3%	25.2%	29.2%	27.8%	31.1%	34.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

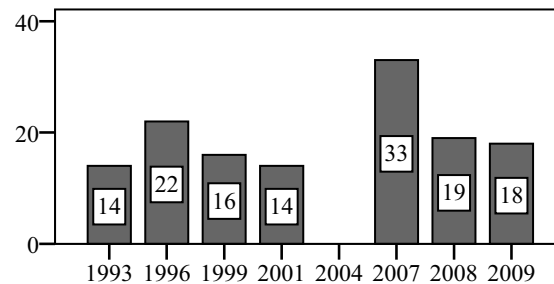
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	95,516	81,711	79,102	78,786	82,278	86,049	90,477	98,195
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11,106	11,320	11,645	11,005	10,211	10,171	10,773	10,888
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11.6%	13.9%	14.7%	14.0%	12.4%	11.8%	11.9%	11.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	512	90	50	89	54	75	77	50
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	518	517	413	356	288	265	198	136
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	122	111	114	117	93	72	60	50

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Health and Family Services Bureau of Long Term Support

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	15,502	16,596	22,074	25,670	.	10,338	12,476	12,404
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,146	3,703	3,464	3,519	.	3,369	2,379	2,278
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	14%	22%	16%	14%	.	33%	19%	18%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	42.6	71.8	66.0	65.1	.	60.2	42.3	40.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	6412	.	0	.	.	6298	6486
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	4,034	.	0	.	.	6,002	6,393
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	2,287	.	0	.	.	3,888	3,959
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	13,356	12,733	18,610	22,151	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	2,179	1,092	0	0	0	.	.

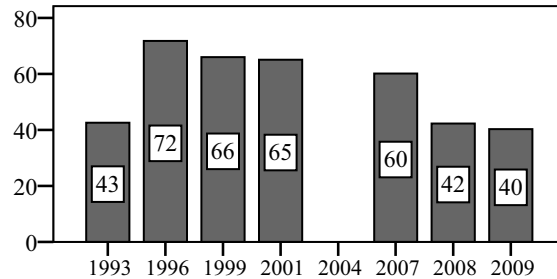
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Health and Family Services Bureau of Long Term Support

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	78,800	15,425	.	.	31,659	605,148	479,985
Integrated employment funding	8,737	14,800	15,425	14,630	.	.	34,699	27,571
Facility-based work funding	.	33,100	.	0	41,872	.	207,109	148,217
Facility-based non-work funding	.	22,800	.	0	42,602	.	286,736	246,453
Community-based non-work funding	.	7,500	.	0	0	.	76,603	57,743

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	78,800	15,425	.	.	31,659	605,148	479,985
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	.	0	10,362	0	318,287	224,175
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	31,659	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	21,387	.	0	94,192	0	286,860	255,809

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Workforce Development Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	17,285	15,607	16,365	12,576	18,067	15,811	15,813	16,427
Total number of closures with IDD	1,337	1,427	1,447	1,172	1,729	1,520	1,563	1,776
Closures into an employment setting	3,562	3,703	3,293	3,080	2,617	3,165	3,641	2,683
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	515	552	517	515	464	474	560	481
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,575	4,140	3,991	4,048	3,483	4,368	4,126	3,755
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	384	450	506	445	488	570	509	608
Closures with supported employment as a goal	400	335	339	375	308	249	296	259
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	245	211	194	220	174	155	168	163
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	49.9%	47.2%	45.2%	43.2%	42.9%	42.0%	46.9%	41.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	57.3%	55.1%	50.5%	53.6%	48.7%	45.4%	52.4%	44.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	20.6%	23.7%	20.1%	24.5%	14.5%	20.0%	23.0%	16.3%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	38.5%	38.7%	35.7%	43.9%	26.8%	31.2%	35.8%	27.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$316	\$306	\$308	\$296	\$309	\$322	\$348	\$338
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$175	\$181	\$172	\$176	\$169	\$178	\$192	\$172
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.3	30.6	29.6	29.1	28.7	29.6	29.3	27.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	23.5	24.1	23.2	22.6	21.2	22.0	22.3	20.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	65.5	67.7	59.8	55.7	47.0	56.5	64.7	47.4
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	9.5	10.1	9.4	9.3	8.3	8.5	10.0	8.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Workforce Development Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

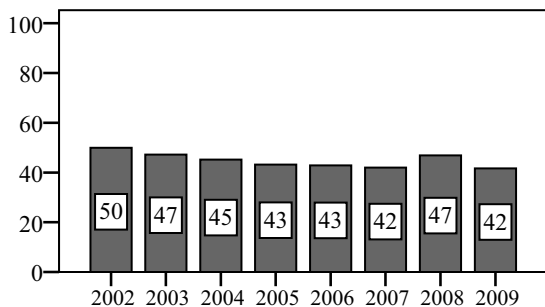
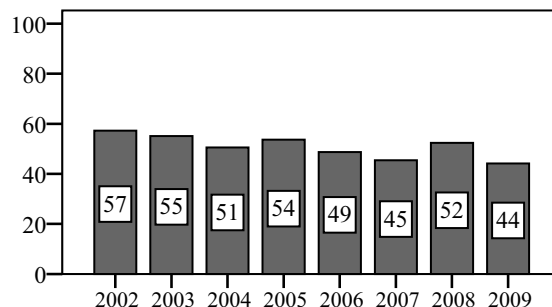


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	517	94.3%
Sheltered workshop	25	4.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.2%
Unpaid family worker	2	.4%
Total	548	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	480	93.0%
Sheltered workshop	35	6.8%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	516	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)	489	492	494	501	509	523	544
State unemployment rate	5.1%	4.9%	3.9%	4.4%	3.6%	3.2%	6.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

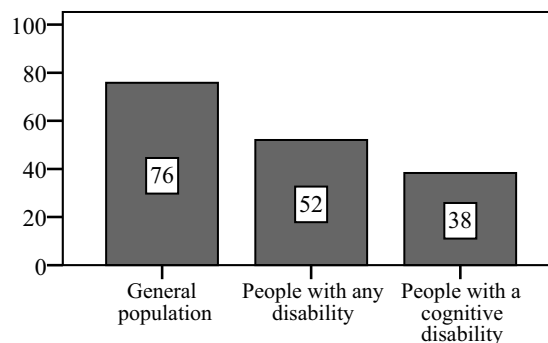
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population	324,831	331,735	334,905	331,352	335,742	345,775	355,651
Number of people with any disability	39,687	42,903	44,125	41,208	43,304	38,746	37,157
Number of people with a cognitive disability	12,586	14,541	15,905	14,189	15,384	14,954	14,489
Number of people employed	244,840	250,777	254,941	256,221	265,476	268,789	269,579
Number of people with any disability who are employed	20,588	21,994	22,464	19,974	21,784	21,663	19,346
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	4,998	5,708	6,191	5,537	6,757	7,448	5,551
Percentage of all people who are employed	75.4%	75.6%	76.1%	77.3%	79.1%	77.7%	75.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	51.9%	51.3%	50.9%	48.5%	50.3%	55.9%	52.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	39.7%	39.3%	38.9%	39.0%	43.9%	49.8%	38.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.5	\$31.0	\$30.7	\$33.3	\$37.5	\$38.1	\$36.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.3	\$24.5	\$23.1	\$25.4	\$30.7	\$32.5	\$26.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.7	\$15.3	\$17.0	\$18.0	\$27.5	\$18.3	\$16.8
Mean weekly hours worked	40	41	41	41	42	41	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	40	40	39	39	40	38	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	37	35	36	36	31	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.3%	9.7%	9.5%	9.2%	7.6%	9.4%	9.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	16.3%	22.2%	16.5%	17.4%	14.7%	19.4%	20.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	23.0%	30.5%	21.6%	21.8%	21.5%	23.0%	30.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

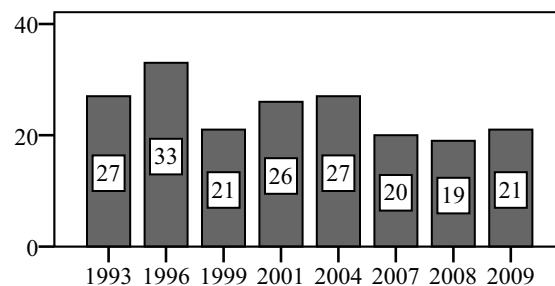
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	5,177	5,297	5,388	5,462	5,359	5,576	5,718	6,064
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	680	705	768	798	760	836	860	826
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	13.1%	13.3%	14.3%	14.6%	14.2%	15.0%	15.0%	13.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	53	11	2	4	.	.	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	8	10	9	4	5	4	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	4	5	6	5	.	.	.	0

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Department of Health Developmental Disabilities Division

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served	791	736	867	945	808	1,216	1,274	1,367
Number of people served in integrated employment	216	242	182	250	216	242	247	280
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	27%	33%	21%	26%	27%	20%	19%	21%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	46.0	50.3	38.0	50.6	42.6	46.2	46.4	51.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	242	100	233	310	144	139	142	162
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	118	267	279	277	390	651	678	754
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	150	121	123	122	184	207	171
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	503	710	633	587	721	974	1,027	1,087
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	52	0	0	128	21	71	142

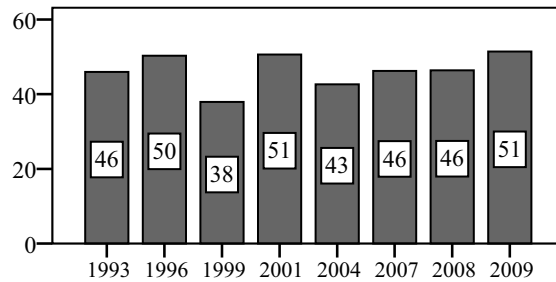
Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.

Department of Health Developmental Disabilities Division

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population



Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	6,583	5,968	10,503	10,926	18,414	22,860	23,873	22,342
Integrated employment funding	2,850	680	826	587	874	1,673	1,598	1,426
Facility-based work funding	.	300	766	547	848	969	916	825
Facility-based non-work funding	.	2,387	7,311	8,092	14,751	17,780	18,717	18,361
Community-based non-work funding	.	2,301	1,599	1,700	1,940	2,438	2,642	1,731

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services	6,583	5,968	10,503	10,926	18,414	22,860	23,873	22,342
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	1,999	1,581	200	0	0	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	3,970	8,921	10,726	18,414	22,860	23,873	22,342

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Department of Employment Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures	1,699	1,897	1,684	1,873	1,640	1,828	1,824	2,007
Total number of closures with IDD	152	124	130	164	127	139	165	144
Closures into an employment setting	727	727	507	664	670	696	699	705
Closures with IDD into an employment setting	87	76	68	83	77	77	91	86
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	245	311	305	317	251	331	344	372
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome	25	21	25	29	23	23	25	17
Closures with supported employment as a goal	359	352	232	298	275	286	316	270
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal	97	76	72	75	81	79	85	71
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	74.8%	70.0%	62.4%	67.7%	72.7%	67.8%	67.0%	65.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*	77.7%	78.4%	73.1%	74.1%	77.0%	77.0%	78.4%	83.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	42.8%	38.3%	30.1%	35.5%	40.9%	38.1%	38.3%	35.1%
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment	57.2%	61.3%	52.3%	50.6%	60.6%	55.4%	55.2%	59.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$266	\$267	\$282	\$310	\$342	\$366	\$371	\$377
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD	\$132	\$111	\$116	\$133	\$161	\$145	\$167	\$212
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.7	30.1	30.4	31.4	31.6	32.0	31.1	31.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD	19.9	18.0	16.7	18.9	21.1	20.0	20.0	19.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	145.7	145.0	100.1	130.5	130.7	133.1	131.2	129.5
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population	17.4	15.2	13.4	16.3	15.0	14.7	17.1	15.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Employment Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

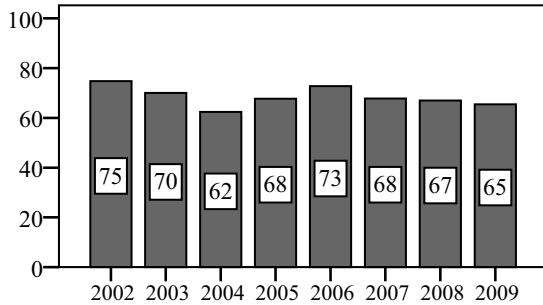
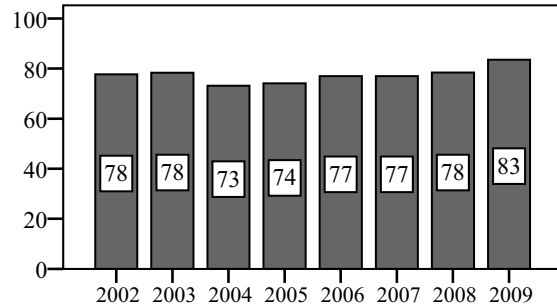


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD



Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	65	92.9%
Sheltered workshop	4	5.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	1.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	70	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	84	97.7%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	2.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	86	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
State population (in thousands)							
State unemployment rate							

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Estimated working-age population							
Number of people with any disability							
Number of people with a cognitive disability							
Number of people employed							
Number of people with any disability who are employed							
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed							
Percentage of all people who are employed							
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed							
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed							

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2009

Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

Table 3: Employment Outcomes for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)							
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)							
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)							
Mean weekly hours worked							
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability							
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability							
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line							
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line							
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line							

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

*Due to changes implemented in the American Community Survey in 2008, data for people with disabilities for 2007 and earlier years should not be compared with data beginning in 2008. See the Methodology section for clarification.

Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities								
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working								
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working								
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits								
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits								
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits								

Source: Social Security Administration, "SSI Disabled Recipients Who Work"

Name of Agency Line 2

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 5: Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) Agency Outcomes by Employment Settings

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total number of people served								
Number of people served in integrated employment								
Percentage of people served in integrated employment								
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population								
Number of people served in facility-based work								
Number of people served in facility-based non-work								
Number of people served in community-based non-work*								
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**								
Number on waiting list for day and employment services								

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

**Not formally collected until FY 1996.*

***May be used by agency if they do not have categorical breakdown for facility-based work and non-work and community-based non-work. Duplicated counts for individuals served in non-work settings may result in figures that are not equal to the sum of all non-work categories.*

Name of Agency Line 2

Figure 3: Number of IDD Agency Customers Served in Integrated Employment per 100,000 People in General State Population

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 6: IDD Agency Day and Employment Spending by Setting (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services								
Integrated employment funding								
Facility-based work funding								
Facility-based non-work funding								
Community-based non-work funding								

Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Table 7: IDD Agency Day and Employment Funding by Source (in Thousands of Dollars)

	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009
Total funding for all IDD agency services								
Funding from state, local, and county resources								
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding								
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Source: IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

Name of Agency Line 2

Table 8: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of closures								
Total number of closures with IDD								
Closures into an employment setting								
Closures with IDD into an employment setting								
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome								
Closures with IDD and an IPE but no employment outcome								
Closures with supported employment as a goal								
Closures with IDD and supported employment as a goal								
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE								
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with IDD*								
Percentage of all closures into employment								
Percentage of all closures with IDD into employment								

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mean weekly earnings at closure								
Mean weekly earnings for closures with IDD								
Mean weekly hours worked at closure								
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with IDD								
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population								
Number of closures with IDD into employment per 100K state population								

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Name of Agency Line 2

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with IDD

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911).

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (1999)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)		
Sheltered workshop		
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)		
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program		
Homemaker		
Unpaid family worker		
Total		

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with IDD (2009)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)		
Sheltered workshop		
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)		
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program		
Homemaker		
Unpaid family worker		
Total		

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)